

2 GEORGE V. SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27 A. 1912

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1911

[No. 27 - 1812]

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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, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, & c., & c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: - The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

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

OTTAWA, August 3, 1911.

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Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.	John T. Ross
Ahtahkakoop's Band, Carlton Agency,	Sask. Thos. Borthwick
Alberni Boarding School, B.C.	H.B. Currie
Alberta Inspectorate - Agencies	J.A. Markle
Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.	A.W. Corker
Alexander's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont.	Martin Mullin
Algonquins of River Desert, Que.	W.J. McCaffrey
Algonquins of Timiskaming, Que.	J.A. Renaud
All Hallows Boarding School, B.C.	Sister Superior Constance
Alnwick Band, Ont.	J. Thackeray
Amalecites of Cacouna, Que.	Edouard Beaulieu
Amalecites of Viger, Que.	Same as 'Amalecites of Cacouna'
Ancel, Rev. F., O.M.I.	Lac la Plonge Boarding School, Sask.
Annapolis County, N.S., Micmacs	John Lacy
Annuity Commutations	By 'Ten Years' Purchase
Antigonish County, N.S., Micmacs	John R. McDonald
Appropriation Accounts	Summary
Arsenault, T.O.	Prince Edward Island Superintendency
Ashton, A. Nelles	Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.
Assabaska Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie

Assiniboine Agency, Sask.	W.S. Grant
Aurelie, Sister Catherine	R.C. Boarding School, Wabiskaw Lake, Alta.
<b>B</b>	
Babine and Upper Skeena Agency, B.C.	R.E. Loring
Balter, Rev. Leon.	Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.
Barner, Rev. Arthur	Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.
Bastien, Antoine O.	Hurons of Lorette, Que.
Batchawana Band, Ont.	(No report).
Bathurst Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Battleford Industrial School, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson
Batty, J.	Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.
Baxter, Geo. E.	Northern Division of New Brunswick
Bay of Quinté, Ont., Mohawks	Jos. R. Stainton
Beardy's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
Beaulieu, Edouard	Amalecites of Viger, Que.
Beaver Band, Dunvegan, Lesser Slave Lake	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Beaver Band, St. Johns Lesser Slave Lake	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Beaver Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty
Becancour, Que., Abenakis	V.P. Landry M.D.
Beck, Rev. Felix.	Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Micmacs of Kings County, N.S.
Bella Coola Agency, B.C.	Ivor Fougner
Belanger, Rev. Chas., S.J.	Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.
Berens River Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Bersimis Agency, Que.	A. Gagnon
Bersimis Band, Que.	A. Gagnon
Big Cove Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving



Big Island Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Birdtail Sioux Band, Birtle Agency Man.	G.H. Wheatley

<b>B</b>	...
Birtle Agency, Man.	G.H. Wheatley
Birtle Boarding School, Man.	Rev. W.W. McLaren
Black River Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Blackfoot Agency, Alta.	J.H. Gooderham
Blain, Jean.	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.
Blewett, W.G.	Pelly Agency, Sask.
Blood Agency, Alta.	R.N. Wilson
Blood C.E. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. Samuel Middleton
Blood R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I.
Bloodvein Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. Leon Balter
Boening, Rev. H., O.M.I.	Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.
Borthwick, Thos.	Carlton Agency, Sask.
Bousquet, Rev. P. O.M.I.	Kenora Boarding School, Ont.
Boyd, A.J.	Superintendent for Nova Scotia
Brandon Industrial School, Man.	Rev. T. Farrier
Broadstock, W.F.	C.E. Boarding School, Wabiskaw Lake, Alta.
Brokenhead Band, Man.	(No report)
Brown, J. Robert	Okanagan Agency, B.C.
Bryce, Peter H., M.D.	Report of Chief Medical Officer.
Buctouche Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
Buffalo Bay Band, Man.	R.S. McKenzie
Burnt Church Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
<b>C</b>	
Cacouna Que., Amalecites	Same as Amalecites of Viger
Cairns, R.H.	Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.
Calais, Rev. T.	Sturgeon Lake Boarding School, Alta.
Calverley, C.C.	Norway House Agency, Man., Suptcy.
Canham, Ven. Archdeacon T.H.	Carcross Boarding School, Yukon
Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs	Rev. A.R. McDonald and D.K. McIntyre, M.D.
Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas	C.E.E. Parke
Cape Croker Day School	Miss Mary Moffitt
Carcross Boarding School, Yukon	Ven. Archdeacon Canham
Carion, Rev. A.M., O.M.I.	Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.
Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Carriere, Rev. L.	Fort Albany Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.
Carry-The-Kettle Band, Sask.	W. S. Grant
Cattle	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics, Part II also side heading 'Stock' in each report.

Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois.	J. Blain
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Shoal Lake, Ont.	Rev. F.T. Dodds
Census	See 'Census,' Part II, also side heading 'Population' in each report
Chapleau Agency, Ont.	R.A. West
Chapleau Boarding School, Ont.	Rev. P.R. Soanes
Chard, J.G.	Valley River Band, Man.
Chaumont, Rev. A.	Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.
Chemawawin Band, N.W.T.	Fred Fischer
Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald
Chipewyan Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	T. Batty
Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont.	Same as Chippewas of Christian Island
Chippewas of Cape Croker, Ont.	Same as Chippewas of Nawash
Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.	Chas. McGibbon
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island, Ont.	John Yates
Chippewas of Nawash (or Cape Croker), Ont.	C.E.E. Parker
Chippewas of Rama, Ont.	Murdoch Mackenzie
Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont.	R.C. Palmer
Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont.	Tobin Scoffield
Chippewas of Thames, Ont.	S. Sutherland
Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont.	J.B. McDougall
Chisholm, Daniel	Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S.
Chisolm, W.J.	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Agencies

<b>C</b>	
Christian Island Band, Ont.	Chas. McGibbon
Christian Island Day School	James Oliver
Claessen, Rev. D.	Kuper Island Industrial School B.C.
Clandeboye Agency, Man.	Rev. John Semmens
Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B.
Cockburn, Geo. P.	Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.
Cockburn Island Band, Ont.	Robert Thorburn
Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs	Robert Smith
Collins, Rev. P.J., O.M.I.	St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.
Comire, A.O., M.D.	Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.
Commutations of Annuity	By Ten years Purchase, Part II
Conroy, H.A.	Report on Treaty No. 8
Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.	R.H. Cairns
Corker, A.W.	Alert Bay Industrial, B.C.
Cory, Thos.	Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.
Coté Band, Pelly Agency, Sask	W.G. Blewett
Couchiching Band, Ont.	T.P. Wright
Cowessess Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Milar.
Cowessess Boarding School	S. Perrault, O.M.I.
Cowichan Agency, B.C.	W.R. Robertson
Cox, G.D.	Stikine Agency, B.C.
Crane River Band, Man.	R. Logan.
Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Crops.	See Agricultural and industrial Statistics, Part II, also side headings in each report.
Cross Lake Band, Norway House Agency	C.C. Calverley
Crowfoot Boarding School Alta.	Rev. J. L. Lavern
Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. W. McWhinney
Cumberland Band, Sask.	Fred Fischer
Cumberland County, N.S., Micmacs	F.A. Rand, M.D.
Cunningham, Rev. E.T., O.M.I.	Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School, Sask.
Cunningham, Jean	File Hills Boarding School, Sask.
Currie, H.B.	Alberni Boarding School, B.C.
<b>D</b>	
Dalles Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Dauphin. Rev. L., O.M.I.	Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.
Day, J.P.G.	Battleford Agency, Sask.
Day Stars Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison

Deasy, Thomas	Queen Charlotte Agency, B.C.
Delmas, Rev. H, O.M.I	Thunderchild's Boarding School, Sask.
De Corby, Rev. T., O.M.I.	Keeseekoosie Boarding School, Sask.
Desert River, Que., Algonquins	W.J. McCaffrey
Digby County, N.S.	Jos.H. Purdy
Diguière, Sister M.A.	St. Albert Boarding School
Ditcham, Rev. Geo.	Lytton Industrial School
Ditchburn, W.E.	Southwestern Inspectorate, B.C. - Agencies
Ditchburn, W.E.	Southwestern Inspectorate, B.C. - Schools
Dodds, Rev. F.T.	Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Shoal Lake Ont.
Dokis Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn
Donald, W.B.L.	Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.
Drummond, E.B.	Lytton Agency, B.C.
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.T.
Duncan's Band, Peace River Crossing, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Dunvegan Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.D
<b>E</b>	
Eagle Lake Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Ebb and Flow Lake Band, Man.	R. Logan
Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau
Edmundston Band, N.B.	Geo. E. Baxter

<b>E</b>	
Education.	Report of Superintendent of Indian education
Edwards, Rev. M.B.	Lac la Ronge Boarding School, Sask.
Eel Ground Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
Eel River Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.	A.E. Wilson
Employees	Return of Officers and Employees
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau
Ermineskin's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	George G. Mann
Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. L. Dauphin, O.M.I.
Escoumains Band, Que.	A. Gagnon
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.	Rev. A.R. McDonald
<b>F</b>	
Fairford Band, Man.	R. Logan
Ferrier, Rev. T.	Brandon Industrial School, Man.
File Hills Boarding School, Sask.	Jean Cunningham
File Hills Ex-Pupil Colony	Inspector W.M. Graham
Fischer, Fred.	Pas Agency, Sask.
Fisher River Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Fishing Lake Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Fleetham, T.J.	Sony Agency, Alta.
Flying Post Band, Ont.	H.A. West
Fort Albany Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.	L. Carriere
Fort Alexander Band, Man.	(No report)
Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.
Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.	Sister Laverty
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba supty	J.P. Wright
Fort Frances Boarding School, Man.	Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.
Fort Providence Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. Sister St. Elzear
Fort Resolution Boarding School, Great Slave Lake	(No report).
Fort Vermilion Boarding School	Rev. J. LeTreste
Fort William Band, Ont.	Geo. F. Horrigan
Fort William Boarding School, Ont.	Sisters of St. Joseph
Fougner, Iver	Bella Coola Agency, B.C.
Frog Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask	W. Sibbald
Fuller, Rev. Benjamin P.	Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
<b>G</b>	
Gabillon, Rev. V. O.M.I.	Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.
Gagnon, Adolphe	Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence
Galbraith, R.L.T.	Kootenay Agency, B.C.

Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G.H. Wheatley
George Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison.
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas	John Yates
Gibson (or Watha) Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Giroux, Rev. J.B.	Lesser Slave Lake R.C. Boarding Schools
Golden Lake Agency, Ont.	Martin Mullin
Gooderham, J.H.	Blackfoot Agency, Alta.
Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills, Agency	Same as George Gordon's Band
Gordon's Boarding School Sask.	M. Williams
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.	Robert Thorburn
Graham, W.M.	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate-Agencies
Graham, W.M.	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate -Schools
Graham, W.M.	Ex-Pupil Colony at File Hills
Grand Rapids Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Grand River, Ont., Six Nations	Gordon J. Smith
Grant, W.S.	Assiniboine Agency, Sask.
Grassy Narrows Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Green, Rev. A.E.	Inspection of Schools in British Columbia
Griswold Agency, Man.	T. Hollies
Guysborough County, N.S., Micmacs	John R. McDonald

<b>H</b>	
Hagan, Samuel	Thessalon Agency, Ont.
Halfway River Reserve, Cumberland Co., N.S.	Same as Franklin Manor Reserve
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs	Daniel Chisholm
Halliday, W.M.	Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.
Hants County, N.S., Micmacs	A. Wallace
Harlow, Charles	Micmacs of Queens and Lunenburg Counties, N.S.
Hay River Boarding School, Great Slave Lake	Rev. A.J. Vale
Haynes, Rev. W.R.	Peigan C.E. Boarding School, Alta.
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Hewitt, C. Gordon, D. Sc	Transmitting report of Tom Wilson on spraying Indian orchards in B.C.
High River Industrial School, Alta.	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.
Hipson, John	Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.
Hobbema Agency, Alta.	T.G. Mann
Hollies, J.	Sioux Agency, Man.
Hollowwater Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Horrigan, Geo. F.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
Hudson, Frances E.	Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School, B.C.
Hugonard, Rev. J.	Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask.
Hungry Hall Bands, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Hurons of Lorette, Que.	A.O. Bastien.
<b>I</b>	
Indian Gardens Band, Man.	R. Logan
Indian Island Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
Indian Superintendent for Nova Scotia	A.J. Boyd
Indian Trust Fund Accounts	Summary, Part II
Industries	See side heading in each report 'Occupations,' and names of industries.
Inspection of Agencies	See 'W.J. Chisholm,' 'W.E. Ditchburn,' 'W.M. Graham,' 'S.J. Jackson,' 'J.A. Markle' and 'Rev. J. Semmens.'
Inspection of Schools.	See 'W.E. Ditchburn,' 'W.M. Graham,' 'Rev. A.E. Green,' 'A.J. McKenna,' 'Rev. J. Semmens.'
Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs	Rev. D. MacPherson
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.	T. Blain
Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.	Francois E. Taillon
Irving, R.A.	Northeastern Division of New Brunswick
Island Lake Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald
Islington Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie



**J**

Jackhead Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Jackson, S.J.	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate-Agencies
James Seenum's or Whitefish Lake Band, Alta.	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.	Urbain Verreanu

**K**

Kahkewistahaw Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Kalmes, Rev. M., O.M.I	Fort Frances Boarding School, Ont.
Kamloops Agency, B.C.	(No report).
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. A.M. Carion, O.M.I
Keeheewin Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald
Keeseekoose Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	W.G. Blewett
Keeseekoose Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. S. DeCorby, O.M.I.
Keeseekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G.H. Wheatley
Kenemotayo's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Kenora Agency, Man., Suptcy.	R.S. McKenzie
Kenora Boarding School, Ont.	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.

<b>K</b>	
Key Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	W.G. Blewett
Kings County, N.S., Micmacs	C.E. Beckwith
Kingsclear band, N.B.	James White
Kinistino Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
Kootenay Agency, B.C.	R.L.T. Galbraith
Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. Felix Beck
Kopwayawakenum Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	T.P.G. Day
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. D. Claissen.
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.	W.M. Halliday.
<b>L</b>	
Lac des Mille Lac Band, Ont.	R.S. Mckenzie
Lac La Croix Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Lac La Plonge Boarding School, Sask	Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I.
Lac La Ronge Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. M.B. Edwards
Lac Seul Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Lacy, John	Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.
Lake Manitoba Band, Man.	R. Logan
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate - Agencies	S.J. Jackson
Lake Mistassini Band, Que.	Armand Tessier
Lake St. John, Que., Montagnais	Armand Tessier
Lake St. Martin Band, Man.	R. Logan
Lake Superior, Ojibbewas.	See 'Ojibbewas.'
Lake Timiskaming Band, Que.	J.A. Renaud
Lake of Two Mountains Agency, Que.	Jos. Perillard
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate - Agencies.	Rev. John Semmens
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate - Schools.	Rev. John Semmens
Landry V.P. M.D.	Abenakis of Becancour, Que.
Lands.	See 'Indian Land Statement,' Part II
Laverty, Sister M.	Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.
Lennox Island Band,	T.O. Arsenault
Leonard, Rev. G., O.M.I	Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.
Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Lesser Slave Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J.B.H. Giroux
Le Treste, Rev. X.	Fort Vermilion Boarding School, Alta.
LeVern, Rev. J.L., O.M.T.	Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.
Little Bone Band. Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Little Forks Band, Ont.	T.P. Wright
Little Grand Rapids Band, Berens River	C.C. Calverley
Little Pine Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day

Little Saskatchewan Band, Man.	R. Logan
Logan, Robert	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies
Long Plain Band, Man.	R. Logan
Long Sault Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Lorette, Que., Hurons	A.O. Bastien
Loring, Richard E.	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C.
Louis Bull's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	Geo. G. Mann
Lousley, Rev. J.A.	Norway House Boarding School, Kee
Lunenburg County, N.S., Micmacs	Charles Harlow
Lytton Agency, B.C.	E.B. Drummond
Lytton Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. Geo. Ditcham
<b>Mac or Mc</b>	
McAllan, W.J.	Stuart Lake Agency, B.C.
Macarthur, J.	Duck Lake Agency, Sask.
McCaffrey, W.J.	Algonquins of River Desert, Que.
Macdonald, A.J.	Micmacs of Victoria County, N.B.
Macdonald, D.F.	Parry Sound Superintendency
MacDonald, K.C.	Southeastern inspectorate, B.C.
McDonald, A.R.	Moravians of the Thomas, Ont.
McDonald, Rev. A.R.	Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.

<b>Mac or Mc</b>	...
McDonald, J.R.	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, N.S.
McDonald, R.C.	New Westminster Agency, B.C.
McDougall, J.B.	Walpole Island Agency, Ont.
McFarlane, Wm.	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.	Sydney Agency, Cape Breton, N.S.
McKay, Rev. H.	Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.
McKenna, J.A.J.	Inspector of R.C. Indian Schools in Western Provinces.
MacKenzie, Murdoch	Chippewas of Rama
McKenzie, Robert S.	Kenora and Savanne Agencies
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McNeill, A.T.	Sarcee Agency, Alta.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.
Mcvitty, Rev. S.P.	Mount Elgin Institute, Muncey, Ont.
McWhinney, Rev. W.	Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.
<b>M</b>	
Maganatawan Band, Ont.	D. Macdonald and C.L.D. Sims
Manitou Rapids Band, 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.
Maria, Que., Micmacs	Rev. J.D. Morin
Markle, J.A.	Alberta Inspectorate - Agencies
Matachawan Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn School, Sask.
Matheson, Rev. E.	Battleford Industrial
Matheson, Rev. J.R.	C.E. Boarding School, Onion Lake, Sask.
Mattagami Band, Ont.	H.A. West
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B.	Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.
Medical Report	Peter H. Bryce, M.D.
Metlakatla Band, Nass Agency, B.C.	Chas. C. Perry
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau
Michipicoten Band, Ont.	(No report.)
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.	John Lacy.
Micmacs of Antigonish County, N.S.	John R. McDonald
Micmacs of Cape Breton County, N.S.	D.K. McIntyre and Rev. A.R. McDonald
Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S.	Robert R Smith.

Micmacs of Cumberland, County, N.S.	F.A. Rand, M.D.
Micmacs of Digby County, N.S.	Jas. H. 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 Kings County, N.S.	Charles E. Beckwith
Micmacs of Lunenburg County, N.S. Maria, Que.	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 Queens County, N.S.	Charles Harlow
Micmacs of Restigouche, Que.	J. Pitre
Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.	(No report)
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
Middleton, Rev. Samuel	Blood C.E. Boarding School, Man.
Millar, Rev. J.L.	Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.
Millar, Matthew	Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.
Mingan Agency, Que.	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
Missinaibi Band, Ont.	H.A. West
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

<b>M</b>	
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Moffitt, Mary	Cape Croker Day School, Ont.
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.	H. Nelles Ashton
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, Ont.	Jos. R. Stainton
Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que.	Armand Tessier.
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, Bersimis Agency, Que.	A. Gagnon
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, Mingan Agency, Que.	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
Montana Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	George G. Mann
Montreal Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick.
Moose Fort Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.	Ven. Archdeacon Renison
Moose Lake Band, N.W.T	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.
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.	Rev. S.R. McVitty
Mud Lake, Ont., Mississaguas	Win. McFarlane
Mullin, Martin	Golden Lake Agency, Ont.
Munsees of the Thames, Ont.	S. Sutherland
Murison, W.	Touchwood Hills Agency Sask
Muscowequan Band, Sask.	W. Murison
Muscowpetung Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask	H. Nichol
<b>N</b>	
Nass Agency, B.C.	Charles C. Perry
Natashkwan Band, Lower St. Lawrence	T.E. Tremblay, M.D.
Neill, Alan W.	West Coast Agency, B.C.
New Brunswick.	Geo. E. Baxter, R.A. Irving and James White
New Brunswick House Band, Ont.	H.A. West
New Westminster Agency, B.C.	R.C. McDonald.
Niacatchewenin Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright.
Nichol, H.	Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.
Nickickousemenecaning Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright.
Nipigon Band	Geo. F. Horrigan.
Nipissing band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn.
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate Agencies	W.J. Chisholm
North Sydney Band, N.S.	D.K. McIntyre, M.D.
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont. and Man.	R.S. McKenzie

Norway House Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.	C.C. Calverley
Norway House Band, Keewatin	C.C. Calverley
Norway House Boarding School, Kee	Rev. J.A. Lousley
Nova Scotia	See under names of Counties, also under Micmacs
Nova Scotia	A.J. Boyd, Supt. for the Province
Nut Lake Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
<b>O</b>	
Oak Lake (Sioux) Band, Man.	J. Hollies
Oak River (Sioux) Band, Man.	J. Hollies
Obidgewong Band, Ont.	Robert H. Thorburn
Ochapowace Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar.
Officers	Return of Officers and Employees, Part II
Ogden, Isaac	Williams Lake Agency, B.C.
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division	(No report).
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division	Geo. F. Horrigan.
Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Ont.	S. Hagan
Oka Band, Que.	J. Perillard.
Okanagan Agency, B.C.	J. Robert Brown
Okemassis Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask	J. Macarthur
Oliver, James	Christian Island Day School, Ont.
One Arrow's Band, Duke Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur

<b>O</b>	
Oneidas of the Thomas, Ont.	S. Sutherland.
Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald
Onion Lake Band, Sask,	W. Sibbald
Onion Lake C.E. Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. J.R. Matheson
Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School, Sask	Rev. E.J. Cunningham, O.M.I
Orchards, B.C., Spraying	Tom Wilson
Oromocto Band, N.B.	James White
<b>P</b>	
Palmer, R.C.	Chippewas of Sarnia
Parke, C.E.E.	Chippewas of Cape Croker
Parry Island Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Pas Agency, N.W,T. and Sask.	Fred Fischer
Pas Band, N.W.T	Fred Fischer
Pasqua Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol
Paul's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau
Pays Plat Band, Ont.	Geo. F. Horrigan
Peace River Crossing or Landing	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Peigan Agency, Alta.	E.H. Yeomans
Peigan Agency C.E. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. W.R. Haynes
Peigan Agency R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J.M. Salaun
Pakangekum Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Pelly Agency, Sask.	W.G. Blewett
Perillard, Jos.	Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que.
Perrault, Rev. S., O.M.I.	Cowessess Boarding School, Sask.
Perry, Chas. C.	Nass Agency, B.C.
Petequakey's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick.
Piapot Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol
Pic Band, Ont.	Geo. F. Horrigan
Pictou County, N.S., Micmacs	Rev. J.D.M Lee
Pierreville, Que., Seignior.	See Abenakis of St. Francis
Pine Creek Band, Man.	R. Logan.
Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.	Rev. A. Chaumont
Pitre Jeremie	Micmacs of Restigouche
Pointe Bleue Band, Que.	Armand Tessier
Point Grondin Band, Ont.	C.L.D. SIMS
Poorman's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison.
Poplar River Band, Keewatin District	C.C. Calverley



Population	See 'Census return,' Part II, also see heading Population in each report
Port Simpson Band, Nass Agency, B.C.	Chas. C. Perry
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.	Rev. Geo. H. Raley
Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School, B.C.	Frances E. Hudson
Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.	R. Logan
Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.	Rev. J.L. Millar
Portage la Prairie Sioux Band	R. Logan
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Ont.	J. B. McDougall
Poundmaker Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Prince Edward Island	J.O. Arsenault, Superintendent for the Province
Purdy, James H.	Micmacs of Digby County, N.S.
<b>Q</b>	
Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask.	Rev. J. Hugonard
Queen Charlotte Agency, B.C.	Thomas Deasy
Queens County, N.S., Micmacs	Chas. Harlow
<b>R</b>	
Raley, Rev. Geo. H.	Port Simpson Bay Boarding School, B.C.
Rama, Ont., Chippewas.	Murdoch MacKenzie
Rand, F.A. M.D.	Micmacs of Cumberland
Rat Portage Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Red Bank Band, N.B.	E.A. Irving

<b>R</b>	
Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.	Rev. Arthur Barner
Red Earth Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer
Red Pheasant Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Religion.	See 'Census,' Part II
Renaud, J.	Timiskaming Band, Que.
Renison, Ven. Archdeacon,	Bishop's Boarding School, Moose Fort, Ont.
Restigouche Band, Que.	J. Pitre
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas.	Wm. McFarlane
Richmond County. N.S., Micmacs	(No report.)
Riou, Rev. J., O.M.I.	High River Industrial 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
Romaine Band, lower St. Lawrence.	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
Ross, John T.	Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.
Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. R. McKay
Roseau Rapids Band, Alta.	Robert Logan
Roseau River Band, Man.	Robert Logan
Ruaux, Rev. E., O.M.I.	Blood R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
<b>St</b>	
St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.	Sister M.A. Diguière
St. Augustin Band, Lower St. Lawrence	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis	A.O. Comire, M.D.
St. John's Band, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	B.L. Donald, M.D.
St. Mary's Band, N.B.	James White
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.	Rev. P.J. Collins, O.M.I.
St. Peters Band, Man.	(No report)
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois.	Francis E. Taillon
St. Eugene Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. Felix Beck
<b>S</b>	
Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty
Saddle Lake Band, Alta.	J. Batty
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Miller
Salaun, Rev. J.M.	Peigan R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
Samson's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	Geo. Mann
Sandy Bay Band, Man.	R. Logan
Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.	Rev. C.T. Leonard, O.M.I.

Sanitation.	See side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report, also report of Chief Medical Officer
Sarcee Agency, Alta.	A.J. McNeill
Sarcee Agency Boarding School, Alta.	Ven. Archdeacon Tims
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas	R.C. Palmer
Savanne Agency, Ont.	B.S. McKenzie
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas.	John Scoffield
Schools	Report of Superintendent of Indian Education
Schools	Appendix to report of Superintendent of Indian Education
Scoffield, John	Chippewas of Saugeen
Scott, Duncan C.	Superintendent of Indian Education
Scugog, Ont., Mississagua	A.W. Williams
Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.	Sister Theresine
Seine River Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Semmens, Rev. John	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates - Agencies
Semmens, Rev. John	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates - Schools
Serpent River Band, Ont.	S. Hagan
Seven Islands Band, Que.	T.E. Tremblay, M.D.
Shawanaga Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Sheguindah Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs	John Hipson
Sheshegwining Band, Ont.	Robert Thorburn
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Rev. Benjamin P. Fuller
Shoal Lake Bands, Man.	R.S. McKenzie
Shoal Lake Band, Sask.	Fred Fischer

Shoal River Band, Man.	R. Logan
Sibbald, W.	Onion Lake Agency, Sask.
Sims, C.L.D.	Manitowaning Agency, Ont.
Sioux Agency, Man.	J. Hollies
Sister Superior Constance.	All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.
Sister Mary Amy	Squamish Boarding School, B.C.
Sister St. Elzear	Fort Providence Boarding School, Alta.
Sister Theresine	Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.
Sisters of St. Joseph	St. Joseph's Indian Home, Fort William, Ont.
Six Nations of the Grand River, 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
Soanes, Rev. P.R.	Chapleau Boarding School, Ont.
South Bay Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims.
Southeastern Inspectorate, B.C.	K.C. MacDonald
Southwestern Inspectorate, B.C.	W.E. Ditchburn
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate Agencies	W.M. Graham
South Saskatchewan School	W.M. Graham
Spanish River Band, Ont.	S. Hagan and C.L.D. Sims
Squamish Boarding School	Sister Mary Amy
Stainton, Jos R.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté
Standing Buffalo Band, Sask.	H. Nichol
Stangecoming Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial	See 'Agricultural and industrial Statistics.' Part II
Stikine Agency, B.C.	G.D. Cox
Stony Agency, Alta.	T.J. Fleetham
Stony Bands, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Stony Plain Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Same as Enoch's band
Stuart Lake Agency, B.C.	J. McAllan
Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn
Sturgeon Lake Band, Ont.	J. P. Wright
Sturgeon Lake Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. BorthwicK
Sturgeon Lake Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald M.D.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.
Sucker Creek Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Sucker Creek Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Sucker Lake Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Superintendent of Indian Education	Duncan, C.
Survey Report	S.K. McLean, D.L.S.

Sutherland, S.	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames
Swan River Band, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.	D.K. McIntyre, M.D.
Sydney Band, Cape Breton County, N.S.	D.K. McIntyre, M.D.
<b>T</b>	
Tahgaiwinini Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Taillon, Francis E	Iroquois of St. Regis
Tessier, Armand	Montagnais of Lake, Que.
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
Thessalon Agency, Ont.	S. Hagan
Thessalon Band, Ont.	S. Hagan
Thorburn, Robert	Gore Pay Agency, Ont.
Thunderchild Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Thunderchild Band, Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.
Timagami Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn
Timiskaming Agency, Que.	J.A. Renaud
Tims, Ven. Archdeacon, J.W.	Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.
Tobique Band, N.B.	Geo. E. Baxter
Todd, Hamilton.	Chippewas of Christian Island
Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Treaty No. 8.	H.A. Conroy

<b>T</b>	
Tremblay, J.E., M.D.	Mingan Agency, Lower St. Lawrence
Turtle Mountain (Sioux) Band, Man.	J. Hollies
Tuscarora Township, Mississaguas	W.C. Van Loon
Tuscarora Township, Six Nations	Gordon J. Smith
Tyendinaga Band, Ont.	Jos. R. Stainton
<b>V</b>	
Vale, Rev. A.J.	Hay River Boarding School, Great Slave Lake
Vales, Rev. Ph., O.M.I.	Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.
Valley River Band, Man.	T.G. Chard
Van Loon, W.C.	Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont.
Verreau, Urbain	Edmonton Agency, Alta.
Victoria County, N.S. Micmacs	A.J. Macdonald
Viger, Que., Amalecites	Edouard Beaulieu
<b>W</b>	
Wabigoon Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Wabiskaw Lake C.E. Boarding School, Alta.	W.F. Broadstock
Wabiskaw Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	Sister Catherine Aurelie
Wabuskang Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Wahpaton Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Wallace, Alonzo.	Micmacs of Hants County
Walpole Island Agency, Ont.	J.B. McDougall
Waterhen Band, Man.	.R. Logan
Watha (or Gibson) Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Rev. Benjamin P. Fuller
Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G.H. Wheatley
West, H.A.	Chapleau Agency, Ont.
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.
White, Rev. G.W.	Whitefish Lake Boarding School, Alta.
White, James	Southwestern Division of New Brunswick
White Bear's Band, Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.	Thos. Cory
Whitefish Bay Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Whitefish Lake Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Whitefish Lake Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.D.
Whitefish Lake Boarding School	Rev. W.G. White
Whitefish River Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims.
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.	Rev. Chas. Belanger, S.J

Wild Land Reserve, Ont.	J.P. Wright
William Charles Band, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Williams, A.W.	Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont.
Williams, M.	Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.
Williams Lake Agency, B.C.	Isaac Odgen
Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. H. Boening, O.M.I.
Wilson, A.E.	Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.
Wilson, R.N.	Blood Agency, Alta.
Wilson, Tom	Report on Indian Orchards in B.C.
Woodstock Band, N.B.	James White
Wright, John P.	Fort Frances Agency, Man. Suptcy.
<b>Y</b>	
Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C.	Sister Superior Constance.
Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs	Wm. H. Whalen
Yates, John	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island
Yeomans, E.H.	Peigan Agency, Alta.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA, AUGUST 2, 1911.*

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1911, embodying reports from various officials and agents, together with statistical statements, which furnish information concerning the present condition of the Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **POPULATION.**

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

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

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

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

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

## HEALTH.

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

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

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

## **DWELLINGS.**

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

## **AGRICULTURE.**

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

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

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

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

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

Province	Population	Land under crop	Grain and roots	Hay.	Value.
...	...	Acres	Bush	Tons	\$ cts.
Alberta	8,088	5,266	72,459	16,506	162,105 00
British Columbia	24,581	9,039	373,720	14,158	350,654 00
Manitoba	6,104	7,447	100,478	13,831	94,917 55
New Brunswick	1,802	460	10,347	239	6,222 00
Northwest Territories (part of)	3,000	123	9,040	2,509	17,210 00
Nova Scotia	2,026	233	10,727	911	15,020 00
Ontario	22,496	16,618	511,886	27,704	434,698 86
Prince Edward Island	292	62	2,495	76	1,500 00
Quebec	11,462	4,740	103,449	5,721	124,241 65
Saskatchewan	9,439	14,562	299,851	41,543	253,893 40
Total, 1911	89,290	58,550	1,494,4521	123,198	1,460,462 46
Total, 1910	...	54,366	1,583,579	122,046	1,374,815 00
Increase	...	4,184	...	1,152	85,647 46
Decrease	...	...	89,127	...	...

## LIVE STOCK.

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

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

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

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

## WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

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

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

Agriculture	\$1,459,962 46
Beef	236,753 86
Wages	1,540,021 10
Fishing	691,629 60
Hunting and trapping	819,424 25
Various industries	852,944 63

Province.	Wages.	Various industries.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	38,217 00	234,055 15
British Columbia	477,655 00	206,414 00
Manitoba	49,390 00	18,613 60
New Brunswick	51,850 00	22,250 00
Northwest Territories	27,070 00	7,650 00
Nova Scotia	45,280 00	37,973 00
Ontario	605,058 10	142,504 95
Prince Edward Island	50 00	14,480 00
Quebec	184,757 00	89,055 00
Saskatchewan	60,694 00	79,949 00
Total, 1911	1,540,021 10	852,944 69
Total, 1910	1,344,599 00	727,905 00
Increase	195,422 10	125,039 63

## HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

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

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

In the West Coast agency, where the sealing industry forms an important source of revenue, those who went to

Behring sea in the schooners did well, as the catch was much larger than formerly. The total revenue from this source was probably 50 per cent higher than last year.

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

## EDUCATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## **SURVEYS.**

Prince Edward Island.

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

Nova Scotia.

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

The east boundary of the Chapel Island reserve was redefined.

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

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

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

New Brunswick.

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

Quebec.

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

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

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

Ontario.

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

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

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

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

Manitoba and Keewatin.

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

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

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

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

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

Saskatchewan.

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

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

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

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

British Columbia.

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

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

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

## LANDS.

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

During the year 270 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act. Returns of patents to the number of 78 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situated and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within the province.

The undisposed of surrendered land, on the Moosomin and Thunderchild and the Grizzly Bear and Lean Man reserves, near Battleford, were offered for sale by public auction at Old Battleford on June 1, 1910. On the Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves 3,804 acres were sold, realizing \$24,586. On the Grizzly Bear and Lean Man reserves 3,009 acres were sold, realizing \$11,656.75.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On December 21, 1910, the Abenakis Indians of St. François and Becancour surrendered to the Crown the Crespieul reserve, situate west of the township of Crespieul in the county of Lake St. John, Que., containing by admeasurement 8,374 85 acres, in order that the same might be sold for their benefit. The reserve was duly examined and valued, and advertised for sale by public auction at the city of Quebec.

### **MINERALS.**

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

### **LOCATION TICKETS.**

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

### **LEASES.**

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 114, and on March 31, last, there were 1,147 leases current.

### **TIMBER.**

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

### **FINANCIAL.**

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

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

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was \$61,239.87. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$27,537.32, and withdrawals \$28,899.63.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,*

*Your obedient servant,*

*FRANK PEDLEY,*

*Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CHAPLEAU AGENCY,  
CHAPLEAU, April 29, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, embracing seven reserves, namely, Ojibbewas, Robinson Treaty Indians, Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Missinaibi reserve; Crees, Treaty 9, at Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Mattagami Indians, Treaty 9, (Ojibeways), Mattagami reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty Flying Post reserve; and the Ojibeways, Treaty 9, at Brunswick House.

**OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, CHAPLEAU.**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of the Kebesquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. The country is very rocky, only parts being fit for cultivation.

Population. - The population of this band (including absentees) is 79, some of them living most of the year at Missinaibi and Bisco.

Health and Sanitation. - Very few of these Indians are in yet from their hunting, but, so far as I can learn, they have had very little sickness, and have passed the cold winter well. Sanitation is not very good, as they are a roaming lot and never stay long in one place.

Occupations. - They rely solely on hunting, trapping, and fishing. The young men work a little in the summer months, acting as guides and packing, but do not care for hard work. The women make a few dollars with their fancy-work, and are expert canoe-makers.

Buildings. - Very few of them live in houses, mostly all have the teepees, and are very comfortable.

Stock - They have no stock of any kind.

Progress. - These Indians do not make much progress; they are a roaming set, and prefer the bush to civilization.

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

### **OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve comprises 216 acres, as well as two small islets, one containing 4 acres and the other half an acre, adjoining the reserve, and is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.

Population. - The population of this band is 89.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Crees, from James Bay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

circumstances every year.

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

### **OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west side of Mattagami Lake, three quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and has an area of 20 square miles.

Population. - The population of this band (including absentees) is 89.

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

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

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





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

Farm Implements. - Of these they own none.

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

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

### **OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST.**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Six Mile Rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, and has an area of 23 square miles.

Population. - The population of this band (including absentees) is 92.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBBEWAYS.**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west shore of the Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post; and covers an area of 24 square miles.

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

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are generally pretty healthy, but during the past year consumption has got into some families, and several have been taken away. With the exception of this dread plague, no sickness of any

consequence has visited them. On the whole they are far superior Indians to any others of any of the inland posts in my district. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes very clean and comfortable and are improving all the time.

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*H.A. WEST,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO*

*CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,*

*DELAWARE, May 11, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands in this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

### **ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.**

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

Population. - This band has a population of 777.

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

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

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

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

implements and buildings. Most of their land is fenced with wire. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

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

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

### **CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 481.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary precautions have been well observed, no epidemic having broken out during the year.

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

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

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

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

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

### **MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 112.

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,  
S. SUTHERLAND,  
Indian Agent.*

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

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR - I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

Tribe. - These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*C.E.E. PARKE,*

*Indian Agent.*

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

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ending March 31, 1911.

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



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

Stock. - The stock - what there is of it - is very good. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed, well adapted to endure the severe winters, also the poor stabling accommodation that exists here at present. There is pasture enough on the reserve in summer for 1,000 head of cattle, and at present there are not more than 50 head all told. On account of being appointed agent very recently, I am not prepared to say just what amount or percentage of the reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes. Of the 8,181.63 acres, there are not more than 300 acres under cultivation.

Population. - The population according to last year's census having been 231, the births for the term having been 3, and deaths, 6, the present population is estimated at 228. There are about 50 non-treaty Indians residing on the reserve, all law-abiding good citizens, making a total of 278 all told.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*HAMILTON TODD,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,*  
*SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the twelve months ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Chippewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being 2 miles from the main shore, 3 miles east of Jackson's Point, a summer resort, where a large number of cottages have been erected for summer use, it being the terminus of the Stouffville branch of the Grand Trunk railway. The Metropolitan Electric railway passes the Point and terminates at Sutton West. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, 1 mile from Morton Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a good clay, soil and well adapted for raising grain and roots, and well adapted for stock-raising. There is plenty of pasture for summer use, and wild grass might be, and sometimes is, cut to help to winter the stock.

Population. - This band numbers 99. There are also about 2.5 non-treaty Indians and those of illegitimate birth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*JOHN YATES, Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA  
RATHBURN, April 2, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,  
MURDOCH MACKENZIE.  
Indian Agent.*

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

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

Tribe. - The Indians residing on the reserve in this agency are all of Algonquin stock, and form one band. They speak the Ojibbewa language and are mostly of Ojibbewa and Ottawa descent; although on the Kettle Point reserve a considerable number are descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio, and Pottawattamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belong to the Algonquin race.

Population. - There are in all 437 Indians belonging to the band; 271 live on the Sarnia reserve and 160 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves. - There is only one agency, but the band occupies, as shown above, three reserves, which are known as the Sarnia reserve, the Au Sable or Stony Point reserve, and the Kettle Point reserve. The Sarnia reserve lies along the east side of the St. Clair river, immediately south of the town of it contains 6,259 acres, and is all inclosed by either rail or wire fence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*Your obedient servant,*

*R.C. PALMER,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*

*GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,*

*KILLALOE STATION, April 6, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

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

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

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*MARTIN MULLIN,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*GORE BAY AGENCY,*  
*GORE BAY, May 20, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

#### **COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.**

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

Tribe. - These Indians are Chippewas.

Population. - The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is generally good; and the past year has been free of epidemics. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations. - Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale, and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber woods, making ties and posts in the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in summer. They have some good timber, none of which has been marketed yet.

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

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

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

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

#### **WEST BAY BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island, and comprises in all 13 square miles. The land is

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

Population. - This band has a population of 337.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **OBIDGEWONG BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 7.

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

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

### **SHESHEGWANING BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population. - This band has a population of 174.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*R. THORBURN,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*

*MANITOWANING AGENCY,*

*MANITOWANING, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

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

### **WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.**

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

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

Population. - The population of this band is 74.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **POINT GRONDIN BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.**

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

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

Population. - The population of this band according to the last census, counting residents of the reserve and non-

resident members of the band, is 168.

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

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

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

Buildings. - Their dwellings and outbuildings are constructed mostly of logs, and are generally whitewashed.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **TAHGAIWININI BAND.**

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

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

Population. - This band has a population of 211.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **MAGANATAWAN BAND.**

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

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

### **SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION No. 3.**

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

They are of the Ojibbewa tribe and their condition, generally is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

### **SUCKER LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve. - The reserve of these Indians is situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres. A goodly portion consists of land very well adapted for farming purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population. - This band has a population of 13.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **SUCKER CREEK BAND.**

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

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland. It contains an area of 1,665 acres.

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

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

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

Buildings. - Most of these Indians have good dwelling-houses and outbuildings on the farms, which are a credit to the

reserve, and in this respect they bear good comparison, with their white neighbours throughout the township.

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

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

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

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

### **SHEGUIANDAH BAND.**

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

Reserve. - The reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is principally grazing land.

Population. - According to the last census these Indians number 109.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **SOUTH BAY BAND.**

Reserve. - These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island on the east shore of South bay or Manitoulin gulf. They number 73 souls. Their general condition is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

### **INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND UNCEDED.**

Reserve. - This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is land well suited for farming, the remainder is woodland and excellent grazing land.

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

observed by the majority of these Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*C.L.D. SIMS,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,*  
*ROSENEATH, June 5, 1911.*

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

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

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

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

Health. - The health of the member of the band is good.

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*J. THACKERAY,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,  
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

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

Population. - The population of this band is 264.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The morality of the band is good.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*W.C. VAN LOON,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,*  
*KEENE, April 30, 1911.*

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

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

### **MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.**

Reserve. - Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 855 is cleared, 130 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population. - The total population shown by the present census is 96.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.**

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

Population. - The total population shown by the present census is 204.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*WM. McFARLANE,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*

*MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,*

*P ORT PERRY, April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

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

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

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians is good. The one death was due to pneumonia. Sanitary

precautions have been taken, premises are kept clean, vaccination is not general, and no contagious diseases prevail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

A.W. WILLIAMS,

*Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,

DESERONTO, May 3, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

Reserve. - The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east, to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte, sloping southerly to the bay, containing in round numbers about 17,000 acres, the greater part of which is good tillable land and in a fairly good state of cultivation. The remaining part being pasture-land, and in some parts partially covered with second growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which are used for grazing purposes, lying as they do along the shores of the bay of Quinte, where stock has access to an abundance of pure water.

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

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been good, there having been only a few cases of measles, grippe, scarlet fever and other minor diseases. These diseases were quickly overcome by the doctors, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, while the other attends to those who require his services in the western part. These Indians as a band appear to be healthy, and I have frequently cautioned the doctors to be careful in diagnosing their different diseases, more especially consumption, and I must say they have done their work remarkably well, and I beg to report that as far as I can learn there are only three cases of tuberculosis on the reserve. The Indians have been frequently warned to guard as much as possible against this dread disease, and appear to have a desire to keep their houses clean and outhouses and surroundings in a sanitary condition, and I am sure will compare favourably with any community of white people, cultivating flowers and having gardens for vegetables, which they keep very clean and tidy.



Resources and Occupations. - The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, gardening, raising small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and other fruits, and vegetables, which they find a ready market for in Deseronto and other towns. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, as also in saw-mills, car shops and other factories, and I am informed by the managers of these works that they are some of their best men, being reliable and punctual at their work, and to whom they pay the highest wages. There are 69 who are engaged in farming who are very successful, in their operations, as the land when properly tilled is very productive. There are a few, however, who neglect their farms, which when neglected have a tendency to grow up with foul weeds. Some of the land, being flat and level, requires draining; some of the able farmers have commenced draining operations, which when completed will pay them well for this expenditure. In some instances fences are in bad repair and should be replaced with new fences, as some are wholly gone. The Indians, however, see the necessity of having their land well fenced, and during the year have built some 580 rods of new fence with cedar posts and frost steel wire, which is a very noticeable improvement. Those who have their farms leased in nearly every case insist on having a portion of fence built each year, taking a pride in having their land and fences in good condition, as also in providing houses for their stock and implements. There are only 70 farms under lease to white people, the rents from which are applied partly on fences, buildings and other improvements, the remainder going to the living expenses of the locatee. The crops were not as good this year as they were last year, owing to the extremely wet weather after the seeding was completed. The land having baked, some of the seed rotted and therefore did not germinate, the grain being thin on the ground and straw very short. There was, however, a good crop of hay and roots, providing fodder for the stock, which came through the winter in fine condition. The membership of the agricultural society which was established by the Indians some seven or eight years ago is steadily increasing, having held eight very successful fairs in their grounds at the council-house, the interest in this enterprise being well maintained, there having been a larger show of stock and farm produce than in former years with a very noticeable improvement in their stock, their milch cows, and other stocks being in fine condition, some of which were fairly well bred Jerseys and Holsteins. There were also a large show of well bred horses and colts, which were in fine condition, all of which will compare very favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships and small fairs, which the Indians are very proud of.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*JOS. R. STANTON,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,*  
*DUART, April 19, 1911.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*A.R. McDONALD,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,*  
*PORT ARTHUR, March 31, 1911.*

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

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

### **LONG LAKE BAND.**

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

Population. - The band numbers 278 persons.

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

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

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

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

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

### **PIC BAND.**

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

Population. - This band numbers 220 persons.

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

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

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

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding.

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

### **NIPIGON BAND.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PAYS PLAT BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 38.

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

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

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

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

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

## **FORT WILLIAM BAND.**

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

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

Population. - The band numbers 301.

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,  
GEO. F. HORRIGAN,  
Acting Indian Agent.*

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

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

SiR - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

**PARRY ISLAND BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near to the county seat, the town of Parry Sound. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk railway system has its lake port terminus at Depot Harbour on this reserve. Many of the Indians who are willing to work find steady employment during the season of navigation. The reserve contains an area of 24 square miles. The soil is light, sandy loam broken with rock ridges, 60 per cent being suitable for grazing and agriculture; the residue rocks, marshes and swamps. The pine is about exhausted, and the hemlock will all be cut and removed in a season or two.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morality. - The morals of the band are fairly good.

## **HENVEY INLET BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, about midway between the Byng inlet and French river. The Indian village is situated at the extreme east end of the inlet and is known as 'Kahbekahnong' (landing place) beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep, dark waters of the inlet. The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles, 45 per cent of the reserve is rock and marsh. The Toronto-Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast corner of the reserve. A branch line from the Canadian Northern Ontario, runs through the reserve to Key Harbour.

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

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

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

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

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

## **MAGANATAWAN BAND.**

Tribe. - The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganatawan river. Its area is 11,370 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is a barren rock ridge, most of it having been burned bare. There is a narrow strip along the river, near the village of Byng Inlet, where the Indians raise good crops of potatoes. The Toronto-Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs across and has a station on this reserve. The Ontario government built a stage road from the station to the village of Byng Inlet over the rocks and swales for the public benefit and to the advantage of the resident Indians.

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

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



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

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

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

### **SHAWANAGA BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated 3 miles inland from the Georgian bay, on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound - via stage route, or 12 miles by the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs through the reserve, and has a station near the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light and sandy. About 75 per cent of this reserve is rock and swamp, with marshes. The residue is well adapted for farming and grazing. The unburned portion of the forest is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood and some pine, which, if protected from fires, will be a valuable asset to the Indians.

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

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

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

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

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

### **WATHA BAND (GIBSON RESERVE.)**

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

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

Population. - The population of this band is 138.

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*D.F. MACDONALD,*  
*Indian Superintendent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*SAUGEEN AGENCY,*  
*CHIPPAWA HILL, April 1, 1911.*

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

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

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

Population. - The Chippewas of Saugeen number 427 persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*JOHN SCOFFIELD,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*SIX NATION INDIANS,*  
*BRANTFORD, April 29, 1911.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

Population. - The Six Nations consist of: -

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

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

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

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The general health has been fairly good. The physician and others have taken advantage of

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

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

Buildings. - There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve, and also in the fencing, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling houses, barns and fences have been erected with the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are in most cases repaid at maturity. Some barns erected this year are fully as large and durable as any white man's barn in the county.

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

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

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

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

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

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 45 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings.

*Your obedient servant,  
GORDON J. SMITH,  
Indian Superintendent.*

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

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

**NIPISSING BAND.**

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

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,200 acres. This band surrendered all its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, this portion having been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, viz.: Pedley, Beaucage, and Commando, the last portion of which has not been sold. This reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation, as well as railway accommodation. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These with the big and little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane, and their tributaries all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population. - This band has now a population of 285.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temperance and Morality. - There are always a few of this band who will get intoxicated whenever an opportunity occurs; but on the whole in this respect a marked improvement is readily noticeable. The situation of this reserve with the adjacent towns and villages where liquor is sold, makes it convenient for the Indians if they can secure some person to purchase it for them. During the past year some heavy penalties have been imposed upon the persons supplying them with liquor. This, while it does not altogether stop the traffic, has a good effect, not only on the persons penalized, but upon the Indians themselves. The morality of these Indians is good.

### **DOKIS BAND.**

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

Reserve. - The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of the French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okickindawk island and peninsula. These Indians were formerly the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber, which was sold by the department for them at a good price, thereby securing a large amount of money to the credit of the band, and during the past season they have received a large amount of interest on their capital. This money, with some exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while a number have erected comfortable dwellings and outbuildings.

Population. - The population of this band is 89.

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

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

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

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

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

### **TIMAGAMI BAND.**

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

Reserve. - No reserve has yet been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Timagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Timagami is situated 72 miles from North

Bay, and is reached by the Timiskaming and New Ontario railway operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population. - This band has a population of 89.

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

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

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

Buildings and Stock. - The buildings of this band are very limited, a few of the Indians have houses on Bear island, while others live in cabins around the lake.

Characteristics. - The members of this band are a bright intelligent body, and take very rapidly to the mode of living of the white people. They are noted canoemen and find ready employment at this work from people visiting this vicinity. They are industrious and make good wages when at work, and they appear to put their savings to good use.

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

#### **MATATCHAWAN BAND.**

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

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Populations - This band has a population of 88.

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

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

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

Stock. - These Indians have no stock.

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*GEO. P. COCKBURN.*  
*Indian Agent.*



*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
THESSALON AGENCY,  
THESSALON, March 31, 1911.*

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

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

**THESSALON BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population. - The population is 110.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.**

Tribe. - The members of this band are Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and west of the Penewabekong river, and comprises about 3,000 acres.

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

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

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

Buildings. - The buildings are clean and warm.

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

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

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

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

## **SERPENT RIVER BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population. - The population is 110.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **SPANISH RIVER BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of Lake Huron and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains about 28,000 acres.

This band is divided into three divisions. The first and second divisions are living on the reserve and are in my charge; the third division is on the Manitoulin island and is in charge of Indian Agent C.L.D. Sims.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*SAMUEL HAGAN,*  
*Indian Agent.*

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

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole Island reserve.

The reserve is bounded on the west by the St. Clair river, on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair. It has an area of 40,480 acres, most of which is first-class farming and grazing land.

Population. - The population of the Chippewa band remains the same as last year, 564. There is a decrease of 1 in the Pottawattamie band, which now has a population of 173.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,  
J.D. MCDOUGALL,  
Indian Agent.*

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

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

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

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

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet. Its area is exactly 135  $\frac{2}{3}$  acres.

Population. - This band numbers 27, including absentees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant*

*V.P. LANDRY, M.D.,*

*Indian Agent.*

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

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

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

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

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

Health. - There has not been any epidemic disease during the course of the year, but there are always some cases of tuberculosis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Temperance and Morality. - There have been only few disturbances, caused by the abuse of intoxicants, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks. - The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people who surround them, and they live in harmony with the latter. I believe that there are no longer any who are full-blooded Indians, all have more or less white blood in their veins. A large number of them have lost the characteristics of the race, and it is very difficult for one seeing them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their dealings with white people; but in the family and their council meetings they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with zealous care.

*Your obedient servant,*

*A.O. COMIRE,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*

*ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,*

*MANIWAKI, April 19, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

Reserve. - The Maniwaki reserve is situated in the county of Wright, on the banks of the River Desert, at its confluence with the Gatineau river. The Maniwaki branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve from South to north, terminating at Maniwaki; the village of Maniwaki, with a white population of about 2,000 inhabitants, is situated upon what was formerly a portion of the reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 421.

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

Occupations. - The Indians of this band, are not inclined to agriculture, with the exception of a few. They are in close proximity to a vast hunting country, and from this source they earn a considerable amount each year. This and working in the lumber woods and river-driving form their chief occupations. Of those engaged in farming there is only a small number of them who are living by it.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are chiefly log. Many of the Indians still live in shanties, but nearly every year there is a new house erected.

Stock. - There is very little change in stock. A considerable number of the Indians do not keep any stock, as they are absent during the winter months. The Indians who reside permanently on the reserve are fairly well supplied with horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - The Indians who are engaged in farming are well supplied with farm implements and vehicles for winter and summer use, and they take good care of their implements and vehicles.

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

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

*Your obedient servant*

*W.J. McCaffrey,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*

*AMALECITES OF VIGER,*

*CACOUNA, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SiR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1911.





Reserve. - The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is situated on the St. Lawrence river near the village of Cacouna. Most of the Indians are scattered over various counties; those who remain at home suffer much from cold and hunger during the winter. The government distributes provisions to the poorest from time to time and they are very thankful. It is a great act of charity on the part of the government. The majority who reside on the reserve are widows and they are in utter destitution. The other members of the band are scattered here and there.

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*EDOUARD BEAULIEU,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*  
*HURONS OF LORETTE,*  
*JEUNE LORETTE, June 8, 1911,*

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

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

Reserve. - The reserve of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one that the band now possesses. It contains an area of 26 - 75 acres. Most of the Indians of Lorette still reside near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers. There are also three Huron families, owners of lots, who reside on the former Quarante Arpents reserve, which was sold in October, 1904.

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*  
*IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,*  
*MONTREAL, June 6, 1911.*

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

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

Reserve. - The Caughnawaga reserve is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, distant about 9 miles from Montreal, and contains an area of a little more than 12,000 acres.

Population. - The native population is 2,199.

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J. BLAIN,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*  
*IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,*  
*ST. REGIS, June 13, 1911.*

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

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

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

Population. - The population is 1,550.

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*FRANCIS E. TAILLON,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*  
*LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,*  
*OKA, March 31, 1911.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*JOS. PERILLARD,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*  
*MICMACS OF MARIA,*  
*GRAND CASCAPEDIA, April 7, 1911.*

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

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

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

Population. - The population is 110 this year.

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J.D. MORIN, Priest,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*  
*MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,*  
*RESTIGOUCHE, May 18, 1911.*

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

Sir, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.



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

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

Population. - The population is now 513, an increase of 7 since last year. There have been 23 births and 21 deaths in the course of last year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The morals of these Indians are fairly good.

*Your obedient servant,*

*J. PITRE,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*

*MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,*

*POINTE BLEUE, May 23, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

### **POINTE BLEUE BAND.**

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

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi county, Que., 6 miles from the town of Roberval. The reserve comprises the whole of the township of Ouiatchouan, 22,423 acres, but the Indians have surrendered 19,525 acres, which has been sold for their benefit. What remains is admirably situated. From the heights and even up to a few feet of the shore the view takes in all the lake, the banks of which are surrounded by flourishing parishes. The soil is first-class and the climate suitable for the cultivation of grain and vegetables.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

The houses are well furnished, comfortable and suitable. All the Indians have a taste for music and several of them have either a piano, a harmonium, a violin, or other instrument of less value. It is a young Montagnais woman that plays the organ in church. Their social life is improving and becoming more polished every day. The Indians take an interest in reading newspapers and from them get a good deal of information and some practical ideas (eighteen take weekly papers and three daily editions). Some have deposits in the bank, others do business by notes, just like white people. Fourteen houses are under fire insurance to the extent of from \$500 to \$2,000. Five Indians have their lives insured for amounts of from \$1,000 to \$3,600, and pay their premiums faithfully. Others belong to mutual benefit societies; some of them have even received the benefit this year of assistance in case of illness. Three Montagnais carry on a prosperous business here, and their trade amounts to several thousand dollars a year. Three Indian farmers take their milk every day to a cheese factory in a neighbouring parish, and make a good return. At present the Indians are considering the project of establishing a cheese factory on the reserve. In several places the picket fences have been replaced by wire fences and the Indians are beginning to give a little more care to the maintenance of the roads.

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

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

### **LAKE MISTASSINI BAND.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **KISKISSINK GROUP.**

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

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

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

**Health and Sanitation.** - These poor people have been tried by misfortune, and in consequence some of them have had a hard time, their chief trouble being that they were notable either to hunt or work. But these troubles are passed, and good health now reigns.

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

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

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

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

### **STE. ANNE GROUP.**

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

Reserve. - There is no reserve at Ste. Anne; but the Indians occupy lands leased or purchased from private owners even in the middle of the village on the bank of the Saguenay river, about 2 miles from Pointe Bleue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*ARMAND TESSIER,*  
*Indian Agent.*

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

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

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

**ESCOUMAINS BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the west side of the Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, and has an area of 97 acres. The land is not all suitable for cultivation.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 54.

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

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

Progress. - This band is making progress.

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

Buildings. - These Indians have good houses and keep them in very good order.

**BERSIMIS BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the east bank of the Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay. It has an area of 63,100 acres.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 550.

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*A. GAGNON,*  
*Indian Agent.*

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

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

Sir, - I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve. - The Timiskaming reserve is situated in the county of Pontiac, province of Quebec, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north side of the Ottawa river. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 24,082 acres have been surrendered to the Crown, leaving 14,318 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,010 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 241 persons, being a decrease of 4 during the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J.A. RENAUD,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NEW BRUNSWICK,*  
*NORTHERN DIVISION,*  
*ANDOVER, April 30, 1911.*

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

SIR - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, on the condition of the Indians in my jurisdiction, viz.: the Edmundston band, near the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, and the Tobique band, one mile and a half north of the village of Andover, the shire town of the county of Victoria.

#### **EDMUNDSTON BAND.**

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

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

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

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

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

### **TOBIQUE BAND.**

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*GEO. E. BAXTER,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NEW BRUNSWICK,*  
*NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,*  
*BUCTOUCHE, April 12, 1911.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

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

#### **EEL RIVER BAND.**

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

Population. - The population is 96, an increase of 6. There have been 3 births and 3 migrations during the year.

#### **BATHURST BAND.**

Reserves. - These Indians have two reserves: Pabineau reserve, about seven miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county; and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. All the Bathurst Indians were formerly settled at Pabineau, but now most of them have removed to the island.

Population. - The population is 28, a decrease of 5, caused by migration.

#### **BURNT CHURCH BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north side of the Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. At this point the land is high and dry and the reserve pleasantly located. It contains 2,058

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

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

### **EEL GROUND BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which about 225 is cleared, and occupied by the Indians; the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population. - The population is 155, the same as last year. There have been 6 births and 6 deaths during the year.

### **RED BANK BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timber-land.

Population. - The population is 58, a decrease of 1. There have been 2 births, 1 death, and 2 migrations during the year.

### **BIG COVE BAND.**

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

Population. - The population is 328, an increase of 5. There have been 15 births and 10 deaths during the year.

### **INDIAN ISLAND BAND.**

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

Population. - The population is 31, a decrease of 1. There has been 1 death during the year.

### **BUCTOUCHE BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. The shore at this point is high, and the reserve is pleasantly located. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy about 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population. - The population is 20, a decrease of 2. There have been 3 deaths and 1 birth during the year.

### **OTHER RESERVES.**

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which a few Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumber-

land county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwood. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the remainder is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester County. Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band, and contains 100 acres of woodland. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river in Westmorland county, contains 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, not settled on reserves, who are settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmorland county, there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction, on the Intercolonial railway. They number in all 61, including the families at Fort Folly reserve. They reside in shanties and pay no attention to the education of their children nor to agriculture.

### **REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS IN THIS AGENCY.**

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

Population. - The total population of the agency is 999, an increase of 1.

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

Occupations. - The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods in the winter, and in the spring-time, stream drive, raft lumber and run rafts. In the summer season they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming, confined chiefly to the raising of oats, buckwheat, potatoes and hay. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs,

and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserve, live by begging, and selling their wares; they are not so industrious. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number of them get good pay as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

**Buildings.** - The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserves live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a new school-house, which is the nicest and most comfortable school-house in this agency. The band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. A new church is being erected to replace the church that was destroyed by fire a short time ago; when erected, it will be much superior to the church that was burnt. The Eel Ground band has a church, council-house, lock-up and a new schoolhouse. The church is too small to meet the needs of the Indians, and they are taking steps to have it enlarged. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept by the Indians and the neighbouring whites of the same religion, and last year a new lock-up was built, which I think is the nicest building of this kind in the agency. The Big Cove band has a schoolhouse, council-house, church and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church, as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

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

**Characteristics and Progress.** - There are several Indians of the different reserves who are industrious and progressive, but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and as a consequence they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

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

*Your obedient servant,  
R.A. IRVING,  
Indian Agent.  
NEW BRUNSWICK,  
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,  
CENTREVILLE, April 10, 1911.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Year ended March 31, 1911.

### **WOODSTOCK BAND.**

**Reserve.** - This reserve is situated 3 miles below Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river, and consists of 160 acres, including forest and farming lands.

**Population.** - The population of this band is 54.

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

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

Buildings. - Their dwellings are small frame structures. In some cases they are overcrowded and not as neatly kept as they should be.

Temperance and Morality. - Although the members of this band have a hard time to maintain their families, their morals are good, and as a rule they avoid the use of intoxicants.

### **ST. MARY'S BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton. It consists of 2 acres of land fronting on the St. John river.

Population. - The population of this band is 120.

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

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

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

### **KINGSCLEAR BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 67.

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

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

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

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

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

### **OROMOCTO BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 67.

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

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

Temperance and Morality. - Their habits and morals as a general rule are good.

General Remarks. - All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

*Your obedient servant.*

*JAMES WHITE,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,  
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 25, 1911.*

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*A.J. BOYD,*

*Indian Superintendent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA.*

*MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,*

*ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

Reserves. - There are two reserves in this agency, one situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres. The land is not

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

Population. - The population of this agency is 67.

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*JOHN LACY,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,*

*MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,*

*HEATHERTON, April 15, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Sir, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

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

Reserves. - There are three reserves in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton and one at Heatherton. There being no reserve in Guysborough county, the Indians of Guysborough are located on land taken up by themselves at a place called Cook's Cove.

Population. - The population of this agency is 219, an increase of 2 over last year. There were 13 births and 11 deaths during the year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,  
JOHN R. McDONALD,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI RESERVE,  
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 31, 1911.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*A.R. MCDONALD, P.P.*

*Indian Agent.*  
*NOVA SCOTIA,*  
*MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,*  
*SYDNEY AGENCY,*  
*SYDNEY, May 4, 1911.*

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

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

Reserve. - The Indians of this band own about 642  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres of land, consisting of two reserves. The larger one, which contains about 640 acres, is situated on Caribou Marsh road, about 6 miles from the city of Sydney; the smaller, containing 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres, is in the city of Sydney, between the harbour and King's road. All the Indians of the band live on the Sydney reserve and have permanent residences. A few of them camp on the Caribou Marsh reserve during the summer and engage in woodcraft.

Tribe. - They are all Micmacs.

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

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

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

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

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

#### **NORTH SYDNEY BAND.**

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

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

Tribe. - They are all Micmacs.

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*D.K. McINTYRE,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NOVA SCOTIA,*  
*MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,*  
*TRURO, April 8, 1911.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Your obedient servant,*  
*ROBERT H. SMITH,*  
*Indian Agent*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupations. - Nearly all those who live on or near the reserve farm more or less. Of the others some make pick and axe handles, baskets, mast-hoops and tubs. Some work in the lumber woods during the winter and stream-drive logs in the spring, and work in the saw-mills during the summer. All hunt and fish more or less. In the autumn some catch more or less game in traps, or act as guides for hunting parties. The women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and beg more or less food and clothing from the white people.

Characteristics and Progress. - A few of these Indians are industrious and try to make a living; some are poor and shiftless and have to be helped more or less.

Temperance and Morality. - All are temperate. Morally they are much improved as compared with a few years ago.

*Your obedient servant,  
F.A. RAND,  
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,  
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1911.*

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

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Reserve. - The reserve is 1 1/2 miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 8 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land, the remainder is forest, second growth.

Population. - The population is 95, of which 12 reside in Weymouth. During, the year there have been 5 births and 10 deaths.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption and grippe. Sanitary measures have been observed and quite an improvement has been made in and outside of their dwellings.

Occupations. - The Indians have made some advancement in farming this year. They act as guides, some work in the lumber woods in winter, they river-drive and make axe-handles, peevie-stalks, canoes, baskets, and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings. - Their buildings are mostly frame and are in good repair, with few exceptions.

Characteristics. - Some are industrious and make a good living, others are poor and indolent, and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality. - With a few exceptions, they are temperate, moral and law-abiding.

*Your obedient servant,  
JAMES H. PURDY,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,  
SHEET HARBOUR, April 1, 1911.*

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

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

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

Population. - The present population is 212.

Reserves. - There are six reserves in this agency, comprising 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them, due to the isolated situations, which make it prohibitive for the Indians to live on them. The Indians are mostly squatters or residing at dif-

ferent points, viz: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Harrigan Cove, Sheet Harbour and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. A mild form of small-pox has been prevalent; but, as strict measures were taken, the disease is about stamped out. Most of the Indians are clean and particular about their premises.

Occupations. - Farming, lumbering, hunting and sundry Indian industries are the principal sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government aid.

Buildings. - The buildings are mostly frame. The rovers adhere to the camp or shanty.

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

Farm Implements. - Their implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - With very few exceptions they are law-abiding, and those given an opportunity to work pride themselves on their progress and independence.

Temperance and morality. - While many of the Indians will drink liquor, yet the law restricting the selling or giving of liquor to them is sufficient in itself. Many are teetotalers. Their moral character is generally good.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*DANIEL CHISHOLM,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NOVA SCOTIA,*  
*MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,*  
*SHUBENACADIE, May 22, 1911.*

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

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

Reserve. - The reserve occupied by the Indians of this county is situated in the eastern part and is distant from the Intercolonial railway about 5 miles.

Population. - The population of this agency is now 96.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band in general has been fairly good. Observance of sanitary regulations is strictly enforced.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are farming, basket and cooper work, and making goods for the sporting market, such as hockey-sticks, & c. Quite a number of the younger men work in lumber woods, and saw-mills.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are law-abiding and are industrious to the extent of providing for their immediate needs, but appear to have little thought for the needs of the future.

Temperance and Morality. - They would be addicted to drink if it were possible to procure it. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined. All are Roman Catholics and are attentive on their church services held on the reserve.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*ALONZO WALLACE,*  
*Indian Agent.*



*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,  
GLENDALE, April 6, 1911.*

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

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve. - This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, area 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, 1,200.

Vital Statistics. - With 10 births and 2 deaths on the Whycocomagh reserve during the year, the population stands at 134, an increase of 12, 4 having migrated thither. With 3 births and 3 deaths on the Malagawatch reserve, the population remains the same as last year, 38.

Health and Sanitation. - As heretofore, tuberculosis has been almost the sole cause of death. The poor people take what precautions they can against the spread of the disease.

Occupations. - Some men and girls hire out. Coopering, basket-making, cutting pit timber, and making axe-handles and such like are the ordinary occupations.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of both these reserves are good-living people. Most of them are total abstainers from alcoholic beverages.

*Your obedient servant,  
DONALD MACPHERSON. P.P.,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,  
STEAM MILLS, May 1, 1911.*

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

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

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

Reserves. - There are two reserves in this county, one at Cambridge, consisting of 91 acres of sandy plain, the other, called the Horton reserve, at the extreme eastern end of the county, consisting of 420 acres, about 50 of which is cleared, the remainder being covered with second growth.

Population. - The population is 84.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; also sanitary conditions are good. Much pains are taken to keep their premises clean. Vaccination was attended to. There were no contagious diseases.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in hunting, trapping, coopering, and basket-making; they also act as labourers and guides.

Buildings. - Their buildings are frame and well kept.

Stock. - Their stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

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

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians on the whole are temperate and their morals are good.

*Your obedient servant,*

*C.E. BECKWITH,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,*

*MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,*

*NEW GLASGOW, May 16, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

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

Reserve. - The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve is situated at Fisher Grant near the mouth of the harbour of Pictou. It has an area of 200 acres. A tract of wooded land in the neighbourhood was acquired during the year to supply fuel for the Indians. The other reserve, known as Chapel Island, at Merigomish harbour, is frequented by a few families during the summer months, to which place the Indians make their annual pilgrimage on July 26, St. Ann's festival.

Population. - This agency has at present a population of 161; 13 Indians left during the past year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in general has been good. Consumption has been the cause of death in persons of adult age. It will not likely be so common in future with the improved knowledge and care.

Occupations. - These Indians cultivate their land more extensively than formerly. They fish, make baskets, moccasins, tubs, pick-handles, and occasionally hire out as labourers.

Buildings. - There is a large well-built church on the Island reserve, and a school-house at the Fisher Grant reserve. The private dwellings are now nearly all frame buildings, rather small, however, for health or comfort.

Stock. - The Indians at Fisher Grant reserve own a few horses.

Farm Implements. - A few ploughs, harrows and wagons are owned by the Indians at Fisher Grant reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are as a rule quiet and inoffensive. They live for the day, seldom providing for a rainy day. Many of them, however, are industrious.

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

*Your obedient servant,*

*J.D. MACLEOD,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,  
CALEDONIA, May 24, 1911.*

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

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

Reserves. - There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each, two in Lunenburg county and one in Queens county. The Indians residing on the reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Population. - The population of this agency is about 164.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except a few cases of grippe. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Characteristics. - The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

*Your obedient servant,  
CHARLES HARLOW,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,  
SHELBURNE, April 5, 1911.*

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

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

Reserve. - There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are at present located at Sable river, Shelburne river, Clyde river and Barrington.

Population. - The population of this agency is 37.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. No infectious diseases prevailed. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations. - The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings. - The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, and their morals are good.

*Your obedient servant,  
JOHN HIPSON,  
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,  
May 10, 1911.*

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

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

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

Reserve. - There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle river, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza, on St. Patrick's channel. It comprises 650 acres, 60 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 acres cleared, but not under much cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of spruce and other timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, vegetables and oats.

Population. - The population of this agency is 88.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations. - The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings. - The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in a good state of repair.

Stock. - Their stock is well looked after.

Farm Implements. - There are very few farm implements on the reserve, but what they have are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious and law-abiding class and their condition seems to be materially improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of the members of one family, they are temperate and moral in their habits.

*Your obedient servant,  
A.J. MACDONALD,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,  
YARMOUTH May 19, 1911.*

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

SIR. - I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve. - There is but one reserve in this county. It is situated on the north of Starr road, 2 miles from town. It contains 21  $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, about 5 of which is cleared, 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  cultivated, while the rest is forest growth soft wood.

Population. - The population of this agency is 65.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians is poor; there is a great deal of rheumatism and grippe, from which they do not seem to recover properly. There are two cases of consumption.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are making baskets, mast-hoops, axe-handles, fishing, logging, and a few go as guides.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are not making much progress; but they seem more inclined to settle down and remain in one place.

Temperance. - With few exceptions, they are temperate.

*Your obedient servant,*

*W.H. WHALEN,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,*

*MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,*

*HIGGINS ROAD, April 28, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

Reserves. - There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39 in Kings county; it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population. - The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is the same as last year, 292; for there have been 13 deaths and 13 births.

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

During the past year a very fine structure was erected on the reserve of Lennox Island to serve as a public hall, and known as the 'Lady Wood Library.' The building was erected by His Lordship Chief Justice Sullivan, the acting executor for the estate of Lady Wood, who was a daughter of Governor Fanning, who was Governor of Prince Edward Island when it was a Crown colony.

The building is 50 x 25 feet with trussed roof, giving a beautiful arched ceiling finished in natural wood. The walls are finished with plaster, and the building has a good stage and a flag-pole. It is furnished with hardwood chairs, and has been supplied with stove; lamps, oil and fuel. About \$1,000 was expended on the building apart from the furniture.

One of the aged Indian women has opened a class for the purpose of instructing the young girls in the art of making moccasins and bead-work.

During the past winter the young Indians have given a couple of concerts and it is hoped that when it is stocked with books, it will be a centre of culture and refinement, as well as a place where they can meet for social intercourse.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of them are industrious, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year, but a good few are poor and need aid in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians residing on Lennox Island reserve, with very few exceptions, are temperate, and their moral character is good.

*Your obedient servant,*  
**JOHN O. ARSENAULT,**  
*Indian Superintendent.*  
**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,**  
**BIRTLE AGENCY,**  
**BIRTLE, April 11, 1911.**

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

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribes. - There are five reserves in this agency, four are occupied by the Saulteaux, and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity yearly. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, and who refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve here by the Dominion government, and some cattle, and farm implements, to enable them to make their own living by farming, and cattle-raising, which they are doing very successfully.

#### **BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam on the bench, and in the valley of the Assiniboine, heavy clay, fertile, and suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, oats, and root crops of all kinds. There is a good portion of the valley meadow, which yields a fair average amount of good hay in the rainy seasons. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and West portion of the reserve, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion, and is wooded principally with poplar, and in many places there is a great growth of wild fruits. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve along the valley of the Assiniboine river, hugging the hills, and crosses the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction. Beulah is the nearest post office, being 5 miles east, and Birtle, 12 miles north. Owing to the light hay crop, all the wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter.

#### **KEESECKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.**

Reserve. - This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,660 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19 west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Manitoba. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony, and unfit for culti-

vation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water, and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

### **WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables, and the remainder makes good fire-wood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes and ponds, and hay meadows, which furnished sufficient hay for stock, and for sale. The soil is a rich, heavy, black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded, and the south open prairie, with numerous sloughs and bluffs of poplar and willow.

### **GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Manitoba, a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. There are about 50 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, and scrub oak. The soil is a black, sandy loam, and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

### **ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Manitoba, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs; but in very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is a black loam, and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians clearing the land, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs about 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The nearest post office is Rolling River, about 3 miles from the reserve.

## CLEARWATER LAKE FISHING STATION, NO. 61.

Reserve. - This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Manitoba, and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony, and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station. Five families of the band reside there permanently. The principal catch of fish is tullibee and some jackfish. There are about 900 acres in wood, principally small spruce, tamarack, poplar, and willow.

### REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population. - The population of each band is as follows: -

Birdtail Sioux Band, No. 57	77
Keeseekoowenin's Band, No. 61	94
Clearwater Lake Band, No. 61	24
Waywayseecappo's Band, No. 62	192
Gambler's Band, No. 63	14
Rolling River Band, No. 67	76
Total population	477

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this agency, during the past year, has on the whole been excellent. There have been 27 births; and 17 deaths, 7 adults, and 10 minors. Grippe was prevalent on all the reserves part of the winter, and was the principal cause of death, pneumonia developing rapidly in most of the cases. The tent hospital in connection with the Birtle boarding school, under the management of Principal McLaren, was closed down three months during the summer, and was reopened in October with nurse Hight in charge. The tents have been replaced by lumber cottages, two for the patients, and one for the nurse. Chas. G. Wotherspoon, M.A., M.B., C.M., is the medical officer, and visits the hospital and schools daily. The greater number of patients are pupils from the school. Very few from the reserves take advantage of it, preferring to stay on their reserves and effect their own cure as best they know how. During the summer months and as soon as the snow disappears, the Indians, with few exceptions, move from their houses into tents, and do not occupy them again until the cold weather sets in. This, of course, is a good arrangement, as it is the best way to keep them in good health, especially those suffering from tuberculosis in its many forms. The refuse that accumulates during the winter months around their houses is raked up and burned, and the manure removed from stables. A number limewash their houses inside and out. This is especially noted on the Rolling River reserve, where the houses on the whole are kept in excellent condition from a sanitary point of view. Dr. Gilbert, the missionary on the reserve, is doing special work amongst the Indians in the way of quiet talks to them on matters pertaining to health, illustrating with magic lantern views the way diseases are carried, and how to prevent the same. The doctor also attends to the medical wants of the band.

It is now a rare thing to see the Indians expectorating on the floors in their houses; all have spittoons, and their houses are better kept in every way than in former years, as they now realize that cleanliness is one of the great factors in preventing disease.

Occupations and Resources. - The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers, who raise considerable wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and other garden stuff. They also raise cattle, and a few horses, pigs and poultry. The wheat on this



reserve is the principal crop, and is generally of a first-class quality, and grades No. 1 and 2 Northern; 10,026 bushels was raised last season. They also grow indian corn and garden stuff, which is cultivated by the women, who are experts at raising corn. The women also make bead-work, moccasins, baskets, straw and rag mats. A few of the band earn a little extra money by the sale of fur, fire-wood, senega-root, wild fruits, and working out during the threshing season.

The members of the Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are now settling down to the farm, and raised last year 15,518 bushels of oats, 266 bushels of wheat and 380 bushels of barley, besides their root and hay crops, which were good ones. All have gardens, and a great improvement was noted last season; the owners giving better attention and cultivation to them, and the results were increased yields all round. The members of the band raise cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, and a few make butter for sale. Some earn their living by hunting, trapping, and fishing, selling fire-wood, senega-root, and also wild fruits. A number work out during the threshing season with their teams and earn good wages. A number of the young women work out as domestics, and give good satisfaction to their employers; and others work at their homes on the reserve, at dressmaking, and plain sewing, a number having good sewing-machines, and in this way make a good living for themselves.

The members of the Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, farm on a small scale and have made a fair advance during the past season, more new land having been broken up; consequently, the acreage under cultivation for the coming season will be larger. Oats is the principal crop sown, 11,583 bushels having been harvested the past season. Their gardens were better looked after than formerly, with the result that the returns for their labour, especially potatoes, were much above previous averages. The members of the band also raise cattle, but do not take the interest that they should in this industry. They put up 908 tons of hay, leaving a large surplus for sale after having had sufficient for their own stock. Most of the band trap, hunt, gather senega-root, and wild fruits, and make considerable earnings from these sources. A number of the young men work out during seeding and harvest, and command good wages, being good workers, and getting employment readily. The women make bead-work, baskets, straw and rag mats, and tan green hides, and find ready sale for them at reasonable prices. A number of the young women, ex-pupils of the Birtle boarding school, are earning their living as domestics, and from reports received from their employers, are giving excellent satisfaction. One ex-pupil from this school, Annie Claire, is now the teacher for the day school on the Valley River reserve, and I understand is giving good satisfaction.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, farm a little, raise cattle, hunt, trap, fish, and sell the fallen timber on the reserve, making considerable revenue. They also work out as farm labourers, a number using their own teams and wagons, during the threshing season, making from \$4 to \$4.50 a day. Their grain crop was light, and was not threshed. The root crop was almost a failure. The rain-fall was very light on this reserve in June and July, and accounts for the poor crops. The women make bead-work, baskets, mats, tan hides, gather senega-root, also wild fruits, deriving quite a revenue as a result.

On the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, John Tanner is an up-to-date farmer; he raises wheat, oats, barley, also horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. He has all the up-to-date farming machinery necessary to work his farm properly. He is well-to-do, and is in better circumstances, financially, than the average white farmer. He raised last year 2,543 bushels of wheat, 1,051 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of barley. He had also a good garden, and raised a quantity of potatoes besides other garden truck. He owns 20 horses, 1 Percheron stallion, 1 thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, and 18 head of cattle. His son Joseph assists him, but prefers to work out, doing odd jobs that he can pick up in the vicinity.

**Buildings.** - The houses and stables are mostly log ones; the better class houses having shingled roofs, some with dormer windows, with stairways, and bedrooms upstairs. All these buildings are made with dove-tailed corners, and are well built, with leanto kitchens attached. There are also a number of frame houses, neatly built, two stories; these have kitchens attached, and are painted on the outside. There are a number of shanties, mostly of good size, and comfortable. Stables are of log, fairly good, and suitable for pony class only. Those who have good large work horses have big roomy stables. There are a few frame barns and granaries, but the majority are log ones.

**Stock.** - The past winter was not favourable for stock running out, on account of the deep snowfall and cold weather; consequently all stock had to be stabled the latter part of the winter. As all the bands had large quantities of hay and straw for feed, there was no loss to account for on this head. Stock has come through the winter in good condition, and will be turned out to graze in April this year. The reserve bulls have been well cared for during the winter, and the calf crop last year was a fair one. All the bulls are pedigreed, and calves were good-sized, healthy and strong. Two of the Keeseekoowenin's band have cream separators, and make butter for their own use, and sell a little during the summer months. The Indians on the whole are not interested in raising cattle, their plea being that they are too much trouble in the winter months, and in the summer break into their grain fields and destroy their grain. This is of course a lame excuse, as each reserve has good pastures, well fenced, with the exception of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, where their animals graze during the growing season. The majority of the Indians take good care of their stock, but some are quite indifferent. The class of work horses now in general use is improving all the time.

**Farm Implements.** - All the reserves in this agency are fairly well equipped with the necessary farm machinery required for the present time, and as progress is being made, and larger farms become more numerous, the up-to-date implements necessary will be added; as each year row is increasing their appreciation of what they buy with their hard work.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - The majority of the Indians are industrious, and are better off than formerly, and are now settling down in earnest, and are vieing with each other as to who shall have the best farm and the largest acreage under cultivation. They have also the necessary up-to-date machinery and good horses to perform the work on the farm. Hunting and trapping is still followed by a number, but not so regularly as formerly. The catch is getting less each year, and to insure any return at all, long distances have to be travelled by the Indians to the unpopulated districts. Owing to the scarcity of farm help, and the large wages offered for it, a number of the young men depend altogether on making their living in this way, rather than work farms of their own. There are a number of course who are indolent and lazy and make very little effort to improve their condition, and depend on the industrious ones to help them when hard up; these are getting less each year, as this assistance is not given now with such good-will as formerly. The progress being made by the ex-pupils of industrial and boarding schools is very encouraging, and the assistance given by the department in the way of farm implements, oxen, lumber and harness, is being made good use of by the majority. They now appreciate this help where formerly they took it as a matter of course.

**Temperance and Morality.** - During the past year the conduct of the Indians, generally speaking, has been good. They are law-abiding, and it is very rare for serious crimes to be charged against them. The moral standard of the Indians under the conditions in which they live is very good. The large majority of the Indians are temperate, but those who are addicted to the use of liquor seem to have no trouble in procuring it, especially those living on reserves located near towns which

have licensed hotels for the sale of liquors. A number of persons were prosecuted during the year for giving intoxicants to the Indians, and convictions were obtained in nearly all the cases.

Crops. - Seeding commenced in the beginning of April on the Birdtail Sioux reserve, and was general on the other reserves on the 20th. The land was in excellent condition for the work, and wheat was all in in April; oats, barley, and root crop, in May. The growing conditions during May were not favourable, the weather being cool, with high winds, and a snow-storm on the 28th, and light frosts at night, June and July were favourable, and grain and root crops made great advancement. Towards the end of July, however, crops were needing moisture, as the weather had been extremely hot, and were beginning to suffer a little, but fortunately rain fell in time, and with the exception of Rolling River reserve, a bountiful harvest was reaped. The hay crop was an excellent one, some 2,074 tons having been cut and stacked in first-class condition.

The wheat averaged 14 - 53 bushels an acre, a gain of 41 bushels over the previous season; oats 30 - 34, a gain of 2.79 over the previous season.

General Remarks. - The general health of the Indians during the year just closed has been very good. There were no epidemics, although grippe was prevalent, and a few cases of whooping cough in a mild form on the Waywayseecappo's reserve. The progress being made is slow, but a greater number are now showing more interest in the cultivation of the land, especially their gardens, than formerly.

On the Rolling River reserve a chief and councillor have been appointed, and as the councillor is an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, and a capable young man, who is taking a great interest in the work on the reserve, good results should follow. Under the very able direction of Dr. Gilbert, the missionary, they are teaching them how necessary it is to keep their premises, houses and themselves clean, so as to prevent contagious and infectious diseases, and if necessary how to combat them.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*G.H. WHEATLEY, Indian Agent.*  
*LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,*  
*RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,*  
*FORT FRANCES AGENCY. FORT FRANCES,*  
*Ont. April 18, 1911.*

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

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with statistical statement.

Agency. - This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 862, being an increase of 1 since my previous report.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

## **HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.**

Reserve. - Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres.

There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been considerable sickness amongst the different bands during the year, from colds, dysentery and measles, and the death-rate has been higher than that of previous years, especially in the Manitou Rapids band No. 1, and the Couchiching band.

Occupations. - The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log houses.

Temperance. - All the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants; but, as it has been more difficult for them to get liquor on the American side during the past two years, there has been less drinking than in former years.

## **LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.**

Reserves. - These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population. - The population of these bands is 69.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out dead timber, in saw-mills, river-driving, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

## **MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.**

Reserves. - These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. The forest fires last season did considerable damage to the timber on this reserve; in fact all the reserves on Rainy river suffered more or less from the same, but the damage was greater on this.

Population. - The population is 94, being 5 less than last year.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out timber, river-driving, saw-mills, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There is one Indian, named Red Hawk, in this band that does a little farming, in fact he is the only one in this agency that does.

Stock. - The members of this and the Little Forks band are the only ones in this agency that show a desire to care for cattle, and they are not taking the care of them that they should. They use the milk and a few make some butter.

## **LITTLE FORKS BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population. - The population of this band is 46.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

## **WILD LANDS RESERVE, NO. 15M.**

This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam.

It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of Rainy river.

## **COUCHICING BAND.**

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B. They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent forest fires in the past.

Population. - The population of this band is 188, being 8 less than last report.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band consist of making ties, working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, for settlers, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Building. - Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished, and are kept neat and clean. Several have good frame houses; the rest are log buildings with shingled roof.

Temperance. - The majority of this band are fairly temperate and moral.

## **STANGECOMING BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack and jackpine.

Population. - This band has a population of 42.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps, river-driving, and in saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Temperance. - The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, but some improvement in this respect is becoming apparent. In other respects they are moral and law-abiding.

## **NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.**

Reserves. - The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population. - The population of this band is 62.

Occupations. - The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by hunting and fishing.

## **NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.**

Reserves. - This band owns 26A, on Red Gut bay, 26B, on Porter's inlet, and 26C, on Sand Island lake. The combined

area is 10,227 acres. A large portion of the land is rocky and broken. The soil is light.

Population. - This band has a population of 46, being 13 more than last report, this is owing to 11 being admitted to treaty during the year.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. They were paid \$20 a head, which is derived from interest money from sale of their timber; this money is paid semi-annually.

### **SEINE RIVER BAND.**

Reserves. - This band has three reserves, Nos. 23 and 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon Falls, on Seine river; No. 23B, at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Population. - The population of this band is 129.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

### **LAC LA CROIX BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population. - This band has a population of 115.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

### **STURGEON LAKE BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 6,948 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 22.

Occupations. - These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their subsistence.

*Your obedient servant,  
JNO. P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,  
GRISWOLD AGENCY,  
GRISWOLD, April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe or Nation. - The members of the bands on the three reserves in this agency are Sioux who either migrated from across the boundary line years ago, or are descendants of the same.

### **OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58.**

Reserve. - Commencing at the point of section where the Assiniboine river crosses the surveyed road running north and south between sections Nos. 34 and 35, township 9, range 23 west of the principal meridian, and going north  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the northwest corner post of section No. 34, of township No. 10, the western boundary of this reserve is met; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the



northeast corner post of section No. 86, of the same township, is the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river where a bridge crosses over, is the eastern boundary. The western, northern, and eastern boundaries are Dominion land surveyed roads; while on the south is the natural boundary of the Assiniboine river.

Within these boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river along the southern boundary are very valuable hay-lands, probably 3 1\2 miles by 1\2 mile in width, covering about 900 acres. As one recedes from the river and crosses the meadow, the lands rise abruptly from the flat and form a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are several deep ravines that have been cut out by great floods at some former period and in which now grow the poplar, scrubby oak and ash, which, together with the timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and fire-wood of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge, and eastern side left bare by these former floods, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes; and in plain sight for 6 miles along the ridge and in the valleys are valuable sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel, and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve of nearly 6,000 acres is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,200 of this is under cultivation.

Population. - The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 320.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year, considerable attention was given to the prevention of disease by inculcating some of the common laws governing health. There have been the usual losses by death from tuberculosis in its various forms. Three young men and three young women died.

The usual annual cleaning up of the grounds takes place every spring, and is the first work of the early spring. Here we have the Indian ideas agreeing with the agent's instructions. The women rake up and burn all the rubbish that has been accumulating during the winter.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of the band is farming. There are but a few Sioux that ignore this form of making a living. Much attention was given early this fiscal year to increase the acreage under cultivation, with the result, owing to the drought, of getting farther behind. This band had 2,000 acres under crop. Full particulars are given in the agricultural and industrial statistics that accompany this report. The women raise corn, which enters largely into the diet of the band; make baskets, bead and quill-work, moccasins, and fancy dresses. A few milch cows are kept by some of the leading Indians; but, owing to the shortage of pasturage, the band has gradually given up the cattle industry. In lieu of this, considerable more attention has been given to the raising of a better class of colts, and we have some very good teams and a promising string of colts as the result. During the winter months, the band provided for itself by chopping fire-wood, and posts for fencing, and selling to the surrounding farmers.

Characteristics. - The leading traits of this band, and indeed of all the Sioux in this agency, are alertness, endurance, industriousness, with a great gift of scheming and planning, combined with imagination and pride.

Progress. - The progress of the band is seen only in its endeavours in building, and increased acreage broken; the general endeavours were more than nullified by the extraordinarily dry season. Of course it seemed that the greater the exertion, the farther the setback financially; the dollar being the unit of measure when we state the progress. There was progress made in education, which appears elsewhere in a special report which cannot be noted by the dollar exponent.

Likewise more evidence came to the front, showing progress in church matters; for several pagans publicly during the year expressed their determination to follow the teachings of the missionary and forsake the rites and ceremonies hitherto followed by them in their pagan belief.

Even the pagan belief is largely modified and is coming more and more into line with common sense and Christian ideas. In this Sioux band, the members having such strong characteristics, the public announcement of a determination to adopt the Christian religion requires considerable courage and self-will.

This progress cannot be noted, either, by the dollar exponent.

Temperance and Morality. - The band continues to go slowly ahead in temperance and total abstinence. There are always some who need the strong arm of the law to protect them from themselves, and from those who would supply the Indians, for a dollar, with the bottle of intoxicants they seem at times so much to crave. Two such white men were convicted and fined for this offence.

The progress of the Indian in morality is a very difficult matter to judge. It would be natural to suppose that, if the band is going ahead in other lines, then the moral advance would be marching likewise. This can only be judged by the march of time, and future events.

### **OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.**

Reserve. - This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man, and covers 2,560 acres, or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34 and 35, of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 2 and 4 and the whole of 3, parts of sections 9, 10 and 11 of township 8, range 26. The Pipestone river crosses this reserve from north to south, and upon each side of it is growing timber and fire-wood to the amount of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow, furnishing in wet years abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a sandy loam, of which one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population. - There were 2 deaths, and 2 births on this reserve during the year. The total population remains at 91.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past fiscal year, as was shown by the medical officer's report at the end of each quarter, the general health of this band was below the average. I cannot but suppose that the members of the band by their careless habits invite colds and consequent diseases that are deleterious to their own constitutions as well as being very costly to the department.

Occupations. - Seventy-five per cent of this band are engaged in farming. Owing to the drought the past year was one of great disappointment and losses to these Indians. They fortunately kept themselves during the winter by selling fire-wood to surrounding settlers, and the Presbyterian Church also lent its aid in clothing the band.

Temperance and Morality. - This band has a resident missionary, who takes great interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the band. There has been very little drunkenness on this reserve the past year. In morals I would judge there is ample room for improvement.

### **TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NO. 60.**

Reserve. - This reserve, of one square mile, comprises section No. 31, township 1, range 22 west of the 1st principal meridian, and is 12 miles southeast of Deloraine, and 5 miles north of the international boundary line. The surface is rolling; the northwest quarter contains good meadow-land, and the northeast quarter can easily be brought under cultivation. The south half can be used as a pasture. There are now 8 Indians remaining on the reserve, 2 of these will go to Oak Lake reserve, and the remaining 6 will probably go south, from whence they came.

This reserve, having been surrendered, is now advertised for sale.

*Your obedient servant, J. HOLLIES, Indian Agent.*

*LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,  
KENORA DISTRICT,  
KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,  
KENORA, ONT.,  
March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

**KENORA AGENCY.**

There are twelve bands in this agency, viz.: The Dallas, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34, and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Tribe or Nation. - All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

**THE DALLES BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 8,009 acres; on which there is a quantity of jack and Norway pine, spruce and poplar, and a few hay meadows.

Population. - This band has a population of 74.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, work in the camps and act as guides and canoemen; a few have small gardens.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are rather of an industrious nature, and are making fair progress, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly moral, and the majority of them are temperate. A strict watch is kept on them and very few are able to get liquor when they come to town.

**RAT PORTAGE BAND.**

Reserve. - This band has two reserves, viz.: 38A and 38B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods, having a combined area of 13,280 acres. On these reserves are found tamarack, spruce, poplar and pine, and a few hay swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been a few cases of sickness in this band, resulting in the death of two members; but on the whole the health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, working on the steamers, in lumber camps, and taking out cord-wood are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some of them have nice gardens and patches of potatoes.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of this band are rather indolent; consequently the progress is very slow, but there is a slight improvement each year.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly moral, but are addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can get them.

## **SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.**

Reserves. - These reserves are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, partly in the province of Manitoba and partly in Ontario and have a combined area of 16,205 acres. On these reserves are to be found a small quantity of cedar, spruce, poplar and pine, with some fine hay swamps, and agricultural land.

Population. - The combined population of the two bands is 140.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the bands has on the whole been good, no epidemic having visited them. There are a few old cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, for which nothing can be done. They are kept isolated from the rest of the band, and all precautions are taken. Sanitary measures are well carried out, and all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, working for the lumber camps and on steamers during the summer, and picking wild rice and berries are the chief occupations. Some of them have nice gardens and potato patches.

Building. - The dwellings are built of logs. They are of fair size, clean and neat in every respect, and fairly well supplied with furniture.

Stock. - What stock the Indians have is well cared for, and I am told it has wintered well and is in good order.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all the implements they require, as only a little farming is done.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are rather progressive, and are becoming better off each year; they are law-abiding and civil in all respects.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are fairly moral, and the majority of them are temperate, while there are a few who will make use of liquor if it comes in their way.

## **NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.**

Reserves. - These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33A and 34B, Whitefish bay, 33B, 37B, 34C and 37D, at the Northwest Angle, part in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario, 34 and 34D on Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres. On all these reserves there is a quantity of good merchantable timber and some good hay-lands.

Population. - The combined population of these bands is 125.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these bands has on the whole been good, no epidemic having been amongst them during the year. Chief Powawassin died a short time before the last treaty payments. He was only sick for a short time. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures are well attended to in every respect.

Occupations. - These Indians work in the lumber camps and for the fishery men, hunt, fish, and gather wild rice, and some have nice gardens and patches of potatoes.

Stock. - Their stock is well cared for, as they have only a few animals in one of these bands.

Characteristics and Progress. - But very little progress is made by these bands, they prefer to roam about in the old way, and live by fishing and hunting, while some of them have work with the camps and fishery men, and on boats.

Temperance and Morality. - A number of these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. I am, however, pleased to say that there is an improvement, and quite a number of them are now quite temperate, and their morals are good.

## **BUFFALO BAY BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. The area is 5,763 acres. There is a quantity of good mer-

chantable timber on this reserve, and there is also some good agricultural land and hay swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 37.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, working on steamers and in lumber camps are the occupations. Some of the Indians had nice gardens and potato patches.

Building. - Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, with shingled roofs, well ventilated, and are clean and well furnished.

Stock. - The stock is well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of this band are progressive, and are doing well. They are becoming better off each year. There are a number of them who do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band may be considered temperate, while the other part of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are good.

### **BIG ISLAND BAND.**

Reserves. - This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and 11, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods; the combined area is 8,737 acres. On these reserves is a large amount of merchantable timber, agricultural and hay lands.

Population. - This band has a population of 151.

Health and Sanitation. - During the summer and fall the health of the band was good, but during the winter there was an epidemic of measles, which resulted in the death of four. I am pleased to say that at the present time this disease has been stamped out, and all are now doing well. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures are well carried out.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of this band are working in the lumber camps and for the fishermen, on steamboats, hunting, and wild rice and berry picking. Some of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings. - Several new buildings have been put up during the year, of good size, well built, with shingled roofs, good windows and doors, and they are generally kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band being so much scattered over so many reserves, their progress is slow. These Indians are as a rule industrious, and are much better off than they were some years ago. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are temperate, while some of them will make use of liquor if they can procure it in any way. Their morals are good.

### **ASSABASKA BAND.**

Reserves. - This band holds nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, and Lake of the Woods; combined area, 21,241 acres. On these reserves there is a large quantity of fine timber, and good hay-lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 143.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been several deaths in this band during the year, caused by scrofula and consumption, and during the winter they have had an epidemic of measles, but are nearly all well now, and at the present time the general



health of the band is fairly good. Sanitary measures have been well cared for and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working on steamboats and in lumber camps, hunting, and fishing, are their chief occupations. Some of these Indians have nice gardens and potato patches.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are of an industrious nature, and are becoming better off each year; yet their progress is slow, as they roam about so much during the summer months. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are fairly temperate, and their morals are good. This band will compare very favourably with any of the other bands.

### **WHITEFISH BAY BAND.**

Reserves. - This band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of fine timber and hay swamps.

Population. - This band has a population of 62.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good, beyond a few cases of severe colds and influenza and kindred ailments, and a few cases of measles, from which all have recovered. Nothing of a serious nature has been amongst them. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working in the lumber camps, fishing, hunting, and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, well built, with shingled roofs, of good size, and kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making fair progress, and becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are fairly temperate, and their morals are considered good.

### **ISLINGTON BAND.**

Reserves. - This band holds three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and One Man's Lake combined area, 24,899 acres. On these reserves there is to be found considerable agricultural and hay lands, and some fine timber.

Population. - This band has a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has on the whole been good. There are two cases of tuberculosis in this band, which have been well attended to and isolated from the others. Sanitary precautions have been taken and all rubbish has been gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians act as guides to excursionists and any one requiring their services as canoemen and for the Hudson's Bay Company, freighting; while some of them work in the lumber camps and on the railroads, hunt, fish, pick wild rice and berries, build bark canoes and make rush mats and attend to their gardens and potato fields, of which they have some very good ones.

Buildings. - They have some very nice houses, well built of logs, with shingled roofs nicely painted, and kept neat, clean, and well furnished.

Stock. - With one exception, they take good care of their stock, and all have wintered well.

Farm Implements. - They have all requisite implements for the small amount of farming they do.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are industrious, and are becoming richer from year to year. The majority of the band are making good progress in many respects. They are respectful and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are temperate, while there are a few of them who will make use of intoxicants whenever they can procure them. Their morals are fair to good, and will compare very well with any of the other bands.

### **SAVANNE AGENCY.**

Agency. - This agency is made up of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabus kang and Grassy Narrows.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this agency all belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

### **EAGLE LAKE BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, area, 8,882 acres. There is very little timber on this reserve, but there is a quantity of good agricultural and hay lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations. - Cutting cord-wood and working in the tie camps, hunting, fishing, and berry, and wild rice picking are their chief occupations. There are a few small gardens and potato patches, which proved a failure this year, owing to the extremely dry season.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, comfortable, and generally kept neat and clean.

Stock. - They have only a few cattle, all of which have been well cared for, although they ran short of hay, and I had to purchase some two tons to keep them going. This was caused by the very long and severe winter.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are fairly industrious, and are making fair progress. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Part of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the other portion of it is temperate. Their Morality is good.

### **WABIGOON BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake, area, 12,872 acres. On this reserve is to be found a quantity of timber and hay lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, and some of the men work in the tie camps and on the railroad, while some have nice gardens.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, small, but comfortable, and kept fairly clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress. - The progress made by this band is rather slow, as the Indians roam about so much and are rather indolent, but civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, while a

portion of them are temperate, and their morals are fairly good.

## **LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.**

Reserves. - This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A1, on Lac des Mille Lac, and 22A2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population. - This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation. - This band has had very good health. Sanitary precautions have been well observed and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working on the railroads and in tie camps, hunting, fishing, and wild rice and berry picking are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice potato and vegetable gardens.

Buildings. - Their houses are of logs, well ventilated, and clean, fairly well furnished, and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are rather industrious, but from the manner in which they live, they are not making very much progress, yet an amount of advancement is noticeable each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The principal part of the band is temperate, while a portion of it will make use of intoxicants if it comes in their way. Their morals are not of the best; however, they are not much worse than many of the other bands.

## **LAC SEUL BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake area, 49,000 acres and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head, and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber and hay lands, but very little farm-land.

Population. - The combined population is 688.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these bands has on the whole been good, several cases of accidental drowning have been reported, which could not be accounted for; otherwise they have had very good health. Sanitary precautions have been well observed and all the Indians who required it, have been vaccinated by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are acting as guides and canoemen, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, hunting, fishing, wild rice, and berry picking, making canoes and bead-work, and attending to their gardens.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, well built, and of fair size, well furnished, kept clean, and comfortable, properly ventilated and in general good order.

Stock. - Owing to the long and severe winter, the stock has been short of hay, which has been supplied by the department and all the animals wintered in good condition.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all the implements they require for the small work they do.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are on the whole industrious, and are making a good living. They are becoming somewhat better off each year, still there is room for improvement. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are temperate, yet there is a portion of them who will make use of intoxicants to excess if they can in any way procure them. Considering their mode of life, they may be regarded as moral.

## **WABUSHANG BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake-area, 8,042 acres on where there is a quantity of good timber and a small amount of farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population. - This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians and their general health has been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse has been gathered up and burnt, and all Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations are as follows: acting as guides for tourists and as canoemen for anyone wanting their services, hunting, fishing, making rush mats, canoes, and picking wild rice and berries, in which way they make a good living.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making but slow progress, owing to the fact that they are moving about so much from one place to another, and now that the majority of the band have located at Grassy Narrows, it is hard to keep track of them; they are, however, making a good living, and are industrious, civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Part of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the remainder is rather temperate. Otherwise these Indians are fairly moral, and compare favourably with the Indians of the other bands, considering the nomadic life they lead.

### **GRASSY NARROWS BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the English river-area, 10,214 acres on which there is a quantity of fine timber, and some good farmlands and hay swamps.

Population. - This band has a population of 138.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good during the year. I regret to say that the Indians do not pay sufficient attention to sanitary measures, although they have had frequent warnings to do so, but they are a rather indolent lot and do not appear to pay attention to anything that is told them. All the Indians have been attended to by Dr. Hanson and vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working in the tie and lumber camps, hunting, fishing, and wild rice and berry picking, are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice gardens.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, small and of an inferior class, but clean and tidy, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress. - The principal part of this band are rather industrious, and are making a good living, and becoming richer every year. Yet there is much room for improvement. They are law-abiding and are civil in every respect.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly temperate, and their morals are as fair as could be expected under the conditions they live in.

*Your obedient servant,*

*R.S. McKENZIE,*

*Indian Agent.*

*LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,*

*NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,*

*NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN,*

*March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

There are thirteen reserves in this agency; one, Loon Straits, is not occupied.

Most of the reserves are situated at the mouths of different rivers on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.



The bands at Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Cross Lake have been paid by other paying officers.

The physical features of all the reserves are very similar, consisting of timber, rock, muskeg, and small fertile areas. The timber is jack-pine, poplar, spruce and tamarack, some fairly large, and much of it small. The fertile areas are utilized for gardens.

Fisher River is the exception to the rule. This reserve is well suited for agricultural purposes and contains some very fine timber. An extension of the railway to Fisher bay is proposed. This will greatly increase the value of this reserve.

Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering, freighting, tripping, and berry-picking are the general occupations of these Indians.

### **BLACK RIVER BAND.**

Tribe. - This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated near the south end of Lake Winnipeg, on the east side of the lake, at the mouth of the Black river, and contains 2,000 acres.

There is a good deal of timber on the reserve, and the band derives considerable benefit from this source.

There is also plenty of good land for gardens, and at last treaty payments there were some fine garden crops at this place.

Population. - This band has a population of 70.

Health and Sanitation. - At last treaty-time the members of this band appeared very well, and since then no serious sickness has been reported. On every possible opportunity I have given warning and advice regarding the necessity of care and cleanliness of person and surroundings in order to avoid sickness.

Occupations. - All the Indians of this agency are hunters, trappers and fishermen. In addition they are lumbermen, boatmen and berry-pickers.

Buildings. - The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs, neat, fairly roomy, and should be comfortable.

Stock. - A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used by these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are healthy, well dressed, well nourished, quiet, industrious, and seem to be in fair circumstances.

Temperance and Morality. - No reports of intemperance or immorality have been received from this band.

### **HOLLOWWATER BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Hole river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg and contains 3,316 acres. In the immediate district there is a considerable amount of timber, and from reports the surrounding country is rich in minerals.

Population. - This band numbers 93 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good for the past year. The usual warning and advice has been given at every opportunity.

Occupations. - The usual occupations are hunting, trapping, winter and spring fishing, lumbering, as boat-hands, and berry-picking.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock. - Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band appears to be in very fair circumstances, well dressed and well fed, and no destitution was in evidence at the time of my visit. No very marked progress was shown.

Temperance and Morality. - No reports of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this reserve.

### **BLOODVEIN BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The reserve contains 3,369 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 53.

Health and Sanitation. - No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, and trapping are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings. - On this reserve there are the usual log structures; but not so good as the average, is the rule on this reserve.

Stock. - No stock is owned by this band.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - A living is obtained by hunting and fishing but no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is temperate, but the moral standard is not very high.

### **FISHER RIVER BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of Fisher river on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the foot of Fisher bay. It contains 9,000 acres.

This reserve is the only one in the agency where agricultural pursuits could be followed even to a limited degree. This advantage is used by this band. The district west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homesteads and the Peguis reserve has been located to, the west of this reserve. It is proposed also to extend the railroad to Fisher bay. There is a large amount of wood and timber on this reserve. The result of these circumstances is, that this reserve will be a very valuable asset in the near future.

Population. - The population of this band is 455.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is fairly good. The dispenser is appointed by the department, and is given a necessary supply of medicines to care for the sick. Better houses and more sanitary precautions also tend to better health.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering, and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings. - The buildings are a better class than the average, and are neat, clean and roomy.

Stock. - A large number of cattle are owned by this band, and a considerable number of horses. The stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools and hay-making implements only are used here. I expect that in the near future general farming will be followed.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is the only one in the agency that relies to any considerable extent on the

land for a living. These Indians are more ambitious, more energetic and more careful, and as a result are more progressive, and in better circumstances than the average.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral. They have very high ideas, which, if attained, would create a standard for comparison.

## **JACKHEAD BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Jackhead river. It contains 2,860 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation. - No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures. In summer these Indians, live in tents along the lake shore.

Stock. - A few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is not progressive. To get something to eat and to wear is sufficient. No provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality. - The band is temperate, but the moral standard is not high.

## **BERENS RIVER BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Berens river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,400 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 283.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good for the past year. No epidemics have been reported. There is a dispenser on this reserve who has a supply of drugs for use among the Indians.

Occupations. - Fishing and freighting in the summer and hunting, trapping, and tripping in the winter are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures, with shingle roofs, and are up to average quality.

Stock. - Very few, cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are too far north for winter fishing, and too far south for summer fishing for commercial purposes. There is but little labour in this district outside the fur-trade work.

Temperance and Morality. - The band is fairly moral, but unfortunately all travellers to the north pass through this reserve and occasionally liquor is given away to members of this band.

## **POPLAR RIVER BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side, of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Poplar river, and contains 3,800

acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 154.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good for the past year. No epidemics or other serious sickness has been reported.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, trapping, putting up ice, and cutting wood for the fish companies.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures, though not so good as the average, and not as sanitary.

Stock. - There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

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Characteristics and Progress. - Naturally these Indians are not industrious, but, when compelled by necessity, they are good workers. There is plenty of opportunity for this band to make a good living; in fact it is the most favourably situated, of all the bands in this agency in this respect, but no progress is made.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to their remote situation these Indians are temperate, but their moral standard is not high.

### **GRAND RAPIDS BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Big Saskatchewan river. The area is 4,646 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 124.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good for the past year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations. - The members of this band are hunters, trappers, and fishermen. During the winter considerable fishing has been done on Cedar lake, the fish being freighted to Mafeking. In summer there is a fishing station on Lake Winnipeg, at Horse island, where these Indians obtain employment.

Characteristics and Progress. - Before the advent of the railway, all the freight for the west passed through Grand Rapids; but now conditions are changed, and with the passing of the business, the ambition and energy of the band seem to have passed also.

Buildings. - The buildings are a good class of log structures of fair size and neat in appearance.

Stock. - A few cattle only are kept here.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are temperate, and no reports of immorality among them have reached me.

### **NORWAY HOUSE BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres. During the year part of this reserve was surrendered for an equal area facing on the river. There was also an addition made on account of adhesions to Norway House band. The reserve now extends below Pine creek.

Population. - This band has a population of 735.

Health and Sanitation. - Considering the size of the band, the amount of illness has been comparatively small, for Indians. A hospital was in operation until, unfortunately, it was burned last January. The records were lost, but a considerable number of cases were treated with good success. Some of the recoveries were remarkable. There is a resident doctor on the reserve, with two nurses, and their services are much appreciated by the Indians, and are most certainly needed.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, trapping, tripping, freighting, and working with survey parties and travellers.

Buildings. - The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs, and are fairly large and comfortable. There is a steady improvement in the buildings erected on this reserve.

Stock. - Only a few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is a gradual but steady improvement in this band. The houses are larger and better, the people more cleanly; more sanitary



precautions are taken, and the band as a whole is more ambitious and energetic. They also appear to take more precautions for the future.

Temperance and Morality. - This band as a whole is temperate and fairly moral. The general improvement may be credited to the different missionary societies, the boarding school and the day schools, all of which are doing good work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

*C.C. CALVERLEY,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NORTH WEST TERRITORIES,*  
*LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,*  
*PAS AGENCY, LE PAS,*  
*April 4, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

#### **CHEMAWAWIN BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, N.W.T., and has an area of 3,010.93 acres. It is well timbered with poplar, tamarack, birch, and in places with spruce timber of fair size; a quantity of hay can also be cut. The soil is good, but stony.

Population. - The band numbers 145 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been but fair, a good deal of their ill health being the result of living in overcrowded and ill-ventilated houses.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing; some have small potato patches and a few cattle. The fur hunt has been good and they have managed to catch sufficient fish for their own use.

Buildings. - The houses are small log buildings. A few new houses have been built during the year, but these are not much improvement on the old ones.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is little or no progress to report. These Indians live in the same manner as formerly, only, owing to the better prices paid for furs than in past years, they are better equipped for hunting, live better, and wear better clothes, but the improvement is not permanent, and lasts only so long as the fur catch is good.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, and I have heard no complaint on the score of morality.

#### **MOOSE LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake, N.W.T. A large island also forms part of the reserve,

which, together with a hay reserve, forms an area of 3,663 acres. There is some good building timber on this reserve, also swamp and hay lands. The soil is good in places, but rocky.

Population. - This band numbers 117 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good. They burned a kiln of lime and whitewashed their houses inside and out. In the spring the refuse is gathered up and burned.

Occupations. - Hunting furs and fishing are the methods by which these people live; many of them grow potatoes and a few have cattle. The hunt has been profitable, although the prices paid were lower than last year. Fishing has also been good.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve, with the exception of one frame dwelling, are composed of logs. They are comfortable and appear well kept.

Stock. - The few cattle on this reserve are in good condition, and sufficient hay was put up. The department gave the band a yoke of oxen this year, which is greatly appreciated.

Characteristics and Progress. - The progress made during the year, while slow, is satisfactory in a general way, and it is observable that the Indians endeavour to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and their morals are fair.

### **PAS BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on both sides of the Saskatchewan river and at the mouth of the Carrot river as well, on the Northwest Territories. In addition these Indians have a timber Limit on the Carrot river and a fishing station on Clearwater lake, making a total area of 7,610 acres. Part of the reserve is covered with small-size timber; there is also a good deal of swamp land where, in favourable years, a quantity of hay is cut.

Population. - The band numbers 427 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good. The garbage and refuse is usually gathered up every spring and burned; quite a number have whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations. - The Indians live by hunting and fishing. The fur-hunt has been good, the bulk of furs caught in the vicinity has been muskrats, a great quantity of which were caught this year and for which good prices were paid. Many also found employment on survey parties and as boatmen going up north with goods for the trading companies. Wages paid for labour have been high. A good many had potatoes for sale over and above their own needs, for which good prices were paid. The Indians did not saw any logs for themselves this season, but they cut a quantity of lumber for the Finger Lumber Company; practically they used the saw-mill but very little.

Stock. - Cattle on this reserve came through the winter in good condition. There was a surplus of hay, which the Indians sold at a good figure.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians on this reserve are a quiet and law-abiding people and are progressing along general lines in a fair way. Although prices paid for furs are less than last year (owing to competition goods of all kinds are cheaper, making living easier and more comfortable than formerly), at the same time they are very extravagant, and then the hunting season is over they have very little to show for their work.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, and outside of the usual black sheep found in every flock, their morals are good.

## **SHOAL LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Carrot river and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good and there is a quantity of good spruce timber on it. A quantity of hay can also be cut.

Population. - The band numbers 83 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been very good during the past year. All refuse was burned up as usual, and most of the houses were whitewashed.

Occupations. - These Indians live by the hunt, which turned out very well. They had a good crop of potatoes; the surplus they sold to the lumber camps in the vicinity, for which they were paid good prices.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are built of logs, well made, and comfortable. They are neat and well kept.

Stock. - The cattle are well housed and in good condition. Some beef was sold to the lumber camps, which in future will be a market for any surplus cattle the Indians may have.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people on this reserve are well behaved. As they live entirely by the hunt, there is but little progress to be seen further than an amelioration in their mode of living, due to the better prices paid for furs than formerly.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## **RED EARTH BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - They have two reserves, one on the Carrot river 15 miles up stream from Shoal lake, with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other on the Red Earth creek, containing 2,711.64 acres, making a total acreage of 4,751.64; a large portion of this land is wet and swampy, covered with small timber and a little hay. The soil in the vicinity of the village is good.

Population. - The band numbers 124 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been good.

Occupations. - These Indians are hunters and make a good living. They also have gardens and grow potatoes, which form a valuable addition to their food-supply.

Buildings. - The houses are all log buildings and for the most part are whitewashed. They appear well kept and comfortable.

Stock. - They have quite a few cattle and horses on this reserve. The animals are well cared for and the stables are good and warm. Sufficient fodder was Provided and some hay will be left over in the spring.

Characteristics and Progress. - The progress made is slow, but still is indicated by their appearance and general surroundings. This with the evident desire to improve their condition is significant of improvement along permanent lines. These people are thrifty compared with the Indians of other reserves in this agency.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

## **CUMBERLAND BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Swampy Creek tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the Cumberland lake, with an area of 1,883.17 acres; the soil is of poor quality stony, swampy, and in parts covered with scrub. There is a quantity of good building timber.

Population. - This band has a population of 152.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good and free from epidemics.

Occupations. - The band live by hunting, fishing and working during the summer months on the York boats employed by the trading companies. Fur-hunting has been good, but little fishing has been done, except in some cases for their own use. A good part of this band winter at Pine Bluff, which is about 35 miles distant from the reserve, where hunting and fishing are good.

Buildings. - With the exception of a few, the houses on this reserve are small and ill kept, as the greater part of the band who live at Pine Bluff reside in tents during the summer when living on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is no progress to report. They seem to make a living from one year to another in about the same manner with little change further than that the quality of their living depends on the quantity and prices paid for furs caught. The people are law-abiding and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole temperate and moral.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

Dr. Larose, the medical officer attached to this agency, is attentive to his duties. He makes a regular visit to all the reserves in the agency three times a year and in addition at any time when specially required.

The three Indian constables on the Pas reserve continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner, and I must again testify to the excellent services of Sergeant Munday, of the R.N.W.M. Police.

*Your obedient servant,*

*FRED. FISCHER,*

*Indian Agent.*

*LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,*

*PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,*

*PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,*

*March 15, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

### **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.**

Reserves. - There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau River. - This reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The land is well adapted for grain-growing purposes. The soil is rich and the Indians can generally rely on a good supply of hay. This year was exceptionally dry and the grain crop was very light; also the supply of hay, which is usually plentiful on the prairie meadows, was very light. The grain crop on the Roseau river and rapids was as follows: 3,650 bushels of wheat, 3,140 bushels of oats and 200 bushels of flax.

There is sufficient fuel for the needs of the reserve and also timber to erect small buildings. The timber is found only along the banks of the rivers, and even here it is gradually disappearing.

Roseau Rapids. - This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. It has an area of about 2,800 acres, and is situated in the midst of a good farming district where the Indians have the advantage of seeing well-managed farms, but this does not seem to be much of an incentive to them. The farming of their white neighbours is done on a scale completely out of their reach, and they seem to think that there is no connection between this method of farming and the small beginning with which they would have to start.

Long Plain. - This reserve is situated about 16 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. At least one-half of this land is of the best quality for grain-growing. Last year the crop was very good, the wheat yield being 2,635 bushels, and oats 832 bushels, with 253 bushels of barley. This reserve was well wooded at one time, but the timber is nearly all cut down now. Although the reserve is only 16 miles from this city, nothing has ever been done for these Indians by any religious organization.

Swan Lake. - This reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres of land. It is a good grain-growing district, and has a good supply of hay and water. These people could all be well-to-do, if they would only apply themselves; but the high wages paid by white farmers is a strong allurements to the Indians, and when they should be doing their own seeding, they are usually to be found working by the day with their white neighbours. The drought of last summer was very injurious to the grain crops. The wheat yield was 2,851 bushels, oats 2,544 bushels, potatoes 158, and 234 tons of wild hay.

Indian Gardens. - This reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and consists of section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. There is no better grain-growing land in the province than this section, and yet very little use is being made of it by the Indians.

Tribe. - The Indians of this agency are of the Ojibbewa tribe, except a band of Sioux living near Portage la Prairie.

Population. - The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 186; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 112; and Long Plains, 118; Sioux Village, 108, making a total of 524.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this agency has been very good. There have been some cases of grippe, with the usual amount of tuberculosis. The death-rate from tuberculosis on the reserve is always very large, and until they are taught, and are willing to practise precaution on their own part, it will continue to be so.

Occupations. - Grain-growing and stock-raising are the chief industries on the Roseau River reserve. The people could be well-to-do if they would take hold of the work as their white neighbours do; but they would much rather work by the day for the latter than farm for themselves. They are fond of the ready money and do not like to sow today unless they can reap to-morrow. The Indian, however, is not as dependent a man as many take him to be, but he does like to go and come and, generally speaking, to do as he pleases. Those who grow the most grain and have the best stock fare much better than the ones who work for their white neighbours.

At Swan Lake the chief occupations are grain-growing and stock-raising. This is not a good hay-land district, and some years they get only enough to feed their own stock.

At Long Plains the Indians have a good grain-growing district, but, with the exception of two men, very little is being done. This reserve has reached the point when a day school with a teacher who could advise the people in farming matters would prove a valuable help to them, and would be very acceptable to the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Every year one sees an improvement in the buildings on the different reserves. The shingle roof is taking the place of the mud roof; board floors are now common; more attention is given to ventilation and light, and the one-apartment house is being displaced by the house with three and four rooms. The Indians usually live in tents in the summer, which is an excellent idea, since they are more in the fresh air, and it also gives them an opportunity to clean their houses thoroughly. The younger generation keep things in better condition than the old people, and no doubt much improvement will take place along this line in the future. We find that the Indian looks after his implements better than formerly, and he also shows a growing tendency to buy the necessary machinery to work his own land and to arrange for the payment of them himself.

Character and Progress. - The Progress of the Indian is slow, but this is to be expected, as he has to overcome hereditary training of centuries which was the direct opposite of that which he faces to-day. The Indian, however, is capable of taking responsibility in some degree; but he requires guidance in this new phase of life where he is to enter into the competition of the white man. Each year sees him enter more fully into this new life and the amount of his earnings constantly increasing.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance is one of the great difficulties to be met with on nearly every reserve. Intemperance and immorality go hand in hand. The enforcement of the law will never make a people strictly temperate and moral. The force to overcome these evils must come from within the Indian himself, and is a matter of education of public sentiment. At the present time the general sentiment on the reserve will not isolate the evil doer, as in a white community. The old Indian code of ethics is broken down and the white man's code has not become a part of his life, so he finds himself in a suspended position between the two.

### **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.**

These Indians live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, which is situated some 2 miles south of this city. The purchase of this land served an excellent purpose at the time it was made, as the Indians were in a nomadic state and nothing could be done to educate their children. Conditions, however, are entirely changed to-day. Their proximity to the city renders it impossible to prevent them from getting liquor, and they are fast becoming a general nuisance. They are also beginning to intermingle with the base element of the city population, which will mean increased immorality.

These Indians can earn high wages in the wheat-fields, so do not make any effort to look after their village property, which is now merely a camping ground for them. They earn a good deal of money in the wheat-fields, but it is squandered as soon as it is earned. They are fine large men, and understand farming thoroughly, and are regarded as excellent men by the farmers who employ them during seeding and harvest. If they were settled with some of the other Sioux bands at Griswold, Pipestone or Beulah, they would make a fine showing at grain-growing and stock-raising.

The children of this Sioux band attend the Portage la Prairie boarding school; but when they graduate, there is no future for them except to repeat the life of their parents. Those graduates who have done anything for themselves migrated to some other reserve where it was possible to get a little land and make a home.

### **MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.**

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.



Reserves. - Sandy Bay is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres, mostly covered with scrub and brush. It is not considered a good quality of grain-growing land, but there is an excellent supply of hay. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the southwest corner of the reserve and it is no longer an isolated place.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 9,427 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered with heavy brush and timber. Part of the reserve is good grain-growing land, but it is difficult to clear. The Indians can always rely on a good supply of hay from the meadows.

Ebb and Flow reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. Only part of this land is suitable for farming, but it has a good supply of hay and timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range P, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens. The railway now runs through the southwest corner of the reserve, so the people are no longer isolated, but will have a thriving town at Fairford.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has all area of 3,200 acres. It is not suitable for farming, but is well supplied with wood, and has a fair supply of hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not first-class farm-land, but there is a fair supply of hay for grazing purposes, and it is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,963 acres. There is a quantity of fine spruce on the reserve, and a good supply of hay with sufficient good land for garden purposes.

Waterhen reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,608 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the Shoal river. They make a combined area of 5,500 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but it is good hay land and is well wooded with poplar and spruce.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 36, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Tribe. - Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are mostly Crees. Among the different bands are to be found a number of French and Scotch half-breeds.

Population. - The population of the whole agency is 1,502. During the year there were 60 births and 57 deaths.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians generally has been very good. There was the usual amount of scrofula and consumption which one finds on nearly every reserve. The usual precautions, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, have been fairly well carried out; but the great factor in protecting the general health of the Indians is the movement from their houses to tents for the summer months. The class of house occupied by the Indian is gradually improving, and as soon as they take to living in homes, well ventilated, and well lighted, a great improvement in the general health will follow.

Resources and Occupations. - Nearly all the Indians have gardens, but as grain-growing is out of the question, owing to the nature of their land, the only other occupation for them is stock-raising. Many of the reserves are well adapted for stock-raising, as there is plenty of pasture in summer, and the hay meadows furnish abundance of feed for winter. Last winter the people on Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves made some \$25,000 out of their fish, many families being paid as much as \$1,000. Fairford, in the future, will be the chief fish-shipping centre in this district, as nearly all the Lake Winnipeg fish will come through to this point. During the harvest season the Indians come down to the Portage la Prairie wheat-fields and get steady employment at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day.

Buildings and Stock. - Most of the buildings are of logs. The greater number have shingle roofs, and nearly all have board floors. The log buildings are very suitable, as they are cheaply constructed and easily repaired. The Indian, by nature, does not love to work with stock, and it will take time to educate him along this line. His only thought is to own a horse and two or three dogs, and the latter fare much better than the horse. He is apt to allow his cattle to suffer rather than forego his inborn desire to rove from place to place. As the white settlers surround the different reserves, the Indian will have to make his living by agricultural pursuits, which will tend to put an end to his wandering habits.

Progress. - The Indians of this agency live largely by hunting and fishing. They have not done much farming, because of their distance from railway privileges, and also because their land is not suitable for grain-growing purposes. Now that the railway has come, more will be done in the way of farming.

Temperance and Morality. - With the advent of the railway and the white man, one expects to find more drinking. These Indians, formerly, did very little drinking, but last winter we had considerable trouble from this source. There is a good deal of immorality, which can only be removed by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home.

General Remarks. - The condition of their homes, stables, and stock is always improving. While the progress is slow, yet it is a gradual improvement. The Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin bands have had a very successful winter, as they realized a fine return from fishing.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on the reserves, and also by all other officials in the service.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*R. LOGAN,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,*  
*VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,*  
*GRANDVIEW, April 5, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report for this reserve for the year ended 31, 1911, together with the statistics of everything asked for by the department, in connection with the Indians and reserve under my charge.

Tribe or Nation. - This band is composed principally of Saulteaux.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,080 acres, of which some 2,400 is wooded and timbered, the remainder is land covered with bluffs of small poplar, scrub, large acreages of good farm-land ready for the plough, considerable muskeg and swamp land, covered with a quantity of good-wood building timber of spruce and tamarack, and a large quantity of hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population. - This band now numbers 78.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good, although the winter just passed has been an exceptionally severe one in this mountainous section of the country; it has been hardest on the children attending the day school all winter on this reserve; but no epidemics of any kind have visited the reserve, though tuberculosis is not yet banished. As the Indians move out of their houses the first thing in spring to camp out, all rubbish round their houses is gathered up and burnt, thus avoiding as far as possible all danger of an epidemic. At treaty time all the children who had not been previously vaccinated, were operated on by Dr. Shortreed, of Grandview, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who promptly responded when his services were called for.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, stock-raising, cutting and selling wood, and farming are the occupations generally followed, with occasionally working oil the log drive on the river, and out among the farmers. Farming appears to be much too slow a way to make money so far, as the Indians on this reserve are accustomed to be paid when their job is done, and think that farming operations should result in the same way, and that they should not have to wait for their pay till their crop is marketed; but it is hoped as their cultivated acreage increases, their diligence will increase accordingly, particularly as so much land is clear and waiting for the plough.

Buildings. - Although not able to report so many new houses as last year, still I am glad to state that a good log school-house has been built on the reserve, and has been equipped, and in operation, with a good attendance ever since it was finished. Very few days passed, last winter that the pupils did not all attend.

Stock. - In regard to the raising of stock, this industry is about on a par with farming with some of the Indians, as being too slow in the returns for the care and labour and feed expended on it, and a pretty sharp supervision had to be maintained during the past winter.

Farm Implements. - Some of the band take fair care of their implements, others not so good; but all seem very anxious to obtain more and more of them, and are purchasing all kinds for themselves.

Characteristics and Progress. - Although not progressing as rapidly as desired with their farming operations, in other directions they are fairly industrious when there is money to be got on the completion of the work, as selling car-loads of cord- wood, & c., and they are certainly becoming richer, as their better horses, wagons, cutters and household effects plainly show. As to their law-abiding qualities, with the exception of liquor-drinking, they are fairly good, no cases of stealing or crime of that nature having come under my notice yet.

Temperance and Morality. - As intoxicants are so easily obtained, owing to so many lumbering operations going on around the reserve, with its constant stream of men going back and forth to work in the woods, it is a hard matter to suppress the use of intoxicants, and as some of the Indians world there too, it is hard to obtain evidence enough to convict, but all open drunkenness is quickly looked after.

As to their morals, there is a great improvement over what used to obtain a few years ago, as trespassers on the reserve are sharply looked after.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J.G. CHARD, Overseer.*

*LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, STONEWALL, MAN., April 15, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to present my second report upon Indian affairs in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

**BIRTLE AGENCY.**

This agency was inspected by me as follows during the year: between June, and 11, I visited the Rolling River, Keeseekoowenin's, and Birdtail Sioux reserves, on November 3 and 4, I visited Waywayseecappo's and the Birdtail Sioux. I did not visit the small reserve, the Gambler's reserve, near Binscarth, occupied by the two Tanner families.

The population of the bands in the agency is as follows: Rolling River, 76; Keeseekoowenin's, 94; Waywayseecappo's, 192; Gambler's, 14; Clearwater Lake, 24; Birdtail Sioux, 77; making a total of 477. There were 18 births and 11 deaths during the year, and 9 Indians left the limits of this agency, and 2 entered, leaving the population stationary. The crop returns show that all the bands, with the exception of Rolling River, were favoured with first-class crops, taking the very dry season into consideration. It was exceptionally dry at the Rolling River reserve, and nearly all of their crops were too short to cut.

The totals of grain raised in the agency for the past year were: wheat, 12,835 bushels; oats, 33,370 bushels; barley, 590 bushels; corn, 391 bushels; a total of 47,186 bushels of grain off 1,861 acres of land, an average all round of over 26 bushels to the acre. They also raised 2,629 bushels of potatoes, 235 bushels of roots and put in stack 2,074 tons of hay, and 1,014 loads of oats and barley were cut green: to feed their stock, and incidentally clean their land. They broke up 281 acres of new land, 388 acres were summer fallowed, and 315 acres were fall ploughed.

The land is of an excellent quality in this agency, and the prospects for the Indians settled thereon are good. The younger members of the various bands are seeing that they have to depend upon the soil for a living, and are taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil. The cattle are remaining nearly stationary, 542 this year, as against 534 last year, an increase of 8. These Indians also own 4 stallions, 292 horses, 11 pigs, and 184 poultry. During the year they killed 40 head of cattle for their own use, and sold 75. The stock was all in fair condition at the time of my visit.

The haying and harvest season was very favourable, and though the grass was short, the Indians put up plenty for all their stock. The winter season was not extreme, though the early opening in March, when it was very mild for several weeks and then cold again in April and May, was hard on the stock and caused some loss at this time.

The health of the Indians has been good on the whole during the year. Three cottage hospitals have been erected near the Birtle Indian boarding school with a trained nurse in charge, which will be of great advantage to this agency, as in serious cases of illness, or accident, they can be sent there for treatment.

There is nothing new to report as to the morality of these Indians. They like whisky and will buy it if possible. Several examples have been made this year of the white men and half-breeds who have been in the business of selling liquor to these Indians, and heavy fines were imposed.

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate during the year. The record shows 18 births and 11 deaths at the time of my last visit, January 14.

There is some little improvement in building since my last inspection. A few new houses are being built by the young men, and the indications are good for further improvements, as the boarding school pupils are getting back on the reserves. There is not much hunting done by the Indians of this agency, but there was a record price for the furs they did obtain. All the fishing done is for their own use, and confined to one or two reserves near Clearwater lake.

All the Indians of this agency belong to one or other of the two tribes, Sioux and Saulteaux.

### **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.**

The health of the Indians generally in this agency has been good, no serious epidemic of any kind having occurred during the year.

The season was very unfavourable for crops. An unusually dry season made the work of those engaged in farming in the southern part of Manitoba very unprofitable. The season for haying was very fine as far as the weather was concerned, but there was very little hay to cut this year compared with last; what there was, the Indians put up in good condition.

The Indians of this agency do not depend very much for a livelihood on fishing, hunting and trapping, but most of them take trips away east and north to the hunting and fishing grounds, and what fur they got last year brought a good price. The Indians of this agency, though right in the heart of settled Manitoba, are making less progress than any other Indians in the inspectorate.

The morals of a number are not up to the mark, and if there is any whisky in sight, work is lost sight of. The Roseau and Long Plain bands are not making any progress, in fact they are going back. Swan Lake band is about holding its own, and I think the time has arrived when the band of Sioux at the town of Portage la Prairie should be removed to some more suitable location. All these bands are too close to whisky, and get it notwithstanding the law. There is a large majority of pagans in this agency, close as they are to all the Christian churches.

There were 18 births and 14 deaths among the treaty Indians during the year, an increase of 4.

The buildings in this agency are very poor. There are one or two fair houses on the Sioux reserve, but I saw no improvement since my last report.

### **MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.**

I started the inspection of this agency on June 28, accompanying the agent's party in the launch Henrietta. After the Pine Creek payment on July 25, I left the party, having to get to the Pas agency by August 2. So this year I did not inspect the Shoal River reserve, not being able to do so and make connections.

The health of all the bands in this agency is good, no serious epidemic of any character having occurred during the year. Men, women, and children on all the reserves are looking well. The policy of the department in having three doctors in this agency, one each at Westbourne, Fairford, and Winnipegosis, is working well, and is having a good effect on the Indians. The season was a prosperous one for the Indians. No grain is raised in this agency, but there was plenty of rain for the hay crop, though hardly enough for the potatoes, which were a poor crop this year in Manitoba, except in the northern districts.

The fish were in great plenty this season (with the exception of a very few places) on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin. The three bands,

Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan had an extra good catch, and the railway being in, were able to sell at a good price. Samuel Marsden, chief of Lake St. Martin band, sold over \$1,000 worth, and several other Indians did as well. On February 10, while visiting Fairford, one of the leading fish- buyers informed me that the average amount paid to the Indians fishing would be about \$500 a family. This buyer, one of four at this point, informed me that he had shipped his tenth car-load, nearly all whitefish, 24,000 pounds to a car-load, that is, 240,000 pounds at say 4 cents a pound, \$9,600 for one of the largest buyers. I was not able to get statistics from the other buyers. Samuel Marsden bought a team of horses for \$450, and a yoke of oxen for \$150, and paid for them out of his catch. Father Chaumont and the Indians at Pine Creek informed me that their usual fishing ground at Duck bay had no fish this year, and they had to go a long way to get fish; so very few went. This was the only place in this agency that I heard of where the fishing was poor.

Fur animals were scarce this year and the prices of rats very much lower than last year. Game, moose, ducks, & c., are plentiful in all this northern country, except where the white settlement is getting thick. The way white settlement is now going into this part of Manitoba, it is only a matter of a very short time till all the land surrounding the reserves in this agency will be taken up by homesteaders; but the Indians will always be able to get fish, so the food problem is not a serious one in this agency, as only the lazy man will starve.

The morality of the Indians is not of the best, and at every visit I make to any of the reserves, complaints are made by the head men that they have great difficulty in keeping their Indians straight. More or less whisky gets into all the reserves, with the usual results of all kinds of immorality.

There were 60 births and 57 deaths during the year, an increase of 3. There was a great mortality among the young in this agency, as shown by the pay-sheets, as only 18 out of the 60 deaths were adults. From information gathered, a great portion of this loss is from neglect on the part of the mothers.

There are a lot of good comfortable log houses in this agency, and the bands are all making some improvement, not much each year, but still noticeable.

### **THE PAS AGENCY.**

There are six reserves in this agency, Fred Fischer, located at the Pas, is the agent; and Dr. Larose, situated at the same place, looks after the medical wants of the Indians. The Pas and Chemawawin reserves are located on the main Saskatchewan river. Moose Lake reserve is located north of the river on Moose lake. The Cumberland reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, near where the Big Stone river runs from that lake to the Saskatchewan river. Red Earth reserve is on the Carrot river about 100 miles from the Pas, and Shoal Lake reserve is situated on Shoal lake, close to the Carrot river. Moose Lake, Chemawawin and the Pas reserves are in the Northwest Territories, north of the present Manitoba. The other three reserves are in the province of Saskatchewan. The Indians in this agency are Wood Crees, and have a considerable admixture of white blood. The Indians of this agency are of a good type, nearly all of them belong to the Church of England, and make a living mostly by fishing and hunting, though a great many of the Pas band last year were on the Hudson Bay survey, and made a good deal of money working for the government. Furs also sold at an extra good price, and a very large amount of money came into the agency from that source.

The health of all the Indians in this agency is good, no serious epidemic of any character having occurred during the year.

The season generally was pretty dry; still they had the best potatoes last year of any of the agencies I visited. No grain is being grown on these reserves, as they

are mostly bush and hay lands. This will never be a grain-growing agency, though cattle, pigs, and poultry can be raised to advantage. The weather was fine during the haying season, and the Indians had no difficulty in getting all they wanted for their stock. There was no summer fishing by the companies, and the Indians were able to get all they wanted for their own use. The Indians caught a large amount of fur during the year, and prices were good.

The morals in this agency are fairly good, comparing very well with our white population; but the future for the Pas band does not look very bright, as the number of people coming in for construction work will make a big difference, as the Pas reserve is just across the river from the town. At treaty time last year the question was raised whether they would be able to keep the white men off the reserve.

The total population of the agency is 1,047, and the births exceeded the deaths by 31.

The Pas band has a number of good frame houses, in fact this band has better houses than any other in the agency, owing to its saw-mill, which is located at the Pas, and owned jointly with the Indian Department.

### **OAK RIVER AGENCY.**

This agency comprises two reserves, Oak River and Oak Lake. Oak River is situated about 8 miles north of Griswold, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Oak Lake reserve is located near the town of Pipestone, a station on the same line of railway.

The health of these Indians has been good during the year, and no unusual disease has been on the reserves.

The season in the locality of the reserves was very dry, and hundreds of acres of wheat and oats were too short to cut and were a complete loss. On the Oak River reserve, 21 acres of corn yielded 130 bushels; 1,464 acres of wheat, 6,033 bushels, a little over 4 bushels to the acre; 408 acres of oats, 701 bushels, not 1 3/4 bushels to the acre; and 60 acres of barley yielded 250 bushels, not quite 5 bushels to the acre. The potatoes also were a light crop, about 16 bushels to the acre.

On the Oak Lake reserve the crops were a little better: 400 acres of wheat yielded 3,272 bushels, over 8 to the acre; but the oats were a poor crop, only 375 bushels from 80 acres. The potatoes were also a failure, only 72 bushels from an acre and a half.

The season for putting up hay was good, but the crop was light, 408 tons this year, as compared with 1,400 tons the previous season.

The Indians of these two reserves do not do any more fishing and hunting than the average old country settler, and so do not rely upon these resources for much of their living.

The morals of these two bands are fairly good, but there is a little whisky always coming in, which is bound to cause trouble.

The Indians on these two reserves are in good condition for the season of 1911, having broken 196 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 640 acres. This with the usual fall ploughing will give them a good start for a good crop this season. There are some good comfortable homes on these two reserves and the Indians are improving in this direction.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

In concluding my annual report, I may say that I have visited all the reserves in the inspectorate, with the exception of Shoal Lake and Long Plains, at least once during the year, and have also inspected all the day schools, as well as the boarding

and industrial schools. I find the state of the Indians good. They have all made a comfortable living during the year, and a number are making progress. The different agents are all doing good work, and are all experienced and capable men, who are most anxious to see that the Indians get along, and save their money, or invest it in useful ways.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*S.J. JACKSON,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*  
*LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,*  
*WINNIPEG,*  
*March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
 Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
 Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report showing the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision. This is the seventh report that I have been privileged to present of the work done in this extensive area of Canada's northland.

There are at present seven agencies within the bounds of my district, viz.: Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, Kenora, Savanne, Fort Frances and Hudson's Bay.

Clandeboye agency is wholly within the province of Manitoba, and its reserves are situated, one at the mouth of the Brokenhead river, one at the mouth of the Winnipeg river, one at the mouth of Black river, and one at the mouth of Hollowwater river. All these streams flow into Lake Winnipeg from the east shore.

Fisher River agency takes in both the east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg, north of the narrows called Dog's Head, and extends from the mouth of the Berens river, eastward, a distance of about 300 miles to Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deers Lake East, in New Ontario.

Norway House agency takes in the inland posts north and east of Norway House in the following order: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake and descends the Winnipeg river to Islington.

Savanne agency is for the most part situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, commencing at Savanne Station, not far from Port Arthur, and extending westward to Wabigoon and northward to Lac Seul.

Fort Frances agency is located along the banks of Rainy river, Rainy lake and the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawagamak.

Hudson Bay agency is composed of Fort York at the mouth of the Hay river, and Fort Churchill at the mouth of the Churchill river, both on the western shore of the Hudson bay.

The agents in charge of these agencies are as follows: -

Agencies.	Agents in charge.	Reserves.
Clandeboye -	John Watson, Selkirk	5
Fisher River (no appointment made)	...	10
Norway House -	C.C. Calverley, Norway House	7
Kenora -	R.S. McKenzie, Kenora	12
Savanne -	R.S. McKenzie, Kenora	8



Fort Frances -	John P. Wright, Fort Frances	14
Hudson Bay (no appointment made)	...	2

The supervision of so large a territory involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, horse teams, dog trains and canoes, and is associated with hardships and dangers unknown to most, and entails considerable expense upon the department. The only regret the inspector has is that in spite of every effort he cannot see every point in the one year.

Nearly the whole of the summer of 1910 was taken up in paying treaty money to the following bands: Pekangekum, Little Grand Rapids, Island Lake, God's Lake, Oxford House, Cross Lake, Nelson House and Split Lake, and in taking adhesions to treaty No. 5 at Deers Lake East, York Factory and Fort Churchill.

This work was commenced on May 25 and completed on September 7.

A good many applications for half-breed scrip were taken at the three last mentioned places, and they were duly transmitted to the Department of the Interior.

The number of people thus added to the list of annuitants is as follows: -

...	People.
Deers Lake East	95
York Factory	278
Fort Churchill	180
Total	553

This work was done under authority of the Governor General in Council, and by direction of the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Commission carrying out this work of adhesion-taking was composed of the following officers: Rev. John Semmens, commissioner; A.V. Thomas, secretary; H.J. Hassard, M.D., physician; William M. McEwen, cook.

They were accompanied by from 9 to 15 Indians according to the amount of freight to be moved, and the difficult nature of the country to be traversed.

The number of miles covered by this journey was about 3,000, and it was the most difficult journey ever undertaken by the writer in a long and varied experience, but the work was successfully done and speedily completed considering the difficulties and hardships involved.

### **CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.**

There has been a change of agents in this agency during the year. Mr. J.O. Lewis, who had been in charge for a long time, saw fit to resign, and the department released him from his duties on January 31, 1911. Mr. John Watson, of Portage la Prairie, was appointed to fill his place on March 1, 1911, and within a week went on duty at the Selkirk office. He has already shown that he is a thorough and painstaking agent. His excellent business ability and his conscientiousness will, I am sure, make him a desirable and successful officer.

Following the breaking up of the old St. Peter's reserve, it was considered wise to extend this small agency northward, so as to include Little Black River and Hollowwater River, which have been placed for the first time in the Clandeboye supervision.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe, and they speak what is commonly known as the Chippewa language, also called in some localities 'Saulteaux.' It is in reality a dialectic form of the original tongue spoken by the Ojibways of Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come, into their circle by transfer and by intermarriage, but the majority of the bands may be said to be Ojibway.

The general health in this agency has this year been exceptionally good, and the amount of poverty noticed has been below the average. Favourable conditions have prevailed, and the winter, with the exception of January, has been mild

and short.

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The number of widows and orphans claiming assistance has been somewhat on the increase, not so much from illness, as from the lack of means of support.

A few cases of severe illness have called for hospital treatment, but very few fatal cases have come under notice.

Dr. J.R. Steep is the physician in charge of this agency, and he pays occasional visits to the homes of the people in St. Peter's, and superintends the hospital work at Dynevor hospital, an institution which is kept up by the English Church Missionary Society exclusively for the benefit of Indian people. He also visits the Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander bands. Dr. Steep's work is too well known to need any special comment from me.

A large number of the people of this agency, some 40 families, have removed from the St. Peter's agency to the new Peguis reserve on Fisher river, where every assistance has been given to enable them to construct houses and settle down on excellent land, where they have extensive hay-grounds and carry on farming and stock-raising to an unlimited extent.

Many more families are about to join this party at Peguis with the opening spring.

### **NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.**

This agency is composed of seven reserves, which are all situated inland and on the north and east of Lake Winnipeg.

The headquarters of this agency is at Norway House in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the agent and his family.

Misfortune came to the tent hospital started last year. A very heavy storm blew down and destroyed one of the large tents, making it necessary for us to look out for more comfortable quarters.

A building was rented from the Methodist Missionary Society and was put in order for the staff and patients so that in the early winter good work was being done under more fortunate conditions than those that existed while the hospital was under canvas.

In the month of January, an unfortunate fire occurred which reduced the building to ashes and consumed the supplies on hand. The officers barely escaped with their lives. This occurrence is very much to be regretted, and interferes seriously with the treatment of difficult cases needing the care and skill of hospital attention.

For the present, the staff is being withdrawn, and at the date of writing, no arrangements are being made for the continuance of hospital work.

Miss Bolster, who has been a most faithful matron, and Miss Pilcher, her assistant, are being recalled, and Dr. Pilcher, the faithful physician who has supervised this work and earned the gratitude of the community, will continue to do all he can to minister to the wants of the people of this locality. Fresh supplies of medicines were immediately hurried forward to assist him in carrying out the good work of ministering to the sick and injured.

Mr. C.C. Calverley is the agent in charge, and his work is energetically and faithfully done, and he has the confidence of the people, whose interests he serves with care and caution.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company in boats and canoes, moving freight and passengers into the wilderness where the company's business is carried on. The survey work on the projected Hudson Bay railway has made this business a very extensive one, taxing the company's efforts to the utmost and giving employment to all Indians who are able to work.

These people are not without religious privileges, as the Methodist Anglicans and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and from these centres visits are made to all adjoining sections, so that the most helpful influences are brought to bear upon the every day life of the Indians.

### **FISHER RIVER AGENCY.**

This agency is composed of ten reserves, lying for the most part along the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Up to the date of writing, no regular agent has been placed in charge, so that the general supervision of the work comes under the inspector for the district.

The department placed John Sinclair in charge of the new Peguis reserve of this agency as foreman, whose duty it was to exercise supervision over the new settlers coming to this locality from the surrendered St. Peter's reserve.

Owing to the excellence of the land, and the ambitious character of some of the new settlers, it was thought advisable to appoint a regular farm instructor, and a suitable person was found in Mr. Peter Harper. He moved to Fisher River in the last week of the year for the purpose of assisting the new settlers in general farm work.

No stone has been left unturned by the department to assist these people and they are contented and happy, with good prospects of the best success.

The Fisher River band continues to be the most prosperous band of the agency. Hunting has been good and the fishing industry has gone on apace, and in most respects there has been a general advance.

Other bands in the agency have had a happy and prosperous year and there has been no special demand for assistance or attention owing to illness or lack of the good things of life.

### **SAVANNE AGENCY.**

The number of bands in this agency is eight.

These Indians have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, cutting railroad ties, gathering rice, and, last but not least, freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good this year.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan and have little sympathy with the white man's ways. If opportunity offers they are disposed to indulge freely in liquor, and their agricultural movements are not worthy of comment.

The agent, Mr. R.S. McKenzie, of Kenora, who is a most efficient officer, is at a distinct disadvantage in the management of this agency, because, he is so far away from the band that all sorts of misdemeanours may occur between his occasional visits, and the Indian is cunning enough to withhold information that would lead to the arrest or punishment of offenders.

### **KENORA AGENCY**

There are twelve bands in this agency.

The Indians live by fishing and hunting, berry-picking, and rice-gathering. They also work in tie and lumber camps and act as pilots and deck-hands on some of the steamers and tugs running on the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence. There are, I am glad to say, some notable exceptions; but the majority prefer the roaming restless life of their fathers, and are still wedded to their pagan beliefs and practices.

There are valuable belts of timber on some of the reserves. and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting.

The soil, where soil is found, is very good; but rock and swamps predominate, and hay-land is not plentiful, and, as a consequence, stock-raising as an industry does not thrive.

General good health has prevailed during the year.

The agent, Mr. R.S. McKenzie, of Kenora is a most faithful and painstaking agent, and pays good attention to his work.

Dr. Hanson, the medical officer in charge, is also deserving of the highest compliment for his faithful and persistent efforts to serve the natives in cases of illness or accident.

#### **FORT FRANCES AGENCY.**

The number of bands in this agency is fourteen.

The area under supervision in this locality borders upon the international line between the United States and Canada, and the activity in illicit liquor traffic is wonderful. However, the department has an agent whose oversight is careful and effective, and this continues to save the situation to a large extent. No more faithful or successful officer could be found than Mr. J.P. Wright, the Indian agent in charge of this agency.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people, and no one who will work should suffer hunger. The old, and the widows and orphans are well provided for by the 'destitute supplies' furnished by the Department of Indians Affairs.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, continues to assist the agent, and his services are of great value to the agent and to the department.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable assistance to the boarding school at Fort Frances, which is the headquarters of the agency and also the several reserves and has won the confidence and gratitude of all concerned.

The contemplation of making the navigation of the Rainy river to Fort Frances a possibility (which, if carried out, will involve the construction of canal locks), may necessitate the surrender of some portions of the Indian reserves situated on the banks of this stream; but negotiations are not definite enough at this date to enable us to see clearly what may be necessary in this direction.

#### **HUDSON BAY AGENCY.**

There are two reserves in this agency.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the date of writing, but the work, is at present under the direct supervision of the major in charge of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Indians live exclusively by fishing and hunting.

Owing to the fact that treaty was only given to this band early in August, 1910, and owing partly to the distance lying between this office and the reserves in question, it is impossible for us to give much information as to the condition of these bands during the past winter. So far as the latest information goes, there has been no suffering worthy of mention and no sickness above the average.

Travel to and from these points is most difficult, dangerous and expensive, and the methods of navigation on the hay represent rather 100 years ago than the modern facilities with which we are familiar in more favoured centres.

The York Factory band is for the most part composed of Swampy Crees; while Churchill people are almost invariably Chipewyans.

A large number of Eskimos spend their summer in the vicinity of Fort Churchill, but these have not been treated with as yet, and have made no requests to this end.

## **GENERAL REMARKS.**

I must bear testimony to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations working for the moral uplift of the Indian. The results are eminently purifying. Society would be intolerable without them.

It is equally pleasant to be able to bear testimony to the faithful determination of the Indian Department to keep faith with the Indians, to fulfil all promises made, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and save the wards of the government from both themselves and their enemies.

The red man is low in his ideals sometimes, but he is our brother, and his needs appeal strongly to our best instincts and command our sympathies and our assistance. The peace policy of Canada through the last half century has paid for itself many times, and its justice and humanity have won the allegiance and devotion of all the tribes from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Only let Canada be true to her ideals, and she will inspire our native races with worthier purposes and loftier ambitions.

Personally I feel very much drawn to the aborigines of our northland; it is a source of satisfaction to me that I have been able to contribute something towards their social, material and moral progress in the last 40 years of my experience. Society has in some respects discouraged and demoralized them and they deserve the sympathy and help of all kindly disposed persons. They may not always be grateful for favours received; they may not always profit by instruction given; they may not always rise in the social scale as rapidly as we desire, but it is something to have done our best, leaving ultimate results with the Superintendent of all things, the Maker of all men, and the Judge of all the earth.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*JOHN SEMMENS,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

## **SURVEY REPORT.**

*OTTAWA, December 18, 1910.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 21, and after outfitting at Selkirk, Manitoba, left there for Brokenhead Indian reserve, arriving at the reserve on May 3.

This reserve is situated in Manitoba, on the Brokenhead river, about 3 miles from the mouth of the river. The mouth of the river is about 12 miles east of the mouth of the Red river.

River lots had been laid out along the Brokenhead river when the reserve was first surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877. These lots were all resurveyed and the outlines of the reserve re-established, as complaints had been made by the Indians that the white settlers were encroaching and cutting timber. However, it was found that nothing of any value had been taken. Although back from the river this reserve is chiefly low and wet, the river lots are nearly all high and dry, especially near the river. The land is of good quality, with a great deal of good poplar suitable for cordwood towards the middle and the south end of the lots.



Difficulty is now experienced in getting the wood to market as well as railway ties, a considerable number of which were taken out last winter. The haul to market is too long for teams, and only boats of a very light draft are able to come over the bar at the mouth of the river. About 1,000 cords of wood and 4,000 ties were piled along the river, with no means of shipment. If anything could be done by the Department of Public Works to open the mouth of the river, it would be of great benefit not only to the Indians on the reserve, but to white settlers in the vicinity.

Although these Indians do not farm or garden to any extent, they are fairly comfortable. They live chiefly by fishing and hunting; a store on the reserve affording a ready means of sale for fish and furs.

There is an Anglican church and mission, and a Roman Catholic church, as well as a day school, which is well attended. The land about the school is suitable for gardening, and about two acres should be kept for this purpose and playgrounds.

I may say the river lots on this reserve are equal, if not superior, to those on the St. Peter's Indian reserve.

A wagon road has been cut across the reserve, considerable ditching and cross-waying done, and a good bridge built across the river. This road was built for the benefit of the Indians and the white settlers to the north and east, and it was located by survey.

Norway House Indian reserve, Keewatin. I arrived at Norway House on June 16, and completed the survey of the village of Rossville or the Mission. The only properties here not belonging to the Indian reserve are those owned by the Methodist Mission and the Hudson's Bay Company.

An exchange of a portion of the reserve for portions of the islands west of the East Channel of the Nelson river running into Little Play Green lake had been arranged, and a survey of the portions of the islands to be taken as well as of the part of the original reserve, to be given up, was made.

Any half-breed settlers or other squatters on the islands were cut out of the portion to be given to the Indians, and a surrender of that part of the old reserve to be given in exchange was also taken.

Owing to the additional number of non-treaty Indians taken recently into treaty at this place, an area of 7,264 acres was added to the north end of the reserve. This extension is about 9 miles long. The terms of the treaty provided that this extension should go to Pine Creek in order to take in certain hay-lands in that neighbourhood.

An unfortunate accident occurred here on July 18, by which two members of the party, Paul Findlay, of Ottawa, and Charles Oman, of Norway House, were drowned. A special report concerning this regrettable accident was sent in at the time.

A survey of the proposed addition to the land for the boarding school was also made.

Berens River. - I arrived at Berens River by tug Chieftain on August 14, where the outlines of the reserve were re-run. The land surrendered for the fish hatchery at this point was laid out. A survey was also made of hay-lands promised this band at Pigeon river, about 8 miles south of the mouth of Berens river or about 5 miles by land.

Fisher River. - A re-survey of the river lots on the Fisher River reserve was commenced on September 16, and completed about October 14.

These lots had been surveyed in 1877 by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., and the survey had become obliterated. A Toad was laid out across the reserve; for some distance it was found to be necessary to have a road on each side of the river. These roads will be a great convenience, not only to this band, but to the people on the new Peguis reserve.

Your obedient servant,

*J.K. McLEAN.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.  
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,  
SINTALUTA, April 17, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

**CARRY-THE-KETTLE BAND, NO. 76**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Assiniboines, who are without doubt descendants of the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in their language and customs. They are also known by the name of Stonies.

Reserve. - This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of the town of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from the Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources. - The natural resources of this reserve, are hay, dry wood, senega-root and small fruits. These Indians had an exceptionally good market for both hay and wood during the year. These products have provided groceries and clothing in exchange.

Population. - The population of this band is 212.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the year; they have not suffered from any diseases of a contagious nature. There have been, however, considerable colds and grippe amongst the old people and young children. Every endeavour is made to induce these Indians to keep their houses and premises in a clean, healthy condition. Their dwellings are whitewashed in the fall, and all refuse raked up and burnt every spring. Dr. Bouju is the medical attendants, and is sent for when necessary.

Occupations, - Farming and stock-raising are the main industries by which these Indians make their livelihood. Three-fourths of them are engaged in farming. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and value of the same, will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report. Others again derive a livelihood by means of selling wood, hay and pickets; also by tanning hides and working for settlers. A few spend a portion of their time in hunting and trapping, finding the same enjoyable, which was also of good profit this season. On the whole they take an interest in their different occupation.

Buildings. - Quite an improvement is noticed in the new houses erected. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the added value and comfort of shingled roofs and more windows in their dwellings. The interiors of the majority of their houses are clean and comfortable. The interior furnishings are much more comfortable and hygienic than formerly. Some of the stables are built as substantially as their house; others again are poorly constructed, but still they are gradually being made better.

Stock. - The cattle have wintered well, although we had a long severe winter. The losses have not been heavy; the natural increase has been good. These Indians are more interested in the cattle industry than formerly; therefore, they are taking better care of their stock. Owing to the rigorous winter, they lost a number of their ponies.

Farm Implements. - These people are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and they take better care of them than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are ambitious, energetic and industrious. They are making progress and rapidly assimilating the ways of the white people. This is shown by better houses, better clothing, cleaner surroundings and better household effects. The majority of those farming are making good progress, and are improving in their methods of tilling the soil. They are becoming richer and spend their money more judiciously. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - There are very few of these Indians addicted to the use of intoxicants. There have been no cases of drunkenness during the year. Their morals are improving. They have been free from any crime throughout the year.

General Remarks. - A new school-house was erected by the department last summer. It is now doing good work under the care of Miss Lawrence, teacher. The attendance is good, and the progress made by the pupils is satisfactory.

There are a number of old and infirm Indians on this reserve who are greatly indebted to the department for assistance given them in the way of food and clothing. They appreciate what they receive.

### **MOOSEJAW SIOUX.**

Position. - The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians without a reserve, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population. - The population of this band is estimated to be 124.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good. Their wandering habits secure for them the benefit of the natural sanitation and prevent accumulation of refuse. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are the medical attendants for them.

Abode. - They live in tents throughout the year, as they have no permanent houses.

Occupations. - These Indians work for the people of Moosejaw and for the settlers. Many of them gain a livelihood by hunting.

Stock. - They have a large number of ponies for their own use and for sale.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Sioux are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Their mode of dress is like that of white people.

Temperance and Morality. - Though these people live near the town, they get very little liquor, due to the vigilance of the town constable. I have heard no complaint against their morality.

*Your obedient servant,  
W.S. GRANT, Indian Agent  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,  
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,  
April 28, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

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 24,820 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Portions of this reserve are rolling and broken; and partially covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay marshes; the remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain, containing numerous hay swamps. The land is, in very many places, good; hay and water are abundant: the wood, which was formerly very scarce, on account of depletion by prairie fires, is now beginning to grow again, and with proper care will, I trust, be soon a very valuable asset.

This reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe. - The Indians of this band all belong to the Cree nation, and are mostly Plain Crees.

Population. - There are 154 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has not been so good as usual; there were three or four cases of typhoid, the first of which was contracted by a young man who had been working in one of the railway camps; all of these, people made a complete recovery; it was rather a mystery to me how they did it, as they did not do much in the way of dieting themselves according to the doctor's instructions. There were eight deaths on this reserve from tuberculosis. Every effort is made to have these Indians keep their houses in a clean, healthy condition; all refuse is raked up and burnt in the spring-time; their houses are also then well cleaned out; and in the autumn are well whitewashed. Most of these Indians live in their tents all through the summer; although there are one or two now who prefer their houses all the year round.

Occupations. - Stock-raising and a limited amount of farming have been successfully followed by these Indians for a number of years past; they have, however hitherto made the most of their living by freighting, working for settlers, and on the railroads, selling fire-wood and hay, hunting, tanning, digging roots, and carpentering. They say that they intend to begin a new era in farming this spring, and will break up a large quantity of land. I intend to continue urging upon them the necessity for more and improved methods of farming; but the difficulty is that an Indian does not look at what will enable him to make the best living, so much as at what he thinks will be the easiest living.

Buildings. - The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable. A number of them have shingle roofs, and the houses divided into rooms. A good number of these people are also acquiring furniture, which gives their dwellings quite a homelike-appearance. Several of them also have stables, which are warm, and fairly well constructed.

Stock. - The cattle are increasing satisfactorily, and are well cared for. There was an abundance of hay, and the cattle all came through the winter in first-class condition.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with the necessary farm Implements, which were purchased out of their own earnings. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - A great deal of improvement has been made by the members of this band in farming, and their general way of living. I consider that these people are making steady progress. They have a very wholesome respect for the law, and are industrious, contented and frugal.

Temperance and Morality. - This band may be classed as strictly moral, both in profession and practice, but this cannot be correctly said of their temperance proclivities, which to a very large extent are guided by the amount of supervision and restraint exercised over them by the department's officials, as I do not think that and of these Indians would willingly allow any chance to procure whisky to slip by them, and the fact that only two cases of intemperance were recorded among the members of this band during the past year, speaks volumes as to the care bestowed upon them.

### **SWEET GRASS BAND.**

Tribe. - The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford.

The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and is also very suitable for the live stock industry. Water, hay, and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

This band has petitioned to be allowed to surrender a township of its reserve to the department, for the purpose of being sold for its benefit. I am strongly of the opinion that this course would be an excellent arrangement both for the Indians and the department, as it would render the Indians a steady and permanent income which would make them perfectly independent of government aid, and at the same time leave them over 250 acres for each man, woman and child in the band. This would be even more than ample for their requirements.

Population. - This band had a membership of 75 at the last payments.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Every precaution is taken to keep their dwellings and surroundings in a clean, healthy condition. All refuse is scrupulously raked up by the Indians, and destroyed by fire. Their houses are also regularly whitewashed.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of these Indians, although their income is considerably supplemented by the sale of fire-wood, working for settlers, and freighting.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are all constructed of logs. A good many of the dwellings are shingled, and well lighted. The Indians are also now making all new houses with upstairs accommodation for sleeping purposes. This arrangement is much healthier for them, and it gives them more room and comfort in their living quarters. The stables are substantial and warm.

Stock. - The value of the stock industry is fully appreciated by this band. They have a nice herd of cattle, look after them well, and they have exceptional advantages in the way of an abundance of pure running water, good pasturage, and a plentiful supply of hay.

Farm Implements. - They possess a very good equipment of farm implements, and also own a third share in a very good threshing separator. All these implements have been bought with their own earnings. They take good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making a good living, and are quick to take advantage of every chance by which they can better their position. An improvement is also noticeable in their methods of living and dress.

Temperance and Morality. - Only one case of intemperance came to my notice, which is a remarkably good record, when one takes into consideration the ease and facility with which these Indians can procure intoxicants without fear of detection.

I have not heard, nor am I aware, of any immorality among the members of this band.

## **POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.**

Tribe. - The members of both these bands belong to the Plain Crees.

Reserve. - There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another. They are situated on the south side of the Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway at Paynton.

The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and waters are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is difficult to procure enough for the large, and increasing amount of stock owned by these Indians. In former years there was a plentiful supply of hay on the adjoining unsettled lands, but, as every quarter section is now occupied, it will be necessary for the Indians to cultivate more land in order to grow enough fodder to supply the requirements of their stock. The Indians realize the importance of this need, and have already made a beginning in the right direction.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands was, at the last payments, 254.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these two bands has been exceptionally good. The majority of the houses were whitewashed in the fall, and all refuse gathered up in the spring and burned. No epidemic occurred during the year. The Indians live a much cleaner, healthier, and more active life nowadays, they also have more wholesome food.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are followed with very good success by a great many of these men. They are certainly advancing very steadily in their way of handling the farm work. They have the advantage of good, practical neighbours, who set them a fine example for farming, and, as their own farmer is turning out to be quite energetic, I have every hope that the members of these bands, especially of the Poundmaker, will prove, to be among the best of the Indian farmers of the two provinces. These people also do a lot of work for settlers freight, and sell wood, logs, rails and pickets.

Buildings. - All the buildings on these two reserves are constructed of logs. Some of them have shingled roofs; the others are either pole and sod roofs, or thatched. The stables are warm and comfortable. There is yet room for a lot of improvement in their dwellings; but still they are making real progress, especially in the case of the younger people, who furnish their houses nicely, keep them clean and neat, and conduct their housekeeping more like white people.

Stock. - The stock is all in excellent condition. It came through the winter without any loss; and had an abundance of hay and fodder. These Indians take great pride in their cattle, consequently the industry is, and will be in the future, a very profitable branch of their work. They have also, thanks to the department's generosity in providing good sires, a very superior grade of horses, compared with what they owned a few years ago. I am glad to say that the holders of sheep have also increased; and they still continue the keeping and fattening of pigs, which they, mostly kill for their own use.

Farm implements. - These bands are fully equipped with up-to-date farm machinery, such as ploughs, harrows, discs, seed-drills, mowers, binders, and a threshing separator. They own these implements, having paid for them out of their earnings. They take very good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress. - I consider that these bands are making very, satisfactory progress. They are a quiet, decent lot of people, are strict observers of the law, and mind their own business.

Temperance and Morality. - The people here are temperate, and their morals are good.

## **STONY BANDS.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are without doubt originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs, and language having such a close resemblance.

Reserve. - There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head, and Lean Man bands.

They are about 16 miles south of Battleford.

These reserves contain 31,808 acres. They are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising. Water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserve. The wood, which for some years past was scarce on account of prairie fires, is now growing very nicely, and will soon again become a source of revenue.

Population. - The present population of these bands is 88 and there are 5 absent, visiting south, which brings the total strength up to 93.

Health and Sanitation. - The Stonies are a very healthy lot of people, and it is seldom we hear of sickness among them. No epidemic occurred during the past year. Their houses and premises are kept in a clean condition. All refuse is regularly cleaned up every spring and destroyed by fire.

Occupations. - The greater part of this band earn a very good living by the sale of firewood and hay. Their farming operations are on a small scale, although they are branching out a little more every year, with encouraging results, so that I have hopes that ultimately they may be induced to become successful farmers. They put up a large quantity of hay every year, and as the price in recent years has been so high, they get quicker and better returns by selling it than feeding to stock, and so the cattle industry does not flourish so well as it would do under more normal conditions.

Buildings. - The buildings are all composed of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, are roofed with poles and sods. They are warm, well lighted, and comfortable. Very few of them are occupied in the summer time. I am afraid that it will be some years yet before we can get the stonies to put up such a good class of dwelling as those of the Crees; but, anyhow, they are slowly improving from year to year. They are also furnishing them better, and keep them cleaner than they did formerly.

Stock. - The stock wintered well, and is in first-class condition. These Indians look after their cattle well; but for the reason mentioned above, they do not seem anxious to increase their numbers very much; however, when the railroad construction is finished in this district, the price of hay will again reach its true value, and I think that, with a little inducement, these people would begin to increase their herds.

Farm Implements. - These people are well supplied with all the farm implements they require at the present time; they are nearly all owned by individuals, who take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Stonies are law-abiding and industrious. They live well and spend their money judiciously. Their income, consisting of interest derived from the sale of their surrendered land, is a every great help to them. It has practically put them off the ration list altogether; and so has lightened the department's expenditure on their behalf.

One could almost imagine that there was something Scotch about the make-up of the Stonies, they are so very thorough and persistent, resourceful, extremely independent, and clannish; but they will not drink intoxicants; so I think that when



we succeed in getting the Stonies really convinced that the road towards Christianity and advanced civilization is the right path for them, they will become the best Indians in the west.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of the Stonies are good, and they have either a very strong aversion to, or fear of, intoxicants.

### **MOOSOMIN BAND.**

Tribe. - The majority of this band are Crees, but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band, or intermarried with some of the members.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford. It lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. The reserve comprises 14,720 acres of rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil varies from being stony and light in some places to really good farming land over the greater portion of the reserve. Water, wood, and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. They also have an excellent hay swamp situated at Round hill, about 5 miles distant, where an ample supply of hay for a much larger number, of stock than they possess can be secured with a minimum amount of labour. They also have fishing privileges over a portion of Murray lake.

Population. - There are 132 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good, and there has not been any sickness of epidemic form. The garbage is gathered up and burned, and houses are whitewashed.

The very salubrious situation of this reserve has made a wonderful difference in the health of the Indians, and this fact is much appreciated by them.

Occupations. - Since they moved to this reserve, the Indians have had to build new dwellings and stables, build fences, break up land, and look after their stock. They put up quite a quantity of hay both for feed and sale. They disposed of a lot of fire- wood, and did a considerable amount of fishing.

By next year they will have a sufficient quantity of land under cultivation to raise enough grain for all their needs. During the coming winter they will go into the bush on their new timber berth and cut a large number of logs, which will be made into lumber in the new saw-mill, and this will be used in the erection of new houses and barns.

Buildings. - The houses and stables are all constructed of logs, but a number of the dwellings are covered with shingles, and all have good lumber floors, and are well lighted, warm and comfortably furnished, besides being kept in a neat and clean condition. These Indians are very ambitious and progressive; so that when they have plenty of good lumber, I expect to see some large and really good dwellings erected.

Stock. - The stock is doing very well at this point; it came through the winter without loss, and is in prime condition. The Indians are taking an increased interest in their cattle, and have even purchased some themselves, and as this reserve is eminently suited to the raising of stock, the future development of this industry is very bright.

Farm Implements. - The supply of agricultural implements, haying and harvesting machinery, wagons, sleighs, and threshing separator, is ample for all their requirements. Each owner jealously guards his property; and although very few of them put their implements under cover during the winter-time, they take good care of them, and keep them in working order.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of these men are good workers, thrifty, and peaceable. They are very anxious to become independent of government aid,

and I trust that they will soon attain their desire, as they will also be drawing a considerable amount every year on interest account for land surrendered, and sold for their benefit.

This band has, by both precept and practice, a great respect for the law, which is regarded as very beneficial for Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - I have not had any trouble with them either as to intemperance or offences against morality.

### **THUNDERCHILD BAND.**

Tribe. - This band is composed mostly of Crees. There are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed among them, who have joined them by marriage, or on account of having close relatives already in the band.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is 75 miles north of Battleford, and lies south from Bright Sand lake. The main reserve comprises 13,280 acres. It consists of rolling country, through which flows the Turtle creek. There are bluffs of poplar and willow, and also some muskegs. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with a gravelly subsoil. It is well adapted for stock and general farming purposes. Water, wood and hay are plentiful. There is also another smaller reserve of 1,280 acres belonging to this band, which is situated at Turtle lake, some few miles further to the northeast. This location they use as a fishing station, and for the purpose of procuring a larger quantity of hay, there being a fine hay-marsh at this point. In addition to this they have a good timber berth, with a goodly supply of useful sized spruce upon it. This is an ideal location for an Indian reserve, as they have everything that helps to make their life a happy one. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, wildfowl and big game hunting; and last, but not least, they, in conjunction with the Moosomin band, have a good saw-mill, lath, planing and shingle mill, with a good engine to operate them, and plenty of timber to make good building material both for their home use and sale.

Population. - There are 124 members in this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been a decided improvement in the health of this band since they changed reserves; with the exception of a few cases of sickness last fall, none of which ended fatally, there has been nothing of a serious nature, but a few very young infants died from either colds or improper care. Living in the open air so much as they do all through the spring, summer and fall has a very beneficial influence upon their health. As soon as their dwellings are vacated in the spring they clean up all rubbish and burn it.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising, fishing, freighting, and working for settlers are the main employments of these Indians.

On account of the changing of reserves, they and the Moosomin band have been receiving rations from the department for the last two years. This was done in order to enable them to get a good start upon their new land. I consider that it was a wise policy, as by the end of the present fiscal year, 1911 - 12, they will be in a position to support themselves entirely by their own efforts. In this they will be materially helped by their income derived from interest on account of lands surrendered and sold for their benefit.

Buildings. - The dwellings which are occupied by these people at present are only constructed for temporary needs; but, as the saw-milling machinery has now arrived, they will as soon as possible get to work erecting new and more commodious houses; the stables are all of the same composition as the dwellings, i.e., of logs.

Stock. - The stock is all in excellent condition; it was well cared for in the winter, had plenty of hay and water, and came through without any loss. The cattle on this reserve should in the future increase rapidly, as the conditions for the carrying on of this business are very favourable.

Farm Implements. - These Indians possess all the implements that they require at the present time; in fact if they will farm up to the capacity of their implements, they will soon become well off. They take care of all their belongings, and keep them in good order.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are a few individual cases among the young men of this band who are making real progress. They have good practical ideas, and appear determined to make a success of their work. I am giving them, every encouragement, and they certainly need every help they can get, as they have a lot of obstacles to overcome, not the least of which are the ideas of some of their old heathenish medicine men.

Temperance and Morality. - I have no complaints to make against the members of this band either as to temperance or morality, and they are strict observers of the law.

### **KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times. Meadow lake is about 7 miles long, by 21 miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. The soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country that at the present time is unsettled, and provides a fairly good hunting ground for these Indians; and when this does become populated, there is a very large tract of wild lands north of the Beaver river.

Population. - There were 92 members of this band present at the last annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory during the past year; and, as every care is taken to ensure proper sanitary measures on the reserve and in their homes, I trust that they will continue to enjoy a clean bill of health.

Occupations. - The members of this band make their livelihood by hunting, trapping and fishing; they have also some very nice cattle, which they take good care of, and which will soon become quite a source of revenue and employment. They will put in some crop this year; and, as the overseer in charge now is a hustler, I expect that they will break up more land, and get down to farming in earnest.

Buildings. - All the buildings are made of logs. They are well put together, warm, clean and comfortable. The stables are constructed of the same material, and are warm.

Farm Implements. - The implements belonging to this band were provided by the department. They are well taken care of by the overseer, and are sufficient for the needs of this band.

Characteristics and Progress. - The fur-hunting of the last few seasons has materially interfered with the good intentions of these Indians to go in more for farming as a means of gaining their livelihood. They have been brought up to the hunt, and when the prices took a high jump, they thought that there was more money in furs, and the employment was more congenial to their nature. They are great respecters of the law, and are very industrious. Taking everything into consideration, I am safe in asserting that they are certainly making advancement in the right direction, and there is every reason to believe that they will become entirely self supporting.

Temperance and Morality. - The conduct of this band with regard to both temperance and morality has been very good.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

With the exception of Red Pheasant and Thunderchild bands, where they had a considerable amount of sickness, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed exceptionally good health. As mentioned in the Red Pheasant report, there were a few cases of typhoid, but they were well guarded and did not spread. The same may be said of the sickness that prevailed at Thunderchilds. It very closely resembled the Red Pheasant cases, but the Indians preferred to treat this disease themselves, and all made a happy recovery.

I am glad to say that the stock is now increasing. We had an abundance of hay, and the animals came through the winter in first-class condition. The department's plan of keeping all the bulls at a central point during the winter has every appearance of being very successful, as these animals receive much better care, and will be in through condition for the opening of the breeding season.

The calf crop last season was a fairly good one, and they were big, strong and healthy. The same may be said of the Indians' increase of horses. The department's policy of aiding the Indians by providing them with thoroughbred bulls and equally good stallions has most decidedly resulted in very beneficial results for the Indians.

The Indians are maintaining a steady progress in every point of importance to their future welfare. They are well off, comfortable and contented.

The past winter was extremely severe at times, and the snow very deep.

There were a few cases of intoxication throughout the year; but they were very severely dealt with, six persons contributing \$475 towards the support of their country, and sentences amounting to 71 months were also meted out to others; all of which, I think, will be a strong deterrent against future trouble of this nature.

The new dwellings, stables, implement sheds, and storehouses for the farmers on Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves were completed during the year, and are a great credit to the department, being such an improvement over the buildings previously erected upon other reserves in this agency.

Owing to drought and frost, the crops on nearly all the reserves were almost a total failure last year.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J.P.G. DAY,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN CARLTON AGENCY,*  
*MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

### **STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Wood Crees.

Reserve. - This reserve lies north and slightly west of the city of Prince Albert, and about 25 miles from it. It is about 812 miles from north to south, and contains

about 34 square miles. It is traversed for its entire length by the Sturgeon lake, which provides a good supply of excellent fish. The northern part of the reserve is well wooded; but the southern portion contains open areas of superior agricultural land.

Population. - The population of the band is about 161, consisting of 81 males and 80 females.

Health and Sanitation. - Largely through their love of hunting, and the outdoor life, these Indians are a healthy band. The average number of patients treated each month by the medical attendant was 8, and their complaints were chiefly of a mild character.

Occupations. - These Indians do some farming, are largely hired at nearby lumbering camps, and hunt and fish when they are not so employed.

Buildings. - The houses found here are generally comfortable, and substantial, with shingled roofs.

Stock. - The livestock on this reserve wintered well, and is a profitable industry of the band, through the high prices now paid by the lumbering companies during the summer.

Implements. - This band owns nearly all its implements, the cost of which, including a threshing outfit, has been paid from the interest account of the band.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are generally of an active, energetic type, and are, through practice, the best axemen of the agency. Farming operations are usually left to the younger members, and ex-pupils of the band.

Temperance and Morality. - The active measures taken at the beginning of the year, and the fines inflicted, had a salutary effect in checking intemperance. Too intimate association with the lumber jacks in the neighbourhood has lowered the moral character of the band.

### **PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.**

Tribe or Nation. - One-fourth of these Indians are Crees; the remainder are really French and English half-breeds.

Reserve. - Their reserve contains an area of 42 square miles, and is located in townships 46 and 47, ranges 6 and 7, the southeast corner being about 3 miles northwest from Marcelin, a station on the new Prince Albert - Battleford branch of the Canadian Northern railway. It contains sufficient poplar, pine and tamarack for fuel, fencing and building purposes, also plenty of farming, pasturage, and hay lands for all the needs of the band.

Population. - The population of the band is 117, 53 being males, and 64 females.

Health and Sanitation. - A slight epidemic of measles attacked the band; but it was checked at once, a good recovery attending the first cases. The general health of the band was good, an average of 6 cases a month being treated. The majority of these Indians keep their premises clean and sanitary.

Occupations. - Many of these Indians have in the past obtained wild meat when required for their support through hunting expeditions into the wild Thickwood Hills country extending northward from their reserve. The stricter enforcement of the laws in restraint of this pursuit by the game guardians has caused them to direct their attention to the increase of the acreage under crop, and the better care of their live stock. When opportunity affords, they deliver fuel to the nearby village of Marcelin, and do freighting for the merchants there, as also for the agency.

Buildings. - The buildings found on this reserve are well constructed and comfortable.

Stock. - The live stock wintered well and is thriving.

Implements. - There is a good supply of implements on this reserve, largely of private ownership.



Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of these Indians work well, and are making good progress. Three of the foremost average 90 acres each of land under crop.

Temperance and Morality. - I do not know of any instance of immorality or intemperance having occurred on this reserve during the year.

#### **MISTAWASIS BAND, No. 103.**

Tribe. - This band is composed of Crees and half-breeds.

Reserve. - This reserve is traversed by the old trail from Fort Carlton to Green lake. Its southern boundary commences about 2 miles north of the Leask siding on the Canadian Northern railway, and contains an area of 77 square miles. The northwestern portion of this reserve is covered by a good growth of jack-pine, poplar, spruce, and tamarack. The southeastern portion is a bushy prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. The reserve is well watered, the pasture magnificent, and there is more arable land of good quality than will ever be needed by the band.

Population. - The population is 140; 69 being males, and 71 females.

Health and Sanitation. - This band has been the least healthy of the agency. The medical attendant has treated an average, per month, of 19 different cases of sickness, most of them, however, of a mild nature. Sanitary regulations are generally well followed.

Occupations. - Stock-raising and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - The buildings of this band are of a good class, log walls, and shingle roofs, comfortable, and rain-proof.

Stock. - With a few exceptions, the stock, wintered well, and was turned out to graze in good condition.

Implements. - The band is well equipped with implements of all kinds, and is in position to make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians are energetic and good managers. Their crops the past season totalled the largest yield of any reserve of the agency; 2,700 bushels in excess of the previous year.

Temperance and Morality. - A case of intemperance occurred early in the year, but the punishment inflicted discouraged the liquor-drinking element, and no further violations of the law came to my notice. The moral standing of the band is low.

#### **AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.**

Tribe. - The members of this band are Wood and Plain Crees.

Reserve. - This reserve lies north and west of the Mistawasis reserve, from which it is separated by 8 miles of intervening country; it has an area of 67 square miles, is traversed by the Shell river, and contains the Sandy lake, 4 miles long. It has an abundance of good water, pasturage, arable land, and timber for both fuel and building purposes.

Population. - The population of this band is 232, comprising 112 males and 120 females.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic visited this reserve during the year, and the health of the band was generally good. An average of 12 cases a month were treated by the medical attendant, generally with success. Sanitary instructions are carried out faithfully.

Occupations. - Farming, live stock, freighting, and hunting constitute their means of support.

**Buildings.** - The houses and stables are well built of logs, the former generally with shingled roofs, and all buildings comfortably finished.

**Stock.** - Nearly all the live stock on this reserve was well cared for during the winter, and reached spring in good condition.

**Implements.** - These were considerably increased during the year, and in many cases by private purchase.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - Some of our best Indians in principle and energy belong to this band. Chief Kahmeeeostatin is worthy of special mention as a man of conspicuous integrity.

**Temperance and Morality.** - The band has been fairly moral. One instance of intemperance was reported and punished. No others seem to have occurred.

### **KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.**

**Tribe.** - These Indians are pure Wood Crees.

**Reserve.** - This reserve has an area of 46 square miles, and is situated northwest of the Sandy Lake reserve, from which it is only 4 miles away. One and a half sections at the southwest corner of the reserve were recently surrendered by the band, and a corresponding area of more arable land given them in exchange from the country to the south, and within 2 miles of their reserve. The reserve as a whole is inferior quality as to soil; but the valley of the Big river, which flows through it, contains hay meadows of large extent, which in dry seasons, could furnish a magnificent supply for all the live stock owned by the band.

**Population.** - The population of the Big River and Pelican Lake portions of the band is 175 - 89 being males, and 86 females.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The portion of the band within reach of the farmer and doctor is reported to have enjoyed good health, only 40 cases having sought medical assistance during the whole year.

**Occupations.** - The major part of these bands reside to the north of the reserve at Stony and Pelican lakes, and find their entire support in hunting and fishing, with the assistance of one issue of ammunition, twine, & c., when they assembled to receive their annuity money in July. The remainder of these Indians do some farming, and keep cattle on their reserve.

**Buildings.** - The class of buildings on this reserve is the poorest of the agency, the only good feature being the mud chimney with the open fireplace, which supplies excellent ventilation. These inferior buildings accord with their pagan beliefs; which require the destruction of any building in which a death occurs.

**Stock.** - The stock of this band wintered well, the really severe weather of the winter season being confined to about 6 weeks. The animals commenced the spring season in thrifty condition.

**Implements.** - The implements in the hands of the band are increased each year, in some cases through private purchases.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - This band contains some energetic members; but neighbouring traders tempt them with supplies into hunting, instead of farming, which militates against the success of their agricultural operations. Their advance is very slow.

**Temperance and Morality.** - The members of the band seem to have been temperate during the year; but immoral exchanging of wives, Indian divorces, and alliances have been too frequent.

### **WILLIAM CHARLES BAND, NO. 106.**



Tribe. - These Indians are almost pure Wood Crees.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located at the south end of the Montreal lake. It is covered by a growth of merchantable spruce, and constitutes in fact of

itself a valuable timber berth, there being only 10 acres cleared of the whole reserve, the area of which is over 15 square miles.

Population. - The population of the band is 205 - 97 being males, and 108 females.

General Remarks. - These Indians through their simple outdoor life are the healthiest of the agency. They are almost independent of government assistance, receiving besides the treaty ammunition and twine, one lot of food and other supplies for the whole year for the very destitute. Their almost entire support comes from hunting and fishing with such employment as they can secure from the trading companies.

The hazardous nature of the occupations by which they subsist is demonstrated by the number of widows who appear on the annuity pay-sheets - a very much larger proportion than are found in any other band. They are moral, and law-abiding; but many of them are very fond of liquor when they can get it.

### **RESERVE NO. 106A.**

This reserve is jointly owned by the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge bands, and was given them to provide farms for the younger men of both bands, ex-pupils, who might desire to support themselves by farming and stock-raising, when through the encroachment of the white race, and the operations of large fishing companies on the lakes then sacred to them, hunting and fishing would no longer provide their descendants with the means of support. It contains an area of 56 1/2 square miles, and the sale of a timber berth on the western side of the reserve created a fund, from the interest of which a large part of their supplies is paid, and extras provided for their comfort. The residents upon this reserve came chiefly from James Roberts band at Lac la Ronge; but since the arrangement by which the latter band is paid with treaty No. 10, those members have been transferred to the Montreal Lake band for convenience in the payment of their annuity money.

### **WAHPATON SIOUX BAND, NO. 94A.**

Tribe. - This band is composed chiefly of Dakotah Sioux with a few families of Tetons.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at Round Plain, about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert. It has an area of nearly 6 square miles; but of this a large part is too light and sandy for profitable cultivation.

Population. - Some 31 members of the band, 14 males and 17 females, reside on the reserve, the rest remain in an encampment on the north side of the river at Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation. - Some deaths through chronic disorders occurred during the past year; but the health of the rest of the band has been good, quite equal to other years.

Occupations. - These Indians do some farming and stock-raising, besides supplying fuel to the city market. They also sell hay when they can spare it, and the women and children make a good deal of money by the sale of senega-root and berries.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are chiefly log shanties, but are well built, comfortable and clean.

Stock. - Their stock is well kept and slowly increasing.

Implements. - Their implements are well cared for, and are almost sufficient for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress. - Compared with the rest of the agency, these Indians are the best workers as a whole, and the most independent of government assistance. They are progressing most favourably.

Temperance and Morality. - No instance of immorality or intemperance came to my notice during the year.

General Remarks. - The spring of 1910 was exceptionally early, and much of the seeding was done in April; but that month was dry with frosty nights and the growing crops were repeatedly frozen down to the ground. No rain fell until May 15, and the drought led to depredations by gophers, which destroyed most of the fields on the Muskeg Lake reserve, and did some damage in the southern part of the Mistawasis reserve. There was an increase of over 800 acres in the area under grain; but through the unfavourable nature of the season, the actual crop threshed was smaller than that of the preceding year. The season was favourable for the harvesting of hay, and sufficient was secured for all the needs of the live stock of the agency. Fish were more plentiful, and reported to be of better quality than usual, which accrued to the benefit of the northern bands, which largely depend on them for their meat-supply. The stricter enforcement of the game laws by officers of the provincial government, and the intrusion of homesteaders on their old hunting grounds, while a great grievance to the older Indians, is not without benefit in compelling the attention of the different bands to the need of a greater acreage under crop, and larger herds of cattle to replace the products of the chase as the herds of moose and deer diminish and ultimately disappear.

*Your obedient servant,*  
**THOS. BORTHWICK,**  
*Indian Agent. PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,*  
*CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,*  
*BROADVIEW, May 18, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

Location of Agency. - The headquarters of the agency is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves. - This agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 570. The population for the last few years has shown a steady, although small increase from year to year. All the reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

#### **OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.**

Reserve. - The reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 116.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year the health of these Indians has been normal; some families live in very comfortable houses, while many live in habitations that are neither comfortable nor sanitary.

Occupations. - Some of these Indians engage, in farming in a small way, and keep small herds of cattle, for which they usually make ample provision of feed; many depend on the sale of wood, hay, senega-root and a little trapping.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of these Indians, belong to a type difficult to break away from old customs; progress among them is consequently not very marked, although a few are making some advancement.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this band in a general way are temperate and moral; at the same time some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and are kept in a state of poverty through this habit.

#### **KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.**

Reserve. - The reserve comprises 13,535 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 103.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the year has been good; there was no unusual sickness of any kind. The standard of health, however, is not high, scrofula being among many of the families. About half of the houses on this reserve are fairly good and sanitary.

Occupations. - Some of the Indians engage in farming and cattle-raising. In cultivating the soil they make some progress, but in cattle-raising they have gone back. The younger generation will not tie themselves down to the close attention necessary for successful stock-raising; in fact, they do not want to keep stock at all.

Characteristics and Progress. - As noted above, some progress is made in the cultivation of the soil. Cattle-raising is not a great success. Conditions under which these Indians live are improving. The interest accruing from surrendered land provides for the old people many luxuries that they could not otherwise obtain.

Temperance and Morality. - Habits of intemperance with some of this band are very noticeable.

#### **COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.**

Reserve. - The agency headquarters is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,381 acres. The land is of excellent quality for grain-growing; there is also an abundant supply of timber for building and fire-wood. Wild hay is not so plentiful as on the other reserves.

Population. - The population is 210.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of one family, consisting of a woman and three children, who were afflicted with what was diagnosed as small-pox and kept in a tent quarantine until all had completely recovered and a thorough disinfection made, the members of this band have enjoyed remarkably good health throughout the year. Taken as a whole, they are well nourished and well dressed, and as a rule keep their houses clean.

Occupations. - The members of this band follow more varied occupations than those of the other bands; many of them farm and have some cattle; others work for white settlers at busy seasons, while one or two follow the trade of carpenter.

Characteristics and Progress. - Fully half of the able-bodied Indians in this band have graduated from an Indian school. From those more in the way of industrial enterprise should be expected than from those who have not had the advantages of education. It is to be regretted that in this respect many are very disappointing, especially in their care and appreciation of the value and usefulness of their live stock, and general habits of frugality, and industry.

Temperance and Morality. - A few regrettable cases of both intemperance and immorality among members of this band came to my notice during the year.

## **SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.**

Reserve. - This band has a reserve containing 25,280 acres, situated on both sides of Crooked lake, a fine body of water in which there are plenty of fish. A great deal of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil being thin and sandy. Wood and wild hay are plentiful.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year there has been no unusual sickness; among the members of this band; however, they cannot be regarded as a healthy band, many of the families being scrofulous. A few of the houses are fairly comfortable, but most of them are small huts with sod covering and could not be sanitary.

Occupations. - Farming is carried on by some in a small way. These are showing a little improvement in their methods of working. Cattle are kept by those who farm, and also a few others who do not farm; others depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, some fishing and a little trapping; while a few work out for the white settlers during the busy seasons.

Characteristics and Progress. - In a very few individual cases slow progress is being made; but, taken as a whole, the conditions are lacking from which much can be looked for.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is the most intemperate of any in this agency and by the ease with which intoxicants are obtainable, much injury is done resulting from the decoctions that they drink.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

Seasons. - The weather for seeding was favourable and early, growth was good; there were long dry spells, but showers seemed to come at the right time. Grain matured early and evenly. Wild hay was short and thin on the upland. Winter set in early with heavy snow; January and part of February were very cold with snow and drift; altogether we had an unusually severe winter, which made traffic difficult.

Agriculture. - In making a general review of the work of this agency for the past year, I am pleased to report that the results of the Indians' operations on each of the four reserves were in advance of the previous year, although much is yet to be desired both as regards the quantity and quality of the work that many of these are doing.

Cattle. - The Indians' cattle came through the severe winter without unusual loss, although in some cases special attention had to be given to see that proper care was provided. It is regrettable that on all the reserves many of the Indians have an utter lack of appreciation for their cattle, and are wholly incapable of giving the proper care to horses; consequently, they have no liking for cattle, and bad care keeps them short of horses.

Dwellings. - Two good log dwellings were erected during the year - one on Ochapowace reserve, and one on Cowessess reserve. Besides these, some shanties of a better type were erected on each of the reserves.

Interest Payments. - Three out of the four bands in this agency have a land fund from which interest payments were made in March. These payments came very useful after so severe a winter, enabling the Indians to provide much of the necessary supplies for spring work. While some of this money is foolishly expended, still on the whole it does much good, especially for the old and helpless people, and the system of holding the capital intact and distributing the interest is a good one.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians continue to enjoy normal health. There was no unusual epidemic, sickness, except in the case of one family which were said to have smallpox (noted under Cowessess band). The sanitary conditions under

which many of the Indians live are improving; but there is still much to be desired before they can be considered satisfactory.

Assistance. - As in former reports, the old, infirm, and destitute people in all the bands have required some assistance, as well as some who were temporarily laid aside by sickness. This assistance is scant and for the whole agency amounts to a mere bagatelle for the year.

Temperance and Morals. - During the year under review much of my time was taken up investigating cases of intemperance among the Indians and following up the sources of supply. With a large increase of settlers bordering the reserves on every side and increased opportunities for easily procuring intoxicants, and in this part of the province fewer police constables charged with the duty of suppressing the traffic, in spite of all efforts it would seem that the use of intoxicants is increasing and it might be found necessary and advisable for the department to adopt some system of policing the reserves as a special organization if the Indian is to be protected from at least one of his greatest sources of demoralization.

Progress. - In my opinion progress among Indians is hard to define. That these Indians are self-supporting now, whereas a few years ago they all received rations and assistance of every kind, and were practically paid to do their own work, seems to me to show marked progress. The fact that the younger generation live better, and dress better, and sanitary conditions of their houses are cleaner and better, shows great progress; yet when we come to take stock of their belongings and their work from one year to another, it is difficult to look the situation in the face and say that much material progress has been made in comparison with the year before.

Indian Meetings. - Considerable unrest was created among the Indians in this and some other agencies during most of the year by a few misguided malcontents who finally succeeded in having themselves appointed a delegation to visit the department. The starting of these meetings originated here, and they have been the source of considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment.

Threshing Machine. - A new steam threshing outfit was purchased for the four bands jointly at their own expense.

Inspection. - Inspector Graham visited the agency on inspection both during the summer and in winter. Mr. Swinford, Inspector of Agency Accounts, made an audit in February.

*Your obedient servant,*

*M. MILLAR,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,*

*DUCK LAKE AGENCY, DUCK LAKE,*

*May 25, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY. Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

**ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located to the east of the South Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square

miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs, but the soil is good.

Tribe. - The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was very good. During the summer they live in tents; in winter in log houses, which they keep clean.

Occupations. - In the past the principal occupation of these Indians was hunting and trapping; but, settlement having now closed in around them, they are turning their attention to farming, and, so far, with encouraging success.

Buildings. - The log shanties are being replaced by shingle- roofed log houses.

Temperance and Morality. - Notwithstanding the opportunity they now have of obtaining liquor, these Indians are, on the whole, temperate.

Stock. - They have a fine herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay, and from which they derive a good return.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements on this reserve are up to date and sufficient for requirements.

### **OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.**

Reserve. - The reserve of these bands is situated 3 miles west of Duck lake on the Canadian Northern railway. On the east side it borders on Duck lake and its hay marshes. The total area is 44 square miles. The soil is, on the whole, very good, although there is some light land towards the north end.

Tribes. - These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population. - The combined population of these bands is 128.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of these reserves during the year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations. - The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter they have more or less hay to sell, so that from their crops, hay and surplus cattle, they make a comfortable living. The older men do not farm to any extent. However, all that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, & c.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are now, nearly all, well built, shingle-roofed log houses.

Stock. - Stock on this reserve is well looked after; but, as the village of Duck Lake furnishes a ready market for hay, at a much better return than can be obtained by feeding it to cattle, the Indians have little inclination to increase their herd.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of these reserves are industrious, and have no trouble in making a fair living. The improvement in the homes and housekeeping is very noticeable. I consider that they are making rapid progress.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band, taken as a whole, are temperate. It is true that a few of the older men are intemperate, but it is a pleasure to report that the young men are not following their example. They are moral.

### **JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 37 square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of slough and upland hay. There is also a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe. - This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 155.



Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. They all own shingle-roofed houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of, and attend to, the necessary sanitary measures.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are various. The younger men have not taken to farming, preferring in most cases to work off the reserve. Some of them go to the lumber camps in winter, and log-driving in spring; others freight goods to the northern posts for the Hudson's Bay Company. The older men farm to some extent. In winter they hunt and trap; they also earn a little money by freighting.

Stock. - The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make, and sell butter.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians have in the past made considerable progress, their habits and modes of living being much the same as those of the white man. With few exceptions, they make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of the Indians on this reserve are addicted to liquor, but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

### **JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 56 square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side, where the land is poor and sandy; the soil on the rest of the reserve is of a very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in a splendid country.

Tribe. - These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the past year was not satisfactory, as, while little sickness occurred among the older people, there was a good deal of sickness, and some deaths among the children, caused by the after effects of an epidemic of measles. They are a cleanly people who live during the summer in tents, and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed houses.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of the members of this band is hunting and trapping. A number of the young men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited.

Stock. - The members of this band own a large herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay. They are year by year taking more interest in their stock, with the result that the herd is increasing. A start has been made in sheep-raising; also hogs and fowl.

Buildings. - Nearly all the Indians on this reserve own comfortable log houses, shingle-roofed, floored and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Implements. - The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - I consider these Indians industrious in their own way. They find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but their interest in hunting clashes with their interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometimes suffers.

Temperance and Morality. - Taking the members of this band as a whole, they are not intemperate, but the advance of settlement brings liquor nearer to them, and a few individuals, I regret to say, are now much addicted to the habit. They are moral.

## **NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 38, 39 and 40, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22 - 25 square miles. It is bounded on the west side by Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant and the growth of grass and pea-vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe. - These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population. - The population of this band is 227.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the members of this band during the past year has been very good. Except in the extreme cold weather, they live in tents. The tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - These Indians depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, a few of them have now turned their attention to farming, some 105 acres having been sown to crop, and 50 acres of new land broken. The yield of grain was good, and the quality of the best. During the past year many of the young men worked with the neighbouring farmers at haying and harvest.

Stock. - This band is just beginning to raise cattle, of which good care is taken, and the result is a most satisfactory increase.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a hunting people, and when fur and game are plentiful, they make a good living; but the encroachment of settlement on their hunting grounds will soon compel them to turn their attention to farming, and, when it does, I believe they will farm with success.

## **KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the second meridian, and comprises an area of 15 square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the Indians. The reserve is partly covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable, open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe. - These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population. - The population of this band is 75.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the past year was good, and they are gradually beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations. - While to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, these Indians are beginning to farm, and will, I think, be successful.

Buildings. - The buildings, with the exception of two or three, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extremely cold weather.

Stock. - They have a few head of cattle, of which they take reasonable care.

Implements. - For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are slowly working into the white man's ways. They are independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality. - They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present condition.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**

The season of 1910 was not any too good for farming. The dry weather of May and part of June made the crops on the different reserves very irregular, with the result that the yield and quality of the grain were below the average. Fur, while still

high in price, was not caught in any great numbers. On the whole, while none of the Indians in any way suffered, they were not as well off as in 1909. The advance of settlement and railway communication, while they bring disadvantages, also, in a year like the past, help the Indians. Hay sold at a good price, and the Indians on all the reserves had more or less to sell. The same remarks apply to firewood, of which all the reserves have an abundant supply.

*Your obedient servant,*

*J. MACARTHUR,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,*

*MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,*

*CARLYLE,*

*April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with an inventory of government property in my charge, also a return of agricultural statistics.

#### **WHITE BEAR'S AMALGAMATED BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band consists of a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 30,288 acres and it is situated on the southeast corner of the Moose mountains, about 6 miles north of the town of Carlyle, on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The natural features of this reserve make it impossible to carry on farming to any extent in proportion to the area of the reserve. There is a strip from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a quarter wide along the south side of the reserve that is fairly free from scrub; but it is nearly all bills, covered with stones and broken up with small lanes and pond holes. There is very little level land on the reserve, and what there is is very stony and nearly all under cultivation, except small patches here and there, not many acres in all. The hills afford excellent pasturage, but the supply of natural hay is very limited. The northern part of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of timber, some of it large, but the greater portion of it is a young thrifty growth, which will be very valuable in a few years' time. There is about 25,000 acres covered with timber and lakes. The southern part of Fish lake runs into the reserve about half a mile, and it is well stocked with excellent fish. Then there is a lake, which is known as White Bear lake, that is all on this reserve. It is about 4 miles long by 2 miles wide and has an abundance of fish in it. These two lakes are connected by a creek running from Fish lake into White Bear lake. The town of Carlyle has a summer resort on the White Bear lake, leased from the Indians.

Population. - The population of the amalgamated band is 222.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic. We had an outbreak of diphtheria, but it was very quickly stamped out. There were only four or five cases of it, and no deaths resulted. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease; those who were affected were isolated, and the school was closed and fumigated, as well as the houses where the cases were. The

Indians were forbidden to visit the houses where the disease was, and the occupants of the houses were made to stay at home until the trouble was over.

Occupations. - Some are farming on a small scale, others are raising cattle, others are hunting and trapping in the proper season, selling wood and willow pickets, working out at anything they can get to do. There are very few occupations that are available that they do not take advantage of to a limited extent, but nothing is pushed to its utmost limit.

Buildings. - The buildings are of a very poor class, but very warm and comfortable. There are several shingled houses, but the majority are mud-roofed. Any new buildings that are erected from year to year are an improvement on the old ones in point of size and ventilation.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve would be excellent if they got half a chance, but the Indians are the very worst feeders possible. Their sole ambition is to save some hay to sell in the spring, no matter if it is done at the expense of one or two of their herd. One cannot make them see that one animal is worth a good many loads of hay.

Implements. - The Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, but do not know how to take care of them and have to be looked after to see that any care is taken at all. In this they copy their white neighbours who set them a very poor example along these lines. All the large machinery, threshing outfit, binders, and drills, are kept at the agency headquarters.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are naturally indolent, and would much sooner get up on top of a hill beside a stone cairn and go to sleep in the sun than go to work, and there is not ambition enough in the whole band to supply one good healthy man. If they had everything else they need, they could beg what work would do them easily; but, if one keeps at them hard enough, they will do a little in the way of work. There is a very marked improvement in their farming, as to the way they work their land, and in the choice of seed. They are very particular to sow clean seed, but they are very improvident and strongly imbued with the doctrine of letting tomorrow look after itself; still they are law-abiding, and judging by their homes and earnings, are becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality. - With very few exceptions, they are teetotalers, and, as Indians go, are as moral as one can expect. Their religious teaching is well looked after by the resident missionary of the Presbyterian Church, who is a very faithful worker among them and is very highly esteemed by them. The Roman Catholic members of the band are frequently visited by teachers of their own faith, and no effort is spared to lead them right, and I think that the fact that there has not been any reason to punish any member of the band for any breach of the law for over two years goes to prove that the teachings of the missionaries here had a good effect.

In conclusion I may say that the staff has more reason to be satisfied with the work done and the progress made during the past year than during the previous year; still there is room for a good deal of improvement, and I am looking forward to seeing it in the coming year.

*Your obedient servant, THOS. CORY, Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,  
ONION LAKE AGENCY,  
ONION LAKE, April 26, 1911.*  
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statistical statement.

There are now seven reserves within the limits of this agency; six Cree and one Chipewyan. Two Cree reserves, Seekaskootch, No. 119, and Weemisticooseahwas, No. 120, are at Onion lake; two, Oonepowhayo, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122, are at Frog lake; one, Keeheewin, No. 123, at Long lake, and one newly surveyed and not yet numbered, at Island lake; this last named reserve is subject to some alterations in boundary. The Chipewyan reserve, No. 149, is in the neighbourhood of Cold lake.

The two reserves at Onion lake, where the agency headquarters is situated, adjoin one another, and the Indians owning them are practically one band, as no distinction is made in the management of their affairs; they are jointly known as the Onion Lake band.

#### **ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.**

Nation. - The Indians of this band are all Crees.

Reserves. - These reserves are situated north of the North Saskatchewan river, and north of old Fort Pitt, an old post of the Hudson's Bay Company. The fourth meridian runs through Weemisticooseahwas, the one lying to the west. The eastern reserve, Seekaskootch, No. 119, embraces an area of 38,400 acres, varying in quality, of farm-lands. Along the northern part of the reserve the land rises; the slopes exposed to the south are of a rich sandy loam, but are of no great extent; a stretch extending from east to west through the middle of the reserve, is light, but has some hay sloughs, which, in the drier seasons, yield a fairly good supply of hay; it also contains a number of poplar groves. The southern portion is wooded with spruce and poplar, and includes a narrow winding lake, known as Long lake, which, however, is of no value as a fishing lake.

Weemisticooseahwas reserve, No. 120, abuts No. 119, the southern boundary of fish being one unbroken line. The area of this reserve is 14,080 acres. The general character of the land is light, but, in favourable seasons, there are places where fairly good crops of oats can be grown. The sloughs contained in this reserve yield a good supply of hay, but only in wet seasons is the upland hay worth cutting. The whole reserve is interspersed with poplar groves.

Population. - The population of Seekaskootch band is 203, and that of Weemisticooseahwas 80.

Health and Sanitation. - Although the number of deaths on these reserves considerably exceeds the births, this is caused not so much by a decreased birth-rate, as by an increased death-rate, a large proportion of the deaths being due to old age. The general health of the Indians on these reserves is good; no epidemics have occurred; sanitary conditions have improved, and the cleaning up and burning of garbage round the houses on the opening of spring, is attended to.

Occupations. - Farming is not carried on to much extent on these reserves. Hitherto the hunt has been profitable, but as settlement is increasing in the neighbourhood, and fur-bearing animals have decreased in numbers - especially muskrats, which last year were so numerous and in good demand at high prices there is a greater disposition to resort to farming, and an increase in the acreage broken is expected during the coming season. The demand for employment on survey work has been taken advantage of by a number of the younger men, who are readily engaged at good wages; others find employment with settlers in helping to build their houses, putting up fences, and other work.

Cattle-raising is the chief industry followed by these Indians, and is carried on to a fairly profitable extent by sales to local traders and consumers, besides providing beef for their own use.

Buildings. - There is not much improvement to be noticed in the dwelling-houses, excepting that, in some instances, they are better kept, and the addition of one well built two-story log house. There is an improvement to be seen in the cattle stables, especially in the case of one man, who has pulled down his old building and erected new ones on a different site; in another case there has been a falling off, owing to a disagreement among the partners. It has proved unwise to allow joint ownership in stables unless within the same family.

Stock. - The breed owned by these Indians is of a good grade, owing to regular change of bulls, which are to a large extent provided from a fund contributed to by the Indians. The supply of hay proved ample during the past winter; although some had none to spare, others had hay to sell.

Farm implements. - With the help of ploughs and barrows, the property of the department, and loaned as they are required, there are enough for the farming hitherto accomplished; of mowers, horse rakes and wagons, chiefly the private property of the Indians, there are sufficient, and nearly every family owns a set of bob-sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are a few progressive families in these bands. It is difficult to get an Indian to see the wisdom of saving a few dollars when an opportunity occurs; his idea is that money is made only to be spent; they are however, progressing, though slowly.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been more trouble during the year, caused by drunkenness, than in the past, but, with the help of the police, I have in some cases been able to discover by whom it has been supplied, and have inflicted fines. The growing evil of liquor has not improved their morals.

### **FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.**

Ooneepowhayo reserve, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein reserve, No. 122, in the Frog lake neighbourhood, are sparsely populated and are treated as one band.

Nation. - All the inhabitants belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves. - The reserves are situated about 21 miles northwest of the agency headquarter; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, covering 21,120 acres, being the first entered when travelling in that direction. Frog lake lies to the north of the reserve, and is bounded by the reserve on the southern part of it. The general character is a rolling surface of rich sandy loam, more or less hilly in parts, interspersed with clumps of poplar, and along part of the valley of Frog creek, spruce and tamarack are to be found. The pasture is good, but hay is not plentiful.

Puskeeahkeewein reserve, No. 122, measures 25,600 acres of hilly, broken country; where flat, it is moist and overgrown with willows. In dry seasons a good supply of slough hay can be secured, but there are no large hay marshes. Toward the northwest there is a good growth of spruce, but the general timber growth is poplar.

Population. - The population of Oonepowhayo reserve is 49, and that of Puskeeahkeewin 23.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the inhabitants of these reserves has been remarkably good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. These Indians submit more readily to vaccination than any of the other bands, and attend to sanitary matters satisfactorily.

Occupations. - It was unusually dry in the Frog lake district last year, so that the little crop put in came to nothing. As with other bands of this agency, cattle-raising is the chief industry followed. A good deal of time is spent in putting up hay, as it is only to be found in small quantities scattered over a large area. During the past winter the whole community has been working together cutting and hauling logs, with a view to having them cut into lumber next winter. Settlement is closing in around these reserves, and several men and women who have hitherto made a sometimes precarious living by hunting have found other employment in working for settlers and have been making a very comfortable living.

Buildings. - There are no houses as good as the best on the Onion Lake reserves, but, being of a more regular class, the average is as good. This winter, the improvement noticeable in the manner in which the houses were kept last winter continues; in two cases there is a decided improvement in the way the stables are kept.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are of unusually good breed, and, this last year the calves, in size, surpass any year since I have been in charge.

Farm Implements. - For the amount of farming done, the implements are sufficient; the Indians are well provided with mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians have been comfortably off during the past year, and have lived very independently of department help; they are quiet-living people, do not seem addicted to drink, and compare favourably with other bands as to their general conduct.

### **KEEHHEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.**

Nation. - The members of this band all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated northwest of Frog lake, On the north side of the Moose hills, in township 59, range 6. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, but, lying low, is subject to early frosts; hay swamps are plentiful and the pasture is good, affording excellent advantages for cattle-raising.

Population. - The figures taken at last year's treaty payments showed the population to be 189.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good; no epidemic made its appearance, and the birthrate more than doubles the death-rate. Particular attention is paid to the cleaning up and burning of rubbish and garbage that collects during the winter.

Occupations. - The acreage under cultivation has more than doubled, and should increase more this year, as the Indians are showing more disposition to farm; stock-raising is successfully carried on, and, during the past winter the Indians' time has been principally taken up in working at the saw-mill which has been temporarily, established on the reserve. The weather was so severely cold that hunting was not much resorted to as an occupation.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses are comfortable and many are clean and tidy; there is a noticeable improvement in some, where new flooring has been laid, new cupboards put up, and new doors hung. Now that the Indians have a good supply of lumber at their disposal, the intention is to get them to take up new locations and build new houses and stables.

Farm implements. - These Indians are well equipped for their present requirements; three new ploughs were supplied them this past year by the department, and



were made good use of. Their mowers and rakes, of which they have a sufficient number, are serving them well at hay-time, and the supply of wagons and sleighs is ample for their needs.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - In cattle-raising they are progressive, and in farming they have advanced slightly; the prospects are that they will soon improve their condition by having better houses and stables; so that on the whole, they may be said to be improving steadily.

**Temperance and Morality.** - Liquor finds its way into this reserve, but not to such an extent as at Onion Lake; otherwise the members are law-abiding and are disposed to live properly.

### **ISLAND LAKE BAND.**

**Nation.** - These Indians all belong to the Cree nation; they are of the Wood Cree type.

**Reserve.** - The actual boundary of the reserve has not yet been finally settled, but it lies to the north and northwest of Island lake, which covers the greater part of township 58, range, 25, west of the third meridian.

**Population.** - The population of this band, which includes several families in the Loon lake and Big Island lake districts, at last treaty payments numbered 187.

**General Conditions.** - These Indians are purely hunters and, so far, have raised little from the ground beyond a few potatoes. Their houses are of a very poor class, and their sanitary condition will stand vast improvement. The majority of the band are pagans, but are quiet, peaceable-living people, following their own ideas of right and wrong, without its having any disturbing influence upon others. One or two of the most enterprising amongst them own a few head of cattle. The locality, where they are choosing to have their reserve is not well adapted for farming, but will embrace some valuable hay-land, and from the lake they draw a large number of whitefish, the principal item of their food-supply.

### **CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 149.**

**Tribe or Nation.** - The Indians of this band are Chipewyans.

**Reserve.** - This reserve is situated southwest of Cold lake, about 6 miles; it contains an area of 47,720 acres of country well adapted for cattle-raising. Owing to a desire of the band, represented to the department, to have a reserve on the shore of Cold lake, the department has accepted the surrender of 2,560 acres of this original reserve, and has given the band, in exchange, an equal portion of land on the west shore of the lake, which now practically makes two reserves.

**Population.** - The last census taken showed 279 members.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The health of the band has not been up to the average; but, as with the other bands in the agency, it has not been disturbed by any epidemic. Sanitation is improving among these Indians.

**Occupations.** - Hitherto these Indians have done little else than hunt, but now they have 140 acres of ploughed land to show against only 21 acres last year; the whole of that land we hope to sow this spring, chiefly with oats.

**Buildings.** - The houses and stables are of a better class than those of the Crees, and the houses, especially, are better kept than formerly; in many cases, also, the stables have been added to and much improved.

**Stock.** - The younger animals of this reserve are showing the effect of having thoroughbred bulls running with the herds; two new ones were supplied last summer, without any outlay on the part of the Indians.

**Farm Implements.** - Three new ploughs have been supplied this band, and good use has been made of them. Their crop was cut with a department binder last year,



the first time many of them had seen a binder, and was threshed by a department horse-power, so that every inducement is being given them to take to farming as well as cattle-raising.

Characteristics and Progress. - I can safely say that these Indians are progressing; when they like they can work, and I think will succeed when encouraged; but they are highly self-opinionated and headstrong. Like other Indians, they are feeling loss of income through the falling off of the hunt, and are beginning to see that they must work or go under.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of these Indians manage to get liquor, but all the outlying reserves are so far removed from police vigilance that it is almost impossible to get evidence sufficient for a conviction.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*W. SIBBALD, Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN*  
*PELLY AGENCY, KAMSACK,*  
*April 7, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, Coté, No. 64; the Key, No. 65; Keeseekoose, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 63A.

#### **COTÉ BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are classed at Saulteaux, but are more of a mixture of Saulteaux and half-breeds.

Reserve. - This reserve contains about 30 square miles and is only 2 miles north of kamsack, on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with poplar bluffs interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population. - At last census the population was 260.

Occupations. - These Indians are slowly but gradually, of their own accord, increasing their farming operations, and will soon be on their feet sufficiently to be self-supporting. Several continue to hunt for a living entirely or as a means of assisting them to get supplies to live on while farming.

Health and Sanitation. - There was an epidemic of measles during the year; but by constant attention Dr. J.I. Wallace, the medical officer in charge, saved most of these patients, only a few of the cases being fatal. Tuberculosis is the chief enemy of the Indian.

Buildings. - Several new houses of a good style have been built, but there is still room for much improvement in the houses of the indolent and drinking Indians.

Stock. - Although the winter has been one of unusual length and severity, very few losses have been reported.

Farm Implements. - The Indians here, by private purchase, keep themselves well supplied with all necessary implements.

Temperance and Morality. - There is still some drinking on this reserve, as it is so near the town.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians had more grain this year than in previous years, and very fair prices were obtained for it. Most of this money was well spent for food, clothing, horses, implements or lumber, a few were foolish enough to buy liquor.

### **THE KEY BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve contains about 20 square miles and is situated about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack. The land is good, it is rolling and covered with poplar bluffs, but has many good open pieces suitable for farming.

Population. - The last return shows 90 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good and few deaths are noted this year. This band is more cleanly and looks after sanitation better than the others.

Occupations. - Most of the Indians of this band are hunters, but several are farming to a greater extent than heretofore.

Buildings. - This band is getting a very good class of houses, and soon the shack will disappear; timber is abundant, and much better buildings are in evidence.

Stock. - Their stock wintered well, but at this reserve there were some animals killed without authority.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are each year increasing their stock of useful implements and machinery, without any help from the government.

Characteristics and Progress. - There seems to be a gradually increasing desire on the part of several of this band to farm and do less hunting.

Temperance and Morality. - From all evidence available, this band is the least addicted to drinking of any in the agency. No doubt their being remote from town has a great deal to do with this being the case.

### **KEESEEKOOSE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Assiniboine river about 9 miles north of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles of good farm and hay lands interspersed with fine bluffs of good poplar.

Population. - The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation. - Measles visited every home of this band, but with very little serious result. Coughs and grippe were also prevalent, but Dr. Wallace, by good care and advice kept the band in good health, generally speaking. The Indians of this band, with the exception of a few, are very careless about the sanitation of their houses.

Occupations. - Considerable farming is done by these Indians and they have now settled on their individual claims, so will no doubt increase their holdings and work to better advantage. A large number of them also continue to hunt.

Buildings. - Several new houses of a better style were built this year, and others are under construction, much improvement is needed by some yet.

Stock. - Their stock wintered well. Hay was plentiful.

Farm Implements. - This band is becoming well equipped with all necessary implements, making all purchases from

their own earnings.

Characteristics and Progress. - Steady progress is being made in farming each year. Good crops are causing these Indians to put more dependence in the land and less in hunting.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of this band still continue to try to get intoxicants, but their use is decreasing yearly.

### **VALLEY RIVER BAND.**

Overseer Chard will report separately on this reserve.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

The year was a good one for the whole agency; crops were good, prices very fair, cattle sold exceptionally high, so that the Indians were able to meet all accounts as well as put aside, on Coté reserve, about \$500 to pay on a new steam engine for the coming season's work, the one now in their possession being too small for their increased work. The Indians, as a whole, who are farming, have done considerable in improving their farms by better fences, clearing out bluffs and increasing their acreage. The roads through the reserves have been put in good repair, and several heavy plank bridges built. The proximity of the reserves to the towns and sources of liquor and immorality is the most serious hindrance to better progress being made. However, the prospects of these Indians for bettering their conditions are good, and steady advancement can be observed.

*Your obedient servant,*

*W.G. BLEWETT,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,*

*Qu'APPELLE AGENCY, AVONHURST,*

*April 8, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the second meridian, and contains about 50 miles square. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat stony, and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. This land produces an average crop, which matures early. There is an abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

Population. - The population of this band is 161.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year these Indians have enjoyed good health. There were a few cases of grippe, but not of a serious nature. On the whole these Indians keep their places neat and clean. In the spring they clean up the refuse that has accumulated during the winter and burn it.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are farming and raising cattle. Their farming operations are not all that could be desired, but improvement is made from year to year. Their natural failure to provide for the future is to a great extent the cause of the poor class of farming. They trade in Regina, which is some 25 miles distant, and in nearly every case the same horses have to do the work on the land as well as haul out wood and hay to town for the necessary provisions to keep the Indians going. Nearly all the horses on this reserve are of the pony type.

Cattle-raising is the principal industry of these Indians. They take very good care of their cattle. They put up a sufficient quantity of hay for the needs of their stock, as well as a good supply for sale.

Buildings. - The class of buildings on this reserve is slowly improving from year to year. Where new homes are being built, lumber and shingle roofs are taking the place of sod. More care is being taken in the construction of their stables, which are a double pole frame, packed with straw, with sod roof. These are very comfortable and in most cases kept clean.

Stock. - These Indians depend largely on their cattle for a living, both by what they sell and what they use for food. They are well located for the raising of cattle, living in the Qu'Appelle valley during the winter, right along their hay meadows, and they take good care of their stock.

Farm implements. - These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take only fair care. They owned a quarter interest in a threshing outfit up to last fall, when the separator was burned.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress is not very rapid. This is in part due to the fact that they still cling, to a great extent, to their old pagan customs.

Temperance and Morality. - Although these Indians have not a very high standard of morals, yet from the fact that no cases of intemperance or immorality were reported, I think it may be said that their morals are improving.

### **MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve. - This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil of this reserve is of the same nature as Piapot's, only heavier, and produces good crops. There is a plentiful hay-supply to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley. The reserve is well wooded with poplar.

Population. - The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year these Indians were very free from any kind of sickness. With few exceptions they are not as clean and tidy as the Indians of the other bands in this agency, and do not pay very much attention to sanitation, unless practically forced to. A large number of the members of this band are old, and do not take kindly to any new ideas. In the spring there is a general cleaning up of refuse, which is burned.

Occupations. - Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of this band. Owing to the comparatively few able-bodied men in this band, it may be said that their farming operations are fairly satisfactory. There is, however, considerable room for improvement in their methods.

With but few exceptions these Indians take indifferent care of their stock although they have the most essential necessities at hand in the way of hay and water, living as they do alongside the Qu'Appelle river and their hay meadows, where both hay and water can be secured in abundance.

**Buildings.** - Improvement in the class of buildings erected on this reserve is slow. In a few instances improvement is very noticeable, but on the whole these Indians take very little interest in their homes, being content as long as they can keep warm during the winter. They live altogether in tents and teepees during the summer.

**Stock.** - These Indians have quite a large herd of cattle for the number of cattle-owners. The cattle are of a good beef type, the standard of which is kept up by the introduction of pure-bred bulls. No losses have been reported during the winter.

**Farm Implements.** - These Indians are well supplied with implements, but do not take much care of them. They owned a quarter interest in a threshing outfit until last fall, when the separator was burned.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - A large number of the members of this band are old people, who cling to their old pagan customs, and, where this is the case, progress as a rule is not very rapid. A few of the young people are branching out for themselves and are doing fairly well.

**Temperance and Morality.** - Apart from the fact that no intemperance or immorality was reported during the year, it may be said that these Indians are very moral.

### **PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.**

**Tribe or Nation.** - The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

**Reserve.** - This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. It is fairly open land. The soil is first-class, and well wooded with good-sized poplar. A plentiful supply of hay for their requirements is obtainable.

**Population.** - This band has a population of 132.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The general health of these Indians during the year was very good. There was no unusual sickness amongst them. These people keep their homes in a sanitary condition, and seem to take a pride in keeping their places neat and clean. In a number of instances the general appearance of their places compares favourably with those of the white settlers.

**Occupations.** - As with the other bands of this agency, farming and cattle-raising are the principal industries. In quite a number of cases the class of farming done on this reserve is of a very high order, the work being done at the proper time, and according to recognized methods. The cattle-holders of this band appreciate the advantages to be derived from, cattle when properly cared for, and with very few exceptions look after them well.

**Buildings.** - A marked improvement is noted in the class of buildings on this reserve during the past year. With but one exception, all the dwellings erected during the past year have lumber and shingle roofs, are more roomy, higher, and better ventilated. Not much improvement has been made in the stables; but, from present indications, next year will see considerable change for the better.

**Stock.** - These Indians have a large herd of cattle, from which they derive a good revenue, as well as a good part of their living from the animals beefed.

**Farm Implements.** - This band is well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care. They had a quarter interest in a threshing outfit until last fall, when the separator was burned.

**Temperance and Morality.** - While a number of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, improvement has been noted during the past year. There was only one case of intemperance reported and prosecuted. This is not entirely due to the fact that offenders were not caught, but rather that the Indians have kept away from the use of intoxicants to a greater extent, and have attended to their work more.



No trouble is experienced with the morals of this band, there being no cases of immorality reported during the year.

### **STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the second meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population. - The population of this band is 188.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are of a very healthy and robust nature, and there has been practically no sickness among them this year. At all times they keep their places in a neat and tidy condition.

Occupations. - Farming is the principal industry, and on which they depend entirely for a living. Owing to the shortage of pasture on this reserve, and the difficulty in securing hay, they keep only a limited number of cattle. They have a few to sell in the fall, as well as a few to beef in the winter.

Buildings. - The class of buildings on this reserve is in advance of those on any of the other reserves in this agency. There are a few frame, as well as a number of log dwellings, one and a half storeys high. These are large, well supplied with windows, and are kept neat and clean. Their stables are not quite in keeping with their houses, but are well constructed of logs with sod roofs. They are kept clean, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock. - The cattle-holders take good care of their stock, and, as a rule, bring their cattle through the winter without loss.

Farm Implements. - The members of this band are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year. While this is not always proof that no intemperance or immorality is practised, yet I think it is safe to say that these Indians are both temperate and moral.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

During the past year the progress made by the different bands of this agency was very satisfactory, judging it from the standpoint of what may be expected from Indians.

The death of a number of old people, who died from natural causes, made the death-rate high in proportion to the birth-rate. Apart from this, these Indians enjoyed exceptionally good health in comparison with other years, and were particularly free from any epidemics or unusual sickness.

The farming operations were carried on along more progressive lines, their work being of a higher standard, which naturally resulted in proportionately better returns. It was unfortunate that a great deal of damage was done to the crop by gophers, which seems to have been the experience not only here, but at other points. In spite of this, their yield of grain threshed shows a very substantial increase over last year.

They were unfortunate in losing their separator and a large quantity of wheat and oats in stack by fire. All the grain is threshed from stacks, and while it is not known positively just how the fire started, yet it is thought that it was started by a spark from the engine, which fell on one of the stacks of the setting they were threshing. Effort was first made to try and save the separator, but in the general confu-

sion and the time lost in getting horses to pull the separator out, the fire had got such a start that further effort to save it was useless.

Very marked improvement is noted in the class of horses now in the hands of the Indians. The pony type is disappearing and being replaced by a good stamp of farm horse. They are also taking better care of them.

In spite of the exceptional length and severity of the past winter, the cattle are looking well, and every few losses have been reported. This is very satisfactory when it is considered that not every Indian takes sufficient interest in his cattle to bring them through in as good a condition as possible. A very fine herd of cattle were sold last fall for which the Indians received \$52 a head.

It is pleasing to note the improvement in the class of buildings being erected. The Indians seem to be taking more interest in their personal comfort and to have a desire to improve their conditions.

Only one case of intemperance was reported during the year in this agency. While this may be in part due to the fear, of the penalty attached to violation of the law in this respect, yet I think the Indians appreciate the value of the restrictions placed upon them as they are well aware of the demoralizing effect that intoxicants have upon them, and it is rather from a weakness to withstand the temptation than a desire for it that they indulge.

The morals of these Indians seem to be improving, not only from the fact that no cases were reported in the agency during the year, but rather from a better moral sense. It must not be understood that any every marked change for the better has taken place, but that they have done a little better than hold their own.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*H. NICHOL, Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,*  
*TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,*  
*KUTAWA, April 11, 1911*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

The following reserves are included in this agency, namely: Muscowequan's No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Daystar's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency buildings are situated in section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, about 6 miles northeast of the village of Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The government telegraph office, Kutawa, and the post office are located near by.

There are two boarding and two day schools included in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency buildings and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a siding on it. The natural features of this reserve are

rolling prairie, rather badly broken with sloughs, bluffs and small lakes, the western end being heavily wooded with poplar. The soil is productive and suited for the growing of oats and coarse grain. This reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Population. - The population of this band is 149.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health on this reserve is good, and the Indians are gradually increasing in numbers. All rubbish is gathered up from around their winter quarters in the spring and burned.

Occupations. - Farming is gradually becoming the main occupation of these Indians. There are a number who still make their living exclusively by hunting, digging senega-root and from the sale of wood. The last source is becoming an important occupation during the winter months. Their grain crop consisted of 366 acres of oats, from which they threshed 9,896 bushels. During the summer of 1910 these Indians broke up 293 3/4 acres of new land, and disked a large part of it.

Buildings. - With three exceptions, they live in log houses of the mud-roof variety. The exceptions have shingled roofs. There seems to be a tendency to replace the old buildings with better ones.

Stock. - The cattle were all well fed during the past winter, and a sufficient amount of feed was secured for their requirements. The cattle wintered in good condition and with very little loss.

Farm Implements. - This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress. - A marked improvement was noted in the manner in which these Indians prepared their land last season. They also brought a substantial acreage of new land under cultivation. Their earnings from various sources amount to a considerable sum during the course of a year; but I find they are inclined to be extravagant when in funds and appeal to have very little idea of providing for the future.

Temperance and Morality. - This band has a good name with respect to temperance and morality.

### **GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills, about 8 miles from the village of Punnichy, and 14 miles by trail from the agency headquarters. It comprises an area of 35,456 acres of rough, stony land, badly broken with sloughs and small lakes. The soil is productive, but is hard to bring under cultivation, and the natural features of the reserve make it impossible to have large fields.

Tribe. - The members of this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population. - The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health was good during the year. The houses on this reserve are kept very clean, and the sanitary conditions are as good as possible.

Occupations. - The members of this band make their living by farming, stock-raising; hunting and various other occupations. They manage to make their own living and only a few of the old people receive any assistance from the agency. They had 374 acres of land in crop last season, from which they threshed 3,551 bushels of wheat, and 8,315 bushels of oats. The yield was affected by a hot spell of weather in July. During the summer they broke 264 acres of new land.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are roomy and comfortable. They are nearly all occupied during the whole of the year, and are kept very clean and tidy.

Stock. - This band has a fine herd of cattle. They came through the winter in good condition and with very little loss. A sufficient quantity of hay was secured; but it is becoming more, difficult to get feed, as the surrounding country is

now pretty well settled, and a lot of their best hay-lands have been cut off from them. A large

proportion of this band keep milch cows all the year, and make butter for their own use, and for sale.

Farm Implements. - Their stock of farm implements is added to as required. They have a fairly good equipment.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians worked better than usual last summer. They are taking an increased interest in farming, and a number of them made good progress in that direction. They live very much in the same manner as white people. They have their own church, and send their children to the boarding school on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - Three of the members of this band were convicted of intemperance during the year, and I am afraid there is considerable drinking done in a quiet way; but it is very hard to get any definite proof.

### **DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood. hills, about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters, and comprises an area of 15,360 acres. The reserve is nearly all covered with poplar and willow bush. There are a few patches of prairie near the southeast corner, which are suitable for cultivation. The soil is very rich, and adapted for growing oats and barley.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population. - The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the members of this band is not at all good, and there is a strong tendency towards consumption amongst them. The Indians keep their houses clean, have cans for spitting in, clean up their premises in the spring, and appear to realize the value of taking sanitary precautions.

Occupations. - Their main occupations are hunting, trapping, caring for their stock and farming. They add to their income by the sale of fire-wood and hay. Their crop last season consisted of 181 acres of oats, from which they threshed over 7,000 bushels. They broke up 131 acres of land during the summer, and did the work in a every creditable manner. They will never be very extensive farmers, as they now have the greater portion of their open land broken up.

Buildings. - Their houses are roomy log buildings of the sod-roof variety. They keep them clean and they are very comfortable.

Stock. - They have a good quality of stock and brought it through the past winter, which was a severe one, without losing a single animal. An ample supply of hay was secured, and they have a quantity for sale.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are considered to be very moral and law-abiding.

### **POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.**

Reserve. - This reserve contains an area of 27,200 acres. The land is rolling prairie, broken with sloughs, and in some places is very rough and stony. It is well adapted for mixed farming. The reserve is situated about 10 miles northwest from the agency headquarters. The southeast corner is about 5 miles from the town of Raymore.

Tribe. - The Indians belonging to this band are Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health had been fairly good during the year. These Indians are improving in the manner of their living and are keeping their houses much cleaner than they used to I have noticed that they are taking an intelligent interest in observing sanitary precautions so far as they understand them.

Occupations. - They derive a good deal of their income from the sale of hay and wood, for which they have a ready market close at hand. During the past summer they broke 236 acres of land and got a large proportion of it prepared for seed.

Buildings. - Their houses are of the usual log type, and many of them are very comfortable. All these Indians live in teepees during the summer.

Stock. - An ample supply of feed was provided for their cattle, and they brought them through the winter with very little loss. Their stock is improving in quality.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are making steady progress at farming. Their crop last year did not yield very well owing to dry weather in July. Their wheat only averaged about 71 bushels an acre and their oats about 19 bushels.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians morally compare with others; but a close watch has to be kept on the liquor traffic. Three convictions were made during the year for intemperance.

### **FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast from the agency headquarters, on the Canadian Northern railway, which has a siding named Kylemore located on the surrendered portion of the reserve. There is some fine farm-land on this reserve, and sufficient wood and hay-lands as well for the requirements of the band. The reserve borders on Fishing lake, which is well stocked with jack-fish.

Tribe. - These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population. - The population of this band is 114.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is fairly good. There were two deaths during the year, both from consumption. The houses are fairly roomy and an improvement has taken place in cleanliness. These Indians live a great deal under canvas during the winter months.

Occupations. - Thirteen members of this band have taken up farming as an occupation, and more are becoming interested, and the present indications are that in a short time all the able-bodied men on this reserve will follow this industry. In the past this band lived entirely on hunting; but as the country is becoming rapidly settled, their hunting grounds are becoming so limited that other means of livelihood have to be resorted to.

Buildings. - Two nice frame houses were built during the summer. The rest of the houses are one-storey, log, sod-roofed structures. They are fairly roomy and are for the most part kept clean and comfortable.

Stock. - They have a small herd of cattle, which were fairly well cared for during the winter. An ample supply of feed was provided.

Farm Implements. - This band is well equipped with the ordinary farm implements; but will require a threshing machine in a short time.

Characteristics and Progress. - Their grain crop consisted of 167 acres of wheat, which yielded 3,381 bushels, and 29 acres of oats, from which they threshed 884 bushels. During the summer they broke 257 1/4 acres of new land, which has been well prepared for crop. The progress was very creditable when one considers the fact that the work was performed by seven yoke of oxen and one team of small horses. Arrangements have been made to secure several more yoke of oxen for beginners.

Temperance and Morality. - Two members of this band were convicted of intemperance; but as a rule the members of this band give very little trouble in this respect. They are considered to be moral and law-abiding.

General Remarks. - The past season has been a fairly successful one in this agency from a farming standpoint; 1,182 acres of new land was broken and the larger portion of it disked and harrowed ready for the drill. Their grain crop yielded 31,931 bushels. The grain made a good growth during the month of June,

and there was plenty of straw; but a continued hot spell of weather in July prevented it from filling properly, and greatly reduced the yield.

The past winter was very severe, and the snow-fall unusually heavy, which prevented the Indians from doing as much trapping as usual; but the advent of the railway has opened up a market for the sale of wood and hay, which has compensated them for the loss of fur.

*Your obedient servant,*

*W. MURISON*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,*

*NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,*

*PRINCE ALBERT,*

*April 6, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit a report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended March 31, 1911.

#### **BATTLEFORD AGENCY.**

On May 6 and four following days I made a tour of the following reserves of the Battleford agency, namely: Moosomin's, Thunderchild's, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. I had hoped to be able to visit also the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves, and thus to make a complete, though brief, inspection of the entire agency, but my time did not permit.

Seeding was not finished at the date of my visit, and consequently the area of crop for the season was not as yet definitely determined.

On Poundmaker's reserve, where the greatest interest has been taken in farming for the past few years, there was a very considerable acreage of wheat, the land being as a rule well worked and the fields regular in shape and properly fenced. On the other reserves the acreage of grain of all kinds was small, while on Thunderchild's reserve, which had been occupied for less than a year at that date, no grain was grown in 1910.

The conditions affecting stock-raising have altered to such an extent within the past few years that the industry has shown a steady decline. Native hay has come to command a price so high that cattle cannot profitably be fed on it, and the Indians have not as yet been induced to raise cultivated feed of any kind in sufficient quantities to maintain herds of any considerable number.

The decrease in cattle is heaviest on the Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass and Stony reserves, where the herds are now less than half the strength of eight or ten years ago.

The falling off in the extent of the cattle-raising industry is to some extent compensated for, so far as the income of the Indians is concerned, by a very marked advance in the prices of beef cattle that has taken place within the past two years.

The Indians' horses, though not increasing in numbers, are beginning to show an improvement in size and quality, as a result of the use of a better class of sires, a tolerably good class of grade Clyde; and the Indians are in consequence realizing a substantial addition to their income from the breeding of horses. Unfortunately,



they have not a sufficient number of brood mares, except in a few instances, to raise horses for the market; and they are frequently tempted by the prevailing high prices to dispose of animals that they actually require for their own working outfit.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been unusually good during the past year; and in the return of vital statistics the birth-rate will be shown to be considerably higher than the death-rate. The medical attendant, Dr. Macadam, attributes this in large measure to the better food and clothing with which the Indians are now able to provide themselves, and the more comfortable and more sanitary condition of their homes at the present time as compared with former years. Undoubtedly, there is a great change and improvement in these respects.

In the attitude of the Indian mind toward questions of morality, there are to be seen the results of instruction at home and at school, good example, and the more intimate contact of recent years with a better type of civilization.

### **MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.**

On June 2 I visited the Moose Woods reserve for the purpose of disposing of the surplus beef cattle. I sold 33 head of fat 3-year-old steers at \$46 a head.

The cattle of this reserve came through the winter without loss, and the natural increase for the season was good. The profits from the industry are large, and the herd is increasing to such proportions that this year it may be necessary to dispose of a few breeding cows.

Last season this band had about 30 acres of oats, which was a fair crop, but was fed in the straw. This season these Indians will have something over 50 acres in grain.

The work of the reserve is directed by Charles R. Eagle, a member of the band.

### **ONION LAKE AGENCY.**

The Onion Lake agency was inspected during February. All the reserves were visited with the exception of the Island Lake reserve, on which but a small section of the band is at yet settled.

The temperature was severe, but the weather was calm, the trails excellent, and conditions generally most favourable for the work.

The agency staff is more complete than at any time in the past and includes: W. Sibbald, as agent; Lang Turner, agency clerk; Dr. E.B. Matheson, resident medical attendant; Joseph Taylor, engineer; John Bangs, interpreter; Rupert Pratt, assistant interpreter; T.J. Slater, farmer on Long Lake reserve, and Z.A. Lefebvre, farmer on the Cold Lake reserve.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, renders medical attendance to the bands abroad from the agency headquarters, making periodical visits.

The fact that there is but 250 acres under cultivation in an agency where there are upwards of 200 working men indicates the very limited attention that is given to farming here. With farm instructors at Long Lake and Cold Lake, however, it seems probable that on those reserves at least better results may henceforth be obtained.

The breeding of the Indians' cattle continues to be well looked after, and they are now a very superior class of stock, being valued among the settlers for breeding purposes almost equally with pure-bred cattle.

But the profits from the cattle industry could be materially increased by the adoption of better methods in connection with the feeding and wintering of the stock.

Native hay for feed, and that sometimes in limited allowance, and the shelter of a poplar bluff in winter, are not adequate provision for well-bred stock, with a view to their attaining their best growth and value. This, of course, is

not the uniform method, but it is far too prevalent. There are a few really good stockmen among the

Indians of this agency, who take care of their cattle well in every way, except as to providing a quantity of suitable cultivated feed.

The cattle show a slight increase in number; but the owners have not realized the fullest benefits from the industry, losses continuing somewhat heavy from year to year.

The fur hunt continues to afford profitable employment for a large number of these Indians; while during the winter the Indians of Frog Lake and Long Lake earn large sums in the aggregate in connection with the fish business.

The use of liquor among the Indians here is a growing and formidable evil, and vigorous measures have been initiated with a view to checking the traffic.

Suitable farm buildings have been erected at a moderate cost on the long Lake and Cold Lake reserves.

The work of the agency office has been conducted with the same punctuality and efficiency as in former years.

### **SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.**

In May, 1910, I made a brief inspection of the Saddle Lake agency.

It is some years since I last visited this agency, and I find the attitude of the Indians toward their industries not materially changed, nor is there any marked difference in the results.

The agricultural season of 1909 was a decidedly favourable one; and yet the aggregate yield of wheat throughout the agency was only about 900 bushels, and of oats about 5,000. However, the acreage seeded in 1910 was somewhat larger than in 1909; some of the crop was on new land and tolerably well worked, and there was reason to expect a return much larger than that of the preceding season, as above shown.

The agent experiences continued difficulty in checking the disposal by the Indians of cattle of an immature class. Last season, however, for the first time in many years he was able to offer to the regular market 19 head of fat steers, for which he secured an average price of \$52, which is a much better return than the Indians have been accustomed to obtain.

Though the loss of cattle during the twelve months preceding the inspection was slightly over four per cent, yet the net strength of the herds was not seriously diminished.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve, the large reserve at the agency headquarters, had decided to fence their entire reserve, and at the time of my visit the work was being prosecuted with energy and system, the more remarkable as it was organized and carried out by the Indians without direction. The enterprise involved the providing of 17,000 tamarack posts and more than 100 miles of wire.

### **NORTHERN BANDS OF TREATY 6.**

During August and September I made the annuity payments to the northern bands of Treaty 6. New bands were organized at Stanley and Pukittawagan, on the Churchill river, the members of these being for the most part heretofore members of the bands at Lac la Ronge and Pelican Narrows. Thirty Indians from Burntwood lake were admitted to treaty at Pukittawagan.

These four bands now include nearly 1,100 Indians, and the number is steadily increasing.

The health of these Indians has been good. The birth-rate for the year was 56 in 1,000, and the death-rate was only 17. Among the few deaths that occurred were 2 from drowning, the exact circumstances attending these being only a matter of surmise. The victims, two young men, were alone in a canoe on Deschambault lake;

later their hats and the canoe and paddles drifted ashore, the only evidences of the accident that had occurred.

These bands consist entirely of Crees. Their livelihood is derived mainly from the fur hunt, in the prosecution of which they cover a vast territory. They have their log dwellings on the shores of the numerous lakes, where fish of excellent quality are abundant. At Pukittawagan, on the Churchill, sturgeon are particularly plentiful.

### **BANDS INCLUDED IN TREATY 10.**

The bands included in Treaty 10 are the Canoe Lake, English River, and Clear Lake bands, who inhabit the region around Ile à la Crosse, and the Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands, occupying the country northwest and north of Reindeer lake.

The bands are composed entirely of Chipewyans, with the exception of the Canoe Lake band, which includes only Crees.

On June 29 and following days I made the annuity payments to the three bands first mentioned, who were assembled at the Roman Catholic mission at Ile à la Crosse. Later, when the Indians had dispersed and returned to their various localities, I visited the dwellings of all the Crees at Canoe lake, and of a large number of the Chipewyans at Clear lake, Buffalo river, Patuanack, The Dipper, Pine river, and other places.

The Canoe Lake band occupies, along with a few half-breed families, a beautiful tract of fertile land, well supplied with valuable timber, hay and water. They are anxious to have lands definitely set apart for them there. They are quite a civilized class of Indians and are anxious to engage in agricultural pursuits. They all have garden plots, which are carefully cultivated; and they have at times had a surplus of potatoes, which they disposed of to the school at Lac la Plonge, 20 miles distant.

The chief of this band, John Iron, is a superior specimen of the Indian, and fulfils the duties of his chiefship with a proper sense of responsibility.

I also visited a band of Crees at Waterhen lake, some 80 miles south of Canoe lake. These are neighbouring bands, and to some extent allied in blood; but they are almost opposites as regards advancement. The difference is plainly due to many years of missionary work among the Canoe Lake band, who are in consequence thoroughly Christianized, while the Waterhen Lake band are utterly pagan and in every respect in their primitive condition.

The Chipewyans are an industrious class in whatever they undertake, which is for the most part hunting. A few have fairly good gardens and a few head of stock. Those at Buffalo river occupy rather comfortable dwellings. There is, however, in all the bands of this locality a considerable proportion of destitute persons, accounted for mainly by age and sickness, and the estimate for relief is this, year somewhat high.

The Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands were paid on August 20 and following days at Lac du Brochet, which name designates the location of the mission and trading posts at the north end of Reindeer lake.

The Lac la Hache band consists mainly of Chipewyans, but with a slight admixture of Crees. They occupy the region around Wollaston lake, are industrious fur hunters, and a fairly robust class of Indians.

The Barren Lands band has its home some eight days journey to the north and northeast from Lac du Brochet. They are a purely Chipewyan band, and compared with the fur-hunting Indians, they lead a somewhat irregular and precarious existence, living mainly by the periodical slaughter of the reindeer from farther north.

This year again the health of this band has been by no means good, the deathrate reaching the extraordinary figure of 140 in a 1,000, while the birth-rate was 55.

## **FORT MCMURRAY BAND.**

A section of the Fort McMurray band, belonging to Treaty 8, was paid at Portage la Loche on July 12.

They are Chipewyans, mainly of mixed blood, and number 40 persons.

Their homes and hunting grounds are around Whitefish lake, about 40 miles west of La Loche. They are quite a civilized and intelligent class of Indians, and appear to make a good livelihood; though there are among them a few aged persons without near relatives, who are quite destitute.

The birth-rate for the year was 40, and the death-rate 23, in 1,000.

The trip in connection with the annuity payments occupied in all about three and a half months.

The supplies furnished under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company were examined at every point and were found to comply with specifications in every particular.

I was accompanied throughout the payments by Dr. R.L. King, of Prince Albert, as medical attendant, and D.A. Hall, as clerk, whose services were in both instances very satisfactory.

*Your obedient servant, W.J. CHISHOLM, Inspector of Indian Agencies. PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE, BALCARRES, April 24, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report dealing with matters in general pertaining to the Indians of the South Saskatchewan inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1911.

In this inspectorate there are seven agencies, consisting of twenty - three reserves, seven boarding schools, five day schools and one industrial school. A special report dealing with the schools that come under my jurisdiction has already been forwarded to you, so that it will not be necessary to say anything further about them in this report.

Speaking generally, the health of the Indians throughout the inspectorate has been good. I notice a marked improvement in the manner in which they live and take care of their children. The style of houses is improving and they are better furnished and ventilated, which is of great benefit from a health standpoint. The young mothers who have passed through schools take an interest in keeping their children much cleaner than the old Indians who have never been at school. They seem to understand better the feeding of their children, and realize that they must receive attention when they are sick. Now that the resident population of our reserves is largely made up of Indians who have been educated, I am looking for even a greater change from a health standpoint as years, go by, for it will not be many years before the entire population of the reserves shall have passed through some school. At File Hills agency many of the young Indians pay for their own medical attendance, and as a result, the department is called upon to vote very little for this purpose.

The question of assisting graduates of schools has been one that has engaged a good deal of attention of late on the reserves, and in many instances the assistance granted by the department in the way of oxen, ploughs, harness, & c., has been made good use of. Of course there have been failures and perhaps more than there would have been among as many whites under similar conditions, but this is natural when one takes into consideration the fact that they are Indians, and the conditions under which they live. Some of the graduates have not shown that they have profited greatly by the training received at school, but the majority who return live so as to, justify the expenditure of money that has been necessary to give them an education.

There is a time in the life of the school graduate during which he shows to disadvantage, and it is often while he is going through this period that he is judged by those who have not seriously studied this phase of the Indian life, and he is too often condemned and considered worse than an Indian who has never been educated. The boys are taken into school when they are six or seven years of age and kept there till they are eighteen, during which time they are fed, clothed and cared for, in fact they have no responsibility whatever. They are then discharged, and the yoke of discipline is lifted from their shoulders. In many cases they return to the homes of parents who are utterly indifferent as to whether they work or not, and as a result they follow the course that is most congenial to themselves and their parents, which is to do as little work as possible. It is during this period that the graduate shows to disadvantage, and it is not until he realizes that he has to shift for himself and that his way of making a living is not the best way, that he adapts himself to farm work.

A further reason why these young men are so indifferent about farming is that it means a long two years before they benefit from their labours to any extent, as the returns from the first two years efforts are never very great and are largely required to pay the initial expenses in connection with the farm. It will be readily understood that it takes some determination to go ahead and make a success, and as perseverance is not a strong trait in the character of the Indian, it is at this time that he stands in most need of efficient and constant supervision and encouragement. If he can be brought to the stage where he can see substantial remunerative results from his own work, he will continue to go ahead and the supervision can gradually be lessened, although not altogether withdrawn.

The large influx of white settlers to this country has made a great change in the life of the Indians, and, as the population increases, the change will be even greater. Not very long ago they could roam at will over all the unoccupied lands outside the reserves, hunting, and trapping small game, digging senega-root and making a living out of the natural resources of the country; but now they must confine their hunting to limited areas and fall in with the white man's ways of living, and earn a livelihood by cultivating the soil and raising cattle.

The season of 1910 opened earlier than usual, and as a result most of the grain was in the ground in good time. The rainfall in some parts of the district was quite heavy, in fact they could have done with less; in other parts there was a lack of rain, but generally speaking the season was a favourable one from the farming standpoint.

There were 375 Indians grain-farming in this inspectorate last year, and they produced 235,038 bushels of grain off 10,071 acres of land. One man grew 7,200 and several others grew from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels each. The production of grain in such large, quantities by individual Indians goes to show that many of them are an asset to the country.

An extra effort was made last season to break up a large amount of new land, and I am pleased to say the effort was very successful, as some 3,093 acres were broken. At Touchwood Hills good work was done, as this agency contributed 1,181 acres to the total. In addition to the breaking, 1,821 acres were summer fallowed

and 760 acres fall ploughed in this inspectorate. A great deal of the work was first-class, although I did see land that was not as well done as it should have been.

The weed problem is becoming a very serious one on some of the reserves, and, as the Indians do not realize the very great importance of keeping them in check, it is necessary to keep them constantly at work on the land. Now that they are cultivating much larger areas and summer-fallowing their land to a greater extent at some of the agencies, I am hoping that they will be able to check them.

The cattle industry has also proved to be a very lucrative one for the Indians during the past year. Prices were exceedingly high and the indications are that they will keep that way for some time to come. Last fall the Indians in this inspectorate killed for beef and sold cattle to the value of about \$25,000. The steers that were sold were some of the best that went out of the province.

There is an improvement in the manner in which Indians are looking after their stock at most of the agencies, but at one or two points there is still much to be desired in this respect. Many people were of the opinion that the Indians would take naturally to stock-raising, but I must say that my experience with them has led me to think differently. Many of them do not feed their cattle enough and require constant watching. As the years go by, I notice an improvement in the class of stables that are being built on the reserves. Some of these barns would do credit to a white farmer.

At the Assiniboine agency a decided advancement has been made in farming, and a reference to the statistical statement will show what these Indians have done and are doing. Most of the farmers in this small agency are graduates of Indian schools. I am looking for even greater results at this point from now on, as the Indians are farming on practical lines and good results are bound to follow.

All the farming operations throughout this district are done by horse and ox power, and the work accomplished is the result of individual effort.

In all the agencies in this inspectorate there are a certain number who do not farm; this class usually consists of the older members of the bands, and they earn a livelihood by selling wood, hay, pickets, & c., for which there is always a good demand.

Considerable difficulty has been occasioned of late years by Indians leaving their reserves and neglecting their work, especially their ploughing, in order to follow up the annual sports that are held at the different towns within a radius of 50 or 60 miles. To a large extent this accounts for the weeds gaining such headway at some points. Instead of staying at home and ploughing them under, the Indians go away to the sports and allow the weeds to go to seed.

The farming equipment on most of the reserves is first-class, and nearly all the machinery has been purchased by the Indians themselves. In all the agencies there are steam-threshing outfits, and the Indians do their own threshing.

The class of horses on all the reserves is improving very much, in fact on some of the reserves one can now find some of the finest horses in the country. The Indian pony is being replaced by a better stamp of horse.

While there is still much to be desired in the manner in which many of the Indians do their farm work, there has been a decided improvement in this line. Many of the Indians are beginning to realize that in order to get results they will have to work the land properly.

There is also much to be desired in the manner in which they care for their implements. Not only do they leave them out in the fields exposed to the weather, but too often they condemn articles and machinery that could for a few dollars be put in good order and condition. It is on this point that I find they require constant watching and advice.

I am pleased to report that I found at all agencies on my different inspections the buildings well kept and the surrounding premises neat. As a rule the equipment for carrying on the work is well cared for and in good order.

It is also a pleasure to note that the government thoroughbred bulls, which are kept at headquarters of the agency are, as a rule, well looked after, in fact there is nothing further to be desired in this line.

There have been no changes in the management of the agencies in this inspectorate during the past twelve months. There have been several changes among the farmers, however; the usual difficulty is experienced in getting competent men.

I have been extremely busy during the year and in addition to visiting all the agencies and schools once, and many of them more than once, have had a great deal of special work, land sales, & c. My office work has increased greatly during the last two years, and during the last twelve months some 2,185 letters were received and sent. The time I have to devote to this work: is very limited, as much of it is spent away from home. As the Indians advance in agriculture, the clerical work increases; the book-keeping is getting to be an important feature of the office work.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*W.M. GRAHAM,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*  
*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*  
*BLACKFOOT AGENCY,*  
*GLEICHEN, April 4, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Reserve. - The Blackfoot reserve, with an area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve on the western boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction, and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary, and empties into the Bow river within 8 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks rise, and flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks. The river banks average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular. The reserve consists of fertile valleys and plains, partly covered with scrub and some heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow river are rolling prairie, broken in places by ponds, and forming an ideal stock range; at the same time, large tracts of as fine farming land as can be found in southern Alberta are situated on both sides of the river running back to the boundary of the reserve.

In June last this band surrendered to the Crown all that portion of the reserve lying south of the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation canal along with a strip 3 miles wide from the canal to the eastern boundary of the reserve and that portion of the reserve lying between the Bow river and the eastern boundary of the



reserve and the township line No. 20 near Horseshoe Bend, amounting to 125,200 acres.

Population. - The band numbers 238 men, 213 women, 153 boys, 133 girls - total 767, a decrease of only one since last year.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year the health of the Indians has been fairly good. We have had no epidemics of any kind. The medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, and during his absence, his deputy, Dr. Fisher, frequently visited the reserve and gave all the medical attention required. They also attended the hospital attached to the Crowfoot boarding school, which is attended to by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic mission.

There is also a hospital attached to the Church of England school at Old Sun's, of which Miss Murray is the resident nurse. Dr. W. Rose is the medical officer in charge; he gives very faithful service to this institution.

The Indians are continually instructed as to the imperative necessity of keeping their premises clean, and burning up all refuse, that filth breeds disease, and that to be healthy they must keep themselves and their surroundings clean.

Occupations. - Up to the present time their principal work has been stock-raising, putting up hay for sale, coal-mining, freighting, and working for farmers in the district.

As will be seen by the statement of statistics, they have earned quite a large sum of money during the year. Between, forty and fifty Indians are engaged in coal-mining, and make very good wages at it. One Indian, Buckskin, and his party of 8 or 10 have an excellent mine near Horseshoe Bend, where they have drifted into the bank or side hill for a considerable distance and are working a seam of coal of very good quality, which is 8 to 10 feet thick. Bear Robe and Sitting Eagle also have very good mines; the others are not so good, being near the surface, and the coal consequently of poorer quality.

Up to the present not much farming has been done, but it is the intention, when the surrendered portion of the reserve is sold, to subdivide two large blocks on the reserve and place each Indian on his own subdivision or farm. They will have a certain amount of land broken, be supplied with seed and necessary implements, and be given a fair start under competent supervision.

Buildings. - These Indians have as yet only the ordinary log houses and stables, with the exception of three or four who have frame houses. When the farms are subdivided as mentioned in the previous paragraph, it is the intention to erect a good frame house and stable on each farm to be paid for out of the proceeds of their land sales. They will then be in a splendid position for self-improvement, placed as it were on ready-made farms.

Stock. - They have a good class of stock, which is being improved by means of the thoroughbred bulls supplied by the department. Last year they supplied all the animals required for their own self-support, and what was purchased by the department for issue to the old and destitute.

Their horses are also being steadily, if slowly, improved by the use of the grade Clyde stallions supplied them, and, in time they will have a very useful class of work horses.

Farm Buildings. - The remarks in the section devoted to buildings apply also to this subheading.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are progressing in so far as they are becoming more self-supporting.

They earn a large amount of money during the year by coal-mining, hay contracts, hauling gravel and building sand, and freighting and working for the surrounding settlers and townspeople. It is of course not to be expected that the older Indians will entirely cast off their pagan ideas and adopt altogether the - to them - newer

ideas of civilization, but they now mostly dress as do white men, and in ordinary intercourse with them, show very little of the savage type to which they formerly belonged.

The younger generation, ex-pupils of the schools, show more of the effect of civilization and use very little of the paint and feathers, for which some still show a liking.

Temperance and Morality. - Taken on the whole, they may be called fairly temperate, as much so as a like number of the lower class of white people. But there are some amongst them who, like some white people, will drink whenever they get the opportunity, and so get into trouble. After all, they are but human, and have their faults and failings like the rest of mankind.

Particular attention is paid to the prosecution of all persons selling liquor to the Indians whenever they can be found out, and evidence secured for their conviction, as I consider they are the worst offenders of the two. If we can stop the selling, there can be no buying.

#### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

I am pleased to report that the members of the staff have all given good and faithful service during the year.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J.H. GOODERHAM,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*  
*BLOOD AGENCY,*  
*MACLEOD, June 11, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe. - The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the latter tribe, known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians, located in Montana, immediately south of the international line. These three tribes, with their allies, the Gros Ventres and, the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer, and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies who surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people I proud and imperious spirit, which after twenty-nine years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve. - The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains in 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.

Population. - The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last November, was 1,122, being a decrease for the year of 27. The birth-rate was 46 per thousand, and the death-rate 71.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians has been fair.

There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve, sustained by the government, and in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, where attention is given to patients requiring hospital treatment, the institution being regularly visited by the physician provided by the department.

Tuberculosis, that scourge of the Indian race, in its two forms of scrofula and consumption of the lungs, is responsible for much of the sickness that occurs on this reservation. For the handling of this and other infection is and contagious diseases we have an isolation hospital containing two small wards and a nurses room.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, haymaking and, freighting.

The Indian named Black-horses still operates the coal mine on the St. Mary's river which he has been working for many years and from which he derives an income sufficient for the support of his large family.

Stock. - Owing to the exceptional grazing capabilities of this magnificent reservation, it has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians, a belief that is encouraged by the natural fondness of the plains Indians for live stock. Being convinced that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we have to contend in connection with their management, the department for some years furnished annually a number of heifers which were issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as could with safety be entrusted with the care of horned stock. This work is not finished, as there are still many young Indians to be given the necessary start; but the showing to date is quite satisfactory. At the last round-up we branded 1,470 calves. In the management of these cattle special attention has been given to the matter of quality, which has entailed the purchase and maintenance of an expensive herd of thoroughbred bulls, numbering at the present time 148. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Shorthorns, while most of the young animals purchased in recent years are Herefords. All these bulls are pedigreed stock. Some were bought in Ontario and Manitoba, but the best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department at the annual public auction sale of thoroughbred cattle at Calgary under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

The cattle-owning members of the tribe have for seven years raised all the beef required for the consumption of the whole tribe, and have also made several important shipments of export cattle to Liverpool. During the past season we sold for the Liverpool market one shipment of 200 head, of Indian steers at \$78 per head f.o.b. here, which is a record price for range animals that had grazed out every winter since they were calved.

The 1,470 calves branded in 1910 is the largest number that the Bloods have ever raised in a single year, But I regret to say that, owing to the exceptional severity of last winter, there is no prospect of such a successful branding being repeated this year. The unusually fierce storms of January, coupled with deep snow in that, and the succeeding months, caused such heavy losses amongst the cattle on these ranges

that a count this year can hardly fail to show a decrease in the herds, particularly with regard to female stock.

Like most Indians of the plains, the Bloods own considerable numbers of native horses, and in order to improve their quality the department keeps on the reservation 46 stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

Temperance and Morality. - The ease with which these Indians can procure intoxicating liquor is, I regret to say, increasing in the towns of Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston, and this unfortunate feature is not only a source of disturbance and continual worry to the officials in charge of the Indians, but it is exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the department's wards. There are several reasons why the traffic in intoxicants to Indians flourishes at present more unchecked than in former years, the most potent of which is to be found in the changes which have occurred in connection with the police service of western towns. Formerly when this work was done exclusively by detachments and patrols of the Northwest Mounted Police they as employees of the Dominion government paid particular attention to the protection of the Indians from the liquor traffic. In recent years, however, the larger organization has relinquished police work in the towns and cities in favour of the municipal constables, who, in the writer's experience, very rarely take any interest in the enforcement of the Indian Act. As a consequence it is easier for Blood Indians to procure a dozen bottles of whisky under present conditions than a single bottle a few years ago when the purchasers and vendors had to dodge the patrols and detectives of the Mounted Police.

Progress. - The marvellous success with which the extensive growing of wheat has been attended in recent years in this part of the province, having established the practicability of adding that industry to the occupations of the Bloods, it was decided to go actively into farming in 1907. As the Bloods are a large community, any work undertaken by them must be on a fairly large scale to be worth-while. It was, therefore, thought advisable to place under immediate cultivation a large acreage, and as the initial work of breaking the sod is too heavy for Indian horses to accomplish, except in a limited way, the Indians, upon the advice of the writer, decided to purchase with tribal funds a first-class steam plough outfit, consisting of a 32 horse-power traction engine and; a ten furrow engine gang plough, the intention being to use the steam rig for breaking only, all subsequent work to be done by the Indians with horses.

The plan was followed with success, and in 1908 the initial crop was harvested from 600 acres producing 29,000 bushels of No. 1 Red Winter wheat. Next year they raised 24,000 bushels, and farming having now become so popular, the Indians themselves requested that a second steam ploughing outfit be purchased from their tribal funds, which was acceded to by the department, and a 36 H.P. steam tractor of the latest and strongest pattern was bought last year. There are now 3,000 acres under cultivation on the reserve, farmed by 39 individual Indians. Additional land is being broken this year to accommodate fifteen more applicants, and, unless the breaking is retarded by scarcity of fuel in consequence of the present strike of coal miners, there should be 54 Blood Indian farmers with crops to harvest next year.

The Bloods have their own threshing outfit, a 40 - 660 separator with latest attachments having been purchased with tribal funds for operation with one of the large traction engines. Stack-threshing is the method followed, each Indian's farm being threshed separately, the spout of the separator emptying direct into portable granaries, of which each farmer has one or two according to the bulk of his crop.

Under the system adopted, these farms are located in groups to facilitate the use of the steam ploughs, which work to better advantage on long furrows of a mile or more, to permit economy in implements and to enable the supervision to be done with greater ease and by less men than would be possible were the farms scattered all over the reserve. Thus, while the first fifteen farms are adjoining one another in a

solid block, there is no community of interest except in the ownership of the joint fence that was built by the fifteen Indians to inclose the whole area and in the use of implements. Each man owns his farm, and, after it is once broken for him, works it individually, without having any interest in the work or produce of any of the adjoining farms.

The general policy of placing each Indian upon his own resources as soon as they are sufficient for the sustenance of himself and family, has been steadily maintained, with the result that a fair proportion of the Bloods are entirely self-supporting; but this feature of their management has in late years been somewhat overdone, as it has recently been necessary to return to the free ration list a few individuals who were for a time able to support themselves from their cattle herd, but were unable to continue doing so owing to the reduction of the cattle through unnatural losses.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*R.N. WILSON,*  
*Indians Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA*  
*EDMONTON AGENCY,*  
*EDMONTON, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa

SIR. - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

#### **ENOCH'S BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of posts and wires. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly and is usually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal, and where mines can be easily opened and economically operated.

Population. - The population at the last treaty payments was 117.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band was fairly good. In the spring of the year there was a small outbreak of smallpox, but no deaths resulted. There was also an epidemic of measles, from which a few deaths occurred. In the way of sanitary precautions, there is always a cleaning up around the houses and a burning of rubbish. All houses are well whitewashed with lime.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of this band. Logs are also taken out in the winter and sawn into lumber for the improvement of dwellings and other buildings.

Stock. - These Indians as a whole do not look after their stock with the interest that should be displayed. A few of them, however, take more care. The stock wintered well, considering the very cold winter.

Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with all kinds of implements, and use them to good advantage. Good care is taken of them.

Buildings. - All the members of the band are well housed. Some new dwellings were built during the year as well as some new farm buildings such as stables, granaries, & c.

Progress. - About 75 per cent more grain was threshed last fall than during the previous year. About 107 acres of new land was broken and six new dwellings, two granaries and six new horse stables were built during the year. These Indians are improving their condition.

Temperance. - There is not much improvement in the way of temperance amongst these Indians.

### **MICHEL'S BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies 7 miles from St. Albert, and has an area of about 15,732 acres; it is partly fenced. It is good farm-land and there is sufficient timber for the requirements of the band. The Canadian Pacific railway has cut a right of way from east to west across the reserve.

Population. - At last treaty payments the population was 100.

Occupations. - These Indians are nearly all successful farmers, and conduct most of their business affairs themselves.

Health. - With the exception of an epidemic of measles, the health of this band has been good.

Buildings. - Most of these Indians are comfortably housed. A few new buildings have been put up during the year.

Implements. - These Indians have all kinds of good implements.

Characteristics. - Successful farming has made these Indians to all intents and purposes self-supporting. A few members of the band do not live on the reserve, but only come in for treaty payments.

Morality. - The morality of these Indians is of a high standard.

### **ALEXANDER'S BAND.**

Reserve. - This lies about 4 miles north of the Michel reserve, and contains 17,691 acres of open undulating and rolling timbered country; most of it is adapted for agriculture. It is inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population. - At last treaty payments these Indians numbered 141.

Health. - The health of this band is good.

Occupations. - These Indians are naturally hunters and trappers, but during the last year or two Farmer Hope has succeeded in making them take a livelier interest in farming, and there is no doubt that his efforts will be productive of benefit.

Stock. - More interest is being taken in the stock belonging to these Indians. Their calf crop was better this year and the cattle wintered well.

Buildings. - The dwellings on this reserve are a great improvement in comparison with what they were three or four years ago. Some very good houses are now to be seen, and their stables are better than they were.

Implements. - The supply of implements for farming operations is inadequate for the advance in agricultural work.

Progress. - The start made at farming a year or so ago is being kept up. Ninety-five per cent more grain was threshed than during the previous year. One hundred and two acres of new land was broken, two new log houses with shingle roofs were built during the year, and other buildings considerably improved. There is every evidence that these Indians are progressing as quickly as it is possible to make them.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of the Indians drink liquor, but there is not so much drinking as there was.

### **JOSEPH'S BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being timbered and the rest hay and prairie land.

Population. - At the last treaty payments the band numbered 143.

Health - These are a very healthy lot of Indians.

Occupations. - Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians, and last year they were successful. They do not farm, but had good gardens and their vegetables were very good.

Stock. - There are very few cattle on this reserve, and not much interest is taken in them; but sufficient feed is provided for their winter keep.

Progress. - There is no progress amongst these Indians, but soon it will be necessary to put a white man in charge of the reserve to look after them and instruct them in the way to make a living outside of hunting. The old and destitute are left behind when the others are away hunting, and these have to be cared for.

Temperance and Morality. - The drawback here is the fondness of these Indians for liquor; it is having a disastrous effect on them, which is shown by the neglect of their children.

### **PAUL'S BAND.**

Reserve. - Paul's reserve is situated on the east side of White Whale lake, and contains 20,378 acres of good farming and grazing land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population. - The population is 142.

Health. - Tuberculosis is prevalent on the reserve in its various forms.

Occupations. - Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians, but they did a little more farming during the past year than they have done heretofore. Their interest in their cattle is not great, but they put up enough hay for their winter supply.

Buildings. - There has been an improvement in their buildings during the year. The lumber sawn - 70,000 feet - has been used to make repairs and additions.

Stock. - There is no perceptible increase in the cattle belonging to this band. They wintered well.

Progress. - A better showing was made in the farming operations of this band during the year, but what promised to be a good crop of grain was hailed out, and green feed was harvested in the place of oats. During the year 3 new dwellings, 1 new storehouse, 4 new stables, 3 new driving sheds, wells, and 4 miles of fencing were built.

Morality. - The morality of the Indians of this band is about on a par with that of other Indians in like conditions.

*Your obedient servant,  
URBAIN VERREAU,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,  
HOBBEMA AGENCY,HOBBEMA,  
April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserves. - Hobbema agency headquarters has a very central location within half a mile of the Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, which runs through the reserve. This agency comprises the following reserves, which



adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of 76,420 acres.

### **SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137**

This reserve contains 30,980 acres and lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka.

### **ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138A.**

The area of this reserve is 25,600 acres. It has the north boundary line of Samson's reserve for its southern boundary, and extends northerly to Louis Bull's reserve.

### **LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, NO. 138B.**

This reserve contains 13,440 acres, and lies to the north of Ermineskin's reserve.

### **MONTANA RESERVE, NO. 139.**

The Montana reserve comprises 6,400 acres, and lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river.

### **REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL RESERVES.**

The surface of these reserves consists of rolling prairie, swamps and lakes, with a small quantity of scattered timber of sufficient size for cutting into lumber and for building purposes. There are extensive hay meadows at the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake. During past years the fire-wood has been much depleted by the prairie fires, and is now becoming scarce. There is a small reserve of 4,800 acres located at Pigeon lake, about 30 miles from the agency headquarters, which is used solely by the Indian fishermen of these reserves. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and although the supply drawn from there has been largely curtailed of late years, it is still a source of food-supply for a number of the Indians during the winter.

Tribe. - With the exception of 40 Stonies, these Indians all belong to the Cree tribe.

Population. - The population of this agency at the annuity payments last July was 789, an increase of 4 for the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been exceedingly poor throughout the year, measles, typhoid fever and pneumonia being prevalent; several who were afflicted with tuberculosis also succumbed to the disease. The sanitary precautions were carefully carried out, and all garbage was removed and burned in the spring. The houses are re-mudded and limewashed in the fall. These Indians continue the old custom of living under canvas during the summer, and as they are frequently changing their localities, it is probably more conducive to health.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and promptly responds when any call is made for his services.

Occupations. - The resources and occupations of these Indians have been varied and numerous, but they derive the most sustenance from mixed farming and stock-raising. The fishing at Pigeon lake was a source of income to a number of families for a portion of the year. Others found occupation and fair remuneration near the reserves by clearing brush-land for settlers, also in the ready sale of hay, which contributes largely towards their support. During the summer, 64,333 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the use of the Indians on the reserves, and again this winter those who required lumber have secured a supply of saw-logs, During the greater part of the summer months these Indians are occupied in securing hay for winter use and some for sale. A few who do not engage in any industry on the reserve maintain themselves by doing a little hunting; but fur animals are steadily

receding in this district. The result of the grain crops on these reserves was fair. During the year the members of Louis Bull's band placed a wire fence around their reserve.

Buildings. - A number of new buildings have been erected this year; they are well built and have shingled roofs. Most of the dwellings are kept clean and comfortable.

Stock. - The winter, generally speaking, was a favourable one for the maintenance of stock. Notwithstanding the heavy rain-falls in August and September, an ample supply of fodder was secured and a surplus quantity of hay for sale. The reserve affords splendid pasture for cattle. All the stock wintered well.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, and this year added the following to their supply: 4 ploughs, 6 discs, 3 mowers, 3 horse-rakes, and 7 bob-sleighs. They take fair care of their machinery.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious, but could do much better if they were disposed to, and require constant supervision in their work. They have improved their manner of cultivating the land, and this year increased the acreage under crop 196 acres; they also broke 195 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 43 acres. These people, generally speaking, are of a very independent nature, but peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The morality of these Indians is fair. There has been considerable intemperance amongst them during the year, but to obtain convictions is very difficult.

General Remarks. - A number of improvements have been made at the agency headquarters during the year; two new stables, implement shed, blacksmith's shop, pump, and fuel and ice-house, were built; considerable wire fencing was done, and a cement walk was made around the agent's dwelling. The general appearance of the grounds has also been improved.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*GEO. G. MANN,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*  
*LESSER SLAVE LAKE: AGENCY,*  
*GROUARD, April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

Sir. - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Agency. - This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Beaver, St. John's; Beaver, Dunvegan; Duncan's, Peace River Crossing; Slave, Beaver and Cree, Vermilion; Cree, Little Red River; Cree, Wabiskaw; Cree, Whitefish Lake; Cree, Sturgeon Lake, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River and Sawridge, Lesser Slave Lake. The total population of these bands is slightly over 2,000.

### **BEAVER BAND, ST. JOHN'S.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve. - This band has no reserve.

Population. - At the last annuity payments this band numbered 118.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are affected with tuberculosis and scrofula. An epidemic of measles attacked this band in November and December, last, and a large number of deaths resulted, but a large percentage of deaths were among the non-treaty Indians.

Buildings. - These Indians live in teepees all the year round.

Stock. - With the exception of a few horses these Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians do not advance at all. They live their old hunting life. They are peaceable and well disposed.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

### **BEAVER BAND, DUNVEGAN.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve, containing about 24 square miles, is situated to the north of Dunvegan, and consists of open and small bluffs of timber. It is well suited for farming.

Population. - This band numbers between 130 and 140, less than half of whom live on the reserve.

Occupations. - The members of this band live almost entirely by hunting. Last year a small quantity of vegetables were raised.

Stock. - These Indians have no cattle, but have a number of horses.

Buildings. - Only a few of these Indians have houses, and these are made of logs with mud roofs.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the members of this band has been fair. They suffered from an epidemic of measles in the early part of the winter.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a few garden tools, this band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are quiet and peaceable, but show no progress.

Temperance. - They are a temperate and good-living people.

### **DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.**

Tribe or Nation. - The majority of this band are Crees, the rest belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve. - The main portion of this reserve is situated on a flat along the Peace river, about fifteen miles above Peace River crossing. It is good farm-land and is almost entirely cleared. These Indians have also a reserve of eight square miles at Old Wives' lake, where there are excellent hay meadows.

Population. - This band has a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians suffered, as did others in this district, from the epidemic of measles. Otherwise their health was good.

Occupations. - The greater part of this band make their living entirely by hunting. Only a few do any farming.

Buildings. - The Indians who live on the reserve have good log houses and stables.

Stock. - These Indians have never received any cattle from the government, but they have a few inferior cattle of their own. They also have a few horses.

Farm Implements. - This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding, but are not very industrious and are not making any progress.

Temperance. - They are temperate and fairly moral.

## **SLAVE BAND, FORT VERMILION.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve. - These Indians have no reserve.

Population. - The population of this band at the last treaty payments was 334.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have hitherto been very healthy. As their hunting grounds are very remote, they only come in at the time of the annuity payments, so I cannot say whether the wide-spread epidemic of measles, generally so fatal to this class of Indians, reached this band.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping and fishing are the sole occupations of this band.

Buildings. - These Indians have no buildings of any kind.

Stock. - They have a number of horses, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are quiet and are a peaceable people. They are splendid hunters, and generally manage to make a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and are a good-living people.

## **BEAVER BAND, FORT VERMILION.**

Tribe or Nation. - The members of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve. - This band has chosen a tract of land for a reserve on the north side of the Peace river, near Fort Vermilion; but it has not yet been surveyed.

Population. - At the annuity payments in June, last, this band numbered 144.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, these Indians are healthy.

Occupations. - These Indians have hitherto lived altogether by hunting. Last summer a few of them began farming on a small scale.

Buildings. - This band has had few houses up to the present, but some were built during the past summer.

Stock. - This band has only a small number of inferior horses.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians have made no progress, and will not make any unless they can be induced to start farming. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and fairly moral.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

## **CREE BAND, FORT VERMILION.**

Tribe or Nation. - The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - These Indians have selected as their reserve a tract of land on the Loon river, about 50 miles east of Fort Vermilion. No survey has been made of this land.

Population. - At the treaty payments in June, last, this band was paid for 84.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the members of this band has been excellent.

Occupations. - These Indians live entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings. - These Indians have log shacks scattered at different points, but seldom live in them for any length of time, as they are continually on the move.

Stock. - These Indians have a considerable number of horses, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are good hunters and trappers; but, as they do nothing else, they make no material progress. They are quiet and orderly.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and their morals are good.

### **CREE BAND, LITTLE RED RIVER.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Population. - This band numbered at the time of the annuity payments in June, last, 118.

Health and Sanitation. - There are a few cases of tuberculosis and scrofula among these Indians, but apart from these, the health of the band is excellent.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band make their living altogether by hunting and trapping.

Buildings. - These Indians have no buildings, but live throughout the year in teepees.

Stock. - This band has no stock except horses.

Farm Implements. - They have no implements of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are good hunters and generally manage to make a fair living, but their condition shows no improvement. They are a peaceable people and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and fairly moral.

Reserve. - This band as yet has no reserve, but have requested that one should be surveyed for them at Fox lake, about 40 miles east and north of Little Red River post. The location selected is a good one and suitable for farming and stock-raising.

### **CREE BAND, WABISKAW.**

Tribe or Nation. - The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This band has no reserve.

Population. - The population of this band at the last treaty payments was 280.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are naturally of a healthy and robust constitution. Measles, which was prevalent among the children at the boarding schools, did not spread among the band.

Occupations. - Some of the younger men find employment on the boats on the Athabaska river, but the chief occupations of the band are fishing, hunting and trapping. Some gardening is done, but only in a small way.

Buildings. - Nearly all the members of this band have comfortable log houses, which are generally situated on the shores of the small lakes, in which the country abounds.

Farm Implements. - This band has never received any farm implements.

Stock. - These Indians own a considerable number of fairly good horses. They have no other stock.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is no progress noticeable with these Indians, except that they are building a better class of houses. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality. - I have never heard of any intemperance among these Indians. Their moral standard is good.

### **CREE BAND, WHITEFISH LAKE.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cree nation.



Reserve. - This reserve, containing about 12 square miles, is situated on the north and west side of Whitefish lake. The major part of the reserve is covered with timber, consisting mostly of poplar, but with considerable good spruce. Around the shores of the lake are large hay meadows, and along the small river running into the lake is some open land suitable for farming.

Population. - This band numbers 88.

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Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good, though they suffered slightly from measles in the early part of the winter.

Occupations. - This band lives by fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of the Indians have small gardens.

Buildings. - They have fairly good log houses and stables.

Stock. - These Indians are owners of a few horses and take good care of them, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - Owing to their mode of life, these Indians make no progress. They are peaceable and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are temperate. Their morals are above the Indian standard.

### **CREE BAND, STURGEON LAKE.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated to the east and south of Sturgeon lake, and contains about 34 square miles. The soil is good and well adapted for all kinds of crops.

Population. - This band at the last annuity payments had a population of 200.

Health and Sanitation. - An epidemic of measles attacked this band in January, but no deaths occurred. Otherwise the health of the band was excellent.

Occupations. - These Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence. Last summer a considerable quantity of hay was put up, which they sold at a good figure to settlers going into the upper country. Some few of them have small gardens.

Buildings. - The houses and stables are built of logs; they are small, but warm and comfortable.

Stock. - With the exception of horses, these Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements belonging to this band consist of one mower and rake and a few garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians have made, no advancement, in fact are not as well off as they were some years ago, as the fur-bearing animals in this district are growing scarcer.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

### **SUCKER CREEK BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve, containing 18.68 square miles, is situated on the south and west shores of Lesser Slave lake. There is some fine farm-land on this reserve and very extensive hay meadows, but the greater part is covered with poplar, tamarack, spruce and birch.

Population. - This band numbers 109.

Health and Sanitation. - An epidemic of measles spread through the band last winter, but with this exception the health of the Indians was extremely good.

Occupations. - These Indians have not yet taken much to farming, but all do considerable gardening. They attend fairly well to their cattle, and at haying-time have to work to get sufficient for requirements. Their chief sources of living, however, come from fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - These Indians have all got comfortable log houses and stables, many of the houses being floored and shingled.

Stock. - These Indians have some good cattle and horses. Their cattle are increasing slowly.

Farm Implements. - They have some farm implements, which they take fairly good care of.

Characteristics and Progress. - They show some progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Their standard of morality is not very high. Some intemperance was reported in January.

### **DRIFTPILE RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve, containing 21 square miles, is situated on the south shore of Lesser Slave lake. On both sides of the Driftpile river, which runs through the reserve, there is some of the finest agricultural land in this district. Along the lake shore are extensive hay meadows, where an ample supply of hay can be obtained, even in the driest seasons. This band is fortunate in possessing an exceptionally fine belt of spruce timber, which covers an area of about 3 square miles. In addition to this, there is a large quantity of poplar and birch.

Population. - This band numbers 168.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been extremely good throughout the year.

Occupations. - Though fishing, hunting and trapping are still the mainstays of this band, these Indians have begun to realize what can be done by farming. During the past year they nearly all raised good crops of potatoes and turnips, and seem anxious to raise other crops in addition next year.

Buildings. - Their houses are built of logs and are comfortable and well ventilated. There is much room for improvement in their stables.

Stock. - These Indians have some good cattle, but the herd is not increasing to any extent. They have also a considerable number of fairly good horses.

Farm Implements. - This band has a small number of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are more industrious and have made more progress than any others in this agency.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and fairly moral.

### **SWAN RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Crees.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated along the Swan river, about 8 miles south of Lesser Slave lake, and contains about 6,000 acres of land, consisting mainly of open country with bluffs of timber.

Population. - This band numbers 55.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is good.

Occupations. - These Indians all had small gardens last summer, which did well. Several members of this band keep 'stopping places,' in the winter, at different points along the lake, to put up hay for which takes up a good deal of their time during the summer.

Buildings. - They have good log buildings.

Stock. - They have a few horses, but no cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and give no trouble. As they only moved on to their reserve last spring, very little progress has as yet been made.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate, and are a good-living people.

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## **CREE BAND, SAWBRIDGE.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Crees.

Reserve. - This band has no reserve.

Population. - This band numbers 60.

Health and Sanitation. - Except for a few cases of measles, the health of this band has been good.

Occupations. - These Indians make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings. - These Indians have all got comfortable log houses.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are not progressive. Their morals do not rank very high.

Temperance. - They are fairly temperate.

Stock. - This band has no stock except a few horses.

*Your obedient servant,*

*W.B.L. DONALD, Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*

*PEIGAN AGENCY, BROCKET, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve. - The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river, west of Macleod, and its area is 146 square miles, or 93,440 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber reserve containing 11 1/2 square miles.

The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries; there being fifteen miles of track and three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a substantial section-house, a good stock yard, and every facility for shipping. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about five miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. During the past season the railway company built a new station and warehouse, and has an agent at this point.

T. Lebel & Company have a large warehouse, the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, an elevator, and there is a large raised platform for the farmers to load direct into cars.

Several different firms have been buying baled hay, oats, and wheat, and, as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers to the south - in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax lake country - to dispose of their produce, an increasingly large volume of business is being done. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

A portion of the reserve situated to the south of the agency and extending east and south of Chokio has been fenced for farming purposes, each individual having a location of 160 acres, breaking being done on each farm to the extent of ten to forty acres, as the Indian was capable of working.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and unlimbered hills, and besides

the waters of the Oldman river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of good water for stock and other purposes, and making it one of the best grazing and farming districts in southern Alberta.

Population. - The population of this reserve at the last treaty payment was 448, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during the earlier part of the year was very satisfactory. An epidemic of gripe during the severe weather of January and February caused unusual sickness, and where combined with other weaknesses caused several deaths. There is a tendency to overcrowd houses in extremely cold weather as during the past winter. In the spring a general cleaning up and burning of rubbish takes place, and tents are in general use as soon as weather permits.

Occupations. - The cattle and horse industries have been the principal occupations. During the past season many of the younger men who had not previously undertaken farming took locations and commenced work, cultivating their land and erecting fences. The sale of wood and timber also add to the earnings.

Buildings. - Buildings are being improved by the addition of lumber floors, and roofs of the same material are replacing those of sod. The new buildings are more commodious and substantially built.

Stock. - The Indians of this reserve are with a few exceptions rather indifferent with regard to the care of cattle. The past season was only a fair grazing one; on account of drought the grass was short. The winter has been an exceptionally severe one. There has, therefore, been some loss in young stock and cows.

Farm Implements. - Some take good care of implements, others are indifferent.

Characteristics and Progress. - As a whole the Peigans are fairly industrious, and are law-abiding and improving financially.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance has almost disappeared from this reserve, and few cases of immorality have come to my notice.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*E.H. YEOMANS,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*  
*SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,*  
*SADDLE LAKE, April 15, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY. Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

Sir. - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

**SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 82,560 acres of land well suited for agriculture or stock-raising. It is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian.

Population. - The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 362.



Health and Sanitation. - A number of these Indians suffered from grippe, during the past winter; otherwise their general health has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Buildings. - The majority of these Indians have comfortable dwelling-houses, and good stables for their stock.

Stock. - The stock belonging to these Indians was well cared for during the past winter.

Implements. - The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious. During the year they built a fence of tamarack posts and two barbed wires around the whole reserve, with the exception of about nine miles. They intend to complete it this year. Good iron gates have been put in at the principal roadways.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance was brought to my notice during the year.

### **JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It is suitable for stock-raising only, but farming to a limited extent is carried on.

Population. - The population of this band is 259.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been fairly good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are stock-raising, fishing, hunting, and farming on a limited scale.

Buildings. - These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements. - The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious. They are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance occurred during the year. They are fairly moral.

### **CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.**

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Hart lake, a distance of about 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 89 persons. They make their living entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

### **BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 65 and 60, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,161 acres. It is suitable for agriculture and stock-raising.

Population. - The population of this band is 103.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river. A few have started farming and stock-raising and are making some slight progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly moral and temperate.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the early frosts last fall, the grain crops of this agency were almost a total failure. The past winter was an unusually cold and severe one. A large number of out-patients were treated from the hospital during the year. A small log building has been purchased, moved to the hospital, and fitted up as a ward for Indian women. The Indians still seem to have a decided prejudice against going into the hospital for treatment. Mr. A.W. Perry resigned his position as farming instructor at Whitefish Lake, on account of injuring one of his arms, which unfitted him for work. The position has not yet been filled. The Indians of Saddle Lake reserve have taken out a very considerable quantity of logs on the reserve with the intention of manufacturing them into lumber to improve the buildings, and building bridges on the reserve where required.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J. BATTY,*  
*Indian Agent*  
*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*  
*SARCEE AGENCY,*  
*CALGARY, May 19, 1911*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911. The agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, have already been forwarded to the department.

Tribe or Nation. - The Sarcees belong to the Athabaskan race, and different portions are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They speak a distinct language, which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. They were engaged largely in war with other bands before taking up reserve life, which may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still remain with them, and they are, at all times hard to handle.

Reserve. - The reserve comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is generally rolling and dotted here and there with bluffs of timber, and divided by the Elbow river, Fish creek, and other smaller streams. It is unexcelled as a stock range, and portions of it are suitable for the raising of grain and other cereals.

Population. - At last treaty payment, November 26, 1910, the population was 205, being a decrease of 6 from 1909.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band this year has not been good. The disease most prevalent is tuberculosis. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries.

Buildings. - Very little change has taken place this year in buildings. Some have shingled roofs, all the work of the Indians.

Stock. - Live stock is the most important industry we have, but, owing to bad weather, our losses have been heavy. No grass was properly cured, it began to grow so late in the season. The introduction of well-bred bulls is making itself felt.

Implements. - The Indians now are as well supplied with implements as their white neighbours. They are now better able to handle them than formerly. These are procured out of their earnings.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of the Indians are industrious, while others again are lazy, and would like, if allowed, to put in the time in absolute idleness.

Their great love for spending their money as soon as earned and getting little for it, is still a prominent feature. On the whole, however, progress is noticeable, and many are improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink, which they procure at Calgary. At times it is difficult to obtain a conviction.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

Chief Bull's Head passed away on the evening of March 14, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years. In many respects he was a remarkable man and a born leader. He was descended from a long line of ancestors of noble blood. In his young days he was a great fighter. Pride of his race and solicitude for the welfare of his people were his chief characteristics.

*Your obedient servant,*

*A.T. McNEILL,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*

*STONY AGENCY MORLEY, April 12, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve. - The Stony reserve, of 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains about 40 miles west of Calgary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is divided by the Bow river; Peter Wesley's band residing on the north, Moses Bearspaw's and Jonas Two Young Men's bands on the south side of the river. Murley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters. With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber. These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux, with the exception of a few Crees who have intermarried with the first-named and joined them.

Population. - The population is made up as follows:- Bearspaw's band, 256; Peter Wesley's, 294; Chiniquay's or Jonas Two Young Men's, 115; a total of 665 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been good with the exception of scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing annually to both diseases. The hospital is closed, but the sick are attended to by the medical officer when necessary, and medicines are given out from the agency office.

Sanitary precautions are taken at all houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations. - These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, fire-wood, posts and rails on car at Morley and Ozada, a siding 7 miles west

of Morley. They also cut and haul wood to Kananaskis lime kilns, and to Exshaw, besides labour at outside posts. The Indians were as usual away hunting last fall, but the wood industries alone amounted to \$14,682.18, all of which was paid them in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$31,273.16, besides amounts earned in southern Alberta and outside points, of which no record is obtainable.

Buildings. - Several buildings have been re-erected and repaired; most of them are fairly clean and comfortable. Two large buildings, one for Bearspaw and one for Jonas Two Young Men's band, have been erected at the expense of the Indians to be used as band meeting-houses.

Stock. - Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on the reserve. Cattle and horses do well, particularly the latter, as they do not need either care or hay. Indians as a rule will not give cattle the attention they should have; of course there are some exceptions, but it would be more satisfactory if all would take a better interest in cattle.

The mares and stallions purchased out of proceeds of the Horse Shoe Falls surrender are doing well and increasing fast, and in the near future should bring in a fair revenue.

Farm Implements. - The Indians purchased out of their earnings during the year, 2 wagons, 1 set of double harness and 10 democrat wagons, besides useful household articles; they take fairly good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are advancing in many ways, and are more self-reliant as shown by the amount of their earnings. They are law-abiding, better off and spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole temperate, very few cases of intoxication being brought to my notice. Their morals, I am sorry to say, do not improve.

*Your obedient servant,*

*T.J. FLEETHAM,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,*

*ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,*

*RED DEER, May 18, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the Indians within my inspectorate.

There are eight agencies and seventeen reserves within this district. The agencies are as follows: - Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Peigan and Blood.

There are about 5500 Indian souls included in the various agencies named herein.

The Saddle Lake agency was the only one inspected by me during the fiscal year. Various other duties took up the remainder of my time. Inspector Swinford, however, visited every agency and made a complete inspection of the books and the records of each office, and I presume made a detailed report to the department of the work he accomplished.

The outstanding feature of last season was the drought which was severe throughout the southern half of the province. There were a reasonable number of showers

throughout most of the northern districts to ensure a fair crop of cereals, roots and hay; but throughout the southern half of the province the rainfall was so meagre that all spring crops and hay were a total failure, and only on the well tilled soils was winter wheat a moderately good crop. January was an extremely cold month, and the stock on the southern reserves suffered a good deal from the cold and from the fact that the short grass was entirely covered by snow for a much longer period than is usual during most winter seasons. I anticipate that, when the round-up of stock is made at the Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Peigan and Blood reserves, the losses will be found to be greater than they were during several of the previous winters.

### **SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.**

This agency was inspected during the month of February, last.

Frost severely damaged the grain at this point about August 17th, last. The yield of potatoes and garden stuff last season was fair, but the quality of the potatoes was poor. Apparently they had not fully matured.

The cattle were in excellent condition at the time of my visit, and, from reports since received from Agent Batty, I feel justified in stating that they are now in splendid order.

Between the inspections of September, 1909, and February, last, stone foundation walls had been placed under the office, storehouse, vehicle-house and the horse stable, and the changes and repairs to the agent's residence were completed. This residence may now be classed among the best in the inspectorate.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve purchased sufficient fence wire out of their own funds to erect 35 miles of two-strand of wire fencing on the boundary of their reserve. In addition they provided the necessary posts and did all of the building of this fence without any assistance whatever.

### **EDMONTON AGENCY.**

There are five reserves within this agency, and Mr. Urbain Verreau is the agent.

There was a greater area under crop than ever before in this agency, and the yield, too, was larger.

The Paul's band recently surrendered the eastern eight sections of their reserve at the White Whale or Wabamun lake. The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is now constructed and in operation through this reserve. The station of Duffield is located within the area quitclaimed by the Indians.

### **HOBHEMA AGENCY.**

There are four bands within this agency, holding a like number of reserves adjacent one to another.

From my view-point the Indians of this agency have not progressed to the extent that was within their reach. The four bands had about 820 acres under crop last season, and the yield of grain was approximately 16,000 bushels, chiefly oats, and 2,000 bushels of roots. Their cattle have decreased in numbers, instead of increasing; or even if the numbers had remained about equal to the number previously held, the showing would not now be so discreditable, for the reason that they receive very little gratuitous assistance from any source.

The grounds around and about the agency buildings were cultivated last season with a view of getting the land in condition for the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. A number of trees have this season been planted by Agent Mann, in the hope and expectation that they will thrive and in time add considerably to the beauty of the agency headquarters.

## **SARCEE AGENCY.**

There is only one band, of about 210 souls, on this reserve, which comprises three townships of land.

The reserve is a valuable one, being within a short distance from the growing city of Calgary.

Last season's crop was an entire failure owing to the drought.

A new and modernly equipped house was erected for the use of the agent at this agency, and the clerk's house was repaired and is now in a good state of repair.

The stock suffered considerably at this reserve last winter owing to the severe cold and the inferior quality of the hay, which was largely the growth of the previous season. About fifty of the private ponies of the Indians died during the winter months, and the loss of cattle was considerable too.

## **STONY AGENCY.**

There is only one reserve within this agency, and it is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 60 miles westerly from the city of Calgary.

I did not visit this agency during the fiscal year.

## **BLACKFOOT AGENCY.**

Although no thorough inspection was made of this agency by me during the year, a number of special visits were made to it, and I am, therefore, fairly conversant with the work at this point.

About a year ago permission was given to a company to bore for gas, and operations are now going on and with a reasonable assurance of success that gas will be found and in quantities sufficient to make it of commercial value.

During the month of June, last, the Indians surrendered about 125,000 acres of their reserve. This area has since been subdivided and action taken to place it on the market for sale at public auction on the 14th of next month. The Indians agreed to the surrender referred to on the condition that \$400,000 of the proceeds of the sale is to be expended for their use and benefit and the remainder of the proceeds of sale is to be funded and the interest accruing thereon also to be expended for their benefit and for the advantage of their successors. The outcome of this deal will be, I think, that these Indians and their successors will soon have a sufficient income of their own to meet all their wants and that they will then be no longer any expense on the government outside of what was guaranteed to them by the treaty, i.e., a cash annual annuity of \$5 per head.

## **PEIGAN AGENCY.**

During August of 1909 the Peigan Indians surrendered about 23,000 acres of their land holdings, and since that date the greater portion was sold at public auction and about \$35,000 of the proceeds of the sale has been invested in farm-working outfits for the use of individual members of the band. Last season about 800 acres of new land was broken with a modern steam motor, which was purchased out of the proceeds of the land sales, and about this area is now under winter wheat and with a prospect of reaping a good crop therefrom. The newly broken land was seeded to oats last season, but, owing to the extreme drought, the crop was a complete failure and the land was then sown with winter wheat. The motor is now daily at work breaking up additional land, part of which will be seeded with oats and the remainder will be prepared for the reception of winter wheat to be sown next August. About 300 acres of the land seeded to winter wheat was also seeded with timothy, and an

additional 200 acres will be seeded to timothy grass this season. A little experiment was also made with alfalfa and red clover, the success or failure of which cannot now be determined. A large building was erected for the storage of the steam motor and the various farm implements, and, as well, a commodious and substantial granary, containing 48 double bins, was put up for the storage of seed-grain. The band's blacksmith shop was equipped with a gasoline motor and a trip hammer, and now the plough-shares can be sharpened quite rapidly in comparison to the time this work occupied during the ploughing season of last year, and when this work was all done on an anvil and by hand power. A number of miles of fencing was done last season, and it is the intention to inclose several more sections of the land, which will in the future be cultivated for grain and fodder growing, before this season closes. The plans and specifications for a 30,000 bushel grain elevator were prepared by an architect, and tenders for the erection and equipment of this elevator are now solicited in a number of the provincial newspapers. This elevator is to be erected within a radius of 5 miles of the majority of the Indian farmers, and within 200 yards of the agency office and Brocket station. As far as I know, this will be the first grain elevator within the Dominion totally owned by Indians. This building will be known and marked as elevator 'A,' and for the reason that the conditions of the surrender call for two such buildings, and as another one is likely to be erected next season at Chokio siding, which is 6 miles easterly of Brocket, for the convenience of the Indian farmers in that vicinity.

The cattle of this band suffered considerably last winter owing to the cold, and the fact that the prairie was covered with several inches of snow for a number of weeks.

### **BLOOD AGENCY.**

The drought of last season was more severe on the northern than on the southern portion of this reserve, and the oat crop was almost an entire failure.

An additional steam ploughing motor was purchased about a year ago out of this band's funds and at the urgent request of the Indians, who desired to increase their farming operations more rapidly than it was possible to do it with the use of one motor.

There was a considerable loss of cattle at this reserve during the past winter owing to its severity and the number of snowstorms. Aged animals succumb to such conditions, while the young thrifty ones stand up against hard weather for a longer period than anyone not conversant with the hardness of range cattle would think possible. The losses at this reserve were chiefly old animals.

In conclusion I desire to say that the use of intoxicating liquor seems to be on the increase among the Indians of nearly every band within this inspectorate. It is deplorable that such facts must be acknowledged, for my observations convince me that the traffic is growing instead of decreasing. It is discouraging to those who have the true interests of the Indians at heart, for progress of a substantial nature cannot thrive under such conditions.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J.A. MARKLE,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*



## **REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.**

*OTTAWA, November 14, 1910.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8, for the year 1910.

We left Ottawa on April 28, on the annual trip north, and arrived in Edmonton on May 3. Here we purchased the supplies for the summer, and arranged for transportation to Athabaska Landing. We were forced to wait in Edmonton till May 11, so that I could be sworn in under King George V., and in turn swear in the Justices of the Peace in the north.

We left Edmonton on May 11, arriving in Athabaska Landing on the night of the 13th. The ice had all gone out of the river, and the Hudson's Bay Company were preparing the transport for McMurray. Owing to poor management they were not ready to leave before the 21st, and, as they were the only people who could take us to McMurray, we had to wait eight days in the Landing.

By order of the R.N.W.M. Police, Dr. McDonald, medical officer of the party, investigated and isolated a case of small-pox at Mr. Cote's survey camp, Ball Hill, on the 14th.

We reached Grand Rapids on the 28th, and camped at the foot of the island and waited until June 3, for the goods to be portaged. The doctor isolated another case of small-pox. We arrived at McMurray late at night on June 8. The next day Mr. T.H. Tremayne, Inspector of the Hudson's Bay Company, with the Hon. Frank Oliver, arrived from the Landing.

On June 10, which was ten days later than advertised, treaty was paid to the Cree-Chipewyan band, and 22 stragglers who have no fixed place of abode. There were 5 births and 8 deaths reported.

Mr. Oliver left in canoe for Chipewyan. On the 13th the Hudson's Bay Company steamer Grahame arrived. We went aboard, and two days later left for Chipewyan, arriving there on the 17th.

The Indians here suffered considerably during the winter; and would have known severe starvation, had it not been for the exceptional catch of muskrats. Over 80,000 skins were sent out from Chipewyan this year.

The Cariboo did not roam near Chipewyan last winter, though at Fond du Lac they were very plentiful. If the fur-bearing animals keep increasing as in the last few years, with the high prices for them the Indians should have very little hardship during the winters.

Treaty was paid to the Cree and Chipewyan bands on the 21st and 22nd. The Crees report 6 births and 6 deaths; the Chipewyans 20 births and 12 deaths. There were no deaths resulting from starvation as reported in the newspapers early in the spring.

We could not leave for Fond du Lac before the 24th. The only transportation was Colin Fraser's tug Keewatin, which could not leave before that time. An earlier start would have served us little, however, on account of four days of as heavy wind and rain as I have ever seen in the country.

We reached Fond du Lac on the 26th, after a very pleasant run across Lake Athabaska, and paid treaty to Maurice's band the next day. There was a great abund-

ance of moose all winter, in fact this is one of the best meat posts in the north. The Indians are healthy, and only in an exceptional year encounter hardship. They are fairly free from disease, and as well off as any tribe in the north.

Four hundred and thirteen Indians were paid the largest number in any individual band. They reported 19 births and 21 deaths.

We left for Chipewyan on the night of the 28th, and there secured the Hudson's Bay Company tug Primrose for the trip to Smith Landing, where we arrived early on the morning of July 1.

We paid part of the Chipewyan band and teamed across the 16 mile Portage to Fort Smith, where we paid the remainder. These people are infested with tuberculosis. I would again suggest that their shacks be burnt, and that they be supplied with enough duck to make teepees. The shacks are filthy; the window is small, and remains closed. They have sheet iron stoves, which are far more injurious than the old-time fireplace. There were 11 births and 13 deaths reported.

They spent a very fair winter. The cariboo, though not plentiful, came in sufficient numbers to supply their needs. The fur-bearing animals are steadily increasing.

We left Smith on July 4 by Hudson's Bay Company steamer Mackenzie River and arrived at Resolution only on the night of the 8th, having been held up by wind two days near Great Slave Lake.

On the 10th and 11th, we paid treaty to three bands - the Chipewyan, Yellowknife, and Dog Rib. The Chipewyans report 5 births and 10 deaths; the Yellowknives 3 births and 13 deaths; the Dog Ribs 5 births and 17 deaths.

The death-rate, as may be seen, is extremely high -almost 7 per cent, as against only 2 1/2 per cent birth-rate. Tuberculosis and scrofula are largely the cause of the deaths. Dr. Rymer's splendid work, together with the good clothing, food and home furnished the children by the R.C. mission convent should in time greatly ameliorate conditions. Dr. Rymer's energy has somewhat improved the condition of the Indian shacks. The nuns are gradually instilling into the children some idea of cleanliness and morality, which are so essential to the health of the bands.

On the night of the 12th we left for Hay River in a small and very rickety York boat, towing our two canoes. We encountered such heavy wind and rain that we had to take refuge for a time among the Burnt islands. We travelled all night on the 13th, arriving at Hay River at 4 a.m. next day. We paid treaty to the Slave band the same afternoon, noting 7 births and 9 deaths.

Several attempts were made in the next three days to pull out, but each time we were forced to return on account of the roughness of the lake. On the night of the 17th the waves subsided enough to admit of travel; but the wind turned against us at sunrise next morning, and we were forced to camp in the source of the Mackenzie river. We crossed Beaver lake in the night, after much difficulty, and arrived at Providence early on the 20th. Here we discarded the York boat, and, loading our canoes, left for Simpson. There was a slight head wind all the way, but we arrived at Simpson at 11 p.m. on the 22nd, coming well over 100 miles the last day.

Here we were held up four days by very heavy storm. The river is very wide here, and when we pulled out on the evening of the 26th, two men had to stand in the water and steady the canoes while they were being loaded. We camped about 5 miles up the Liard river. The next three days were occupied in going up about 35 miles of rapids.

The Liard continues well over a mile wide for 100 miles from its mouth. It carries as much water as the Peace, and the current is probably a little swifter. A small steamer could be tracked up the rapids without much difficulty, and above there the river is navigable till 50 or a 100 miles beyond the mouth of the Fort Nelson

river. The water is deep enough to float a steamer of almost any size. The banks are bad for tracking, being mostly cut and rocky.

About 90 miles from Simpson the Nahanni river joins the Liard. From this point the Rockies rise almost sheer from the water, for 40 miles, when the river turns rather south, and the mountains northwest. We met several prospectors who were going up the Nahanni. They report the indications of gold extremely good. Mountain sheep and moose are very numerous, but we met only one outfit of about forty Indians, bound for that country.

Beyond the Nahanni the character of the river changes. For 20 miles the current slackens, and all the way the banks are alternately cut, then a long sandbar. Islands are numerous.

We reached Fort Liard, 180 miles from Simpson, early on August 5. We rested half a day, pulling out in the afternoon after securing another man as tracker.

On the 8th we reached the Nelson river, and after considerable trouble, on account of the steep banks and swift current, camped for the night just inside it.

The Nelson is very different from the Liard. It is not large, 100 to 200 yards wide. The current is slack, the water shallow, and for 20 miles above its mouth the banks are alternately a high hill of sandstone and a long sandbar. The latter makes the water too shallow even for a canoe as far as twenty or thirty yards from the shore. After 40 miles the sandstone hills recede inland, the banks are not very high, but are perpendicular, and strewn with fallen trees and driftwood. The sandbars become steadily shorter. There are several shallow rapids, and the piles of driftwood increase the difficulty.

Leaving Nelson, the banks become higher, and steadily increase until 40 miles above the Fort they average 400 feet, and are almost perpendicular. Continual land-slides caused by the heavy and persistent rain, make travel dangerous in the extreme.

We arrived at Nelson at 3 p.m., on the 13th, two days ahead of time, and found about 140 Indians assembled. I spent the next two days talking with them, explaining the articles of treaty. They seemed anxious to enter treaty, but made several objections, more for form's sake than because of any sincere belief in them.

On the 15th they elected a chief and headman, who signed the adhesion for themselves and band of 124 Indians. They were mostly Slaves with a few Sicanees.

I have never seen so poor a band of purely nomadic Indians. They are sickly, infected with scrofula and own no shacks or even teepees, using only bark and brush. They have no horses, and travel from place to place with women and children, and dogs laden with packs. They make a few pine bark canoes, but they are at best a poor affair, never lasting more than one season.

The Hudson's Bay Company is the only trading company at Nelson, consequently goods are priced very high and fur correspondingly low. As a result the Indians can afford few supplies, and must spend most of their time following the meat animals. This makes them poor fur-hunters, and exposes them to much hardship. Treaty will be of great benefit to them. The annuity will purchase clothing, and the fur will be traded for supplies, which will considerably ameliorate their condition.

We left Nelson on the 20th, after two days' rain. In the 12 days we spent on the way to the Horse Track, there were six days' solid rain, and two days' cloudy weather. The banks are very steep, and high, are often of blue clay and coal shale, most slippery to walk on. The repeated landslides made travel extremely dangerous, and it was specially fortunate to come through without very serious accident.

The timber along the flats is magnificent black-barked and smooth bark poplar. Spruce and some pine are often 6 feet through at the stump, and 125 feet tall. The country back of the river is a plateau, lightly timbered, with considerable muskeg. The soil appears good.

Judging from the shores of the river, there must be immense deposits of coal.

Duncan McDonald, who had come with horses from St. Johns to the Horse Track on the Nelson river (180 miles above the Fort), came down the river on a raft, and met us the 3rd day out of Fort Nelson.

We reached the Horse Track on August 31, after a hard trip, and left next day with a pack train of 12 horses for St. Johns, on the Peace river. The first two days we passed some muskeg; then the country became more rolling, and we followed along high ridges of foot-hills almost all the way to the Pine river.

The hills are gravelly, with some muskeg in the valleys; the valleys are magnificent with light timber, and a southern exposure.

We arrived at the Pine on the night of September 7. Owing to the height of the water, we had to raft our goods and swim the horses. From here to the Peace - 92 miles - is the finest country I have ever seen. It is slightly rolling, with magnificent soil lightly timbered with clumps of poplar and spruce.

We reached St. Johns late on the 11th, to find that the Hudson's Bay Company steamer Peace River had left the day before. I bought a small boat, and we left for the Crossing, where we arrived on the 16th. We crossed at once to Lesser Slave Lake and lay there 13 days because the N.T. Co. boat North Land Call was out of commission for that time, and no other transportation was possible.

Leaving Grouard on October 2, we reached Athabaska Landing on the 4th and Edmonton on the 7th.

After settling outstanding accounts in Edmonton, we left by Canadian Pacific railway on the 12th, and arrived in Ottawa on the morning of the 16th.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*H.A. CONROY,*  
*Inspector, Treaty No. 8.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,*  
*HAZELTON, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the former Northwest Coast agency, now divided into several, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the lately established Stuart Lake agency, previously forming a part of this.

The supervision of this part of the district, including New Town, 4 miles below the Kitsalas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 80 miles below Hazelton, reaches beyond its headwaters, covering, in a northerly direction, a distance of about 150 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situate on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other eight villages are on both banks of the latter river and end with that of Kuldoe, towards its source. Then, from here, the district extends easterly from Rocher DeBoulé, on the Bulkley river, to Moricetown, and terminates in that direction at the Old Fort Babine, and the localities comprising its entire scope, will be dealt with in the order stated.

## **KITSALAS BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Tsimpsonian nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 2,821 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year the general health of these Indians has been very good. The necessary precautionary measures are being observed by having the premises and surroundings kept clean, the houses well lighted by windows, and their contents frequently aired, and attention is paid to personal cleanliness. The only contagion that appeared during the year was in the form of an influenza that prevailed toward the close of the year, and affected the district throughout.

Occupations. - These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cord-wood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings. - All the buildings, mainly situated at New Town, are of modern pattern, commodious, well lighted, and placed on good and dry soil.

Stock. - Of stock this band has none.

Farm Implements. - Only the ordinary implements for clearing land, gardening, and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are intelligent and of good disposition and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - There is no cause for complaint in respect to either.

## **KITWANGA BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population. - This band has a population of 155.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year, the Indians experienced the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and environs kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - These people cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings. - Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort and privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock. - The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements. - The implements in use are still those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality. - In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

## **KITWANKOOL BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves. - The village of this band, for which no reserves have yet been apportioned, is the only settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river.

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Population. - The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 47.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year, no illness of any kind, with the exception of a slight form of influenza toward the end of that period, was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings. - Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but are standing on good high ground.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements. - Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - These people can be considered as temperate and moral.

### **ANDIMAUL BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves. - The village of this band, for which so far a reserve has only provisionally been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population. - This band numbers 90, all told.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and some of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries on the coast.

Buildings. - Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock. - Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements. - Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people are intelligent and energetic, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are temperate and moral.

### **KITSEGUCLA BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These people belong to the Kitsun, nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of the people of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about 8 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations will in time be abandoned.

Population. - The population of the two villages of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians enjoyed very good health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccinating is attended to.

Occupations. - The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river, and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are improving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.



**Buildings.** - All the houses, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and all lighted by plenty of windows.

**Stock.** - This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

**Farm Implements.** - With the exception of a good ploughs only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

**Temperance and Morality.** There was no occasion for censure in either respect.

## **GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.**

**Tribe or Nation.** - The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

**Reserves.** - With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Deboulé, likewise assigned to this band - located on both banks of the Bulkley river - comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

**Population.** - This band, largely composed originally of other villages of the same nation, has a population of 251.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccinating.

No other contagion but that of a slight form of influenza, as elsewhere, made itself apparent. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is overlooked to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H.C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of the district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

**Occupations.** - Hazelton being the terminus for ordinary communication, and the entrepôt of supplies and travel for the most important part of the district, at present, the Indians of this band, with those nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. This its being still more augmented for those in range of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line. Hunting and trapping is being consequently less resorted to, although the prices of pelts are uniformly high.

**Buildings.** - All buildings outside of the old village are placed on ideal ground; they are of good modern pattern, well lighted and commodious.

**Stock.** - The cattle and horses wintered well; a good provision for feed and shelter was made.

**Farm Implements.** - With the exception of some ploughs, harrows, mowers, horserakes and wagons, which are well taken care of, the implements are still principally such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

**Temperance and Morality.** - Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.



## **GLEN VOWELL BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve. - The village of this band is located about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach - grouped with the reserves of Kispiax - on the right bank of the Skeena. The reserve contains 900 acres, which is subdivided into holdings of choice agricultural, hay and pasture lands.

Population. - This band has a population of 100.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians was very good. The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and some more have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, the people are looking after some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings. - The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock. - Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements. - Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens, hay-land and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

## **KISPIAX BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves. - The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of the special reserve of Sikedach, mentioned in connection with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population. - The people of this band number 222.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some have been vaccinated.

Usually, every week, Dr. Wrinch visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations. - These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a few of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings. - All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered well and are being much better provided for than formerly.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of some ploughs and harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land on which the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old shacks and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality. - The infractions in either respect were few.

### **KISGEGAS BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves. - The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve has an area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land, and for the length of 228 chains embraces both sides of the Babine river.

Population. - This band has a population of 234.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been very good. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more soil. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings. - Here also the old shacks are being replaced by those of modern type, especially so on the village site laid out for them some years ago.

Stock. - The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements. - No other implements are in use than such as are indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people are intelligent and well-meaning. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - This band observes temperate and moral habits.

### **KULDOE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band of Indians is one of the Kitsun nation.

Reserves. - The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population. - The people of this band number 37.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - The main occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest of furs is exceedingly large for their number, and the returns therefrom are correspondingly so. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings. - No other buildings obtain here but the old style of split cedar.

Stock. - Of stock these people have none.

Farm Implements. - Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are honest and intelligent. Though their opportunities are still very limited, they are in a way progressing well.

Temperance and Morality. - Under both these headings the conduct of this little band is very good.

## **ROCHER DEBOULÉ BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserve. - The village of this band is located 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population. - This band numbers 165.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a visitation of a slight form of influenza, toward the close of the year, the general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual sanitary measures are being observed by cleaning the premises and their environs, and the people are becoming more and more mindful of cleanliness of person and the means to that effect.

Occupations. - The elder of these people occupy themselves mainly with fishing, hunting and trapping. The younger portion thereof pack and team freight with their horses, do railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Buildings. - The buildings here are still somewhat neglected, but the people are clearing sites on the locations in severalty, and in that respect a great change will soon take place.

Stock. - The stock of this band wintered without a loss, which can be attributed to improved care and shelter.

Farm Implements. - The mower with harness, furnished by the department to this band, is housed and well taken care of. Other implements prevailing here mainly consist of such as are useful in breaking up land, tilling the soil, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are law-abiding and tractable of disposition. Formerly they gave much time to snaring rabbits and grouse for subsistence; whereas now they are packing and freighting with horses, cutting and hauling cord-wood, doing railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Temperance and Morality. - Their conduct in either respect is very good.

## **MORICETOWN BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band, also belongs to the Dené nation.

Reserves. - The village of this band is located on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. The reserve lands contain an area of 1,853 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been very satisfactory. The means wherewith sanitary measures can be promoted are being applied as much as possible.

Occupations. - Likewise with this band, the older people principally fish, hunt and trap, while the more able-bodied of its population pack and haul freight with their horses, and make improvements on land.

Buildings. - Here, also, the houses being built and projected will fast supersede those of antique pattern. The sites are on good high ground.

Stock. - This band's stock wintered without a loss, and the provision for its keep and shelter has been improved upon from year to year.

Farm Implements. - The mower with harness provided by the department for this band is being well taken care of.

Implements of other descriptions still consist of such as are used for breaking up and tilling the land, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are law-abiding and faithful. They have been making steady and well sustained progress. The majority



pack and haul freight with their horses, to an extent that not many years ago seemed impossible of attainment. In this way, and working on the railway line, they earn steadily good wages, and are improving their homes.

Temperance and Morality. - The people of this band are temperate and moral.

### **FORT BABINE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserves. - The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge about 200 feet in length.

The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situated partly on the bank. There is considerable more land allotted to this band including the next following band of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population. - The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation. - The people of this band, with the exception of having suffered somewhat from a form of influenza, elsewhere obtaining at the close of this year, have enjoyed general good health. The usual sanitary measures are being observed, and many of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These people fish, hunt and trap; they pack with their horses during summer, and toboggan freight in the winter, and otherwise usefully occupy their time in breaking up land and tilling it.

Buildings. - The majority of the houses are of modern pattern, well constructed, and are placed upon good dry soil; here they contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, which, incidentally, from a hygienic point of view is worth mentioning.

Stock. - The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss. The care of them, in the way of improved means for keep and shelter, largely contributes to that result.

Farm Implements. - A single and double horse plough, with harness for each, a mower and an assortment of smaller implements, supplied by the department to this band, have been forwarded by toboggans, and will receive good care.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are of a good and peaceful disposition. In a general way they have much improved their condition. By packing with horses to Babine Post, and interior parts, those in that respect provided derive at the high rates prevailing of late, a considerable return.

Temperance and Morality. - Under both of these headings, the reputation of this band is very good.

### **OLD FORT BABINE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band likewise belongs to the Dené nation.

Reserves. - The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation. - Except for the slight form of influenza toward the close of the year, previously mentioned, the general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary precautions are applied, and a large part of this band is vaccinated.

Occupations. - The people of this band largely occupy their time in fishing, hunting and trapping; they also assist in handling and transporting the freight that goes by way of the lakes. Otherwise they busy themselves by canoeing and attending to their gardens.

Buildings. - The buildings, here, are of logs, and of substantial construction; they also contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, and are located on a high promontory on the right shore of the lake.

Stock. - This band's stock wintered also without loss, and for its provision more feed and shelter are afforded.

Farm Implements. - This band, also, was supplied by the department with a single and double horse plough, harness for each, and a mower, which were likewise forwarded by toboggans during the past winter, and in combination with the smaller implements will be of great service.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are good and law-abiding. In comparison with former years, they, too, have made considerable progress. They also engage in transporting freight by way of the lakes, and have much improved their general condition by assisting themselves in what they can make their gardens produce, though it may still be in a small way.

Temperance and Morality. - In regard to temperate and moral habits, the conduct of this band is very good.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

In review of the foregoing, it may be added in connection with exceptional results attained, that the women of mature age of all the bands are entirely freed from the former lot of grovelling about and being subjugated to all manner of burdensome tasks, and rearing their children under the conditions imposed. Now, on the contrary, no longer is a woman to be met beneath the strain of a pack, but she is generally fitted to bake bread, cook and prepare wholesome food, sew, knit and wash, and fill the attendant duties proper to her sphere.

These remarks are a tribute made in view of the close of the long and useful career of my dear departed wife.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*R.E. LORING,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*BELLA COOLA AGENCY,*  
*BELLA COOLA, April 6, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - The Bella Coola agency is composed of islands and part of the mainland of British Columbia, and extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the 54° north latitude on the north. It goes far enough inland to take in the headwaters of the Bella Coola and the Salmon rivers.

Reserves. - The reserves of this agency are 44 in number, with a total area of 22,344 1/2 acres. Most of the land is not suited for agricultural purposes.

Population. - The total population of the agency is about 1,500.

### **KITKATLA BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves comprise a combined area of 4,640 acres. They are 18 in number, situated on islands southwest of the Skeena river; though unsuitable for agriculture, most of these places are important as bases for their fishing and trapping

operations. The principal reserve is on Dolphin island; in the village at this place, the entire band spend the winter months.

Population. - The population is 210.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good, as have also been their sanitary conditions.

Occupations. - These Indians are fishermen, trappers and hunters; some work as loggers.

Buildings. - Most of the buildings are good, comfortable frame houses.

Stock. - As a rule no stock is kept; there are a few chickens.

Characteristics and Progress. - They take great pride in being Tsimpseans, are good hunters and fishermen and make fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Since the building of the city of Prince Rupert, they are under greater temptations than before; on the whole they are both temperate and moral.

### **KITKAHTA OR HARTLEY BAY BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are four in number, with a total area of 673 acres, and are found on the Douglas channel. They are of a rugged character and ill suited for agricultural purposes. The home village is on reserve No. 1 at Hartley bay.

Population. - The population is 92.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has been good; a few have consumption. Sanitary conditions are fairly good; consumptives have had medical attention.

Occupations. - The chief occupations are fishing, logging, trapping, hunting and boat-building.

Buildings. - Most of the buildings in their village are in good condition.

Stock. - Only a few chickens are kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are of a quiet, law-abiding nature, quite industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral band of Indians.

### **KITASOO OR CHINA HAT BAND.**

Tribe. - Most of the members of this band belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves. - The two reserves called Kitasoo and Canoona are located on islands north of Bella Bella, and comprise a total area of 1,354 acres. The home village is at Kitasoo, while Canoona is of value for its salmon fishing; neither of these reserves is of any value for agricultural purposes.

Population. - The number of inhabitants is 109.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. Sanitary conditions are fairly good; the village has been built on wet ground.

Occupations. - These Indians are fishermen, hand-loggers, trappers and hunters.

Buildings. - The buildings are fairly good and comfortable frame-houses; they are comparatively small.

Stock. - Occasionally they keep one or two head of cattle; some chickens are found here.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is nothing that characterizes these Indians from others of the same tribe; their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these people are moral and temperate.

## **KITAMAT BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Kitamat tribe.

Reserves. - The total area of the four reserves is 907 acres. They are situated on Douglas channel. Though the soil in some parts is very good, the land is heavily timbered with hemlock, spruce and cedar. The fall of snow, in some years, is exceedingly great.

Population. - The population of this band is 287.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has been fairly good, and the value of sanitary measures has been impressed upon them repeatedly. The department has a field-nurse at this place.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings. - Most of them are well housed; some have very good frame buildings.

Stock. - No stock, to speak of, has been kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are of a somewhat indolent disposition; and, if reproved for their faults, are apt to resent it. In dress and outward appearance improvement is noticeable.

Temperance and Morality. - Morally they are like others of their race; their reputation for temperance has not been good of late; improvement in this respect is looked for.

## **KITLOPE BAND.**

Tribe. - The members of this band belong to the Kitamat tribe.

Reserves. - The three reserves of this band are located on Gardner channel; the combined area is 352 1/2 acres; certain parts might be cultivated.

Population. - The population of Kitlope is 68.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Kitlopes has been fairly good; the sanitary conditions of the village are not good. They are thinking of moving further down the inlet.

Occupations. - Their occupations are fishing, logging, trapping and hunting.

Buildings. - These are old style Indian houses.

Stock. - No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - These natives live very isolated; their village is seldom visited by white men, and their progress is slow. Some of the Kitlope children attend school at Kitamat.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are good, and they are fairly temperate.

## **BELLA BELLA BAND.**

Tribe. - The Bella Bella band belongs to a tribe of the same name.

Reserves. - The twelve reserves of this band are situated on islands west of Bella Coola and have a combined area of 3,372 acres. They are of a rugged character, covered with forest vegetation; they are not suited for agriculture.

Population. - The population is 321.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good; last fall, however, and again this spring, they suffered from carbuncles. For years there has been a doctor and a hospital at this place, so sanitary conditions have been well looked after.

Occupations. - Fishing, logging, hunting, trapping and boat-building are the principal occupations of the people.

Buildings. - Most of them have good, large frame buildings, some of which need repainting, however.

Stock. - Only a cow or two are to be found, and some chickens.

Character and Progress. - These Indians are very good fishermen, and otherwise show their desire to advance; they own and operate more gasoline boats than all the other Indians in the agency put together.

Temperance and Morality. - They are amongst the most moral and temperate Indians on the coast.

### **BELLA COOLA AND TALLIO BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves. - The four reserves of this band are on the North and South Bentick arms and on the Burke channel. Their combined area is 4,007 acres. The timber, spruce, fir and cedar, on these reserves, is valuable. The soil is also well suited for agriculture, though much of the land is very hard to clear of trees.

Population. - The population is 225.

Health and Sanitation. - The Bella Coola Indians have good health, and sanitary conditions are good. Like most Indians, they keep their houses ill ventilated and too warm. In their old houses ventilation was provided by the opening in the roof, through which the smoke escaped.

Occupations. - These Indians are fishermen, trappers, hunters, loggers, and in a limited degree farmers.

Buildings. - In recent years the Bella Coola Indians have moved across the river to the north side of the reserve; here large well-painted frame houses have been built.

Stock. - Some horses and cattle are kept and well cared for; at Tallio the natives also keep pigs.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious, very honest, and have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - With few exceptions they may be classed as temperate and moral Indians.

### **KIMSQUIT BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves. - There are two reserves, with a total area of 930 acres, at the head of Dean's channel; part of these are well suited for agriculture. The timber is generally heavy; here is the northern limit of the celebrated Douglas fir.

Population. - The population is 47.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good and the sanitary conditions fair.

Occupations. - Fishing, trapping and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are mostly of the old style Indian houses.

Stock. - Some cattle and horses are kept and fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - Though these natives are good fishermen and thus make money, their progress has not been great; they live in an isolated locality and are decreasing in number.

Temperance and Morality. - Their moral condition is good, and with few exceptions they are also temperate.

### **OWEEKAYNO OR RIVERS INLET BAND.**



Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Oweekayno tribe.

Reserves. - The four reserves of this band have an area of 1,761 acres, and are situated at the head of Rivers inlet. These reserves are heavily timbered; as the climate is exceedingly wet, the place is not well suited for agriculture.

Population. - The population is 108.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are not so good.

Occupations. - These natives are fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers.

Buildings. - They live in the old-style Indian houses. As a rule these are large, fairly comfortable and well ventilated; however, they do not present an attractive appearance.

Stock. - No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - Though these people earn a good living, their progress has not been great; they seem to lack ambition.

Temperance and Morality. - Compared with other Indians in this agency their reputation in these respects has been below the average. Living, as they do, at one of the great fishing centres, their temptations may have been above the average.

### **ULKATCHO BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Dené tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve has an area of 4,340 acres. Its altitude is about 2,000 feet, and it is the only inland reserve in the agency. It consists of hills and dales, and is not of great value to the Indians, as the meadows are small. It was selected by the Indians because it formerly was a good beaver ground, and contained the graves of their fathers.

Population. - The population is 40; some families live outside of the limits of the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians was good during the past year.

Occupations. - They live by hunting, trapping and packing; during July and August they come down to the coast to fish for the salmon canneries, and to buy provisions.

Buildings. - These Indians have small houses, quite warm and comfortable; they contain but little furniture.

Stock. - They have many ponies and some cattle.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are of a more slender build than the coast Indians, and of a more roving disposition; they are making some progress.

Temperance Morality. - No complaints have been made as to intemperance or immorality.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

The year just past has, on the whole, been a prosperous one; the main industry, salmon fishing, gave rich returns, and work otherwise was plentiful. As a result, considerable activity in building has been noticeable in some of the villages, and no one has suffered for want of food or shelter.

*Your obedient servant,  
IVER FUGNER,  
Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
COWICHAN AGENCY,  
DUNCAN, April 29, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location. - This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area. - The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,940 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands.

### **SOOKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Sooke nation.

Reserves. - Nos. 1,2,3 and 4. The reserves of this band are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and working at the fish traps.

Buildings. - They have a very good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have some good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

### **CHEERNO BAND (BECHER BAY).**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cheerno tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive. These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain 179 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population. - The population of this band is 32.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries. They do a little farming.



Buildings. - Their buildings are very good, but nearly all consist of the large rancherie houses.

Stock. - Their stock is of a fair quality.

Farm Implements. - They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a fairly temperate and moral people.

### **SONGHEES BAND.**

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees.

Tribe or Nation. - They belong to the Songhees nation.

Reserves. - Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt, and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 135.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are well observed. They are supplied with good water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work and working in the saw-mills, factories and canneries.

Buildings. - Most of them live in good lumber and frame dwellings and have them very well furnished.

Stock. - They have some very good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with good farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious Indians, some of them being very well off.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

### **BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malahat, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population. - The population of these bands is 259.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking, and working in the cement works and in mines.

Buildings. - The majority of them have good lumber and frame dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock. - They have some very fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

## **BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population. - The total population of these bands is 577.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. All the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or Cowichan rivers, which afford a good supply of fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, teaming, boat and canoe building, hunting, stevedore work, hop-picking, working in the several canneries and saw-mills and as trackmen on the railway.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings, nearly all their houses being good lumber and frame dwellings, and they have them well furnished.

Stock. - They have some fine stock and many of them have horses of improved breeds, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

## **HELLELT BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band. One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed very good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings. - They have only a fair class of buildings, but they are kept clean and neat.

Stock. - They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements. - They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

## **THE SICCAMÉEN AND KULLEETS BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band. The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.



Population. - The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have all enjoyed good health during the year. They have an ample supply of good spring water, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings. - They have good comfortable homes.

Stock. - They have some good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

### **LYACKSUN BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 83.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have all enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing and logging; they own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs. They do very little farming, as the reserves are nearly all composed of rock or heavy timber.

Buildings. - They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock. - They have some well bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

### **PENELAKUT BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Tsussie and Llmalche reserves. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population. - The total population of this band is 201.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, boat and canoe building, working stevedore and hunting.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are nearly all temperate and moral.

### **NANAIMO BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour, and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of the reserves is 637 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have all enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in the coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings. - Some of them have good comfortable lumber and frame dwellings, but the majority of them live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock. - They have some good stock, which is well taken care of.

Farm Implements. - They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

### **SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil, and they do a little farming.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock. - They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are nearly all temperate and moral.

### **QUALICUM BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are very well observed.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings. - They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock. - They have very little stock, and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

### **COMOX BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Comox nation.

Reserves. - Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and hunting.

Buildings. - They have good lumber and frame dwellings, and keep them clean and neat.

Stock. - They have some stock of fair quality.

Farm Implements. - They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

### **GALIANO ISLAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserves. - No. 9 of the Penelakut band. This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population. - The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat and canoe building.

Buildings. - There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are only of medium quality.

Stock. - These Indians do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral Indians.

### **MAYNE ISLAND BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserve. - No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population. - The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in fishing and hunting and working for the white settlers.

Buildings. - As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock. - They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are nearly all temperate and moral.

### **COWICHAN LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve. - There was not much done on this reserve during the past year. Early in the season Alfred Livingston started to clear some land, but, owing to the high wages offered by survey parties and timber cruisers, Alfred went where he could get the quickest and highest return for his labour.

## **GENERAL REMARKS.**

The progress of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very satisfactory. There has been a decided improvement in the quality of their horses and cattle, also better houses are being built than formerly.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*W.R. ROBERTSON,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*KOOTENAY AGENCY,*  
*STEELE, April 22, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - The agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north, and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

### **ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The St. Mary's hand has a reserve lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers, and consists of bottom and bench lands, covered with good merchantable timber, and has an area of 17,425 acres; Isidore reserve is south of Steele and contains 680 acres, mostly bottom-land; the hay reserve at Bummers Flat, 190 acres; the Miyuke reserve, 160 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres, kept in a high state of cultivation; the agency reserve, 11 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 212.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band for the past year has been good, and the sanitary conditions at the village continue to improve. The usual spring cleaning has been attended to.

Occupations. - The principal industries of the band are farming and stock-raising. The pupils find work in the nearby towns and in the lumber camps. They are sought after by the different bands to assist in haying and harvesting, and have proved themselves useful and industrious.

Buildings. - The Indian dwellings at the St. Eugene village are of lumber, and are as a rule neat, comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. The buildings on the reserve are of logs.

Stock. - Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they look carefully after, and attend to in the winter.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and useful garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - With very few exceptions, they are a temperate and moral-living band.

### **TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, No. 2.**

Tribe or Nation. The members of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and is open prairie-land with a good deal of scattered timber on it, and has an area of 10,560 acres.

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Population. - The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been excellent for the year just closed.

Occupations. - The Indians depend on farming and stock-raising as a means of support. A few of the young men find work, in the saw-mills in the neighbourhood, and others hunt, trap and fish.

Buildings. - These are mostly of logs and are situated on a bench. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Stock. - They raise cattle and horses, and have a good market for their beef among the logging camps.

Farm Implements. - These consist of ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are making good progress and have extended their farms by putting up new fences and repairing the old ones.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a very temperate and moral band.

### **LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The reserve is in the valley of the Columbia near Lake Windermere, and contains 8,456 acres of good, open timbered land, which has a number of creeks running through it, which the Indians utilize for irrigation purposes.

Population. - The population of the band is 72.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been very little sickness among the Indians of this band for the past season. They occupy tents during the summer, which they move frequently, and which is greatly to be commended from a sanitary stand-point.

Occupations. - The principal industries are farming and stock-raising. They do some trapping, hunting and fishing, and the young men assist the settlers in the valley during the harvest and haying season.

Buildings. - These are principally of logs. There are only one or two frame buildings on the reserve.

Stock. - Their stock consists of horses and cattle, and no band in the agency has better stock. They improve their herds by a good grade of bulls and stallions, and find a ready sale for the increase.

Farming Implements. - They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they carefully put under cover during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, and keep their fences in repair, and are law-abiding and are yearly becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral band.

### **LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, No. 4.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The reserve is only a short distance from the town of Creston, in the West Kootenay district, and is also in close proximity to the Idaho boundary. It has an area of 1,831 1/2 acres, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The narrow strip of bench-land is heavily covered with timber.

Population. - The population of the band is 154.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. Grippe was prevalent during the spring, owing to the changeable weather that prevailed. The village is situated on dry bench-land, and the dwellings are a decided improvement upon those formerly occupied by the Indians.

Occupations. - They depend on cattle and horse raising, hunting, trapping and fishing. They are sought after during the season by the fruit-growers, who pay them good wages to pick and pack fruit. The young men work at clearing land and getting out logs for the saw-mills in the neighbourhood.

Buildings. - Their houses are of logs and are very comfortable. There are one or two frame buildings, which have been recently erected; these are well ventilated and lighted.

Stock. - They own horses and cattle, which they are making an effort to improve.

Farming Implements. - Their implements are mostly wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers and garden tools, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive. A number spend the summer moving from place to place around the Kootenay lake, and find work in the different towns and settlements.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral people and live good lives.

### **SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps, who settled many years ago at Windermere. They formerly belonged to the Shuswap tribe in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve. - The reserve is located at the Columbia lakes, in Northeast Kootenay district, and has an area of 2,459 acres of good prairie-land, sparsely covered with timber.

Population. - The population of the band is 63.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been some lung disease amongst the band, but isolation and care have done much to improve conditions. The health of the majority of the band has been fairly good. They live much like their white neighbours and dress neatly and comfortably, suited to the climatic changes.

Occupations. - They follow farming as their principal industry, also stock-raising. A few hunt and trap, and others act as guides to tourists who visit the district.

Buildings. - The dwellings and barns are principally built of logs, and are neat and commodious.

Stock. - They have well-bred horses and cattle, which they are improving by a better grade of bulls and stallions.

Farm Implements. - They own a number of wagons, ploughs, barrows, reapers and rakes, which are housed during the winter months in sheds.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are the most progressive in the agency, with the exception of two or three of the older men, who still cling to the old ways and customs of their forefathers. The majority are bright, intelligent, and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a good, moral, temperate, and law-abiding band of Indians.

### **ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps who married into a Kootenay family that had settled on Arrow lake.

Reserve. - The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and has an area of 255 acres, which is only suitable for growing fruit and vegetables.

Population. - The population of the band is 22.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. There has been very little sickness amongst them.

Occupations. - They cultivate small gardens, but their time is mostly occupied in working for the settlers along the

lake, clearing land and picking fruit. In the winter and fall they hunt, trap and fish, and are fairly successful.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of dressed lumber, and are clean and comfortable.

Stock. - They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - These consist of spades, rakes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are noted for their industrious habits, and live up to any contract they may make.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of one or two, they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are law-abiding and seldom give trouble.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

The ex-pupils of the industrial school are doing good work throughout the agency among their people. They are intelligent and industrious, and try to assist their relatives in every way, and those who employ them find them useful and trustworthy.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*R.L.T. GALBRAITH,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA*  
*KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,*

ALERT BAY, March 31, 1911.  
FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northeast of an irregular line drawn from Kuhushan point on the east coast to the point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The Indians in this agency are of two great nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each nation being divided into several tribes or bands. Formerly these bands very largely outnumbered the present population, and there were a larger number of bands, but they have gradually joined together until at the present there are fifteen bands, each made up of several others, that live together during the winter months, but scatter out during the summer months to the numerous reserves. There are only fourteen distinct winter villages.

### **KWASHELA BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is an offshoot of the Nakwakto tribe, who in turn belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - This band has two reserves on the shores of Smith inlet, comprising 716 acres, of which very little is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population. - This band has a population of 29.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic during the past year, and sanitary conditions are somewhat improved.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of these Indians is fishing. They trap a little in the winter months.

Buildings. - The buildings at the winter village are large and of the usual barn-like structure common to the Indians of this agency. The fronts are covered with good lumber and painted, the frames being made of huge logs, the back and sides are split cedar boards.

Stock and Implements. - They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly law-abiding and industrious, but are making no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Their isolation of necessity makes them temperate, as it is almost impossible to get liquor of any kind. In morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency.

### **NAKWAKTO BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - There are 17 reserves, with a total area of 684 acres. Of these only two on Seymour inlet are fit for agricultural purposes. The winter village is at Blunden harbour.

Population. - The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic during the past year. The winter village is very healthily situated, but not kept as clean as it should be.

Occupations. - The principal occupation is fishing. They catch and dry large quantities of halibut, which they use for food, and sell to other Indians. They also attend the salmon fishing at the various canneries. A few do more or less trapping.

Buildings. - The buildings at Blunden harbour, which is the main village of the Nakwaktos, are very good of the kind that has been described before. These Indians have also a number of smaller houses at their various fishing stations, made entirely of split cedar boards, which are mere shelters and usually very dirty.

Stock and Implements. - They have none.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are perhaps the least civilized in the agency. A number of them have the reputation of being thieves, and truth is not held as a virtue. There is a slight improvement, however, during the last few years.

Temperance and Morality. - The isolated position in which these people live makes it difficult, as a rule, to obtain intoxicants. Their ideas of the marriage tie are very loose and vague.

### **NUWITTI BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Nuwitti tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 57.

Reserves. - The reserved land comprises an area of 8,606 acres, most of which is on Hope island, but very little of the land is of any use from an agricultural standpoint.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year there has been an improvement in the sanitary conditions at this village, but it is not all that can be desired as yet. There were two births and two deaths during the past year, both the deceased being up in years.

Occupations. - The principal occupation is fishing.

Stock. - They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Nuwitti Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but have not made much progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly good in these respects, and above the average in the agency.

**KWAWKEWLTH BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, and from this nation the agency takes its name.

Reserves. - There is an area of about 260 acres, nearly all of which is suitable for agriculture, but is in its wild state as yet.

Population. - The population is 115, besides a few who from their admixture of white blood cannot be legally counted as Indians.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been fairly good during the past year. The water-supply is plentiful and pure. The village is well situated on Beaver harbour at the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert.

Occupations. - In addition to fishing and hunting, the younger men engage in other occupations. Some of them work at logging either for themselves or in camps for wages. Some work as deck-hands on steamboats and in the saw-mill at Alert Bay.

Stock. - They have only a few fowls.

Implements. - Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band was at one time a very important one in tribal matters, but its members are gradually losing their influence. Some of the younger men have been fairly well educated, but do not make the use of their advantages that could be desired. The potlatch is still deeply engrained in them and holds them back. This, however, is applicable to nearly the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of the younger men have acquired the drink habit, but not to any great extent. Owing to their being better educated and better dressed than the average Indian, they find it much easier to procure intoxicants than the rest of the Indians. There is much less exchanging of wives amongst them than amongst the rest of the northern tribes of the agency.

### **KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.**

Tribe or Nation. - These three bands originally were part of the Kwatsino nation but are now united with the Kwawkewlth nation. The language is practically the same with a difference in inflection.

Reserves. - There are almost 1,040 acres in the reserves belonging to the three bands, situated on the shores of Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet; but, excepting for some valuable timber, it is not worth much, being mostly along the mountain sides. There are small patches fit for cultivation.

Population. - There has been a marked decrease in the population, which now numbers only 72. Many of these Indians are getting well on in years, and the probability is that the decrease will continue for some years, as there are so few young people amongst them.

Health and Sanitation. - The villages at Quatsino sound and Winter harbour are very healthily situated and have an abundant supply of good water, but in spite of this the death roll for the past year was 8 with only 1 birth to offset it. The deaths were all confined to old people, who are much in the majority.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these people are fishing, hunting and trapping. Until very recently there has been no opportunity to work for wages, there being no one needing assistance; but there is now a movement to re-open mining claims that have been shut down, and more employment will be offered as a consequence.

Buildings. - These are of the usual type, being large and airy, with plenty of open cracks for ventilation.

Stock. - They have only a few fowls.

Implements. - Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians on Quatsino sound are a very kindhearted, hospitable people, and manage to live on very amicable terms with their white neighbours. They are fairly industrious and honest. They cultivate little gardens, but do not care for them as they should. The principal crops they grow are potatoes, carrots, and a good



supply of raspberries.

Temperance and Morality. - In these respects they are almost up to the average. Many will drink if an opportunity offers, and punishment has been meted out for manufacturing a home-made intoxicant which they call wine.

### **NIMKISH BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of the Nimkish band aggregate 445 acres, most of which, though hard to clear, is well suited for agricultural purposes. Part of this land is on Cormorant island, and the remainder on Vancouver island. At Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, are situated the Indian agency buildings.

Population. - The population has increased to 143.

Health and Sanitation. - Alert Bay, the permanent village of the Nimkish Indians, is a very healthy spot with an abundant water-supply and good natural drainage. The land near the shore line is solid gravel and the water percolates through this. The general health during the past year has been good. The Columbia Coast Mission hospital is situated at the southern end of the bay, and is at present in charge of Dr. G.O. Wood, a graduate of McGill University, and a capable and efficient officer. The Department of Indian Affairs, in addition to having given a liberal grant towards the erection and equipment of the hospital, also gives an annual grant towards the salary of the medical officer in charge.

Occupations. - The Indians at Alert Bay are very fortunate in the matter of occupations. There is a large saw-mill at Alert Bay in addition to a salmon cannery. There is also demand for cord-wood. In addition to this, as Alert Bay is a central distributing point for a large section round about; there is considerable employment in acting as guides, canoemen, packers, & c. For this they receive good pay. In addition they nearly all work at some of the canneries during the season.

Buildings. - The Indian village at Alert Bay has the largest collection of totem poles probably of any place in the world, and is largely advertised to tourists on this account. These totem poles are either in front of or incorporated into the front of the buildings, which are of the usual type, but slightly larger. There are also some modern, comfortably furnished houses.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people, like their dwellings, are of two distinct types. There are the older, conservative type, who have been brought up to think that the old potlatch system is the only system and that a departure from that means the losing of their identity; and, the progressive type, who have received more or less education, and who would break away from the potlatch and its ramifications, many of which are evils. On the whole, however, they are progressive to a certain extent. Two of the younger generation are now teaching in the schools.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to having received more teaching than other portions of the agency, and also to the fact that it is the residence of the Indian agent and the provincial constable, intemperance is not visible. Any drinking that may be done, is done on the sly and kept carefully concealed. Immorality is not so prevalent as in many other places.

### **TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is made up of four tribes who live together, during the winter and the greater portion of the summer. but scatter during the autumn for hunting and procuring their supply of dried fish for the winter. They belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on the mainland of British Columbia, at the heads of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound. These reserves are well adapted for agricultural purposes. There are also a number of smaller reserves

on the shore of Sutelej channel, Drury inlet. and on Gilford island. They amount in all to about 855 acres.

Population. - This is the largest tribe in the agency, numbering 228, an increase of 2 during the past year.

Health and Sanitation. - It may seem somewhat strange that anyone could be healthy living in such smells as are present during the oulachon fishing, when tons upon tons of these small fish are piled on the shores of the river to rot, in order to release the oil, which is a staple article of food, and yet such is the case. Occasionally there is a freshet in the river which effectually washes away any refuse remaining. At Gwayasdums, the winter village situated on Gilford island, the drainage is so perfect that generally good health is the rule amongst this band.

Occupations. - Fishing and hunting occupy a great part of the time of many of this band, but many of the young men are working in various logging camps. The Powell River Paper & Pulp Company, which has been building a large plant at Powell River, has large timber concessions at Kingcome inlet and has been engaged in opening up a camp near the Indian village. About 20 young men have worked in this camp, and get good wages. A great deal of the oulachon oil used amongst the Indians is made at Kingcome inlet, and is sold to other Indians.

Buildings. - The villages at Kingcome inlet and at Gwayasdums do not compare very favourably with other villages. However, at Kingcome inlet there have been two good frame dwellings erected during the past year.

Stock and Implements. - Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band, particularly the younger people, are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They give very little trouble, but are only beginning to show any signs of progress.

Temperance and Morality. - A slight improvement can be noted in regard to the use of intoxicants, and with the exception that the marriage tie is a very elastic one, they are fairly moral.

### **MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - There are about 575 acres of land belonging to this band, situated on Village island and Tribune channel, but very little of it is fit for agricultural purposes.

Population. - The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation. - This band has had a slight increase during the past year. The general health has been good on the whole. The water-system will be made right immediately, the Department of Indian Affairs having made a grant to cover the expense of a galvanized iron pipe to convey the water from the source to the village.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. Some of the young men work in logging camps.

Buildings. - The buildings in this village are of the usual type, many of the old ones having been torn down, but they are being replaced by new ones of the same type.

Stock. - These Indians have nothing but a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is peaceful and law-abiding, but makes very little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - As compared with the rest of the Indians, very little fault can be found with this band on the score of intemperance or immorality. The marriage laws of these Indians are not laws at all, nor are they bound in any way by vows or obligations. This pertains more or less to the whole agency.

## **TANAKTEUK BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - There are four reserves, three of which are on the shores of Knight inlet, with a total acreage of nearly 566 acres. The reserve at the head of the inlet is suitable for agriculture, but the remainder is only fit for fishing stations.

Population. - There has been a net increase of 4, making a total of 94.

Health and Sanitation. - The members of this band move from place to place according to the season and are not long enough in one place to make it unhealthy, but they are far from being models of cleanliness.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of the younger men take a turn at logging.

Buildings. - The buildings at the main village on Harbledown island are about the average, but at the other stations they are mere shacks.

Stock and Implements. - Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress. - Formerly this band was looked upon with contempt by the rest of the Indians, as they remained at Knight inlet all winter; but since they come out to Dead Point reserve for the winter, they have taken their places with the rest of the Indians. There are a number of children amongst them, consequently, as girls are scarce, they are much sought after. They are at a standstill as far as progress is concerned.

Temperance and Morality. - They are about on a par with the rest of the Indians in the neighbourhood so far as temperance and morality are concerned.

## **KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.**

Tribe or Nation. - Both these bands belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - The two tribes combined have about 172 acres of land, only about one-third being fit for agriculture, the rest being rocky and mountainous.

Population. - Karlukwees, the village where the Matilpi and Klawatsis bands live, has a population of 97, showing a decrease of 2.

Health and Sanitation. - This village is the best kept and cleanest in the agency.

Buildings. - The buildings at Karlukwees are mostly of the large and roomy type, but there are a few good frame houses. The house of the chief is exceptionally good, having linoleum and carpet on the floors.

Stock and Implements. - Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress. - These bands are fairly industrious and law-abiding and show more of a progressive spirit than the average Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - They are above the average.

## **WAWLITSUN OR SALMON RIVER BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves. - There are 329 acres of land in this reserve, most of which is suitable for agriculture. A portion of it was formerly flooded at extreme high tides; but this portion has been reclaimed by a dyke. Inside the dyke the land is level

and under natural grass. The rest of the reserve is bench-land, heavily wooded, but would make good grazing land.

Population. - This band numbers only 36.

Health and Sanitation. - This village is well located with a good exposure to the sun, and is very healthy.

Occupations. - Logging and fishing are their principal occupations.

Stock and Implements. - The Indians at Salmon River have a team of horses, which the department assisted them to buy, but they do not make much use of them. During the past year they were badly neglected, and when they were informed that, if they did not attend to them, the stock would be taken away from them, and they themselves prosecuted, for cruelty to animals, they took immediate steps to have them cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is very ambitious, owing to the influence of their chief, who, though not what might be termed a good man, is still far in advance of the rest so far as intellect is concerned. They have not yet reached the point where they realize that it is necessary to work away steadily to carry out their ambitions.

Temperance and Morality. - In these two respects this band is only about a low average.

### **WEWAIAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Lachwiltach or Yucaltaw nation.

Reserves. - There are 675.5 acres of land belonging to this band, but only about half of it, namely, the reserve at Campbell river, is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population. - The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation. - The village is well situated on a sand pit between Discovery passage and Campbell river, and should be an exceptionally healthy place. The great drawback is the want of fresh water. The water they use is either rainwater caught in barrels, or carried by canoes from the river.

Occupations. - Fishing and logging are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - The houses here are nearly all frame buildings, but are not particularly well built.

Stock and Implements. - This band purchased a team of good young mares last summer, but through neglect and ignorance in the care of them, they lost one of them. They have also a few sheep.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are not as progressive as one would like. Still there is the idea of doing better implanted in them, but it will mean more than one generation to bring them up to the standard. They are fairly law-abiding, but some people say that they are not honest.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to note an improvement in regard to both temperance and morality; but, as in many other places, there are dissolute and unprincipled white men who lead them into temptation.

### **WEWAIAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves. - This band has large reserves, which are becoming valuable and will increase in value. They have in all 2,016 acres. The greater portion of this land is heavily timbered, but when cleared will make fair agricultural land.

Population. - The population of this band is 86, which shows a great decrease from last year; but the reason of this is that formerly some of the people who were half Cape Mudge and half Campbell River were being counted in both places under different names. Also the Kwiahkah band was enumerated with the Cape Mudge band.

Occupations. - Logging and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings. - There are a few fair small houses and a number of large houses of the usual type. Some new garden patches have been fenced during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress. - In this village of late there has been a great awakening. They have arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for them to help themselves. They have in conjunction with the Campbell River band formed a village council, which meets once a month to discuss public matters. The young men have tried to impress on the others that, if they are to preserve their identity, they must keep themselves and their wives free from the evils of intemperance and prostitution. To this end they have passed by-laws and appointed local constables to see that the by-laws are enforced. At the council meetings they also discuss matters pertaining to work, wages and things of that nature.

Temperance and Morality. - A great improvement can be noted since the formation of the council already referred to. Until recently the people themselves did not see any necessity for laws in regard to these matters, but they are now beginning to understand the necessity of keeping these laws.

### **KWIAHKAH BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band forms part of the Lachwiltach nation. For some years past they have been enumerated either as belonging to Cape Mudge or Campbell River, as they live either at one place or the other during the winter months, but they strongly protested against losing their tribal identity.

Reserves. - No land is registered in the name of the Kwiahkah band, but they claim two reserves on Phillips arm and Cardero channel.

Health and Sanitation. - They do not live long enough in one place to be in much danger, but they are fairly clean in their habits.

All other remarks made with reference to Cape Mudge and Campbell River bands are applicable to the Kwiahkahs, as they live together during a great portion of the year.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

The birth-rate for the past year was 32 - 28 per thousand, and the death-rate 34 - 77, which is a much better showing than has been for some years. The heaviest decrease was amongst the Indians of the Koskemo tribe, where there were 8 deaths and no births. The apathy of the Indians themselves has a great deal to do with the decrease in population, and to the want of progress. They are careless and indifferent about anything that does not directly affect their pocket-book. The formation of the council at Cape Mudge seems to have had a good effect, not only on the southern portion of the agency, but also on the northern portion. The potlatch with its attendant evils keeps down any desire on the part of individuals to launch out for themselves, as they would practically ostracize themselves, until the movement became general. This requires more strength and stability of character than is common to the Indian. A more general feeling, however, towards the giving up of the potlatch seems to be prevalent. Another thing that at present somewhat retards progress is the movement on foot amongst the Indians and their friends about the ownership of lands in British Columbia. When this question is definitely settled, it will do away with the unrest which at present prevails.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*W.M. HALLIDAY,*  
*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
LYTTON AGENCY,  
LYTTON, April 18, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Location. - This agency is situated partly in the New Westminster and partly in the Yale-Cariboo electoral districts, and contains 134 reserves, with an area of some 96,000 acres.

**CHEAM BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves. - The reserves are two in number, one on the south bank, and one on the north bank of the Fraser river; jointly they have an area of 1,273 acres.

Part of the Maria Island reserve is also occupied by Indians of this band.

Population. - The population of the band is 95.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good; there have not been any epidemics. Sanitary conditions are also good.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are farming, hop-picking, and for the older people, fishing. Some work out as farm-hands for the white people, and basket-making is done by many of the women.

Buildings. - The newer buildings are mostly of lumber, are of sufficient size, and are comfortable. The older buildings are of logs. This applies equally to houses and outbuildings.

Stock. - Their stock is of passable quality and fairly well taken care of.

Farm Implements. - Their implements are as well looked after as are those owned by their white neighbours.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

**EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These bands both belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves. - These two bands have seven reserves with an approximate area of 1,295 acres, all east of Hope.

Population. - The population is about 44.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good and sanitation has been looked after.

Occupations. - Hop-picking and farming are the principal occupations, while fishing is done by the older ones.

Buildings. - Their buildings are all in good condition, and are mostly frame.

Stock. - They are not in possession of much stock, but take care of what they have.



Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## **HOPE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves. - These are four in number, and contain an area of some 1,600 acres.

Population. - This band numbers about 79.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good and no epidemics have occurred.

Occupations. - Hop-picking, farming, and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings. - These are mostly in good repair and good order.

Stock and Implements. - Care is taken of both stock and implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are both temperate and moral.

## **OHAMIL BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves. - These are two in number and contain an area of 629 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation. - In both cases, these are good.

Occupations. - These people give good attention to farming their own land; some work out at hop-picking, and on farms for white neighbours, and fishing is done by the older ones.

Buildings. - Some of the houses are large and roomy, and as a whole their buildings are of a better stamp than most.

Stock and Implements. - Both of these are well looked after.

Characteristics and Morality. - In both of these respects they are good.

## **POPKUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.**

Tribe or Nation. - These belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves. - These bands own three reserves with a combined area of some 804 acres.

Population. - The population of these bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitation is well looked after, and the health of the Indians has been good.

Occupations. - They farm their own lands, in one case a perfect type of the small settler; some fishing and hop-picking is also done.

Buildings. - The newer buildings are good, being large and roomy and well ventilated.

Stock. - There is a flock of some forty head of sheep belonging to an Indian on this reserve. All stock is well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding, and moral and progressing.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

**SKWAHALOOK BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These people belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves. - This band has two reserves, both on the north side of the Fraser river and between one and two miles east of Ruby creek.

Population. - The population is 17.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been no epidemics or disease of any consequence in this band, and the sanitation is good.

Occupations. - In common with other Indians of the Lower Fraser, they farm their own lands, and when hop-picking is on, they work there.

Buildings. - The few buildings they have are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

### **YALE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves. - These people have some nine reserves with an acreage of 940 acres. Their reserves are scattered along the banks of the Fraser river, on both sides, from Yale to Ruby creek.

Population. - This amounts to 76.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good and the situation of the reserves assists. The sanitation is as a whole good.

Occupations. - They do some farming and fishing. Many work out from time to time, and fishing is largely indulged in.

Buildings. - On some of the reserves the buildings are showing old age and are becoming dilapidated. The Indians are considering replacing or pulling down these; but the newer buildings are in good order.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Those that have stock and farm implements take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding, progressive, and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

### **MARIA ISLAND.**

This island was laid off as a reserve for the Indians from Yale down the Fraser. It is occupied by Indians from the following reserves: Cheam, Yale, Squatits, and the following Indian bands are also interested in this reserve, Hope, Texas Lake and Ewawooes Ay-wa-wis, Skwahalook, Popkum, Ohamil.

This island has an area of 4,511 acres; the population, has been counted in with the bands to which they really belong, and other statistics have been taken into account in reporting on all the above bands and are therefore not given or related here.

### **BOOTHROYD BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are ten in number; containing an area of 1,560 acres, and are located in the Fraser River valley east of North Bend and on both sides of the river.

Population. - The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation. - Both of these are good.

Occupations. - Fishing, farming, working on the railway, and some hunting and a little washing for gold in the Fraser's gravels are the principal occupations

Buildings. - The buildings of this band are reasonable, principally built of logs, and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

## **BOSTON BAR BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - This band has seven reserves, on both sides of the Fraser river. They have an area of 628 acres.

Population. - This amounts to 143.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are healthy and have had no epidemics. Sanitation is good in places and fair in others.

Occupations. - Farming, and railway work are the chief occupations. The Indians also fish, hunt, mine a little, and take in hop-picking.

Buildings. - These are good in places, large and comfortable; in others, fair.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## **KANAKA BAR BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These people belong to the Thompsons.

Reserves. - This band has four reserves, containing an area of 509 acres. They are located on the Fraser river.

Population. - This amounts to 52.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good and sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations. - Some farming and railway work are the main occupations. Fishing, hunting and mining are others.

Buildings. - These are not in very good order.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

## **LYTTON BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - They have 27 reserves with an area of 10,292 acres. The reserves lie on both sides of the Fraser river both above and below Lytton and also on both sides of the Thompson river.

Population. - The population is 470.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good, and sanitation is well looked after.

Occupations. - Farming, railway work, hop-picking and basket-making, the latter by the women, are the principal occupations. Also some fruit is raised.

Buildings. - These are good and as a whole well looked after.

Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians are fairly well supplied with the necessary implements and have a fair stamp of horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and some of them are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

**NICOMEN BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - They have fifteen reserves, situated partly on both sides of the Thompson river and on the Nicola river. They have an area of 2,986 acres.

Population. - They have a population of 49.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good, while sanitation, is well looked after.

Occupations. - These Indians are farmers, and on the Lower Nicola stock-raisers. Some fish and hunt, and a few mine; others work on the railway and elsewhere.

Buildings. - These are fair.

Stock. - Their stock is well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

### **NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are all Thompsons.

Reserves. - These people have thirteen reserves with an area of 31,191 acres. Some of these are not of much use except for grazing purposes, for which they were laid off. With the exception of the Hamilton Creek reserve, they all are in close proximity to the Nicola river and lake. In some of these reserves, there is first-class land which is used for farming.

Population. - The combined population of all the reserves is over 350.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been good, and sanitation as a whole is properly looked after.

Occupations. - Stock-raising and farming are largely carried on by members of these bands. Their stock is of good quality and they have some fine horses. Many of them work as cowboys, and some at whatever manual work comes their way.

Buildings. - The buildings are of a good class, and here as elsewhere newer buildings show their advance.

Stock. - Collectively they have good herds of cattle and horses. They keep good stallions and bulls and dispose of a good number of stock during the year.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are, as a whole, law-abiding and industrious. Many of them are fairly well-off.

Temperance and Morality. - The building of railways through this part of the country helped to throw temptation in the form of liquor in the way of some who could not resist, and led to their appearance in court. Nevertheless as a whole they are temperate and moral and there have been no complaints since the end of December, 1910.

### **NICOLA (UPPER) BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves. - They have eight reserves with an area of 30,088 acres. They are located on the Upper Nicola river between the Nicola lake and Douglas lake, and around the latter, and on creeks flowing into Douglas lake.

Population. - Their population is 194.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good, and the sanitation on their reserves is as good as can be expected.

Occupation. - Some of them are large stock-raisers, and all have some stock. Some work as cowboys for the neighbouring white settlers.



Buildings. - Some of their buildings are first-class, large and roomy, and a better stamp of building is gradually replacing the old ones.

Stock. - They have some pure-bred cattle and horses, and one man is well known for his thoroughbred horses.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious and have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are reasonably temperate and moral.

## **SISKA FLAT BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - They have seven reserves with a total area of 559 acres. The reserves are situated on the Fraser river below Lytton, near where the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the river.

Population. - The population is about 30.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good.

Occupations. - They largely work on the railway and in cultivating what available land they have on the reserves.

Buildings. - The buildings of this band are below the general run of buildings around here.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are good workers and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## **SKUPPAH BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - They have four reserves, which aggregate an area of 268 acres. They are below Lytton on the Fraser river.

Population. - This band has a population of 17.

Other Statistics. - These are included with the Lytton statistics.

## **SPUZZUM BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These people are Thompsons and are the farthest west of any bands belonging to this people. They adjoin the Salish nation as represented by the Yale band.

Reserves. - Their reserves number six. They contain an area of 456 acres, and the agricultural lands are all in small pieces within them.

Population. - Their population is 157.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good, and sanitation is looked after.

Occupations. - What lands they have capable of raising crops are all farmed, and outside of this their principal occupations are working on the railway, hop-picking, and some fishing and mining.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of a good stamp.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

## **COLDWATER BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - They have three reserves, aggregating 6,276 acres. The reserves are all on the Coldwater river, which runs into the Nicola river at Merritt.

Population. - This band has a population of 107.

Health and Sanitation. - Both of these are all that can be expected.

Occupations. - During the past year many have been working in connection with the building of the Kettle River railway, which runs right through the heart of the Coldwater reserve proper. They also raise a fair amount of stock and do considerable farming.

Buildings. - These are of a good class.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock and have a fair stamp of both horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, have made good progress, and will probably, with attention, come forward in the next few years.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

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## GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency was taken over on September 1, 1910, and was formed partly out of the New Westminster and partly out of the Kamloops-Okanagan agencies. The Indians of this agency are good and steady workers; in many cases natural mechanics; have initiative, but lack knowledge of many lines that they try, and in some cases make a success, and in others failures.

There have been some cases of intemperance and more serious crimes; but these appear to be confined to a very small percentage of the whole, and since the appointment of an agent at Lytton, there has been a notable decrease in intemperance.

The prices of products during the past season have been high, attributable to the fact of poor production; all crops last year were much lighter than usual.

The class of buildings being put up either to replace old ones or as new ones is of a good stamp, being airy and comfortable and of a size commensurate with the needs of the individual.

The cleanliness of many of the houses has been striking, the floors in some cases appearing to be wholly stoned and it has seemed to be a shame to go in with muddy boots, they have been so scrupulously clean. This is not the case with all, but is noticeable with the younger element, especially where the women have been educated at one of the industrial schools.

A tendency is noticed in some of the reserves to develop into typical small settlers; each man having a few head of cattle and sheep. Where they have sheep, they are generally all run together as a band, though owned individually.

They have not yet got over the idea of excessive heat in their houses in winter, and this must have a tendency to weaken their lungs in the severe winter weather.

Along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, during the winter, there was an outbreak of small-pox. It was of a mild type and no cases were reported among the Indians.

With the closing of the fiscal year, an outbreak of measles took place, and some deaths arose therefrom; but the deaths themselves occurred after the close of the year.

At the same time, owing to weather conditions, there were some deaths caused by pneumonia amongst the old people, the opening up of the spring in 1911 being most unfavourable to health. These cannot be taken into account this year.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*E.B. DRUMMOND,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*NASS AGENCY,*  
*METLAKATLA, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my second annual report respecting the affairs of the Nass agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the south bank of the Skeena river to the south, to the headwaters of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, and those along the coast, as well as Port Essington, the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum reserves on the Skeena river.



Area. - The total area is 77,418 acres.

Population. - The population of the agency is about 2,000.

Reserves. - The principal reserves are Kitlacadamax, Aiyansh, Gwinaha, Lachkalsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla on the Tsimpsean peninsula, and Port Essington and Kitsumkalum, on the Skeena river.

### **KITLACDAMAX BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Nishga nation.

Reserves. - Their reserves are situated at the head of the navigable waters of the Nass river, and are of considerable agricultural value; some small reserves are located at the mouth of small streams, and are used for camping purposes during the fish-curing season.

Population. - The population is 84.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Kitlacadamax Indians is only fair. Their houses are situated in close proximity to the swift current of the river, consequently much of the garbage is deposited in the water and thereby carried away. As several old-fashioned houses remain here, graced with the proverbial totem, it is common to find thick layers of accumulated dust upon the remote furnishings of these primitive domiciles. The fact that these old dwellings are used for manifold purposes, such as living apartments, fish-curing (with open fire in the centre of the floor), oulachon larder, laundry, chicken-run, lavatory, & c., is a reason for their unwholesome and apparently unsanitary character.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians are industrious and gradually falling into line with civilized habits. With the aid of a saw-mill, modern houses have been erected, and in some instances furniture of modern style is seen in their homes, which to the credit of their owners have been freighted at the price of considerable labour by pole and paddle over the rapid waters of the Nass river, for nearly 70 miles. They have feelings of patriotism, and aim to be loyal, judging from an ornate display of flags that marked an official visit to the reserve in September last. Their moods are various and ephemeral, they being sometimes most loquacious and at others taciturn in the extreme. The extent of their reserves, which they regard as inadequate, and the staking by white men of adjacent Crown lands, have been the source of considerable discontent with them. Some of these Indians belong to a 'Land Committee' recently formed to militate the action of the provincial authorities in respect to their non-recognition of the Indian claim to undefined land boundaries, which are stated by them to have been recognized in their favour in the proclamation of King George III., which proclamation granted to their ancestors, themselves and their posterity, perpetual possession of the lands to which they lay a prior and absolute claim. This attitude has hampered the progress of education and industrial enterprise, it being creative of reluctance on their part to embrace the advantages of instruction in agriculture and the best intentions of the pedagogue missionaries and the Indian Department for them. As a result the village is at present without a teacher or missionary. It is pleasing to report, however, that in view of their grievances being now in the hands of the Justice Department with a view to a decision in the matter of their claims, a more desirable attitude has been evolved and an impetus given to the attainment of better conditions of civilization and moral advancement.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting and trapping, are their main employments, although the last named source of income is very considerably decreasing each year, the result of settlement by the white race.

Buildings. - The old style of Indian hut and potlatch house is slowly giving place to those of modern character. A saw-mill near this village is an asset in this direction.

Stock. - These Indians own a number of stock, which are well fed and well kept.

Farm Implements. - There is little cultivation of soil at Kitlacadamax, consequently few farm implements are used.

Temperance and Morality. - A report to hand from the Ven. Archdeacon Collison states that there are a number of liquor-making plants in operation among the Indians here.

This traffic has resulted fatally in two instances recently. The inadequate police supervision of the Nass district would appear to be responsible for this indulgence to a large extent. The Indians know this full well. They use vegetables, canned tomatoes and dried apricots and other sorts of dried fruit, manufacturing therefrom the most hurtful mixtures. An occasional raid by Indian police under the direction of a justice residing two miles distant fails to suppress the traffic, and the Indians are reported to sell liquor in large quantities, and have large brews near the reserves.

### **AIYANSH BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians at this point are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves. - The reserves are situate adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, and have an area of about 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. These Indians have a portion of a commonage for fishing stations at Fishery bay and at other points on the Nass river.

Population. - The population is 213.

Health and Sanitation. - Salubrious conditions mark the first view of this village, which is one of unique order and promising character. The existence of a saw-mill and busy crew has given rise to the segregation of a modern community from the more primitive settlements of their neighbours. Taken as a whole, with its streets, blocks, alleys, lots and residences, this village is one of the most up-to-date in the northern country, and one that would not be ordinarily looked for by a traveller whose conception, from the standpoint of geographical study, would not include in its imagery the perspectives of a modernized native city. Such a one exists, however, though signs of negligence are seen here and there, which imparts the belief that greater care was taken in the city's creation than in its maintenance, lack of initiative or of means being accountable for some slimy and broken sidewalks, dilapidated fences, and, in some cases, ill kept domiciles.

Tubercular disease has for some time dominated the statistics of mortality in this village in the face of many precautions to avert its ravages. Thorough ventilation, temperance and isolation, have been advised by the resident medical missionary to those subject to the disease; but, as a rule, Indians are not favourable to the latter nor amenable to precautionary measures.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians, backed by the 'convictions' of the resident missionary, Rev. J.B. McCullagh, of the Church of England mission, who has until recently owned and operated a printing press, in the management of which an assistant has been employed, in the publication of the 'Hagaga' or 'The Indian's Own Paper,' have made their village the seat and centre of the land agitation, and have deputed members of the band to augment the 'Land Committee' for purposes referred to under the head of the Kitlacadamax band. While considerable emotion has characterized these people, it is evident that efforts made have been made to make the protest educational, and that the children have not been wholly neglected in the matter of education at school.

Notwithstanding, the agitation has had an irritating effect upon the people, the spirit of independence and self-government having been created, accompanied with a stated desire to relinquish further relations with the Indian Department and its officers until steps shall have been taken to effect a settlement of the land trouble.

Freed from the influences of misleading agitators outside the native pale, these Indians promise to make rapid progress. They have aptitudes for mechanical industries, and leanings toward the more desirable conditions of commercial enterprise.

Occupations. - Fishing, trapping and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. The local saw-mill is operated by Indians.

Buildings. - As the Indians are supplied with lumber from the local saw-mill, each year the village homes are improved.

Temperance and Morality. - A perusal of conditions at Kitlacadamax under this heading will give an idea of the attraction which detracts from the desired moral conditions here, as Aiyansh is only 2 miles from the former place, which is accessible by a well-beaten trail, and frequented by some members of the latter band for purposes referred to. On the whole, however, they are temperate and moral.

### **GWINAHA BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserve. - Their reserve is a small one, and is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon. Portions of the land are suitable for gardens, while the remainder, if cleared, might be of value for agriculture.

Population. - The population of this band is 48. These were originally identified with the Gitwanshiltk, Gitex and Angida bands, now almost extinct.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are healthy, with few exceptions. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations. - Fishing, trapping, logging, and hunting are the principal pursuits of these people. In a few years brick-making will likely take the place of trapping, as fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer every year, and good clay is found on the reserve.

Buildings. - The buildings are modern, and are well kept.

Stock and Farm Implements. - They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are segregating themselves from the old village of Gwinaha, where proverbial totems cast their shadows upon primitive dwellings of the ancient people. A new village, with church and village hall, half a mile from old Gwinaha, known as Underleaf (the English interpretation of the name Gwinaha), is in course of creation. Streets are being made, shops are kept, and the whole is an improvement on the old environment, and at the same time a remote imitation of the Indian settlements nearer the coast.

Chicken-raising and fruit-farming will be assets of the near future in this village.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of the occasional introduction of the mixtures manufactured by the more interior Indians, these Indians are temperate. Good moral conditions characterize this small community.

### **LACHKALSAP BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are of the Nisgha nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of the band are located on the Nass river, about 20 miles from its mouth. The total acreage is 4,356 1/2, including several small reserves, old Indian settlements, situate at the mouths of small streams where salmon run in season.

Population. - The population is 145.



Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is fairly good; many minor complaints, however, exist among them. The village has now a resident medical missionary, Dr. Sylvester Hone, who is giving attendance to them.

The commonage for the oulachon fishing stations at Fishery bay will be considerably improved by the next season, as many of the Indians having unsanitary shacks and huts will destroy them and replace them with suitable new houses, in the erection of which assistance has been promised by the Indian Department.

Occupations. - Logging, fishing, hunting, and trapping are the vocations of these Indians. The women work in filling cans and mending nets at the canneries.

Buildings. - Some of the buildings are modern, and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress. - Improvement has been made in the past year. The Indians keep their saw-mill and machinery in good condition and turn out considerable quantities of lumber for home-building. Much of their time, however, has been spent in fomenting the land title question with their Kitlacadamax and Aiyansh brethren, and many matters of interest in their home village have been overlooked. Their village is being roughly surveyed and cleaned up. A new school is about to be built, and with a new council recently elected. Progress is anticipated in the year at hand. It is reported that intoxicants occasionally find their way into the feasts of the Indians, but nothing of a very serious nature has stained the reputation of this village.

### **KINCOLITH BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves. - Their reserves are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet. They contain a total area of 1,535 acres. The larger reserves are mostly mountainous and of little, commercial value. The small reserves are old camps and hunting lodges, laid off at the mouths of small creeks and rivers. From the latter the Indians take their fish for curing. Small gardens are found on some of the old reserves.

Population. - The population of this band is 250.

Health and Sanitation. - Health conditions are generally satisfactory. Dr. D.J. McDonald, the department's salaried officer, resides here, and gives very satisfactory service to this band, occasionally imparting instruction to its members in sanitary science.

Occupations. - There are many good fishermen among these people, who take big catches for the local canneries. Their wives and children engage in filling cans with salmon, in the mending of nets and other employ at the canneries. The salmon season is preceded by the run of oulachon or 'candle fish,' a staple food, and from which grease is extracted, which is the chief item of native food used by the northern Indians.

Buildings. - They have airy and comfortable dwellings, many of which are nicely furnished.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Neither of these are in possession by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are in the main fond of intoxicants. Their reserve is adjacent to four canneries of the Nass river, where considerable liquor is dispensed by Chinese, Japanese and amongst themselves. Their village shows signs of neglect, as the council last elected gave way to indulgence in liquor and took no interest in village affairs. A new council, made up of older and better men, has recently been elected, and better conditions are hoped for.

The Ven. Archdeacon Collison, Mrs. Collison, and family have for many years devoted their best interests to the uplift of the Indians here. A daughter, Miss Elsie Collison, is now teacher at the Indian day school, and spares no pains to attain success in her work, and a son, Mr. Maxwell Collison, and son-in-law, Dr. D.J. McDonald, are both justices of the peace, and all reside on, the reserve, and exercise a great influence for good.

Temperance and Morality. - Their discouragements are many. The inadequate police supervision on the Nass river is largely responsible. There is need of strict legislation to suppress the barter, sale, and distribution of liquor among oriental employees at the canneries. Little effort is made in this direction by the cannery managers, even though two of them hold commissions as justices of the peace, because the suppression of the trade apparently makes it difficult for the managers to secure oriental labour, and moral convictions are thus sacrificed to monetary acquisition and interests.

### **PORT SIMPSON BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Port Simpson Indians are of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves. - The reserves are the largest in area in the agency, totalling 30,964 acres. The land is not good agricultural land, although portions of it are cropped with potatoes and other roots and vegetables.

Population. - The population of this band is 717.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Port Simpson Indians may be regarded as average. The 1910 annual report of the Port Simpson General hospital shows an increased but unprecedented increase in cases of tuberculosis, more incipient and incurable cases having been brought to light this year than have been noticed for the past few years. At the close of the year Dr. W.T. Kergin resigned his office as medical attendant to the Indians, and was succeeded by Dr. R.W. Large, previously the department's salaried officer at Bella Bella, and the most efficient medical service for the Indians here is as promising for the future as it has been certain in the past.

Occupations. - Fishing, logging and carpentry are among the many crafts to which these people turn their hands. Some are owners of gasoline launches, which are used for freighting and carrying passengers, particularly prospectors, to and from points on the coast.

Buildings. - Their buildings are creditable to them. They live in substantially built and well furnished homes, with but few exceptions. Many new houses and other buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements. - They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress. - Too high a compliment cannot be paid to the untiring devotion of the local missionaries of Port Simpson, whose unceasing and self-sacrificing effort for the moral uplift of the Indian people takes a conspicuous place in the trend of the populace towards independent negotiation and unaided thrift.

The boarding institutions, under the supervision of Miss Frances E. Hudson and the Reverend Geo. H. Raley, have taken a high place in the moulding of many good characters among the young people committed to their environ and guardianship. The evolution of young cities and commercial centres in close proximity to the reserve has become an attraction to the young people, who take advantage of an early opportunity to analyse the qualities of these places, which attractability has in many instances resulted in their association with a vagrant class, and in circumstances sadly detrimental to their welfare.

Parental control appears to be a rare quality among the Indians here. While the effect of education upon the young has been undoubtedly good, it is evident that the children who have received an education dominate their less advanced parents, the consequences of which are not always desirable.

Notwithstanding, there are many evidences of progress that are encouraging among the young people, which, in the face of the phenomenal introduction of civilized methods by the white race, wonderfully prognosticate that subsequent genera-

tions will be equally moral, sober and industrious, and hold their own in commercial relations with their white brethren.

The British Columbia land agitation has given rise to a display of apathy as regards their relation to the provisions of the Indian Act, and in the matter of the means of education provided for their children at the Indian day schools.

For some time past they have fostered the notion that their rights have been usurped, that they are at the mercy of the government in the limitation of their reserves. They look for the bestowal by the government of the liberties of denization, and are trying to improve themselves with this in view.

It is to be regretted that the annual industrial and horticultural exhibition has been discontinued, the reason apparently being the inability of the Indians themselves to support the project financially, and the waning interest of the resident white people who have, in the past, given monetary and other assistance, and now, think that the Indians should undertake its continuance themselves.

Temperance and Morality. - A considerable number of convictions have been made during the year in the matter of intoxicants. Several unfortunate cases have been observed where Indians have been inveigled into acts of intemperance and profligacy, especially among young girls. The nearness of Port Simpson reserve to an adjacent hotel, and to the cities of Prince Rupert and Stewart, makes it an easy matter for the people to secure intoxicants through a vagrant class of white men, Japanese and others.

### **METLAKATLA BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These people are of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves. - Their reserves cover an area of 29,426 acres, and are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula and the nearby islands.

Population. - The population is 191.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people is good. In connection with the local council, there is a health committee, consisting of three councillors. These, accompanied by the resident clergyman and Indian agent, make an annual inspection of all the village houses and properties. Before this is done, a weekly notice is given, and in the interval bonfires are much in evidence. The village is situate on the shore of a tidal bay, and much of the garbage is taken away by the tides. Notwithstanding, there is a tendency among these Indians to be careless in the matter of keeping their premises free from garbage.

Occupations. - Some of these Indians, especially among those who rank highest in the band, are lazy; but in the main the people are fairly industrious. They lack initiative. They do not take care of their fences, and let their houses go to decay when a coat of paint could be easily procured with money spent in other unnecessary directions. There are a few who build boats and launches, two are shopkeepers, a few work on the steamers as deck-hands, a few at carpentering, while the majority spend much of their time in idle gossip and, when away from home, are employed in securing salmon, herring, halibut, crabs, cod and other fish, seaweed, edible bark, herring spawn, & c., & c., from the local waters and shores.

Buildings. - These are usually erected on the most modern lines, and in some instances are equal to some of the finest houses of the white people; but they generally have an unfinished appearance, lack of staying power or of capital being responsible. The best of them are very creditable to their owners and are comfortably furnished.

Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress. - The fact that the band has funds at its credit from the disposal of land to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has been creative of a feeling of security and independence among these Indians. As a people

they are given much to family and social dissensions, largely attributable this year to inconsiderate aggression on the part of officers of the Salvation Army, who hailing from the city of Prince Rupert, and bent on evangelizing the Christian community of the Church of England have caused the secession of several families from the old standing mission.

This has given rise to factions with their attendant bitterness, and its influence has found its way into the families of the village, and eventually the police court. Such procedure appears to be undesirable in a village of 191 people, in consideration of the fact that an evangelistic branch - the Church Army - so near akin to the Salvation Army, already exists in the village. It is also discouraging to the missions already in existence.

Studies in matters of general knowledge, with the aid of a magic lantern, literature and demonstrations, have been given to the villagers by the Rev. Canon Keen, the resident rector, who is a diligent and zealous pastor, linguist, and sincere friend of the people. These have a good effect among such as are susceptible to their influence, and in not a few cases practical results are seen in the increased interest being taken among the younger men of the village in their personal appearance and courtesy, the application of their mechanical aptitudes, their improved demeanor and in general reading.

The Indian day school, under the supervision of Miss Helena Jackson, is doing its best to better qualify its pupils for contact with modern conditions; but, while a high average attendance is recorded, a greater interest among parents would appear to be desirable.

The close proximity of this reserve to the city of Prince Rupert is the cause of the frequency of undesirable white visitors during the summer-time. Regular steam-ship excursions have been run for the past few years to Metlakatla, more especially on fine Sundays. These are sometimes attended by drunken passengers who are not courteous in their treatment of the Indians or their gardens, & c. To the trippers flowers and fruit are sold by the Indians. The residue of excursionists are welcomed by the Indians, but the latter are annoyed by the actions of the unscrupulous class.

Temperance and Morality. - In consideration of Metlakatla's almost suburban nearness to the city, it is remarkably free from intemperate conditions, and while moral ambitions are the desideratum of a minor portion, the people generally may be regarded as making ethical advancement.

## **PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - This band is of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves. - Their reserves are located on the north bank of the Skeena river, about 70 or 80 miles up the river, and one - Port Essington - is at the mouth of the river and is a special reserve used for commercial purposes. The former reserves contain some excellent land suitable for fruit-growing and vegetables.

Population. - The population is about 60.

Occupations. - Freighting on the railway, hunting, trapping and fishing, logging and carpentering are the principal occupations.

Dwellings. - These are small and of the shack style, but are being improved each year.

Stock. - These Indians do a little chicken-raising, but have no stock.

Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are nomadic, and spend little time in their homes. They hunt, fish and trap, but take little part in industrial enterprises.

Temperance and Morality. - They compare favourably with other Indians in matters of temperance and morals.

## **GENERAL REMARKS.**

It has been my pleasure during the year to visit all the Indian settlements in the agency. Reviewing the observations of the year, it is with gratification that I have found so many improved conditions characterizing the contact of the native people with their white brethren, their settlements and industries.

While a certain proportion of each Indian community find pleasure in the gratification of sensual appetites, and possess inherent qualities which readily conform to degrading habits and loose conduct, it is pleasing to find among the people sober, industrious, and efficient mechanics, storekeepers, contractors, home-builders, pilots, boat-builders, gardeners, shop-assistants and expressman. Here one finds an almost self-supporting church and native ministry. There may be seen an up-to-date brass or silver band, in great demand at city exhibitions, and other organizations, a band holding a gold medal or other trophy to mark their proficiency. There are five uniformed bands in this agency alone, all of which would be able to acquit themselves in a praiseworthy manner in any white city.

The most trained ear could appreciate the Indian rendering in choral volume of the 'Messiah,' and other classical selections such as delight those who listen to them in the villages of this agency during the winter months.

All these, and many other excellent traits of the native character noticed in the delight taken among mothers in the care of, and devotion to, their children, the bright faces in the day schools, the buoyancy of artful and healthy lads trying their strength with the cross-cut saw on a huge log, the recitations, action songs, the remarkable acquisition by the children of the English tongue, and the growing social culture and abandonment of primitive carriage and gesticulation, auger optimistically for the attainment of useful citizenship by the rising generations.

It may be worthy of mention that the Indians of Port Simpson have requested legislation to enforce among their people the observance of the Sabbath. This, combined with the splendid condition which marks the fact of only two indictable crimes being dealt with during the year in the police court (and those being the result of indulgence in liquor) speaks well for the general trend of the Indians of this agency towards better conditions of civilization and progress.

*Your obedient servant*

*CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,*

*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY,*

*NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

## **BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.**

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation. - These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The total population of these nine bands is 330.

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking, they have had exceptionally good health throughout the year, which, it is thought, is due in a great measure to the good sanitary conditions prevailing in their villages; and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their occupations are varied, being chiefly farming, fishing and hop-picking, while many of them also hire out as farmhands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses are mostly all of a good class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is given proper care. They have a good supply of farm implements, which are well taken care of especially when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making satisfactory progress and show marked improvement in farming. The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Generally speaking they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

### **BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.**

Reserves. - These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Tribe or Nation. - These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The total population of these six bands is 399.

Health and Sanitation. - With some few exceptions, good health has prevailed during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed, and these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - They are engaged for the most part in farming, hunting, fishing, and logging, while many of them work in the saw-mills, and loading lumber on ships, where they usually find ready employment at good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings, especially those constructed in recent years, are good frame buildings, sufficiently large, and with windows enough to ensure plenty of fresh air and sunshine. They have some stock, which is given the best of care, and they keep their farm implements under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of these Indians are law-abiding, industrious and energetic, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and they bear an excellent reputation for morality.

### **CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.**

Reserves. - The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 6 miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These two bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands is 156.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, these Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages, and due attention has been given to vaccination.



Occupations. - Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting, logging and hop-picking; a number of them also work in the saw-mill at Harrison Mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwelling-houses, which are all frame structures and of a good class of workmanship. Their stock compares favourably with that kept by white settlers, and is given proper care. They are also careful of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good, industrious Indians, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality. - Although some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, the majority of them are temperate; they are also a moral people.

### **COQUITLAM BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health throughout the year has been good. They carefully observe the necessary sanitary precautions in their village, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting and farming, while some of them also work in the logging camps near their reserve, and as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have substantial frame dwelling houses, as well as some good outbuildings. Their stock is given the best of attention, and their farm implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, and provide well for those depending upon them.

Some of these Indians drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is good.

### **DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.**

Reserves. - These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of these four bands is 498.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been exceptionally good during the past year. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and attention has been given to vaccination.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting, farming and packing constitute their chief occupations, while some of them occasionally act as guides to prospectors. The women of these bands are expert basket-makers, and from this source they derive a considerable revenue each year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are mostly all frame structures substantially built, especially those erected in recent years. They have some very good stock and all the most necessary farm implements, which are properly kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding, and very industrious and have made splendid progress in the past few years.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

## **HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.**

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The total population of these two bands is 165.

Health and Sanitation. - Good health has prevailed among these Indians throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good comfortable houses, which are kept in good repair. They have some stock, and a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by band.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are ambitious, industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Unfortunately, a few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

## **KATZIE BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation. - Small-pox of a mild type broke out in this band in the month of January, and owing to the strict quarantine established on the reserve, the good sanitary condition of the village, and the fact that they have been vaccinated from time to time, the disease was confined to one case; otherwise, the health of the members of this band was satisfactory during the year.

Occupations. - They are engaged, for the most part at occupations such as fishing, hunting and farming. Many of them also work for their white neighbours as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable dwellings and some good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are honest, industrious, law-abiding Indians and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - Their reputation for both temperance and morality is excellent.

## **LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.**

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river about 24 miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The total population of these two bands is 68.

Health and Sanitation. - Three cases of small-pox of a mild type broke out among the members of the Whonock band during the month of February. The disease was confined to one house, and the patients recovered rapidly. Apart from this epidemic, the health of these two bands was good throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief resources are farming and fishing. They also earn a considerable amount at hop-picking each year, and many of them are at times employed as farm-hands by white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - There is a marked improvement noticed in the construction of the houses erected in recent years. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

### **MUSQUEAM BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about 1 mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - They are employed, at various occupations, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting, farming, logging, and hop-picking, and they usually make a good living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are of a modern type, and are fairly large and comfortable. Their stock is given proper care, and their farm implements, with which they are well supplied, are carefully kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are honest, law-abiding, and industrious Indians, and get along well with their white neighbours. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of them are temperate and moral.

### **MATSQUI BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. They take the necessary sanitary precautions, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their principal resources are fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Some of them have comfortable houses, but, as a rule, these are not so well constructed and do not present such a neat appearance as those of some of the other bands; however, they are improving. They do not keep much stock, but what they have compares favourably with that kept by their white neighbours. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and rather easy-going, and usually make a

good living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

**NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.**

Reserves. - These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 42.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is up to the average. Vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - They derive their livelihood chiefly from fishing, farming, hunting and trapping; their farming being on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The dwellings occupied by these Indians are well constructed and comfortable. They have some horses and cattle, and the few farm implements they possess are always well kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, law-abiding and honest Indians, seldom causing any trouble, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with very few exceptions, and bear a good reputation for morality.

### **NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.**

Reserves. - These Indians occupy reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands is 41.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - They are engaged at various occupations, which consist principally of fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are of a fair class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and present a clean and neat appearance, Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality. - Most of these Indians are fond of liquor, and their moral conduct is below the average.

### **SEMIAMU BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay. It contains an area of 392 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been very good. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief means of support are fishing, hop-picking and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are fairly comfortable, and are being improved, from time to time. Their stock, as well as their farm implements, is always well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, law-abiding and good Indians, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - With very few exceptions, they are temperate, and their moral character is excellent.

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## **SECHELT BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 243.

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking, good health has prevailed amongst these Indians. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - Logging, fishing, hunting and gardening constitute their principal means of support. The women are expert basket-makers, and as there is a good demand among tourists for Indian-made baskets, they find no difficulty in disposing of them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are large and comfortable, and, compare favourably with those of many white settlers. They do not keep much stock, and, as they do very little farming, they possess but few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, honest and ambitious, and are making splendid progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## **SUMAS BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 52.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of trifling ailments, the health of this band has been excellent. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They engage more or less in fishing, hunting and agricultural pursuits. They also find employment at the hop-fields during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are of a fair class, sufficiently large and comfortable. They have some good stock, and are well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

## **SLIAMMON BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been highly satisfactory during the past year. Sanitary measures are strictly carried out, and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They are engaged at various occupations during the year, which consist principally of fishing, hunting, logging, and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Some of their dwellings are of a superior class of workmanship, being of modern design and substantially built.

Their stock is given good care, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and energetic, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate as a rule, and moral.

### **TSAWWASSEN BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated, on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. Sanitation is good and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing and hunting, and usually make a comfortable living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are all frame structures, and they have some good barns and stables for their stock. They have the most necessary farm implements, which belong to individual members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - Unfortunately, some few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but their moral conduct is fair.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

During the year nine bands (Yale to Cheam, along the Fraser river), which heretofore belonged to this agency, were transferred to Lytton agency, and the name of this agency, formerly the 'Fraser River agency,' was changed, and is now known as 'New Westminster agency.'

*Your obedient servant,  
R.C. McDONALD,  
Indian Agent.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
OKANAGAN AGENCY,  
VERNON, April 20, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - This agency is situated in the valley of the Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and contains approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural Subdivisions. - The land in this agency lies largely in the valley of the above mentioned rivers, and the reserves in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys are separated from those in the Similkameen by ranges of mountains.

Tribe or Nation. - It is probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinooks and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

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## **SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Mara lake, the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area thereof is 9,679 acres, comprising first-class agricultural and timber land, with good hay and pasture land on the Salmon river.

Population. - The combined population of these reserves is 168.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians seems to be very good, judging from their appearance and the report of the health officer. The majority of their houses are well constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - The Indians on these reserves farm extensively and raise some very fine horses and cattle; they also fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a fairly good class of buildings.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, get on well, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They rank well as to temperance and morality.

## **OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves. - The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located around the head and on both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of exceptionally good, farming and grazing lands.

Population. - These Indians number 270.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is generally good.

Occupations. - These Indians farm extensively, raise all kinds of farm produce, including fruit; they fish, hunt and work out as teamsters, cowboys, and hop-pickers.

Buildings. - They have only a fair class of buildings, mostly log.

Stock. - They have quite a number of horses, suitable for all-round work, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are supplied with modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are variable, working well at times. They can, and some of them do, farm well. They are growing more hay and less grain than formerly, hay being greatly in demand.

Temperance and Morality. - Quite a number of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, though the law against the introduction of such is being pretty strictly enforced when offenders are caught. They hardly compare with the other bands in the agency from a moral standpoint.

## **PENTICTON BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake. They contain approximately 48,984 acres. They have some exceptionally good farm and fruit land, with very fine hay meadow and grazing land.

Population. - They number in all 160.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is good. Quite a number of them have good frame houses, which are well kept. These Indians are cleanly in their habits.

Occupations. - They farm, raise good horses, and cattle, and grow some fine fruit. They also fish and hunt, and quite a number are engaged in ploughing for the settlers in and around Penticton; while others are engaged as teamsters and cowboys. I am informed by those who employ them that they compare favourably with white men.

Building. - They have some very good buildings, which have been much improved in recent years.

Stock. - They have some very fine horses, having bred their mares to imported horses; and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply. They have recently been provided with a spray-motor, so as to be able to spray their orchards.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and are making good progress in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They rank high when compared with the other Indians of this agency.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of a few bad ones, they are both temperate and moral. The rapid growth of Penticton, which adjoins the reserve, makes it necessary to enforce the law against that class of white men who are only too glad to debauch the Indians.

### **OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are also Okanagans.

Reserves. - The two reserves of this band are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake, comprising an area of 32,168 acres. There is some very good agricultural, grazing, hay and fruit land on these reserves; the reserve on Osoyoos lake being watered by Wolf creek and Nkamip creek.

Population. - This band numbers 62 people.

Health and Sanitation. - These people are healthy. No sickness of a serious or contagious nature has appeared amongst them. The sanitary condition of their village is good.

Occupations. - These Indians derive their living mostly from mixed farming and fruit-growing. They also fish and hunt to some extent and some of them secure work as labourers and cattlemen.

Buildings. - Those built recently show considerable improvement over those erected in former years; but, owing to the distance from settlement, lumber is hard to get, having to be hauled from Okanagan falls, a distance of some 30 miles.

Stock. - They have a number of very good horses and some fine cattle.

Farm Implements. - Some of the Indians have all the implements they require; while others are not so well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They seem to be industrious, and raise a quantity of hay and some very fine fruit. Last fall I got apples from this reserve which compared favourably with any grown in the valley, which is noted for its fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality. - They rank fairly high with one or two exceptions, and are moral.

### **SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS, INCLUDING CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN BANDS.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians also belong to the Okanagan tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves, twenty-two in number, are located along the Similkameen river from the international boundary line to Princeton, and on the Keremeos creek and Ashnola river. The area of the lower reserve is 19,664 acres, and that of the upper 7,054 acres, containing excellent hay meadows, bench, and grazing land.

Population. - The number of Indians on the Lower Similkameen is 138; and the number at the upper end of the valley is 37.



Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is good, with very few exceptions. There are some cases of blindness on the reserve. Houses are clean and some of them are very superior.

Occupations. - These Indians farm very extensively, raise large crops of hay and grain. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings. - They have fair buildings, almost wholly composed of logs.

Stock. - They have some very fine horses, Clydes and Shire as well as thoroughbreds, and good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with these.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and are certainly making good progress in farming and stock-raising. They also grow fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality. - With one or two exceptions, they are a temperate and moral people.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

It is impossible in the short time that has elapsed since my appointment, which took place last July, to be thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions and requirements of the different bands in the agency; still I have been able to visit every reserve quite a number of times, and have come in contact, I think, with every individual member thereon.

Last season was a very good one for the Indians of the Similkameen. The hay crop was heavy and cattle did well, while the fruit crop was exceptionally large. The crops in the Spallumcheen and northern parts of the Okanagan valley, while good, were not up to the average, owing to the scarcity of rain.

These Indians are making marked progress in farming and stock-raising, and realize the importance of using heavy sires, and there are on some of the reserves exceptionally good horses, for which they are getting high prices. They sell the colts, retaining the mares for breeding purposes. They are also taking more interest in fruit-culture.

In the matter of temperance and morality, there is still much to be desired; but I am satisfied that with the strict enforcement of the law against evil-doers, these evils will in time become less apparent.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*J. ROBERT BROWN,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY,*  
*MASSETT, March 31, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

### **MASSETT BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are members of the Haida nation.

Reserves. - The 16 reserves of the Massett hand are located on Graham island and North island, two of the Queen Charlotte group, and have an area of 1,872 acres.

The land is level, with a portion cleared along the water-front, and the remainder covered with spruce, hemlock, alder and cedar timber. On reserve No. 1, where the Indians reside during the winter, the main portion of the 729 acres is fit for cultivation.

Population. - The last census taken of the Massett band showed a population of 372. Since that time the band has steadily increased and will total 390.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been, generally, good. No epidemics prevailed and the principal cause of death was tuberculosis. The medical officer visits the principal reserve at least weekly. The school building and public hall are kept clean, and on the death of a person from consumption the building is fumigated. The medical attendant is now engaged in vaccinating, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion. Lectures on cleanliness and sanitary precautions are given, and the school teacher is educating the children on the lines laid down in the work on hygiene recently furnished the schools by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band have always followed fishing for a living. The halibut banks on Hecate straits and salmon-fishing afford a good livelihood. During the summer the men, women, and children migrate to the salmon-canneries. The industrial schools were the means of providing the Indians with a trade-carpentering. A number of the men have been engaged in this work during the winter months, and the work accomplished has been a great credit to them. They constructed a large number of frame houses for themselves; built a wharf on the reserve, and wholly constructed the agency buildings. An effort is being made to have the Indians of this band remain permanently on their reserves, where they will make a good living by tilling the soil.

Buildings. - The Massetts are vieing with one another in constructing good, frame residences. They have a large town-hall, a good school-house, several shops, an hotel, and a number of other buildings, which were all constructed by themselves.

Stock. - They have a number of cattle and horses. Little care is taken of the animals, which are allowed to roam during the whole year. The winter is not severe and the stock roams over the island, finding enough fodder.

Farm Implements. - The Indians have a few farm implements of their own. They cut a small quantity of hay; but none are engaged in farming.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Massett band can be classed with any other progressive Indians on the Pacific coast. They had the advantage of missionary supervision, and good tutors, for over fifty years. From warriors and slave-owners, they have been educated and led into the paths of morality and Christianity. With missionaries and teachers among them, and cut off from the outside world, they advanced wonderfully. With their own police and gaol, the wrong-doer finds it difficult to cause any trouble. Their town council consists of an equal number of old and middle-aged men, elected annually. They consider all matters of importance and collect taxes from members of the band between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. The streets are lighted at night with gasolene. The old totem poles of the ancients are being removed and sold. Almost every night, when the Indians are at their homes, meetings are held, where lectures are delivered and religious exercises form a principal part of the service. These Indians are fond of music and have a uniformed brass band, which is a credit to the young men and their native teacher. The old Indian customs are dying out very rapidly. There has been but one case of destitution during the year. Their shops are conducted on the co-operative plan, and, when the principal place of business closed its books for the year, a handsome dividend was declared. All the white settlers on Massett inlet attend the winter festivities and marriages. The surpliced choir in the Anglican church and the Indian lay readers assist in conducting the services in English. A large majority of the Indians talk in English also. They are all anxious to advance, and send their child-

ren to the school. Their absence during the summer is a great drawback to further advancement, which will only be overcome when they realize the heritage they have in the agricultural land on their reserves. The British Columbia coast Indian is nomadic; but he is improving, and is, even now, taking advantage of every opportunity to better his condition.

Temperance and Morality. - Until recently the introduction of alcoholic liquor on Queen Charlotte islands was a matter that caused little trouble. Months would pass without the arrival of a vessel from the settlements. All is now changed. Steamers arrive regularly, and the white settler is coming in with the hotel and the license to sell intoxicants. The large majority of the Massett Indians are safe from the temptations now surrounding them; but a few make every endeavour to procure intoxicants, and the effect in the future on the whole band is problematical. When a licensed house is allowed almost on the limits of an Indian reserve, and when men come and go on steamers, the Indian will make every effort to obtain intoxicating liquor. The Massett band has been the pride of the missionary for many years; but never before have the temptations now besetting the Massett Indian been in evidence. The missionary, doctor, school teacher, and agent, all are endeavouring to stem the tide of adversity that follows the Indian when temptation of this kind is in his way. We have made examples of the few who have already broken the law; but the question of keeping the Indian from intoxicating liquor has been one that has for many years engaged the attention of those seeking the uplifting of these former rulers of this land. It has killed off thousands of our Indians and will continue to do so, unless the native, himself, understands the evil effect it will have on himself and those belonging to him; this we are trying to teach him in the church, school, and lecture room. The morality of the Indians also depends on the freedom from the drink habit, and the upbringing of the young. Fortunately, the Massetts have instilled into them the Christian teaching of the pastors. They marry young, and have comfortable homes. The cannery towns are not places where Indians have the opportunity to study morality. There the Chinese and Japanese, and a few of the whites offset the teaching the Indians receive in their homes. The marriage law is also defective, and we have a few who make no endeavour to live righteously. The Indian council deals with cases of immorality and is very severe when either Indian men or women are brought before it.

### **SKIDEGATE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Skidegate Indians are also of the Haida nation.

Reserves. - Their nine reserves are situate on Queen Charlotte islands, with three reserves on Graham island, four on Moresby island, one on Louise island, and one on Tanoo island. Their principal reserve is on Skidegate inlet, and covers 652 acres. The area of the whole of the reserves is 1,613 acres.

Population. - The Skidegate band numbers 245, so far as the statistics of the nomadic band can show. The census to be taken this year will prove the number accurately.

Health and Sanitation. - The past year has been noted by the absence of any epidemic, or any other serious illness, with the exception of a number of cases of tuberculosis. Dr. S.A. Spencer resides on the principal reserve and has been most assiduous in his attention to the wants of the band.

Occupations. - The Skidegate band engage in fishing. A few engage in hunting sea and land otter and bear. During the winter months a number engage in the making of black slate ornaments and basketry. They remain on the Skidegate reserve during the winter months, building houses and engaging in festivities, leaving in the early spring for the fishing grounds and the other reserves, where some have small garden patches.

**Buildings.** - The residences of the Skidegate Indians will compare favourably with those in the white settlements. They have frame buildings, well constructed, and a large number of the houses are painted. Their town-hall has been enlarged and the former Methodist Church building has been occupied as a school. A government wharf was constructed on the reserve during the past year.

**Stock.** - A number of the Indians own cattle, horses and chickens. The cattle and horses roam over the island during the whole year.

**Farm Implements.** - The ground on the south end of Graham island is not used extensively for farming purposes. The land is not suitable for agricultural purposes where the Indians are located and they require few farm implements.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - Whether a spirit of rivalry exists between the two remaining bands of the Haida nation, or it is characteristic of the tribe, the same progress can be noted among the Skidegates that marks the Bassett Indians. Advancement all along the line is the watchword: town council and curfew laws; a good attendance at the school when the Indians are at the place where the schoolhouse is located; a splendid brass band for the teaching of which the Indians paid a white man during the winter; a good attendance at church and at the lectures delivered by the energetic pastor, Rev. Dr. J.C. Spencer; the men, women and children well dressed and comfortable, and no cases of destitution reported. Considering that there are no police officers in the neighbourhood of the Indian reserves, and the proximity of some people who are always willing to provide the Indian with intoxicants, the general conduct of the Indians must be commended. They are working out of what may be termed 'an old groove' - from the ways of the Indians to those of the better class of whites and the Skidegates are not one whit behind the Massetts in their endeavours to aid the zealous Christian teachers in the line of progress.

**Temperance and Morality.** - Again the advent of the people who bring with them demoralization is having some effect on the Indian. Intoxicating liquor reaches the few, no matter how earnest the temperance advocate or how much distress follows in its wake. There have been no prosecutions, for the reason that there is no one to prosecute. It has not been considered necessary by the authorities to introduce police officers in the neighbourhood of Skidegate, despite the quantity of intoxicating liquor that is noticeable in that neighbourhood. Some Indians will procure liquor by any and every means, and will pay any amount to obtain it. A few people will sell intoxicants, no matter what may be the consequences. The easier it is to dispose of liquor the cheaper it is sold, and the more is in circulation. If the labour of years of missionary work is to show good results, the liquor traffic among the Indians must be suppressed. The morality of the Skidegate Indians compares, favourably with the Indians of the coast. Away from their homes - in the fishing camps - there is a lack of supervision that tends to deprave; but the Christian teaching of the missionary, and the general supervision, even in the cannery towns, of the pastors who often accompany the Indians in their migrations, is having a good effect.

## **GENERAL REMARKS.**

It has been generally acknowledged by all who come in contact with the Haida Indians that their progress towards civilization has been remarkable. From the Skidegate band, a missionary, Mr. Peter Kelly, has gone forth to preach and teach the gospel. He will be missed in the ranks of the Skidegates, where he was the earnest school teacher and a power for good. Rev. Dr. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer have always proved ready and anxious to advance the people under their care, and Miss Spencer takes great pleasure in advancing the children. The town council of Skidegate comprises some of the best Indians in the band. The Massetts and Skide-

gates have Indian policemen; but it is not to be expected that they will accomplish reforms, with the small recompense provided. Although separated by only about 100 miles of territory, the Massetts and Skidegates seldom visit one another. They are as far apart in the way of social intercourse as any other two tribes. They intermarry seldom, and it is usual for a Massett to marry one of his own band and for a Skidegate to marry a Skidegate. The Indian manner of marrying has been entirely superseded by the Christian ceremony. The children are all baptized, and given English names. In dress and manner the Indians emulate the whites. A large number speak the English language, but, in the homes the Haida language is extant. As business men and workmen they are shrewd and competent. Taken as a whole, the Indians of this agency are increasing in numbers, and will, in our opinion, continue to march forward with the large number of settlers now about to make their homes on the Queen Charlotte group. No more law-abiding people can be found, and the Indians of this agency have it to their credit that no serious offence occurred among them during the whole year. They welcome the advent of the white people, and assist them in every possible way. If proof of the civilizing effect of those who undertook the management of the Indian is required, and if the problem of raising the Indian from a slave-owning warrior to a good Christian man is necessary to convince the world of the progress made in less than half a century, it can be found on the shores of the Queen Charlotte group of islands, where the Haida nation has two towns that stand forth to prove a lasting monument to those missionaries who gave their lives and their all for the once uncultured Indian.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*THOMAS DEASY,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE,*  
*VERNON, April 27, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the southeastern inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location. - This inspectorate consists of the Kootenay, Okanagan, Kamloops, Williams Lake and Fraser Lake agencies, covering the greater portion of the interior of British Columbia, the agencies of the north being largely devoted to hunting and fishing, though there are large tracts of agricultural land on some of the reserves, which are being farmed to advantage; while the agencies of Kamloops, Okanagan and Kootenay have large areas of good farming land, splendid hay meadows and fruit orchards, and the condition of the Indians throughout the inspectorate generally is satisfactory.

Since my appointment in May, last, I have visited all the agencies with the exception of Kootenay, and from observation as well as the monthly reports of the different agents, am convinced that the re-arrangement of agencies throughout British Columbia has been to the advantage of the Indians, and that their interests are being looked after to the best possible advantage.

Temperance and Morality. - During the period reported on, I believe an improvement has been made, and though there is still much to be desired, the strict enforce-

ment of the law against the illicit traffic in liquor, which is largely responsible for the conditions that exist on some reserves, especially those in close proximity to towns and villages where liquor is obtainable, will do much to overcome the difficulty.

General Remarks. - The past year on the whole has been a fairly prosperous one, though considerable loss has been sustained among the stock on some reserves owing to the severity of the past winter. The prospects for the coming season are good, however, and I believe the Indians are realizing that they must make better preparation for supplying their stock with feed during the winter months. The enormous fall of snow of the past season offers every encouragement for good crops, and greater improvement can be expected in the cultivation of the land, and with an intelligent application of irrigation, a marked improvement may be looked for.

*Your obedient servant,*

*K.O. MACDONALD*

*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE,*

*VICTORIA, April 12, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit this, my first annual report, on the conditions obtaining in the various agencies contained within this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

The southwestern inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, New Westminster and West Coast agencies.

I have inspected the offices of the Indian agents once since my appointment, as well as visiting many of the reserves in each agency during the past nine months on special matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians, reports on which were duly submitted to the department.

The following table contains the number of Indian bands, number of reserves, and number of acres of land contained therein, as well as the approximate population of each agency: -

...	No. Bands.	No. Reserves.	No. Acres.	Approx. Population.
Cowichan	15	67	19,940	1,742
Kwawkewlth	17	92	16,585	1,208
Lytton	29	134	96,064	2,153
New Westminster	37	153	39,099	2,436
West Coast	18	150	12,390	2,010
Totals	116	596	184,078	9,549

### **COWICHAN AGENCY.**

I visited the office of this agency on September 8 - 10, 1910, and also on February 10 - 11, and March 29, 1911; and have visited practically all the Indian villages in this agency from Nanaimo, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, as well as many of those on the islands in the gulf of Georgia.

The staff at the office is, W.R. Robertson, Indian agent, and Miss Kate Robertson, clerk.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Cape Mudge, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

The principal sources of income are from the sale of farm products, fishing, working in the canneries and hop-fields, a number also obtaining considerable employment as day labourers. It may be said that the Indians of the Cowichan agency are fairly thrifty, and for the most part are in an advanced stage of civilization.

Where the Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, very good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruits have been obtained during the year. A large number of cattle are also raised by some of the Indians in this agency. In places where the land is good the Indians use the greater part of what is at their disposal.

The general health of the Indians during the year has been exceptionally good, and, with the exception of a slight epidemic of influenza among the children during the past winter, no sickness of any account has been experienced. The number of deaths exceeds the births by 5, there having been 29 deaths and 24 births in a population of 1,742.

The moral conduct of the Cowichan Indians has been good on the whole. Occasionally liquor finds its way to their camps, and some of them get intoxicated; but in the matter of the suppression of the sale of intoxicants to Indians, Constable Thos. O'Connell has been doing good work, and in a number of cases has obtained, convictions and heavy sentences on those supplying.

During the year there has been steady progress made by the Indians in improving the quality of their houses. Old buildings have been repaired and several new ones have been constructed.

During the month of October negotiations were started between the government of the province of British Columbia and the Dominion government for the removal of the Songhees band of Indians from their reserve in this city to a new reserve on Esquimalt harbour. After the surrender by the Songhees of their present reserve, this property is to be conveyed to the provincial government, and the property at Esquimalt is to be conveyed to the Dominion government. This agreement was finally concluded before the end of the fiscal year, and it is expected that the surrender will be taken at an early date.

#### **LYTTON AGENCY.**

This is a newly created agency, containing the Cheam, Texas Lake, Skookumchuck, Samaquam, Ewawooes, Texas Lake, Hope, Ohamil, Popcum, Squatits, Skwahalook and Yale bands of the old Fraser agency, and Boothroyd, Boston Bar, Kanakee Bar, Lytton, Nicomen, Upper and Lower Nicola (Douglas Lake), Siska, Skuppa, Spuzzum and Coldwater bands of what was recently the Kamloops-Okanagan agency.

The Indian agent in charge is Mr. E.B. Drummond, and his headquarters is at Lytton.

I visited this agency on December 5 - 8, 1910. Agent Drummond has been kept busy settling right of way matters, and has done some good work in connection with the abating of the sale of liquor to Indians in the upper part of his agency.

The Indians obtain a livelihood principally by farming and stock-raising; a good many of them also obtain employment for part of each year at the canneries and hop-fields. Some also get general labouring work on the railroads. They are generally thrifty.

The health of the Indians in this agency for the year may be classed as good, there having been no epidemics amongst them.

With the exception of the uncompleted sale of the Coldwater reserve to the Kettle Valley Railway Company, and part of the Cheam reserve to the Canadian Northern

Railway Company, there have been no Indian lands sold in this agency since its creation last summer.

Where the Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, good crops of beans, hay, grain, potatoes and fruits are obtained. Those Indians living on the small patches of land along the Fraser river deserve much credit for the manner in which they have overcome great obstacles in order to bring water onto the bench-lands for irrigation purposes.

The moral conduct of the Indians is, on the whole, good, and crime has been confined to a small percentage. Owing to the fact that a large amount of development work has been going on in this agency and construction camps have been established, a considerable quantity of liquor has found its way to some of the Indians, and several convictions have been made and heavy sentences imposed on those supplying.

In some cases, the Indians have done considerable to improve the quality of their homes, and new houses of a better class have been erected.

### **KWAWEWLTH AGENCY.**

I visited this agency on October 17 to 24, 1910. W.M. Halliday is the Indian agent in charge, and his headquarters is at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Cape Mudge, on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north, and include all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northwest of an irregular line drawn from Kuhusan point on the east coast to a point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The Indians earn their livelihood mostly by fishing and working in the canneries; some do considerable hunting and trapping; and of late some have taken up hand-logging for themselves, while others avail themselves of employment given by the various logging camps on the neighbouring islands and mainland.

The general health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been fair, with no epidemics, though the number of deaths slightly exceeds those of the births, there having been 42 deaths and only 39 births during the past year in a population of approximately 1,208.

Very little land in this agency is under cultivation, though the Campbell River Indians have cleared a ten acre patch during the year, and intend putting it under crop this spring. Some fruit-trees are also to be planted at Klawatsis this year.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be said to be fair. In the vicinity of Cape Mudge and Campbell River the younger Indians are taking the government of the villages out of the bands of the older people and have established councils, which are proving a great benefit to all the tribes in this vicinity from a moral standpoint. The missionary at Cape Mudge reports a marked improvement in this respect.

During the year the Indians have done little or nothing to improve the quality of their homes.

In the past the Indians on Quatsino sound on the west coast of Vancouver island have been badly handicapped so far as medical attendance was concerned. This condition is now improved, as Dr. Fiedler, who has taken up his residence at Quatsino during the past year, has been appointed to look after the medical requirements of the Indians in this section of the agency.

### **NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.**

I visited this agency on August 20 and again on September 22 and 29, 1910.

The staff is, R.C. McDonald, Indian agent; Miss Nellie McDonald, clerk.

This was formerly known as the Fraser agency, but has been reduced in size during the year by the taking therefrom of



the Cheam, Ewawoos, Texas Lake, Hope,

Ohamil, Popcum, Squatits, Skwahalook, Skookumchuck, Semaquam and Yale bands, which have gone to make up part of the newly created Lytton agency.

The Indians obtain a living by farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the canneries, basket-making and hunting. They are as a rule industrious and are getting along fairly well.

On the whole the health of the Indians during the past year has been good. There was one case of small-pox on the Katzie reserve and one on the Whonnock reserve, as well as nine cases among the pupils of St. Mary's mission boarding school at Mission city. The disease was of a very mild form and no deaths resulted. Owing to prompt action taken in this matter by Indian Agent McDonald and Dr. Stuart of Mission City, in making the Indians observe strict quarantine regulations, the malady was kept well in hand and confined to a very small number of the Indian population.

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 12, there having been 92 births as against 80 deaths in a population of 2,436 during the year.

Several parcels of land have been applied for by railway companies for right of way purposes.

Where Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits very good crops were obtained, though the root crop was light during the past season, owing to the fact that the summer was an unusually dry one. In localities where there is good farming land the Indians have a large area under cultivation, and more land is being cleared each year.

The moral conduct of the Indians in this agency is good. During the canning and hop-picking seasons large numbers of Indians from all over the western portion of the province are gathered together in this agency, and are well looked after by Indian Agent McDonald and Dominion Constable O'Connell.

The Indians have done considerable to improve the quality of their homes during the year, a number of new houses having been erected, and many of the old ones having been repaired and enlarged.

#### **WEST COAST AGENCY.**

I visited this agency on January 20, 1911. A.W. Neill is the Indian agent in charge of this agency, which extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook on the west coast of Vancouver island, and up to Barkley sound and Alberni canal to its head. The agency headquarters are at the town of Alberni, three miles up the canal from the new town of Port Alberni. Owing to the present transportation facilities on the west coast, it is very difficult for the agent to cover much of his territory at any one trip.

The sources of income from which the Indians derive a livelihood in this agency are sealing, fishing, working in the canneries, hop-picking, working in saw-mills, lumber camps and whaling station. During the month of March the sealing schooner Umbrina, which had 26 West Coast Indians on board, was sunk off the California coast by the United States government collier Saturn. These Indians were taken to San Francisco on the Saturn and were forwarded from there to Victoria, by the British consul. Upon their arrival in this city they were taken care of by the department and sent to their homes on the first boat going up the west coast. The Indians lost all their effects when the schooner was sunk, they having been out in the small boats at the time of the accident.

The number of deaths in this agency considerably exceeds the number of births, there having been 90 deaths as against 55 births during the year in a population approximately 2,000. This is without doubt due to the fact that at present there is only one boat plying on the west coast and, when sickness occurs in the northern part of the agency, too long a period elapses before word can be got to Dr. Mclean

at Ucluelet for him to be of much service when he arrives to administer to the needs of patients.

A very small extent of the land in this agency is used by the Indians for agricultural purposes, it being mostly utilized for camping grounds and fishing stations. Generally speaking, the West Coast Indians can not be considered as thrifty.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be classed as fair.

Very little has been done by the Indians during the year to improve the quality of their homes on the various reserves.

*Your obedient servant,  
W.E. DITCHBURN,  
Inspector of Indian Agencies.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
STICKINE CREEK AGENCY,  
TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 6, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR; - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - This agency comprises all that portion of the Cassiar district lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stickine river.

#### **TAHLTAN BAND, NO. 1.**

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Athapascan or Dene nation.

Reserve. - The reserve (No. 1) of the Tahltan band is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles above the settlement of Telegraph Creek, and consists of 375 acres, where the village is situated, and is divided by the Tahltan river, where the Indians secure most of their fish during the run of salmon.

Reserve No. 2 is about one mile farther north, and consists of 40 acres, a part of which is wild, hay meadow producing about 5 tons. There is no timber of value except for fuel.

Population. - The population of the band is 217. The decrease of 2 is caused by women having married white men.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been considerable sickness, though there has been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic of an infectious nature. There were 10 births and the same number of deaths, four of which were due to the diseases commonly attendant on old age; the others were caused by different forms of sickness which cannot be attributed to any special affliction.

The sanitary condition of the village is fairly good. None of the Indians have been vaccinated since last spring.

Occupations. - Most of the young men of this band earn their living by working in pack trains, boating, and as guides for hunting parties, while the older ones hunt fur-bearing animals, and while the catch has been rather light this season, they have secured good prices for fur, making the proceeds about the same as last season. The Indians secure an abundance of meat and fish for their own use, besides selling large quantities.

Buildings. - Most of the buildings are comfortable log houses.

Stock. - Some of the Indians have pack horses, which they use in summer in packing freight for white men, as well as doing quite a lot of work for themselves. They take very good care of their horses.

Farm Implements. - There is no farming done in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. In some respects they are becoming richer in the way of personal property, as they invest largely in furniture. Nearly all of them have good sewing-machines and most of them are not satisfied with common cook stoves, such as they had only a few years ago, but must have good up-to-date ranges. They dress well, and I am pleased to see that they are learning to take better care of what they have than they used to do. Most of the women are very industrious, especially the older ones.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of the Tahltan band have improved a great deal in these respects and more especially in temperance. It is very seldom that one is known to be intoxicated; but while I must admit that some of them would be as bad as ever before in the same circumstances, a great many of them have really reformed. Previously to four years ago there was nothing done to encourage temperance among them. The system was to impose small fines on the Indians for being drunk and let the principal offender go free, that is, the one who supplied the liquor.

The Atlin band, whose headquarters is at Atlin, is somewhat in dispute. Last year on information received from Father Allard, the missionary priest at Atlin, I gave the population as 86; but, as I have learned since that some of them are American Indians, I cannot state what the population is before an investigation is made. Last season when I went to Atlin nearly all the Indians had gone to the woods. Therefore, I could not do much in the way of getting information.

These Indians do not seem to be as industrious as the Tahltans. They appear to have an idea that the government is supposed to support them, a belief which I think has been installed into them by some white men. Last summer I took that matter up with them and am pleased to learn that they are doing better, as I am told that they have done well the past winter by hunting and trapping, as they received good prices for fur. I regret that it was not possible to spend more time with them on my two visits last summer and the previous year, as I am sure that with proper instruction great changes would be made.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians seem to be fairly good in these respects, and I am very pleased to say that the local authorities in Atlin are very active in discouraging the traffic in liquor among them.

### **CASCAR BAND.**

The Cascar Indians are divided into two bands, the Liard river being the headquarters where most of them do their trading, while a small portion of them have for several years made their headquarters on the Dease river at the mouth of McDane's creek. I regret to say that I am not able to give much information regarding these Indians, although I have made two visits into the district. The Indians were in the woods, and, owing to the means of transportation on which I had to depend, it was impossible for me to go into the woods to see them. In former years, in fact up to comparatively a few years ago, witchcraft was practised among them to a great extent. I have communicated with them by letter several times and in that way have instructed them all I could, and I think with good results; and I have no doubt that a little time spent amongst them each year would be of great benefit to them.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*G.D. COX,*  
*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
STUART LAKE AGENCY,  
FRASER LAKE, April 24, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indians Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

The Stuart Lake agency consists of an irregularly shaped territory of about 60,000 square miles in central British Columbia, lying north of the 53rd parallel and occupying almost the whole depression between the Rocky mountains and the coast range from the 53rd to the 57th parallel.

This agency was formerly attached to that of Babine and Upper Skeena, a division of which was made during 1910.

The season being well advanced when I received the appointment as agent, I found it impossible to visit all the bands in my charge. Of those unvisited, however, I have been able to secure reliable statistics through the kindness of Mr. R.E. Loring, Indian agent, Hazelton, and the Hudson's Bay Company's officials, in charge of posts where the Indians trade.

The total extent of the reserves within the agency is 23,391 acres. The total Indian population is 1,391.

#### **YUCUTCE BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves. - Their reserves are at the west end of Stuart lake, containing 817 acres, mostly wooded. The village is near the lake-shore and is well situated for hunting and fishing.

Population. - This band numbers 36.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. The dwellings are kept fairly clean.

Occupations. - Hunting and fishing are the principal resources. One or two work at the Dominion fish hatchery close by.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are constructed of logs.

Stock. - A few cattle and horses are kept. These are well cared for.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and are doing well, considering their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality. - Their behaviour in these respects is excellent.

#### **TATCEE BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves are situated, on the north shore of Stuart lake, one at the mouth of Tatcee river, where the village is located, and one a few miles west on the shore of the lake, together containing 1,779 acres, largely under timber, interspersed with open patches and meadows.

Population. - This band numbers 42.

Health and Sanitation. - Health has been good. The houses are kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

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Occupations. - The Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. Survey parties furnished employment to some during the summer.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are all constructed of logs. There is a tendency to make the houses too small.

Stock. - A number of horses and cattle are kept. Wild hay is put up every year for winter use. The stock is in fair condition, considering the hard winter.

Farm Implements. - Garden implements only are in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very law-abiding and generally industrious, but, on account of the scarcity of fur animals, they get but a precarious existence.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a good-living people.

### **PINTCE BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve and village is on the north shore of Stuart lake at the mouth of Pintce river; area, 728 acres, mostly wooded with light poplar and willow.

Population. - This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation. - There were a few cases of grippe in early spring; otherwise conditions were normal. Cleanliness is well attended to, some of the houses being really neat inside.

Occupation. - Fishing is the mainstay of these Indians. The fur-catch was insignificant. During the summer a few worked for surveyors, but full advantage was not taken of this opportunity of earning good wages.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are well constructed and are warm and snug in winter.

Stock. - This band has some cattle and horses. Hay-supplies were short and the stock came through the winter in poor condition.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are in use.

Characteristics and Progress - All are peaceably disposed and well-intentioned; but progress, if any, is slow.

Temperance and Morality. - In these respects the best of conditions prevail.

### **GRAND RAPIDS BAND.**

Tribe. - All are members of the carrier group.

Reserve. - This reserve and village is located on Tatcee river about 7 miles down stream from Trembleur lake. The area of the reserve is 584 acres.

Population. - The population of this village is 9.

I was unable to visit this Land, but it may be said that the same general conditions prevail as at Tatcee and Pintce villages.

### **TSISLAINLI (TREMBLEUR LAKE) BAND.**

Tribe. - All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 1 and 2 are on the north shore of Trembleur lake, Nos. 3 and 4 are near the head of Tatcee river, containing in all 1,291 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 28.

These Indians also I was unable to visit. Their local conditions are similar to those of the three last mentioned bands.

### **STUART LAKE BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Carrier group.

Reserves. - There are seven reserves in all, situated on or near the south end of Stuart lake and aggregating 2,875 acres, a good deal of which is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar; there is, however, considerable open land and hay meadows.

Population. - This band numbers 170.



Health and Sanitation. - Pulmonary trouble is very prevalent. There were four deaths from this cause alone during the year. Grippe assumed an epidemic form in March, practically the whole village was affected. In sanitary matters there is considerable room for improvement. While some of the houses are kept clean, tidy and healthy, many are badly ventilated and overcrowded. There are no means of isolating those suffering from contagious diseases.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting, packing with horses, working on survey parties and for the Hudson's Bay Company have been the principal occupations during the year. This band also lost valuable opportunities to make much money in wages. Survey parties were often undermanned, and sometimes tied up entirely for want of help during the past season.

Buildings. - Some of the houses are of frame, but log buildings are mostly used. Many of the dwellings are well furnished and are kept clean and comfortable; others are ill kept and dirty. Stables and outhouses are sufficient for the purpose.

Stock. - There is a considerable number of horses and cattle kept. Good quantities of hay are put up each year. In an ordinary winter stock comes through in good condition. Last winter was long and severe and the stock suffered in consequence.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are in use, of which good care is taken.

Characteristics and Progress. - This is one of the best bands in the agency; some are intelligent, moderately industrious and generally law-abiding. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They have an excellent record in respect to both.

### **STELLA BAND.**

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the west end of Fraser lake at the mouth of Stellaquo river, and contains 2,077 acres, mostly rich bottom-land, with a light growth of poplar and willow, interspersed with small prairies and meadows. Stella village is on the lake-shore and well situated for fishing purposes.

Population. - This band numbers 90.

Health and Sanitation. - Health has been fair. There were some cases of pulmonary trouble. In March almost the entire village was affected by grippe. A few distressing cases of blindness and partial blindness exist. The majority of the houses are small, dirty and badly overcrowded.

Occupations. - Fishing is the mainstay. Some work for white settlers. A little freighting and packing is done.

Buildings. - Their houses are nearly all built of logs.

Stock. - This band keeps a considerable number of cattle and horses. About the usual quantity of hay was put up last season, but on account of the prolonged winter stock suffered severely and several losses are reported.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - This is a peaceful, slow-going band. From an agricultural point of view these Indians have the best reserve in the agency, but as yet little has been done to develop it.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are good in both these respects.

### **FRANCOIS LAKE BAND.**

Tribe. - All belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves. - No reserve as yet has been allotted to them. They have small villages on the west end of François lake and on Burns lake.

Population. - This band numbers 32. I was also unable to visit this band, but met several of its members during the year. Some of these Indians located on small

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areas are doing well, making much better progress than village Indians. Their general character and habits are good. One small infraction of the law was reported to me, and on the matter being placed before the Indian, he made restitution.

### **CHISLATTA BAND.**

Tribe. - All these Indians belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves. - No reserves as yet are allotted these Indians, who live at three different places round the shore of Chislatta lake.

Population. - This band numbers 75.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal support of these Indians. They go to trade at Bella Coola on the Pacific coast, where supplies are cheap, but have to be traveled a long distance.

Stock. - This band keeps some horses, which are well attended to.

Temperance and Morality. - Their character and habits are good. They are moral and temperate.

### **FRASER LAKE BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are four in number; three at the east end of Fraser lake and one on the south shore, seven miles from the east end. The total acreage is 1,919. The land is of a mixed character, part being sandy and rocky; most of it, however, is good land with light poplar timber, and having open patches and meadows.

Population. - This band numbers 67.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health was good until early spring, when grippe carried off two. Pulmonary and eye troubles are present. Sanitation is decidedly bad, the houses are small and old, and with one or two exceptions are dirty most of the time. It is very difficult to get these Indians to adopt regular habits of cleanliness.

Occupations. - The main occupation is fishing. The majority hunt, but returns from this source are insignificant. Freighting and packing afford employment for a few. One or two are fair carpenters and find employment among the settlers, erecting houses, & c.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are constructed of logs and are mostly old and out of repair. The stables are also of logs and are sufficient for the purpose.

Stock. - Horses and cattle are kept. Several horses died in the spring on account of the long winter, and hay-supplies giving out. The survivors were generally in poor condition.

Farm Implements. - One plough and a few garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are quiet, peaceable Indians, but unambitious and non-progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - They have a fair record in both respects.

### **STONY CREEK AND LAKETOWN BANDS.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves, six in number, are located as follows: three in Noolki lake, one on Tachie lake, one on Nechaco river, and one a mile west of Noolki lake. The Stony Creek village is on Stony creek, and Laketown village is

3 miles distant on Noolki lake.

Population. - The population of this band is 172.

Health and Sanitation. - Grippe also attacked this band, causing one fatality. Outside of that, the health has been normal. Although some dwellings are dirty and

ill-kept, it may be said that general sanitation is better understood and observed in this band than in any other in the agency.

Occupations. - Fishing, a little hunting, freighting, and packing, some farming and considerable working out for settlers are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are nearly all constructed of logs, and are kept in fair repair.

Stock. - Horses and cattle in good numbers are kept. They suffered severely from the long drawn out winter, and several deaths are reported.

Farm Implements. - Three ploughs and a few garden tools are in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of these Indians are genuinely progressive and anxious to get ahead. They are generally hard-working and industrious, and may be classed as good all-round rustlers. They are law-abiding and well disposed.

Temperance and Morality. - With one or two exceptions, the record is good.

### **BLACKWATER BAND.**

Tribe. - All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves are four in number: No. 1, on Fraser river near the mouth of Blackwater river; No. 2, on the left bank of Blackwater, 1 mile up stream from Telegraph Crossing; No. 3, at the foot of Bobtail lake; and No. 4, at the foot of Graveyard lake, containing in all 537 acres. The most of the Blackwater band is, however, residing in lands not yet allotted to them. These are Trout lake, Johnny's at Cluskus, and Michell's at Nazco.

Population. - This band numbers 68.

Health and Sanitation. - Living in small groups, the health has been good.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, packing with horses and dealing in cattle, are the chief occupations.

Buildings. - Log buildings prevail.

Stock. - Horses and cattle are kept, Trout lake, Johnny's group, does good business in steers, which are killed for beef and sold to settlers.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Some drinking was reported during the year, otherwise their conduct is good.

### **FORT GEORGE BAND.**

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves. - These consist of four: No. 1, at confluence of Nechaco and Fraser rivers; No. 2, on Fraser river, 18 miles above Fort George; No. 3, on the left bank of Nechaco river, at Duck lake; and No. 4, on the right bank of Nechaco at the mouth of Mud river; in all containing 3,095 acres. The village is on No. 1 reserve.

Population. - This band numbers 119.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been fair. One case of pulmonary trouble ended fatally during the year. These Indians show a fair amount of attention to cleanliness.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, fishing, canoeing and working on survey parties, are the general occupations.

Buildings. - Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs and are getting old and some are falling into disrepair.

Stock. - The band possesses some horses and cattle, and sufficient hay is put up for their needs. The stock wintered fairly well.

Farm Implements. - As no farming is done, garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - Not much progress has been made; those in the habit of working out for wages are much better off than the hunters.

Temperance and Morality. - A few cases of drinking were reported during the summer. Lately the record is good. Morally the Indians are good.

### **MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.**

Tribe. - All these Indians belong to the Siccaneer tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated at the outlet of McLeod's lake, and contains 286 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 85.

Character and Habits. - These Indians are semi-nomadic and range over the Parsnip and Pine rivers country. They stay on their reserve for a short while in spring, plant some gardens and do a little fishing. The rest of the year they are following the game and fur animals, which furnish almost their entire sustenance.

The season was too far advanced when I was north to visit this or any of the following bands.

### **FORT GRAHAM BAND.**

Tribe. - These also belong to the Siccaneer tribe.

Character and Habits. - Under conditions very similar to those of McLeod Lake band, these Indians range over a large territory east and north of their trading post at Fort Graham. They live almost entirely on the products of the hunt. Traders and prospectors who come in contact with them report that they are good-living and strictly honest.

From the best of information, their number is estimated to be 88.

They have no reserves.

### **FORT CONNELLY BAND.**

Tribe. - These also belong to the Siccaneer tribe. This band is also semi-nomadic, occupying and hunting over the territory round Bear lake, where they have a few houses. They have asked for a reserve at this point, which will be started this summer. They are estimated to number 120.

### **NAANEES (TWO BANDS).**

These Indians are nomadic and have no reserves.

Their hunting country lies round the head-waters of the Findlay river, or wherever in the northern country the game animals upon which they live are most numerous.

The combined population of these two bands is estimated at 150.

*Your obedient servant,  
W.J. McALLAN, Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
WEST COAST AGENCY,  
ALBERNI, April 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR. - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency. - This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of some 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht family, and comprise at present 18 bands; some of them are much intermarried with other bands which happen to be located comparatively near them.

Reserves. - The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are only two large reserves, which are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohiat band and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserve are small, varying from 2 acres up to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or heavily timbered, having been given as fishing stations or as village sites and contain only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

#### **TSESHAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

#### **OPITCHESAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, is named Ahahwinnis, and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

#### **HOWCHUCKLISET BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band is named Elhlateese and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of their reserve is 575 acres.

#### **OHIAT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzooas, Haines island, and Numukamis. The two former are situated close together at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and the latter in the Sarita valley. The Indians use the two former in the spring and summer months, and spend most of the winter at Numukamis. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.



### **TOQUOT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band is named Mahcoah, is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 134 acres. The Toquots are a very small band and much intermarried with the Ucluelets, with whom they spend much of their time. The total area of their reserves is 421 acres.

### **UCLUELET BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and their general residence, is named Ittatso, is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and contains 180 acres. Their reserves comprise a total area of 649 acres.

### **CLAYOQUOT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 540 acres.

### **KELSEMAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and their home for the greater part of the year, is named Yahkis, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

### **AHOUSSAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is named Mahktosis, on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

### **HESHQUIAT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiat harbour about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land adjoining the reserve, and which is vested in the Roman Catholic Church. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

### **MOACHAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside for the most part, is named Yuquot, is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

### **MATCHILAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where most of their houses are built, is named Cheshish, is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

### **NOOCHATLAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve and chief home of this band is named Noochat, is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 16 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

### **EHATTISAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band and where they live all fall and winter is at Oke on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

### **KYUQUOT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians have their permanent home are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier islands group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

### **CHAICCLESAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and their winter home is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsk inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

### **NITINAT BAND.**

Reserves. - The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose, and Carmanah, all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

### **PACHEENAHT BAND.**

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians live when at home, is named, Pacheena and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres. The band is much intermarried with the Nitinats.

### **REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.**

Population. - The population of the various bands enumerated above is as follows: Ahoussaht, 212; Clayoquot, 209; Cheekliset, 61; Ehattisaht, 93; Ucluelet, 134; Hesquiaht, 139; Uchuckliset, 35; Kelsemat, 80; Kyuquot, 226; Matchilaht, 52; Moachat, 135; Nitinaht, 180; Noochatlaht, 41; Oiaht, 131; Opitchesaht, 48; Pacheenaht, 56; Toquaht, 24; Tseshaht, 128; making a total for the agency of 1984.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the past year and there have been no epidemics of a serious character. A number of old people have died during the year, which has kept the death-rate about the same as last year. The habit of these Indians of moving from place to place according to where they can conveniently get fish, their staple food, or work, helps to a large extent to save them from the consequences of their unsanitary habits, as their winter house with its surroundings has a chance to get purified before they again occupy it, and the same with the places where they stay in the summer months. Each family will have a rude shack or cabin in several places, sometimes quite good houses.

Vaccination has received attention, but the Indians are very averse to the operation, owing to their impure blood, which seems unable to stand the introduction of any matter whatever, and the results of being vaccinated often keep them idle for months and months.

Occupations. - These Indians live by fishing for themselves and for canneries, by sealing both off-shore in their own canoes, and by going on a sealing cruise on schooners, by working in logging camps and saw-mills. This last season a number of them obtained employment working on the construction of a railway being built into Alberni. Others have got employment working on the roads for the provincial government. A number were engaged at the two whaling stations, now in operation in this agency.

One Indian of the Noochatlaht hand was fortunate enough to secure a sea otter while hunting off shore in his own canoe. He sold the skin for \$500. A first-class sea otter will fetch a good deal more than that figure.

Buildings. - There is nothing of importance to record in regard to buildings. The constant decrease in the numbers of the Indians does not of course encourage much building, and the higher price of lumber now also tends to discourage extensive building operations.

Stock. - These Indians possess very little stock and they do not take any care of what they do own. In several bands a few cattle are owned, but if they did not manage to run wild in the bush, summer and winter, they would soon disappear.

Farm Implements. - There are practically no farm implements in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are law-abiding and but seldom give any trouble in any open infractions of the law beyond occasionally indulging in liquor if it can be had, but not to any large extent. They will also gamble and probably do so to a greater extent than is known to the authorities. They are not industrious and would fain see the department provide them all with food, in which case very few of them would work at all; but of course there are a few notable exceptions of steady working men. They are not becoming any richer, though those who live in the neighbourhood of white settlements where they can see and obtain them, are increasing their range of purchases, articles such as gramophones, bicycles and baby carriages being found in many Indian homes.

Temperance and Morality. - As to whether these Indians could be called temperate, could only be decided if the opportunity were afforded to get as much liquor as they liked. Generally speaking, the majority of them will drink liquor if it can be obtained without too much trouble and risk, but will not go to any extraordinary pains to secure it. There are a number, superior to the majority, who would not touch it if available, and another section, inferior to their fellows, who are going to have it whenever it is at all possible and who, if it were open to them, would be drunk as often as they had money.

Considering their surroundings and inherited habits, their morality is not so bad as might be expected, and those least exposed to intercourse with white people of a low class are fairly moral according to their own ideas.

*Your obedient servant,*  
*ALAN W. NEILL, Indian Agent.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*WILLIAM LAKE AGENCY,*  
*LAC LA HACHE, April 4, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

## **LILLOOET NO. 1 BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated near the town of Lillooet. The climate and soil are suitable for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 919 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation. - The health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserves and houses very clean.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing, stock-raising, and working for settlers, are their chief occupations. They also do a little trapping.

Buildings. - Their buildings are mostly all log. There are a few good frame buildings.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - Good care is taken of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are good. A little drinking was done last year.

## **LILLOOET No. 2 BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river 12 miles below the town of Lillooet. The land is suitable for growing fruit. This reserve has an area of 544 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health was good. The reserve and houses are not very clean.

Occupations. - Little farming is done. They depend chiefly on fishing and hunting for a living.

Buildings. - All buildings on this reserve are of logs.

Stock. - They have no cattle, but a few horses, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements. - They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are not industrious. No progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are good. Not much drinking is done on this reserve.

## **CAYOOSH NO. 1 BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 2 miles below the town of Lillooet, near the mouth of Cayoosh creek. The soil is good for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 367 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is good. There was no epidemic. They keep the reserve and houses fairly clean.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing and hunting are their occupations.

Buildings. - The buildings are fair, and are mostly all of log.

Stock. - They have very few cattle, but take care of them.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not very industrious, and they have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They have good morals; there is not much drinking going on.

## **CAYOOSH No. 2 BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river about 6 miles below the town of Lillooet. The soil is good for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 785 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health is good; there has been no epidemic. Their reserve is kept fairly clean.

Occupations. - These Indians fish and hunt and do a little farming.

Buildings. - They have all good log houses.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not industrious. They have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are fair. There is very little drinking going on.

## **RIVER BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river about 5 miles above the town of Lillooet. The land is suitable for farming and fruit-growing. The area of the reserve is 9,621 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep the reserve and houses clean.

Occupations. - These Indians farm, fish and hunt, and they go up the Cariboo country and do packing for the whites.

Buildings. - They have rather good buildings on this reserve.

Stock. - They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and are making progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are good and they do very little drinking.

## **FOUNTAIN BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river about 10 miles from the town of Lillooet. The area is 1,864 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 244.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health is good. They keep their reserve and their houses very clean.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are their chief occupations. They also do a little fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - They have some very good buildings on this reserve.

Stock. - They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very industrious, and have made great progress, and they carry out instructions given by the agent better than any of the other Indians in the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are fair. They do a little drinking.

## **PAVILION BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about half way between Lillooet and Clinton on the government wagon road. The soil is good for farming. There are 4,136 acres in this reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health is good and the reserve and houses are kept clean.

Occupations. - These Indians farm and work out for settlers.

Buildings. - All the buildings on this reserve are log except one frame building.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not very industrious, and made no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are fair. They do not do much drinking.

## **ANDERSON LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north end of the lake about 20 miles north of Seton lake and about 40 miles from the town of Lillooet. The soil is rich and the climate good, but the land is nearly all covered with willow brush. This reserve has an area of 504 acres.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 38.

Health and Sanitation. - They have good health, and the reserve and houses are kept fairly clean.

Occupations. - They raise a little fruit. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings. - They have all log buildings.

Stock. - They have very few cattle. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not industrious and have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They have good morals, and no drinking is going on.

## **NECIAT BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the south end of Anderson lake about 23 miles from the town of Lillooet. The land on this reserve is not fit for cultivation, being timber-land. The area of this reserve is 80 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 44.



Health and Sanitation. - Their health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserves and houses clean.

Occupations. - Their occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping; they also do a little gardening on government land.

Buildings. - The buildings are all old log.

Stock. - They have very few animals. They take good care of their cattle.

Implements. - All they have on this reserve is one plough.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, but no improvements were made on their land.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are not good, and considerable drinking was done last year.

## **SETON LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north end of Seton lake, about 20 miles from the town of Lillooet. Nearly all the reserve is timber-land. A few acres are under cultivation. The area is 86 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation. - They have good health. There was no epidemic.

Occupations. - Fruit-growing, fishing, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - They have all log buildings.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious; some progress was made.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are very good. They drink a little.

## **MISSION BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve. - Their reserve is situated about 14 miles from the foot of Seton lake, adjoining the Seton lake reserve. It contains 2,085 acres, nearly all under timber and brush.

Population. - The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation. - They have good health. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in farming, fishing, trapping, and packing for miners from the steamboat landing to the head-waters of Bridge river.

Buildings. - They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and making a little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are fair. There was some drinking on the reserve.

## **ALEXANDRIA BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about 1 mile from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 22 miles from Soda creek. A few acres are fit for cultivation.

The area is 1,848 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 47.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has not been very good. A few have died during the year. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Buildings. - They have rather good buildings.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal occupations.

Stock. - These Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not very industrious or progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - They have fair morals. Some drinking is going on.

## **ALKALI BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 35 miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, about 4 miles from the Fraser river. A small portion of the land is fit for cultivation and the rest is all timber and brush. The area is 8,347 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 220.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has not been good; measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of thirteen of the younger ones. They keep their reserve and their houses clean.

Occupations. - Farming, a little fishing, hunting and trapping, are their occupations. They have been hauling saw-logs for Mr. C.E.W. Johnson the greater part of the winter.

Buildings. - They have good buildings on this reserve.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but have not made any progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - They have fair morals. They do a little drinking.

## **CANEM LAKE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 20 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles west from the lake. It contains 4,560 acres; some very good farm-land, but they have no water for irrigation. They also have good meadow-land where they cut hay for their stock; on this land about 150 acres can be easily cleared, which they promised to do this coming season.

Population. - The population of this band is 72.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very poor. Measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of twelve of the younger ones; and two died of consumption. The reserve and houses are not kept clean.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They do a little fishing on the lake.

Buildings. - They have nearly all log buildings. Two new frame buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock. They generally put up enough feed to do them four months.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and made a little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They have fair morals. Very few of them drink.

## **CLINTON BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserve. - Their reserve is situated near the Cariboo wagon road, 33 miles from Ashcroft.

Population. - The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health was not very good. Measles broke out on this reserve. They keep the reserve and their houses fairly clean.

Occupations. - These Indians farm and work for settlers.

Buildings. - They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are getting to be industrious. Some progress is made.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are not very good, and a good deal of drinking is going on.

### **QUESNEL BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated near the town of Quesnel, on the right bank of the Fraser river, 9 miles below the mouth of the Quesnel river. The land is nearly all in timber and brush. It contains 1,687 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 41.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health was not very good. Nine died of measles and dysentery. The reserve and the houses are not very clean.

Occupations. - These Indians fish, trap, and hunt. They have started to do a little farming.

Buildings. - They all have log houses, which are not up to very much.

Stock. - They have a few head of horse and cattle. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and making some improvements in the way of clearing their land on the No. 3 reserve, where they have just lately moved from No. 1 reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - They have fair morals, and not so much drinking is done as in previous years.

### **CANOE CREEK BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 40 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the Fraser river. Although it contains more land than any other in this agency, only a small portion of it is fit for cultivation. This reserve has 16,129 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians was very poor during the winter. Ten died of measles and one of consumption. The physicians of the district, all being very busy, were unable to offer their services.

Occupations. - Their occupations are farming, stock-raising and working for settlers.

Buildings. - They all have log buildings on this reserve.

Stock. - They have quite a few horses and cattle on this reserve, and take very good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and made some improvements on their land in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are much better than in previous years, and not so much drinking is going on.

### **WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated 3 miles from the 150 mile house on the Cariboo wagon road. A great portion of this land is fair for agricultural purposes. The area is 4,613 1/4 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has not been very good. Measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of four. They keep, their reserve clean and their houses are much cleaner kept than they were.

Occupations. - These Indians farm, raise stock and work out for settlers. A few of them do quite a lot of freighting on the Cariboo road.

Buildings. - They have a few good frame buildings and the rest are all log buildings.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock. They generally put up enough hay to provide feed for four months.

Farm Implements. - They take very good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and made some improvements on their land.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of these Indians have not been very good, and they have been doing a great deal of drinking.

### **SODA CREEK BAND.**

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve. - Their reserve is situated on the Cariboo wagon road, on the bank of the Fraser river. The area is 5,210 acres, nearly all under timber and brush.

Population. - The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has not been good. Five died during the year and three were burnt to death. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping are their occupations.

Buildings. - They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock. - They take good care of their stock. They put up enough hay to feed them for four months.

Farm Implements. - They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not very industrious. They have started to make some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They have fair morals. Some drinking was carried on last year.

*Your obedient servant,*

*ISAAC OGDEN*

*Indian Agent.*

*DOMINION OF CANADA,*

*DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,*

*CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,*

*OTTAWA, December 21, 1910.*

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith the report of Mr. Tom Wilson on the work that has been carried on by him



under my direction during the present year from May to October, inclusive, in cleansing the Indian orchards in British Columbia under the appropriation made for this work.

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A visit to British Columbia in October and the observations of a number of fruit-growers in the province, enable me again to testify as to the value of the work that we have been able to accomplish. With the rapid growth of British Columbia as a fruit-growing province, the importance of this work is increasing accordingly, especially as many of the reserves are located in and near the best fruit-growing sections. Furthermore, many of the Indians are realizing the advantages of the cultivation and proper care of their orchards to their increasing benefit, and in many instances are now producing fruit of excellent quality. The value of education and example in these matters cannot be overestimated.

*I have, & c.,*

*C. GORDON HEWITT,*

*Dominion Entomologist.*

*VANCOUVER B.C., November 3, 1910.*

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to present my fourth annual report of work done in connection with the inspection and cleansing of Indian orchards in British Columbia.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there is a forward movement among most of the bands in regard to the care and interest they are taking in the work of their orchards. The movement is gradual certainly, but it is very noticeable in some localities. In the Chilliwack district several individuals of their own volition cleaned up and sprayed their trees in a highly creditable manner, and, in consequence, they had very good crops of fine fruit. I am sorry to, say, however, that many of them still hold to the old varieties of fruit, which, in many cases, are useless for market purposes. We are rectifying this in the new orchards which some of them are planting. Most of them are pleased to be advised as regards useful varieties.

During the previous winter and spring, before the regular work commenced in May, I paid visits to some of the different agencies. In January I went over to Alberni, where there had been some complaints about the filthy state of the Indian orchards. I had been authorized to purchase a new spraying outfit for them. This I took over with spraying materials, and all the orchards were treated. The Indians carried on the work, and as they were thereby instructed at the same time, I think the visit was beneficial. There are a large number of old, useless trees on some of the reserves which ought to be cut down and destroyed. The owners, however, seem loth to do this. As there is to be considerable development in the neighbourhood of Alberni, and a large influx of settlers is expected, many of whom will be engaged in horticulture, it will be necessary to improve the condition of these Indian orchards considerably. In the month of March, I paid a visit to Duncans and gave instructions, as to the spraying of the trees with the winter strength of lime and sulphur solution. I had received a letter from the agent, Mr. Robertson, who received a request from an Indian in the Saanich district asking me to come and start him spraying his orchards. I was unable to make the trip at the time, but sent him the spray materials with instructions how to use them.

I paid two visits to the Squamish school (mission) where the Indian pupils treated the trees in the orchards adjoining the school. I think this is having a good effect on the younger generation, as they will certainly carry away some knowledge of orchard treatment.

During the spring, I had a letter from the agent of the Fraser Indians concerning the orchards at Nicomen. I was able to send a spray pump and materials. I am sorry to say that they waited until I visited them before using these materials.

In May, I began Indian work, devoting all my time to it as directed by you, and was very busily engaged during the beginning of the season. The tent caterpillars had broken out earlier than usual, and by the time I had visited the different bands in the Fraser valley the forests had been almost defoliated, as also the orchards, where no efforts had been made to combat the pest.

The Katsee band did excellent work with the spray pump and insecticide, not only on the places where the owners were present, but also on the orchards of absentees. Langley, I am sorry to say, was badly cut off, as the Indians neglected to use the sprayer until too late. Only a small number of their trees escaped the ravages of the pest. The Indians, however, were not the only sufferers, as settlers who neglected to protect themselves suffered in a like degree.

The Whonnock band escaped very lightly, partly because they had been cutting away the surrounding bush and useless trees and partly for the reason that they are fairly isolated.

The Matsqui people refused to do anything for themselves, although a sprayer and materials were put at their disposal; consequently, their fruit crop was an entire failure. There is a large number of old useless trees and several thickets of crab apple which ought to be cut away, as they are breeding places for fungus and other pests. I may say that this also applies to the orchards of settlers as well as Indians.

Around Chilliwack the Indians are beginning to realize, the fact that it will pay them to give more attention to their orchards, so that when the caterpillars broke out in May there was a good deal of rivalry among them as to who should have the sprayer, and I am glad to say that we managed to save most of the orchards, either by spraying or by burning the clusters. In the Chilliwack district there are now some orchards belonging to Indians which should be models for some of the settlers to emulate.

I am sorry to say that the Upper Sumas orchards - in fact the whole, district were cut off. Most of the people grow hay in their orchards, and object to a spray wagon in their places, and they are also afraid of poison on their hay.

At Cheam and Popcum there are a number of old abandoned orchards which ought to be done away with, not that they can affect any other trees, but they are an eyesore to anyone passing. Most of the Indians seem to have deserted the reserve, and a great deal of the fruit falls on to the ground and rots.

Scowlitz reserve, at Harrison river, partly escaped the ravages of the caterpillars, as I had the trees sprayed when they first appeared. Owing to the fact that there is a good deal of crab apple bush all round, it is difficult to thoroughly eradicate the pest; but, on the whole, there were some very good crops of fruit on the different plots.

At Ohamil and Katz, there are some of the best kept and thrifty orchards in the Lower Fraser valley, and I am glad to say they escaped the ravages of the caterpillars this summer; but from indications it looks as if they might suffer next season, as I noticed on my last visit there that there are large numbers of the egg clusters, and unless they are attached by some parasite during the winter months they are certain to be troublesome later on. Nearly all the people had fine crops of fruit, though a good deal of it went to waste during the absence of the owners at hop-picking.

At Union Bar there are the remains of some rather extensive orchards; but as there is only one woman residing on the reserve, the trees are left to themselves. The Indians higher up the river take what fruit they want; but as they are not the owners of the trees they cannot be held responsible for their condition.

In September, I made the trip from Yale to Hope by canoe, and visited all the places on each side of the river. There were hundreds of pounds of fruit going to

waste, as all the Indians were absent engaged in hop-picking. The fruit for the most part was of very excellent quality. I found only one family at home; they were sun-drying a quantity of apples for winter use.

At Emory Bar, I visited an orchard which I have had under observation for some years. The trees are grafted on wild crab, and this year they were nearly all bearing, some of them heavily. The fruit was of high quality. I am glad to say that no caterpillars have made their appearance on any of these places, nor do I see any signs that they will do so this year.

On my visits to the Shuswap Indians, I found that they had been planting quite a number of trees, and that they had been taking advice as to varieties. The planting in most cases has been carefully done, and I promised to advise them from time to time to avoid their making any mistakes. They have a very good section of country for horticulture, and the quality of fruit is high.

Early in the season I had a complaint from Lillooet about infection from Indian reserves; but on investigation I found that the complainant had no orchard, that he lived quite a distance from any reserve, and that he made the complaint on general principles. The nearest reserve is a small piece of land on the shore of Seaton lake, which the Indians use as a camping ground when they are fishing. There are neither orchards nor permanent residences on the land.

I found the orchards belonging to the Lillooet and Kayoosh Creek Indians free from any dangerous insect pests. It was too early in the season to judge the quality of the fruit; but since then I have had some apples sent down to me and they are equal to any grown in British Columbia.

I made a couple of trips into the Spilamachee country, and found that the Indians have been planting out a number of new orchards, which were looking well. There are some old orchards which are healthy and clean and carrying crops of fine fruit; but, having been originally planted too close, the trees are beginning to smother each other.

The Penticton Indians have some very good orchards, and this past season had some fruit which found a ready market at good prices.

On the west side of Okanagan lake, at Nos. 1 and 2 reserves, I found the Indians engaged in fruit-culture in a sort of haphazard way. The trees were growing wild and not very well attended to; there was much green aphid on the apple-trees. I gave an order for whale-oil soap and asked a white settler to loan his sprayer.

At the head of Okanagan lake, there are some old orchards which have grown wild. They are, however, free from any dangerous insect pests. The fruit grown there was of fair quality.

The Lytton Indians, both at the village and on the other side of the Fraser on Spapicum and Nakao reserves, suffered seriously two winters ago from frost, most of their trees having been killed outright and the balance being so badly injured as to be practically useless. They seem to have lost heart, and only a few of the dead trees have been cut out. On the Spapicum reserve two men have renewed some of the trees, but most of them still remain as they were in the spring of last year. One man in the season previous to the freeze had sold over \$200 of fruit besides that which he used in his own family. I may state that many of the settlers, suffered to the same extent as the Indians.

Songhees Reserve. - In the early part of the summer when the tent caterpillars were committing great depredations, I went over on two different occasions and took measures to stop the spread of the pest. As they had originated in the brush by the roadside as well as on the fruit and other trees, the only way to control them was by burning. I supplied the chief (Cooper) with some coal oil, and he went over the place and destroyed the clusters of caterpillars before they had time to spread.

In the neighbourhood of Duncans and Cowichan, I had considerable spraying done, and at the same time fought the caterpillars with arsenate of lead added to the fungicide. The fruit this season has been much improved. Of course, we have

had a very fine summer here, which would account in some measure for the improvement in the fruit.

I am sorry to have to report that the Nanaimo Indians resident in town have done nothing to their places. An application was sent in from them early in spring for spraying materials. A supply was sent; their pump also was set on a new barrel and a new line of hose sent, but these were not used by them. At Nanaimo river, however, much work was done and some good crops of fruit were harvested. There are some old orchards which are a disgrace, but it is difficult to get hold of the owners, as most of them work away from home. On one place I came across hundreds of pears going to waste.

A visit was paid to the Kootenay agency, when I drove with the Indian agent, Mr. Galbraith, to St. Eugene Mission, and saw the method of teaching the Indian pupils. I found the orchard in connection with the school well kept. The trees, however, had been poorly pruned. They were fairly free from dangerous insects, the only thing which I noticed being some green aphids. The spray pump, on examination, was found to be in very poor order.

I recommended a Spramotor No. 0 with fittings and mounted on a small tank so light that it could be moved by hand and would be available for the whole agency. In the same agency I found that the Indians resident on the reserve at Creston overlooking the Kootenay flats had made a very good start at orcharding. The climate and location are very well fitted for successful fruit-growing. Most of the Indians were absent when I paid my visit, but their orchards were easily found, and I was very pleased to see the progress they are making. They should be encouraged, as by raising their own fruit they could both add to their income and food-supply. I promised Mr. Galbraith that I would try to spend some time next spring or early summer and impart some information to the people there. There are some parts of the agency which I had not the chance to visit.

Pumps. - We have pumps at the following different points:

Chillikack - One mounted on a light wagon.

Langley - One on wheels.

Nanaimo - Mounted on barrel.

Duncans - Mounted on barrel.

Saanich - Mounted on barrel.

Alberni - Mounted on wheels.

There is also one on hand now which will be sent up to the Ohamil and Katz Indians.

I have to report that I have received excellent help and support from the different Indian agents, and also from some individuals among the Indians themselves.

*I have, & c.,  
TOM WILSON,  
Inspector of Indian Orchards.*

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**REPORT**

**OF**

**CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER**

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*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA, June 1, 1911.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit my seventh annual report as Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, being for the year 1910 - 11.

Although the year has been marked by numerous local light outbreaks of small-pox throughout Canada, yet the Indian population has escaped fairly well.

The important fact must be remembered that, owing to immigration into the far northwest beyond the Saskatchewan and to the presence of thousands of railway navvies in districts hitherto isolated from civilization, the dangers of the introduction of the white man's diseases are yearly being increased. This is especially illustrated in the report of the medical officer who accompanied the officer making treaty payments in the Athabaska and Peace river county.

The largest number of outbreaks was in the eastern provinces, where cases occurred in Nova Scotia, in the Sheet Harbour band, the Dartmouth band, the Hantsport band, in Hants county, and in the Restigouche, Moisie river, Bersimis and Pointe Bleue bands in Quebec. In Ontario cases appeared in the Oneida band in Delaware, causing considerable trouble in the neighbouring townships; while a person of this band carried the disease for the Six Nations at Brantford. Cases were further reported near St. Rose on Lake Manitoba, on the Cowessess reserve, in Saskatchewan, and on Enoch's reserve, near Edmonton. Fortunately in most instances the type was mild and the local outbreaks fairly promptly dealt with.

Scarlet fever was present in a few outbreaks amongst the Micmacs of Nova Scotia, the Mississaguas of Hagersville, and the Chippewas of Sarnia. Measles broke out with fatal effect in the Parry Sound band in Ontario, as well as among the Chippewas of Michipicoten. A severe outbreak of diphtheria was reported in the Kenora agency, as well as in the Dokis band on Lake Nipissing, Ontario, while fatal cases occurred likewise in the Mistawasis band, in the Carlton agency, Saskatchewan.

A few outbreaks of typhoid appeared in the Sarnia band and on the Pine Creek reserve, in Manitoba.

That contact with the white man is developing in the Indians communicable diseases other than small-pox is illustrated in various ways, but in none more than in the remarkable appearance of anterior-poliomyelitis in as far off a post as Fort Vermilion, on the Peace river. Dr. Baldwin's report summarizes the situation, which from the medical stand-point is so remarkable and interesting as to call for special notice. In his report dated December 30, 1910, he refers to the case of E.S., age 29, at the convent, suffering from this disease, as paralyzed from the waist down, and T.N., age 25, similarly paralyzed. He then says. - 'All are the outcome of the epidemic of 1906 among Slave Indians and which will probably cause the death of more of them.' He points out, further, that the great difficulty he has in dealing with the outbreak is in the great need of good food and the danger to others from the filthy surroundings. Thus, 'in the treatment of these cases of poliomyelitis the main thing is a generous diet, which, of course, I cannot give the Indians unless they are brought in and cared for by the Sisters of the convent. Then again, there is the

great danger of contagion to other Indians, in the dust and filth in which the affected live. To some extent we overcame the danger at the convent, but in the case of S.K. it was found impossible to keep the child altogether from its mother, owing to the mother's objection to separation. It is the same with other patients.

The settled character of the Indians of almost all the bands in Canada on their reserves is yearly bringing their daily lives into a social milieu similar to that of their white neighbours. This is, though to some less extent, applicable to the Indians of the sea coasts and of the Great lakes, who naturally as fishermen, lumbermen and rivermen give most of their time and energies to these congenial pursuits where the pay is regular and frequent, instead of being a simple annual return after harvest as in ordinary farming.

As amongst white settlers, the frontiersmen, lumbermen, trappers and fishermen have usually not devoted themselves to farming, so it is not to be supposed that the old Indians accustomed to these pursuits would ever as a class take kindly to agriculture. Yet in almost every band so situated as to make farming possible, interesting samples of successful farmers will be found. In my last report it was stated - 'While it may be too much to say that the extent that any band is actually engaged in agricultural pursuits will be found to measure fairly accurately the healthfulness of the band as determined by the total deaths, and the deaths from tuberculosis, as will be shown by the following table, yet we have in social progress a very good gauge of the health progress.'

A review of the agents' reports indicates an improvement, even if slow, in housing conditions. Thus the agent for the Battleford district says: 'New houses are being built larger and better ventilated and lighted, and look very well. Most realize the effect of keeping the house clean, most are improving in personal appearance and cleanliness.'

The agent for the Assiniboines, also reports: 'The houses are higher and better built, while the Indians are careful not to hold meetings in houses where are cases of tuberculosis.' Dr. Armstrong states regarding the Lake Manitoba band: 'There is less tuberculosis this year than usual, and the Indians are more careful about exposing themselves.' But the reports of his visits to different reserves still show its prevalence. Thus, 'tuberculosis is responsible for most of the deaths that have occurred there since I started to visit, and I believe the cause is due to the fact that large families are confined in very small, usually one-room cottages, and a few very unclean.' Regarding the Pine river band in the same agency, Dr. Medd says: 'There was little sickness at Pine river reserve and the band is of a high moral type.' Similar evidence of advancement is found in the Hobbema agency report: 'Some good houses are being built, most houses remodelled and whitewashed last fall. The Indians generally appear well dressed and clean.'

Again, the agent of the Pelly reserve reports: 'They are gradually getting better houses which are clean and well whitewashed. People are becoming better dressed and using more vegetables and milk, and show much improved cooking, while in tuberculosis they are learning to use spittoons, while houses are disinfected after deaths from this disease.' From the agent's report of the Pas we learn that Dr. Larose, the medical officer, says: 'In the course of this year's general inspection made at Treaty payments, the results of two years of good health and prosperity were plainly noticeable. Everybody wore good clothing, the faces had an expression of health and cheerfulness; the scrofulous taint had become latent at all the reserves except Chemawawin, where there were a few cases very visible. In the Shoal lake band, up the Carrot river on Saskatchewan there was only one child with only a slight cold. The birth-rate is phenomenal this year.'

This pleasing picture may be contrasted with that of Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, as set forth in the report of the medical officer of that place. Dr. Rym-

mer, who has official relations with the department, in a recent report illustrates an earlier stage in the evolution of social life in the Indian bands, when he advises that an area be set apart beyond the village, which was Hudson's Bay post primarily as a camping ground for the residences of the Indians who remain there mostly for short periods at the time of treaty payments, and that the ground be drained, and that a well be dug in a protected place. He states that as many as three hundred Indians came from their hunting grounds and crowded into huts along the lake shore, whence the lake water was polluted, while at the same time it was being used for domestic and drinking purposes. The report further states, 'Unfortunately I can speak from personal experience, as much sickness broke out, the odor and atmosphere generally was not only unpleasant, but absolutely dangerous in all for the Christmas fortnight. I attended 117 cases including several with pneumonia, but only one died. The rest I sent off as soon as possible.' It may be added that the department's inspector for the district referred to has been instructed to look into this matter.

It is further most interesting to compare these conditions on the prairie and in the far north with west coast conditions, where bands are found which, whether due to race, climate or contact with the outside commercial world or through education, present in various ways a stage of social evolution beyond that usually found amongst the Indians of the interior. The following illustration both of what these bands are and what may be made of them is given regarding a band on one of the Queen Charlotte islands, which, except for the influences of local trade and of the local missions have hitherto been without the advantages of any but occasional visits of the resident physician at Metlakatla. Dr. Spencer, the department's medical officer now resident at Massett, states what is therefore quite remarkable and interesting and after saying that there have been 11 deaths and 9 births and that of the deaths 4 were old men, and one was a babe, and that there had been no that he is vigilant to prevent sickness and to this end has been giving public health talks, 'I think by sanitary and prophylactic measures we shall lessen the grip of tuberculosis on the people. Considering Indians on the whole, this tribe is a cleanly race of people. Family washing is done regularly. Sheets are used on the beds and it is an every day sight to see a line of nicely washed and blued clothes. Floors are scrubbed weekly and in some cases oftener. I have talked about it so much that people are becoming afraid to spit on floors, and the council has posted notices that none do it in public places of meeting.'

The report of the agent at Alberni on the west coast of Vancouver island contains several items of interest, amongst others proof of progress in modern democracy by a band threatening, so we are told, to have the agent removed because he insisted on their being vaccinated before their leaving for the Fraser river fisheries. Nevertheless he points out, alongside their indifference in caring for their children during the convalescing stage of measles, that education in hygiene would be of great benefit to them. However, he says, 'They are beginning to understand that tuberculosis is contagious,' and concludes by saying, 'In some of the bands, notably the Ahoussahts, the number of children gives hope that they at least may yet survive the change from barbarism to semi-civilization and after that they will probably increase in numbers.'

It is always, however, most advantageous to be able to have definite statistics such as those given in last year's annual report in a comparison of the number of new houses and the kind of construction in 1909 as compared with 1899, when it was shown that everywhere the log house was disappearing and fast being replaced by frame, stone or brick. In the same report we had a very good illustration in the report of Mr. W.M. Graham on the File Hills Ex-pupils' colony as to a definite stage of social development. His report on these school boys' houses says, 'These young

Indians have built very good houses, which with one or two exceptions are uniform in style. The houses are built of hewed logs, size about 18 x 24 feet, with lean-to kitchens. The main building is one and a half story high, all covered with shingled roofs, which are usually painted dark red, and the effect with the whitewashed walls is very good.'

The bearing of the housing problem is so direct upon the health conditions that its paramount importance in bettering the health of the people cannot be too often repeated, and all medical officers and others who have observed and studied the health conditions of the Indians whether in Canada or the United States iterate and reiterate it.

It is obvious, indeed, that the problem on the reservations dominating every other is one of sanitation, and social uplifting and betterment and containing all the ordinary elements of an urban housing problem with others peculiar to the climate of Canada and the social customs of the Indian peoples. This is illustrated on any reservation which has had a few years of settled existence.

Thus at the Stony reserve, under the shadow of the Rockies, was one, the most prosperous person in a band still hunters largely, who has in that ranching country herds of horses and cattle, each approaching a hundred animals, and also has fenced a fine area of land and cultivated brome grass for winter fodder, in case of a blizzard, and has his corral convenient to his house.

In this case we see how the social uplift has been exactly measured by industry, as this man's house was relatively good, while his outbuildings were similarly notable, remembering that in few other cases were there any, while most of the band live in teepees still in the summer, and in the autumn make the usual trek into the mountains on a hunting expedition.

Referring to infant mortality as an indicator of sanitary conditions, Dr. R.A. Lyster, M.O.H., Hampshire, Eng, says: -

'The classification of families according to housing conditions is really reliable only as a classification according to poverty, and poverty does not necessarily exercise any further grave influence on mortality so long as it does not necessitate an interference with the food-supply and general care of the child. Infant mortality can only be used as an indicator of sanitary circumstances when all these other more important factors have been eliminated.'

That, however, the relation is a direct one under most circumstances between housing and child mortality is illustrated by mortality returns given by Dr. Newman, of Finsbury, for 1905. Thus: -

For	1 roomed houses the infant mortality was 219 per 1,000.
...	2 roomed houses the infant mortality was 151 per 1,000.
...	3 roomed houses the infant mortality was 141 per 1,000.
...	4 roomed houses and upwards mortality was 99 per 1,000.

Similarly the mortality from tuberculosis has in many instances been used as a measure of housing conditions, as likewise in the density of population in any given urban area. I would further illustrate the fact that while the Indian population may be shown so widely distributed that density of population may not enter seriously into the problem of infant mortality, yet, as has been amply illustrated in quotations from medical officers and gents one-roomed houses mean overcrowding an area densely as truly as if it were a New York six-story tenement.

In last year's report I endeavoured to show how generally applicable the same standards of measurement are for estimating the general health and social status of

the Indian bands by the study of the actual figures extending over a period of ten years constituting the history of the File Hills farm colony.

A reference to the figures at the end of March, 1911, accentuates, even, the interest in this colony, and, moreover, I had last autumn the opportunity of studying the situation by three days spent in the colony.

Of thirty-four colonists seven only were over 18 years old when they were located thereon. Of these eight have died of consumption and three left the colony. Of the twenty-one wives of colonists only one is dead; while of sixty-one children, all but five of whom were born on the colony, thirteen only are dead. Of these, ten died under one year of age, two died under two, and one under five. Six are stated to have died of consumption, five of pneumonia, one of cholera infantum, and one of inflammation.

The absolute correctness in every item of these statistics makes them extremely valuable for study. In all there have been up to date one hundred and sixteen persons connected with the colony.

Of the eight young men colonists who died, the years of their admission to the colony and of their deaths were: -

NO.	Year of entry.	Year of death
19	1901	1903
2	1902	1903
3	1903	1903
4	1903	1911
5	1903	1905
6	1903	1908
7	1905	1910
8	1909	1911

Regarding the whole number it may be said that all were almost certainly infected before entering the colony, excepting numbers 4, 6 and 7, and even in the case of these their resistance to the disease may well have extended in the several cases from the time at which they left school. It is illustrative of the fatal infectiousness of the disease that in the case of the family of number 4, all the children but one are reported to have died of consumption as well.

Throughout this report, the facts regarding the local sanitary conditions and the health or disease conditions associated therewith have been abundantly illustrated; while the means for ameliorating insanitary conditions in the various villages and bands has been more or less fully set forth. That the department has begun the more detailed work involved in modern progressive methods for dealing with the social, sanitary, and economic problems entering into the public health question among the Indian bands, is incidentally referred to in the various reports of the Indian agents.

Throughout all this preventive work the touchstone to success will be the demonstration of the fact that our efforts to prevent will likewise also result in producing cures amongst those who are sick.

The history of the advance in belief from the fatalistic attitude of mind of a few short years ago, whether as affecting white people or Indians regarding the impossibility of evading the transmission of tuberculosis in a family where consumption had been in the parents, or of the certainty of a fatal termination after the disease had once manifested itself, is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the dominating force which experimental science is giving to modern medicine, and which is so rapidly altering men's views as to what had hitherto so long been looked upon as the unalterable decree of destiny. It may be quite too much to say that the dark sky has as yet very greatly brightened for the Indian peoples; but some few clouds

at any rate are beginning to be dissipated, when we can find that several agents in their annual reports are able to state that no deaths from tuberculosis had occurred during the year on some of their reserves, and that others speak of better housing, better food, and continuous occupation as changing gradually the whole social life of a band.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

*P.H. BRYCE,*  
*Chief Medical Officer.*

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**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION**

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF DAY,  
BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, & c., & c., APPENDED.

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OTTAWA, June 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,  
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows: -

Province.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Assistance to ex-pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	5,370 55	...	...	...	195 02	5 565 57
New Brunswick	12,983 45	...	...	...	1,166 38	14,149 83
Prince Edward Island	559 33	...	...	...	66 50	625 83
Quebec	30,382 31	...	...	...	2,310 11	32,692 42
Ontario	19,856 16	9,933 85	32,677 33	...	355 93	62,823 27
Manitoba	14,599 30	41,790 55	31,788 34	913 79	871 88	89,963 86
Saskatchewan	27,192 45	70,791 60	38,803 50	8,972 23	325 64	146,085 42
Alberta	4,308 32	40,255	19,367 80	1,580 51	2,253 39	67,765 12
North west Territories	500 00	7,801 66	...	...	...	8,301 66
British Columbia	30,783 94	19,320 59	54,433 33	331 34	404 66	105,273 86
Yukon	...	5,898 69	...	...	...	5,898 69
Total	146,535 81	195,792 04	177,070 30	11,797 87	7,949 51	539,145 53

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

Several bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, the amounts so provided have been as follows:-

Accounts.		Interest.	Capital.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana	490 04	...
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	432 31	...
3	Chippewas of Nawash	1,710 85	25 96
4	Chippewas of Rama	482 64	...
5	Chippewas of Sarnnia	1,403 63	...
6	Chippewas of Saugeen	1,233 23	...
7	Chippewas of Snake Island	174 83	...
8	Chippewas of Thames	894 30	...
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island	302 99	...
10	Chippewas of Fort William	445 03	...
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River	580 39	...
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	151 26	...
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing	908 85	500 00
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	409 24	...
18	Mississaguas of Credit	544 15	...
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	156 00	...
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	377 05	...
21	Mississaguas of Scugog	57 81	...
22	Mohawks of Bay Quinte	1,277 28	...
23	Moravians of Thames	633 78	...
28	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River	13 47	...
30	Chippewas of Parry Island	695 17	...
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	40 27	...
32	Chippewas of Serpent River	65 35	...
33	Six Nations	6,711 48	254 00
34	Chippewas of Shawanaga	290 00	...
35	Ojibbewas of Spanish River	175 42	...
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	94 36	437 65
44	Hurons of Lorette	60 00	...
45	Iroquois of Caughnawagn	1 50	...
49	Chippewas of Timiskaming	75 15	...
50	Algonquins of River Desert	522 15	...
51	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	441 11	...
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	333 60	...
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	389 68	...
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay	327 30	...

249	Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	50 43	...
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay	317 13	...
...	...	23,269 30	1,217 61
...	Total	...	24,486 91

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and furniture; the amounts expended from interest represent the current expenses.

To further augment the expenditure on Indian education the considerable amounts provided by the religious denominations must be added. The exact sum of such contributions cannot be ascertained.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show at a glance the relation borne by the educational establishments to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1910 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those enumerated between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children enrolled in day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number of children of school age. For example, in the

Pas agency the number of children of school age is 197, and the number enrolled and in residence is 201; again in the Battleford agency the former number is 138 and the latter 160. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that children are sometimes enrolled at day schools before the age of 6 years, but the main reason is that pupils of residential schools are not usually allowed to leave the institutions until they reach the age of 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

In the appendix will be found copies of two circulars issued during the year; one with reference to hygiene and the other giving directions how to exterminate flies.

## **DAY SCHOOLS.**

The important work of developing and improving the day schools has been continued during the year. In many places these schools are quite sufficient to meet the educational needs of the Indians and all that is required is to bring the children within the circle of their influence.

The general increase in salaries paid to suitable teachers has been followed on their part by greater interest in the work and less difficulty in obtaining teachers. Acting under the instructions of the department the teachers have endeavoured to make the school life more attractive to the Indian children and to overcome their dislike to confinement in the schools and to lessen the difficulties which arise from tuition in English. Aid has been given to poor children in the supply of footgear and clothing, and the plan of furnishing a warm mid-day meal has been also continued with gratifying results. In several districts the transportation of the children to and from school has assisted in maintaining a regular attendance.

A small manual of games and simple calisthenics was issued last summer and is being generally used in all the schools. The Ontario text-book on hygiene was also adopted and the teachers were carefully instructed as to its use. A copy of the circular letter of instructions on this subject dated January 14, will be found in the appendix.

A quick and cheerful response from many of the staff of day school teachers has met the request to adopt these necessary measures. Not a few of the lady teachers have taken up instruction in plain sewing, knitting and mending with a practical beneficial result, and the details that follow in this report will show encouraging examples.

The appendix also contains several interesting letters from day-school teachers which are well worthy of perusal by their co-workers in this field.

In connection with several of the day schools gardens have been conducted with gratifying results. It is to be hoped that this work can be extended, although the school term interferes with the full usefulness of the undertaking. The points at which these gardens have been successfully conducted are as follows: -

Ontario. - Cape Croker.

Quebec. - Congo Bridge, and Restigouche.

Nova Scotia. - Sydney.

New Brunswick. - Tobique.

Manitoba. - Okanase, Clearwater Lake, Roseau Rapids, Shoal River.

Saskatchewan. - Fishing Lake, Mistawasis, Assiniboine.

British Columbia. - Glen Vowell.

The following is a list of the schools at which plain sewing, knitting and mending have been taught: -

Ontario. - Nipissing, Mississauga, Rama Mountain, Golden Lake, St. Clair, Sheshegwaning, Sagamook, Wikwemikong, Garden Village, Cape Croker No. 1, Serpent River, Kettle Point, Thessalon, Stony Point, Scotch Settlement.

Quebec. - Maniwaki, Congo Bridge, St. Regis, Cornwall Island, St. Regis Island, Restigouche, Ruperts House.

Nova Scotia. - Salmon River, Millbrook, Bear River.

New Brunswick. - Tobique, St. Mary's, Kingsclear, Eel Ground, Oromocto, Burnt Church, Woodstock.

Manitoba. - Clearwater Lake, Okanase, Roseau Rapids, Swan Lake.

Saskatchewan. - Big River, Mistawasis, Assiniboine.

Alberta. - Whitefish Lake.

British Columbia. - Quamichan, Metlakatla.

## **RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.**

During the year a new financial arrangement has been made between the department and the different denominations that have superintendence of the boarding schools, which will, it is hoped, result in greater efficiency. The grants formerly paid to schools of this class, namely \$72 per capita per annum, did not meet the fair proportion of the cost to be paid by the government. For the most part these schools were founded by missionary effort and the government recognized the efforts of the churches by making relatively small grants for buildings and a per capita grant of \$72 per annum, just mentioned. This position of divided responsibility was not satisfactory. The number of boarding schools had of late years increased and the burden of their support on the various churches had correspondingly augmented. Improvements and repairs had to be made to the buildings from time to time and the government was constantly solicited for aid which could not properly be given, as the property belonged to the churches. The increased cost of all maintenance supplies fell upon the churches, but no increase had been made from year to year in the government grant. Deficits had therefore arisen which could not properly be borne by the government and which seriously hampered the usefulness of the schools. Taking into consideration these various facts, the Superintendent General summoned the representatives of the churches to attend a conference which was held in Ottawa on November 8, 1910. There was a full attendance, and the matters which had for so long engaged the attention of the government and the various denominations were thoroughly discussed.

The representatives of the churches accepted suggestions made by the government which were to result in more efficient management of the boarding schools and the payment of an increased per capita grant. It was provided that a contract should be entered into between the management of each boarding school and the government with reference to the conduct of the school. (A copy of this contract will be found in the appendix.)

For the purpose of deciding upon a proper geographical division of the boarding schools to receive the maximum and minimum of the new scale of payment, i.e., \$80 and \$100, and \$100 and \$125, they have been divided into eastern, northern and western divisions. The eastern division (\$80 and \$100) to include all the schools in Ontario except Albany, Moose Factory, Fort Frances, Rat Portage and Cecilia Jeffrey. The northern division (\$125) to include the following, schools which are located 200 miles or more from a railway, i.e., Albany, Moose Factory, Lac la Plonge, Lac la Ronge, Whitefish Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Chipewyan, Lake Wabiskaw R.C., Lake Wabiskaw C. of E., Fort Resolution, Fort Vermilion, Hay River, and Fort Providence. The western division (\$100 and \$125) to include all the other boarding schools in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan,

Alberta and British Columbia, and including the three Ontario boarding schools mentioned above, i.e., Fort Frances, Rat Portage and Cecilia Jeffrey.

The number of children to be accommodated in each school to be limited by the contract. The limit is to be fixed by consideration of air space, and ventilating systems, and floor space in class-rooms. In the dormitories, the air space must be at least 500 cubic feet for each child. In the class-rooms the limit is to be fixed by the floor space for seats and the air space for pupils, the latter to be not less than 250 cubic feet for each pupil, and the former 16 square feet for each pupil.

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'A.'**

The buildings owned by the church which would entitle the school to a per capita grant of \$100 in the eastern division and \$125 in the western division should conform to the following general specifications.

1. Substantial building either of brick, stone, cement or wood in good state of repair.
2. To be built on a stone or cement foundation with a light airy basement of full size of main building with cement floor.
3. Pure and plentiful water-supply distributed throughout the building.
4. A proper system of sanitary water-closets, drainage and disposal of sewage.
5. Hospital accommodation for the isolation of pupils ill with infectious disease or tuberculosis.
6. Modern system of ventilation in dormitories and class-room and sufficient air space in dormitories and class-rooms for the number of pupils accommodated.
7. Modern heating apparatus, hot water, steam or hot air.
8. Sufficient area of land for farms and gardens and practical industrial work, where such work can be carried on.

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'B.'**

The buildings owned by the government which would entitle the management to \$80 per capita in the eastern division and \$100 per capita in the western division class must conform to the requirements of clauses 5, 6, and 8 of class 'A.'

### **SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'C.'**

Buildings owned by the churches which do not in all particulars conform to the specifications in classes 'A' and 'B,' and which are nevertheless sanitary and kept in a good state of repair, and which would entitle the school to \$80 per capita in the eastern division and \$100 per capita in the western division. The buildings in this class must conform to the requirements of clauses 5, 6, and 8 of class 'A.'

At the date of this writing contracts have been signed for nearly all the boarding schools, and improvements to buildings owned by the church and the government are being gradually carried out.

### **EX-PUPILS.**

The policy of assisting ex-pupils that was outlined in the circular of July 2, 1909 (a copy of which will be found appended to this report) has been continued through this year.



The pupils who received assistance during the season of 1910 have for the most part done well, although there have been some disappointing results. The record shows a wide divergence from the standard of absolute success, which is perhaps to be expected. The comments of the Indian agents on the work performed range all the way from 'lazy and indifferent' to 'making favourable or satisfactory progress,' but taking all the details of the problem into consideration, the experiments made with ex-pupils have been distinctly encouraging.

It is some satisfaction to know that the right course is being pursued with ex-pupils, and the policy which recognizes that they must be assisted immediately after they leave the school, and must receive the careful attention of agents and farm instructors is the only one by which we can attain any measure of success. We may now close these general introductory remarks and pass on to the detailed reports for the provinces and agencies.

### **NOVA SCOTIA.**

The nomadic habits of the Nova Scotia Indians render it somewhat difficult to give all their children the benefits of day school education, but on several of the reserves successful day schools have been established, and the new methods adopted to increase the attendance and, render it stable have had gratifying results at several of the schools. These methods will be further extended as time goes on, and where active and interested teachers are in control there is no doubt that many of the difficulties which now appear unsurmountable may be overcome. The actual poverty of the Indians is also a detrimental factor. The children are often without proper clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the winter weather. Issues of clothing were made in many instances to such destitute children, and the average attendance of the schools was considerably increased and the health and comfort of the children promoted thereby.

### **BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	25
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	9

Extensive repairs were made to this school last summer, and the teacher, Mrs. Minnie A. Howe, nee Shea, who has been in charge for some years, reports that the building is now all that can be desired. It is well equipped and comfortable. The pupils are making favourable progress. The mid-day meal is continued with good result. In addition to the regular programme of studies domestic science and calisthenics are regularly taught. Sickness, indifference of parents, and their migratory habits are the opposing factors in Indian education. Extra inducements for regular attendance are clothes made in the school, the mid-day meal, prizes, Christmas trees and games. The teacher reports that the pupils are doing splendidly, and are studious and interested in their work. The majority of the older people have taken more interest in their homes and in cultivating their land the past year than formerly as a result of the school influences.

### **ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	24
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	10

Mr. A.J. McKenzie, who has been teaching this school for the past three years, reports that his pupils are very bright and progressing favourably, and the prospects are encouraging.

An outbreak of small-pox on the reserve last December interfered with the attendance, which up to that time was fairly regular. The Indians are intelligent and interested in the education of their children.

They have a new up-to-date school-house with modern equipment.

#### **INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled	31
Average attendance	18

Miss Gertrude McGirr is still in charge of this school, which is progressing favourably considering the disadvantages to be contended with. The Indians for several months of the year are obliged to move about the country to obtain work, which accounts for the irregular attendance, but the number of pupils who have attended the school are now working steadily instead of wandering about the country.

#### **SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	10

Miss Margaret Ann MacLellan, the teacher, has sent in the following interesting report on the work of her school.

'The work in the school-room with the children who attend regularly, is interesting, and, with nearly all such pupils, very satisfactory. The children are quick to learn, and were it not for the irregular attendance, and the difficulty which they encounter in learning English, their progress would be quite as rapid as that of white children. Considering that the Indian children come to school without any knowledge whatever of the English language, and seldom, if ever, hear it spoken outside of school, it is not surprising that it takes them a long time to acquire even a fair knowledge of it. Even after they are able to express themselves fairly well in English, it is extremely difficult to get them to write it correctly, there being a great tendency to leave out, what seems to them, superfluous words.

'It has always been characteristic of the Indian in speaking, to use as few words as possible to convey his meaning, and it is well brought out in some of the replies received from the children. For instance, very often when a child returns to school, upon my asking for an excuse, I receive such replies as, "Mind the baby," "Gone town work," and many other similar excuses, given in the fewest words possible. As a means of training them to answer properly, I have found it a good plan to require them to write correct answers to questions put to them. In connection with their reading lessons, also, the black-board, is often used for this purpose.

'In all other subjects taught, the work done by the children compares very favourably with that of other children, in fact in drawing and writing, I think it is superior to that of the average white child. Domestic science is not taught, there being no provision made for it in the school.

'Considering their very defective home-training, the children are quite docile and easy to manage. A very valuable help for the teacher of Indian children in the matter of discipline is to gain the good will of the parents. If she can once convince

them that she is doing the best thing for their children, and that she has their interests at heart, it will mean a great deal towards helping her to maintain good order in the school. The great drawback to the progress of the work, particularly in the higher standards, is the irregular attendance. The fault here, lies not with the children, who, as a rule, are fond of school, but with the parents. As soon as the children are old enough to get work, which is very often as young as twelve and thirteen years of age, they are allowed to leave school, sometimes for months at a time. Notwithstanding this, the average attendance for the past year was ten. This was out of an average enrolment for the year of fifteen. I think I can safely say that the pupils who attended fairly regularly made very good progress.

'The giving of prizes and treats in the school, particularly the latter, are an aid towards securing a more regular attendance, but until the parents take a greater interest in the education of their children, the attendance will not be what it should be. However, I am glad to be able to report considerable improvement in that respect during the past few months. The Indians are beginning to understand the need of an English education at the present day, and to appreciate what a few years at school has done in this matter for their children.

'One evidence that the Indians put to practical use what the children learn at school, is shown by the fact that all their correspondence, which previous to two or three years ago, was done for them by the teacher and others is now being done, altogether by the older children. Local newspapers are not only being read to a certain extent on the reserve, but are being bought by the Indians themselves. The children are encouraged at school to read aloud at home for their parents.

'There is also a marked improvement over the others in those who have at any time attended school in the matter of dress and deportment generally, and although there is yet much to be desired, there is reason to hope for a continued, improvement in this respect.'

#### **MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	28
Average attendance	9

The school building was put in thorough repair during the summer holidays and is well equipped. Mrs. Annie McNeil is still in charge, and the attendance is more regular owing partly to the distribution of prizes and the giving of a mid-day meal. The Indians of this reserve are well advanced in civilization and interested in education with one or two exceptions.

#### **NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	14
Average attendance	8

Miss Mary A. Gillis, a qualified teacher, continues in charge of this school. The inspector reports that she is doing excellent work. Irregular attendance is the greatest drawback, but the teacher is doing her best to improve conditions, with very fair prospects of success.

The inspector says that the school-room is comfortably equipped and compares favourably with the neighbouring rural school-rooms.

### **MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	21
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	7

The school-house was repaired last summer during the holidays and is now quite comfortable. Miss Jessie Scott, who has been teaching this school for the last nine years, reports that the work in the school-room does not progress as favourably as it should owing to irregular attendance caused by the fact that children must and are eager to aid their parents in the struggle for existence. As an incentive to regular attendance prizes are awarded and clothes made by the sewing class are given to the most deserving. Mr. Agent Smith writes that good faithful work has been done and that pupils who attend regularly have become well grounded in the three R's.

With regard to the effect of education on the reserve life he says it is perhaps too soon to judge. The Indians are, however, becoming more cleanly within homes, take more pride in their surroundings and dress better than formerly; but whether this is the result of education or the example of their white neighbours he is not prepared to say.

### **SALMON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	7

There is a comfortable small frame schoolhouse on the reserve, put in good state of repair last summer, and if it were not for the negligence of parents about the education of their children, there would be nothing to complain of Miss Henrietta O'Toole, the teacher, has had professional training and long experience and does all in her power to encourage interest in her pupils. A light mid-day meal is given, and prizes are awarded, sewing and calisthenics are regularly taught. There is evident progress in the school-room work. It is reported that there is a general improvement in the condition of the Indians in regard to cleanliness in their homes but the migrations of families from the reserves form a setback to their homes and reserves.

### **WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	23

Mr. John A. Gillis, the teacher, reports that he has had no cause of complaint with regard to attendance since assuming charge of the school. Mr. Gillis's interest in the Indians' welfare extends beyond the school. He has by precept and example and personal supervision succeeded in inducing the Indians to work their land, and last season they raised enough root crops to last them over the winter with sufficient seed for the coming season, and he sees no reason why with intelligent care they should not be self-supporting in a very few years, with comfortable houses and barns.

The public school inspector in his report on this school says: 'The condition of this school was on the whole found to be very satisfactory. The teacher, Mr. Gillis, is a man of wide experience and is painstaking in his devotion to the school. He has the welfare of the adults as well as that of the children at heart, and I think that the greatly improved conditions now existing on the reserve are in a large measure due to his efforts. I feel that I can recommend him highly.'

## MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	12
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	5

The attendance at this school for the past year has not been satisfactory, although Mr. Arsene Burns, the teacher, is doing his best to interest parents and pupils. He has carried on a night school for adults during the winter at their own requests.

The school-house is in good repair and comfortable teacher's quarters are provided. If the interest of the Indians can be aroused, the success of the school will be assured.

There are no schools specially provided for Indians in Annapolis, Shelburne and Cumberland counties owing to their homes being too scattered to permit of enough children being able to attend if an Indian school were established.

A number of the Indian children attend the white schools in their vicinity, and the department pays a tuition fee to the trustees for them.

The following report on the state of Indian education in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended March 31 is furnished by Mr. A.J. Boyd, Indian superintendent:

"The number of school-houses provided to date for the education of the Indian population of Nova Scotia is eleven. Two of these are new up-to-date buildings erected in 1910 one at Eskasoni to replace the old house, which had become unfit for occupation, and the other at Malagawatch. Up to that time, the Indians of the latter small settlement had not been furnished with school accommodation or a school; because, previously, their number was altogether too small to warrant the comparatively large expenditure necessary to establish a school.

"The school buildings at Sydney, Salmon River, Bear River, Middle River and Whycocomagh were thoroughly repaired, painted and otherwise improved, during the summer vacation last year, so that now seven of our Indian schools are in excellent condition so far as accommodation is concerned. The school-rooms, are spacious, comfortable and well equipped; the outbuildings are suitable and convenient, and all in proper order.

"It is proposed to effect necessary repairs and improvements to the remaining school buildings in this province during the coming summer vacation.

"Ten schools are in operation, conducted by as many teachers, who, in point of efficiency, will compare quite favourably with teachers of the same class employed in any of the common schools in Nova Scotia. All the schools are making progress some of them surprising progress considering the difficulties teachers have to contend with, chief of which is the irregular attendance of pupils.

"This retarding factor is due to the following causes, which are difficult if not impossible to control: - As a rule when the school term begins, about the 1st of September, in each year, at least one-half the population of every reserve is absent. The ordinary individual, after his farm work is completed in spring, he often goes home to seek employment for a time. If he be a married man, he leaves his wife and children behind and they take care of the home, those of the children who should attend school doing so whenever possible. But such is not the case with an Indian. When he goes from home for a time, he must take the whole family with him, and then both home and school may take care of themselves so far as he and his are concerned. Besides, an Indian's absence from his reserve is usually prolonged from Spring till early winter. The result is that during the warm season of the year, when conditions are such as to enable the children of even the poorest in the land to attend school regularly, if so disposed, the Indian child is in camp with his parents or guardians, near some town or industrial centre; whereas, if he were at home, he might be profiting by irregular attendance at school.

'Early winter finds the Indian and his family back to the reserve with, perhaps, food barely sufficient to keep those in his care from experiencing the pangs of hunger until the return of spring; but with his children poorly clad and unprepared to go from home in the cold weather even so far as the school-house. As a consequence, children so situated may attend school on fine days in winter, but yet, so irregularly as to be of little or no practical benefit to them.

'Therefore, teachers' statistical returns must show a small average attendance in the great majority of cases, and will continue to exhibit the same thing until a remedy be found for the state of affairs which I have endeavoured to describe in the preceding paragraphs. I need hardly observe that irregular attendance at school on the part of pupils will paralyze the efforts of all interested, and make satisfactory progress in Indian education generally extremely slow and difficult; and hence it is that I say some of our Indian schools are making surprising progress under existing circumstances.

'I am not disposed to particularize in the present report with regard to the schools that are doing the best work, but feel that I should do so on a future occasion, as a matter of justice. I shall content myself with stating that the expenditure made yearly by the Federal government for Indian education in Nova Scotia is money well spent; for, although many children who should be deriving substantial benefits therefrom, are not, as indicated above; yet, many also are making satisfactory progress in acquiring a correct knowledge, not only of the elementary branches of education, but of some of the more advanced branches as well. In several schools I have been pleased to listen to pupils reading with fluency, distinctness and a good accent; to witness their ready and intelligent solutions of arithmetical problems; while their work done in penmanship and drawing was all that could be desired.'

#### **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

#### **LENNOX ISLAND.**

Number of children of school age	54
Number of pupils enrolled	45
Average attendance	20

This school is in charge of a young Indian, Mr. John J. Sark, son of the ex-chief of the Lennox Island band. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College, and holds a teacher's license. There is a good school-house on the reserve and all the children of school age are enrolled, and those who attend regularly are doing well. Mr. Agent Arsenault reports that the children are very obedient and seem to love their teacher. The Indians on the reserve are all civilized and the majority can read and write, and with very few exceptions show an interest in the education of their children. Prizes are given and the deserving poor receive assistance in the way of clothing for their children to enable them to attend school. The public school inspector for Prince county, P.E.I., in his report on this school writes as follows: - 'I was very favourably impressed with Mr. Sark's method of teaching and with his manner in the school-room. He is very energetic, commands the respect of his pupils and seeks to improve them.'

#### **NEW BRUNSWICK.**

The remarks which precede the detailed reports on the schools in Nova Scotia might be repeated with reference to the schools in New Brunswick. Indian life in the two provinces does not differ in any essential particulars.

The same difficulty is met with in endeavouring to maintain a regular attendance, and the poverty of the parents and their wandering habits are, in this province as elsewhere, chargeable with the failure to attain success in this direction. The attendance is improving owing to the supply of boots and clothing to destitute children, and the outlook continues generally encouraging.

#### **BURNT CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	36
Number of pupils enrolled	29
Average attendance	14

A new frame school-house on a concrete foundation was finished last fall, and Mr. Superintendent Irving says it is the nicest and most comfortable and up-to-date building in the agency and compares more than favourably with any of the white school buildings in similar localities.

The present teacher, Miss Catherine Laura Geraghty, took charge after the summer holidays. The Rev. J.T. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools in the province, reports that he was much pleased with the good showing made by Miss Geraghty since her appointment to this school, and he feels assured that when she has a little experience among the Indian children she will do good work. The superintendent and teacher are doing their best to interest parents and children in the cause of education. Sewing and calisthenics are regularly taught.

#### **EEL GROUND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY**

Number of children of school age	28
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	10

The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaac, a well-educated Micmac Indian girl who holds an elementary diploma for the province of Quebec, and has had five years experience in Indian schools and is doing good work.

The superintendent of Indian schools reports that the pupils are orderly, and comfortably clad, and the building and furniture in good condition and the outhouses all clean and very presentable. Sewing, knitting and fancy-work are taught and prizes distributed.

Parents are interested in education and the younger members of the band can read and write English very well.

#### **BIG COVE, KENT COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	60
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	16

The superintendent of Indian schools reports that it seems a very difficult matter to secure a competent teacher for this reservation owing to the difficulty of securing suitable accommodation within a reasonable distance from the school. For this reason, rather than have the school closed after Miss Archibald left, owing to ill-health, a young man was placed temporarily in charge, and efforts are being made to obtain a qualified teacher, but none will be available until after the summer holidays.

The Indians are anxious to have a good teacher and the Rev. J.T. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, and Mr. R.H. Irvine, Indian superintendent, are doing all in their power to meet their wishes.

The school was quarantined for some time during the winter owing to an outbreak of small-pox on the reserve.

### **KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	21
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	12

The Rev. J.J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports that the attendance at the school continues good when the parents are not absent from the reserve.

Miss Rene Agnes Donahoe, the teacher, is thoroughly in earnest, and is bringing the children along nicely.

The Indians on this reserve are civilized and educated and interested in the school.

### **ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	32
Average attendance	22

Miss Maria J. Rush is a qualified teacher, and has had charge of this school for the past eighteen years, and the superintendent of Indian schools reports that under the conditions that exist he considers she is doing splendid work. She is most faithful in visiting the homes of the Indians and advising them in the matter of keeping their houses clean and teaching the children to be respectful and well behaved.

The attendance continues good; the games provided by the department and the prizes, given at the end of the term being the means of keeping the attendance up to the mark.

Class work is satisfactory and shows marked improvement and much good has resulted from the lessons in sewing. All the parents take an interest in the education of their children, and there has been a decided improvement in this respect in the last few years.

### **OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	10
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	12

A new frame school on a stone foundation with a modern system of heating and ventilation, was erected last summer on the reserve. The inspector of Indian schools says it is very comfortable and commodious.

Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey, the teacher, holds a second-class license, with many years experience in white schools, and considering the up-hill work she has had during the past year has been very successful. Mrs. McCaffrey, while a strict disciplinarian, has the happy faculty of drawing her pupils to her, so interesting them in their work that good progress is evident in the class-room, while all things considered the attendance is satisfactory.

The Indians on this reserve are very poor and move from place to place. Mrs. McCaffrey has effected a great change in their habits, especially as regards personal cleanliness.



### **EDMUNDSTON, MADAWASKA COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	11

The agreement with the Edmundston convent for the tuition of Indian children terminated on June 30, last. Arrangements were made for carrying on a day school on the reserve, and this school was opened after the Christmas holidays in a rented building. Miss Virginie Dionne was placed in charge.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports that the Indians are pleased with the prospect of having a school, and it is hoped that good results will follow. The agent and teacher are much interested and a successful start has been made.

### **WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	14

A new school-house was built on the reserve last summer, which the Rev. J.T. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports is up to date in every particular. The heating is furnished by a hot-air furnace and is very satisfactory. The out buildings are also new and when the grading of the grounds is finished this spring the new building will show up to advantage and will provide ample playroom for the children.

Miss Frances Milmore holds a first-class license, and having several years experience before taking charge of this school last year, understands her work thoroughly. At the exhibition in Woodstock her pupils succeeded in carrying off special prizes for drawing, and this in spite of the fact that the conditions under which she taught in the temporary school were far from favourable. In so far as the management of this school is concerned Miss Milmore is doing well. Beginning a year ago in a temporary building with a class of children who never had the privilege of attending any school, and who in consequence were most unruly and difficult to manage, in addition to being ill kempt and slovenly, she has succeeded in subjecting them to wholesome discipline, and instilling into their minds the necessity for cleanliness. Sewing and knitting are taught with good hopes for success. The parents, while anxious to have their children taught, have no education themselves and are very poor, but an improvement is noticed in their homes, attributable to the school influence.

### **TOBIQUE, VICTORIA COUNTY.**

Number of children of school age	34
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	27

Miss Bradley, the former teacher of this school, resigned last November, and was succeeded after the Christmas holidays by Miss Ethel F. McGrand, a qualified teacher with some years experience in white schools. The Rev. J.J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports that in so far as he has been able to see the working of this school, he is glad to say that he does not think it has suffered in consequence of the change of teachers. In the matter of the studies the pupils are progressing favourably, and in this as in other schools seem to thoroughly enjoy the

calisthenic exercises. Having been only a short time at this point, Miss McGrand is not thoroughly familiar with the Indian characteristics, but Father Ryan has no doubt, from the manner in which she conducted the school in his presence, that she will do very efficient work, both in the class-room and outside of it.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports this school to be doing good work. Oral lessons on hygiene have been introduced, and to interest the school in farm work the older pupils have prepared statements showing the distribution of the products of the school garden, giving a practical turn to the school work.

The meetings of the Domestic Science Association on the reserve have been regularly held during the winter, and in addition to the sewing and knitting and dressmaking, instruction on sanitation and hygiene has been given, and the effects of bad air and overheated rooms explained to the mothers, who listen attentively and are apparently impressed with what they hear.

Mr. Indian Superintendent Irving has submitted the following report on Indian schools and Indian education in the northeastern division for the past year: -

'There are three Indian day schools in my superintendency. One at Big Cove in the county of Kent, another at Eel Ground, and one at Burnt Church, both in the county of Northumberland. The school building at Eel Ground is a new building in good condition, being only built in the summer of 1908. The interior part of the school building at Big Cove was repaired and painted last summer. A fine new school-house was erected last year at Burnt Church, and the same is now being occupied. It is the nicest, most comfortable and up-to-date school building in the agency, and compares more than favourably with any of the white school buildings in similar localities. There are no Indian day schools in the other Indian reserves, but the Indian children attend the neighbouring white schools with good results, upon payment of a tuition fee. The attendance of the pupils has been greatly affected as a result of contagious diseases, measles, diphtheria and small-pox, which prevailed over the greater part of my superintendency for a considerable part of the year. At present, the Big Cove school is closed, being quarantined by order of the local board of health of the county of Kent, on account of the epidemic of small-pox which exists among the members of the band. The deportment of the children for the past year was exceptionally good, and it is interesting to note the improvement that is taking place in the demeanour and bearing of the children from year to year. Many of them exhibit pleasing manners and an air of culture and refinement, which is due, of course, to the careful attention and training of the teachers.

The Indians, as a rule, do not take as much interest in education as they should, but in this respect I see a vast improvement and the results are quite apparent.

The progress made during the year compares very favourably with that during the past years, notwithstanding the various epidemics that existed in the various reserves. The teaching is good. Our teachers are well disposed to do their very best, and in addition to teaching the various subjects of study, are instructing the children to sew and do fancy-work. The health of the students throughout the year was good, with the exception of those who contracted the contagious diseases hereinbefore mentioned.

'The progress of these pupils, who have attended school in the past, is quite noticeable, and even though their education is in some cases quite limited, yet I find it fits them much better for any employment and has a tendency to make them more faithful, trustworthy, honest and reliable. The teacher of the Indian school at Eel Ground is a young lady of the Micmac tribe, from the province of Quebec, who is well trained and educated and is doing excellent work in that school.

'Education to my mind does not only make the Indian people more industrious, independent and progressive, but it makes them more peaceable, law-abiding, better morally and more devoted to their church.'

Mr. James White, agent for the southwestern division, also reports: -

'As to the pupils attending the schools the teachers are doing a great work by instilling into them habits of neatness and cleanliness. First by seeing that the School building is properly cared for and then requiring the pupils to keep it in that condition. Second, they are also taught cleanliness by being urged to be neat and clean in their appearance at school. Of course this is often added expense to the government, for, in order that they should be respectable, clothes have to be provided for many of them. But these habits thus formed have a good effect upon the homes of the children, as it inspires them to make their homes neat and clean like the school-room.

'The teaching of drawing I find does a great deal to arouse the interest of the parents in the school. Having a natural taste for bright colours these drawings being coloured are much admired, and the parents are pleased to see their children able to do such things. The following incident proves this. I received a letter from one of the parents on one of the reserves, and inclosed were drawings his child had made. It is well to get the parents interested, for too often they are not anxious to have their children attend school. Besides this, drawing teaches the children neatness, accuracy and a taste for beautifying.

'In conclusion I think the new school buildings are an inspiration to the people of the reserves to improve their homes. The school and its teachers influence the parents in more ways than we can ever realize.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports as follows on the state of the Indian schools in his jurisdiction: -

#### **THE EDMUNDSTON RESERVE.**

'This reserve is situated alongside the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska. N.B. The Indian children on this reserve, during the winter of 1909 - 10, attended the convent school in the town. They were conveyed to and from the school, and the department paid a fee of one dollar per month for each child's tuition. This arrangement was appreciated by the Indians, and there was a good attendance up to the closing of the school for the summer holidays. To provide for the education of these children, a building was rented and fitted up for a schoolroom, and on January 4, 1911, a school was started in charge of Miss Virginia Dionne, of Edmundston, who holds a provincial license. The Indians had long been wanting a school on the reserve, and have shown their appreciation of the favour by making a good attendance during the cold winter months. Miss Dionne is making a good beginning and interesting both children and parents in the work of the school sewing and knitting are taught.

#### **THE TOBIQUE RESERVE.**

'The school in the Tobique Point Village did good work under the efficient management of Miss Bradley until November 13, when the school was closed until after the winter holidays, in consequence of Miss Bradley's having resigned to enter a convent in St. John. I very much regretted the resignation of Miss Bradley, as she had experience and good success in teaching Indian children.

'Miss Ethel McGrand, who holds a provincial license, and has had several years experience in teaching in the public schools in the province, succeeded Miss Bradley and took charge after the winter holidays. I am very confident that the high character of the school will be maintained under the management of Miss McGrand.

'In connection with this school a school garden was in operation, and up to the summer holidays and after the holidays the boys and girls under Miss Bradley's direction, worked in the garden at cleaning the ground, weeding, hoeing and harvesting.

During vacation the garden was looked after by myself, with Indian labour. The proceeds of the garden, which consisted of turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips and potatoes, of which there were 100 bushels, were stored in the school cellar and given out once a week during the winter to those who needed them. The school garden demonstrated what a small piece of land could be made to produce and how necessary good cultivation was, and also the luxury of having a supply of vegetables during the winter. Those we looked upon the school garden as a doubtful experiment and waste of money should be convinced that it can be the means of giving knowledge and practice of getting food from the land.

'Arbour day was duly observed and trees were set out on the school grounds, and a small flower garden started in front of the building. Physical culture was introduced and instruction was given in hygiene. To improve the home surroundings the Social Science Association that was introduced last year by Miss Bradley was continued through the winter, meeting once a week, in the evenings, at their houses, where instruction in sewing, knitting, domestic economy, and hygiene were given. In the conduct of these meetings Miss McGrand was ably assisted by miss Ryan, sister of the priest in charge of the reserve. The health of the children during the year has been remarkably good and the attendance very satisfactory.

'Boys from 14 to 16 years of age seem to lose the desire to attend school. The confinement and restraint of school discipline seems to be difficult for them to bear. They have so much animal energy to get rid of that they would rather not go to school. This seems to be the critical period of their lives when they want to earn money for the pleasure of spending it. As their opportunities for earning are largely confined to working in mills, or in the woods or stream-driving, they are early exposed to a mode of life that has not on the Indian character an elevating or refining influence, and their school education has little influence in improving their surroundings. I see no possible way of improving the conditions of the Indians on this reserve unless they learn to get their living from the land and by working at their Indian craft. Opportunities to hire out at good wages will keep them just where they are; but if they can become interested in farm work, together with stock-raising, their conditions would yearly improve. To accomplish this object the work of the school should be supplemented by the work of the farm. The way should be provided, for those in the higher grades to receive practical instruction in farm work as part of their school education. This would require the establishment of an industrial farm upon the reserve, which for a few years would call for the expenditure of money, but eventually may become self-sustaining and give results that could be, obtained in no other way. Improving any race of people by education is a slow process, and the progress that is made depends more on the object aimed at than the methods in use. It seems to me that the school education should finish with practical work on an industrial farm.

## **QUEBEC.**

The Indians of the province of Quebec show great diversity in the degree of civilization to which they have attained. Those who have for the past hundred years been influenced by the lives of surrounding white people have developed a remarkable degree of independence and initiative, and are a self-supporting and useful class of citizens. A large number on the other hand have not yet come into close contact with civilization and are still earning their livelihood by aboriginal methods. It may be said that from the time of the earliest Jesuit missionaries till the present day there has been a continuous effort to educate and evangelize the Indians of the province and the result is shown in such settled and progressive communities as Lorette, Pierreville and Caughnawaga.

## CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	381
Number of pupils enrolled	284
Average attendance	161
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	10
Number attending Wikwemikong	31

There are four schools on the Caughnawaga reserve: three in the village and one in the country on the east side of the reserve. A new school building will be erected to accommodate the children on the western portion of the reserve this spring and will be ready for occupation after the summer holidays. Two new school buildings were put up in the village last summer and opened just before the Christmas holidays.

### **Boys' School (Roman Catholic).**

This school is still held in the old council building, centrally situated and very old, built in 1721. It is the intention to erect an up-to-date school for the boys in a more spacious site which will afford ample room for playgrounds, and tenders for the erection of this building have been called for. The school has two teachers, both educated Indians, conversant with the Iroquois, French and English languages. Mr. Peter Delisle, the senior teacher, has had eleven years' experience in this school, and Mr. Peter Williams has had charge of the junior classes for the past eight years. The programme of studies followed in this school provides for the course of study to be in English. The members of the Caughnawaga band are all civilized and many well educated. Lack of accommodation and want of interest on the part of parents and seeming indifference as to the merits of schools, stand in the way of progress, but it is hoped that after the new school is built these obstacles will be overcome.

### **Girls' School (Roman Catholic).**

Since the last report was issued, the new brick building has been completed, thoroughly equipped and occupied. Mr. School Inspector Longtin in his report says that it is a splendid school, spacious classrooms, well lighted and ventilated, provided with all modern improvements as to the hygiene and good order of the school, Miss Mary E. Burke and Miss Sarah Burke succeed very well and are good teachers. Their pupils are well trained and acquire a good education.

Miss Burke reports that the erection of the new school has been very effective in arousing the interest of both parents and pupils in education. The children are really anxious to advance in the subjects, taught. Some of the girls' sewing is very neat, and judging from their present progress the girls of Caughnawaga will, I think, prove very good, intelligent and enlightened women of their day and a credit to the department, whose efforts to give them every opportunity of advancing have never been wanting.

### **Methodist Mission School.**

The new school building was completed and occupied in the early part of December last, and School Inspector Longtin reports it to very comfortable and provided with modern improvements. Miss E.M. Young, who has had seven years' experience in Indian schools, is a competent, energetic teacher, very popular with the Caughnawaga Indians. She has had charge of this school for the past five years and is doing excellent work.

### **Bush School (Roman Catholic).**

This school is about three miles from the village of Caughnawaga and provides educational facilities for the children living in the eastern section of the reserves and is in charge of Mrs. Anne Beauvais, who has had sixteen years' experience in Indian schools. Mr. Longtin, public school inspector, reports that she is a well qualified teacher, zealous, patient and orderly, and her success in the school very satisfactory. The new school-house is well lighted, healthy and quite modern. The spacious playground is a great attraction and encouragement to the children.

### **BERSIMIS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	120
Number of pupils enrolled	65
Average attendance	20

The Indians in this agency are principally located at Bersimis and Escoumains. At the latter place the Indian children attend the white school in the village, while at Bersimis there is a two-roomed Indian school conducted by the nuns in a building owned by the mission. The agent reports that but slight progress is noticeable, chiefly owing to irregular attendance caused by the nomadic habits of the Indians and their want of interest in education.

### **LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	128
Number of pupils enrolled	47
Average attendance	34

Sister Marie du Sacré Coeur, a qualified teacher, who has been in charge of this school since June 30, 1910, reports that the attendance has been generally regular while the Indians have been on the reserve, and the parents show an interest in the education of their children. During the winter months the Indians are away hunting and trapping and the children go with them.

### **RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	103
Number of pupils enrolled	78
Average attendance	46

This school is in charge of two nuns, who are professional teachers with several years' experience in Indian and white schools. The school is new and well equipped. There is a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education and take their children away from school at the earliest opportunity. The public school inspector reports that the teaching of the sisters is successful, and the pupils who attend regularly are progressing well. The girls are taught sewing, making and mending, and the result shows beneficial effects, the children like their work and the parents take a deep interest in it. The teacher remarks that at the annual visit they seem proud to test the progress of the children, and the women join them in preparing clothes, which are distributed to the poor. The children are said to be intelligent, obedient and well behaved. The Indians of the reserve are seldom absent, as most of the men are employed during the summer at the saw-mills and as guides, and during the winter in logging camps. Their mixing with the whites has had a civilizing influence.

## **PIERREVILLE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	58
Number of pupils enrolled	88
Average attendance	64

### **Pierreville (Protestant).**

Mr. Henry L. Masta, a well educated Indian, is in charge of the school. He is a successful teacher with long experience. The pupils are taught both in English and French and are well advanced. The school-house is in very good order and well supplied with modern equipment. The Indians of this reserve compare favourably with their white neighbours, and in their long sojourns at summer resorts in the United States selling their wares they have acquired familiarity with the English language and speak it fluently.

The teacher reports that the children are regular and punctual in their attendance and very obedient and interested in their work, which they thoroughly understand. English is spoken in the school, but explanations are given in Indian when necessary.

### **Pierreville (Roman Catholic).**

This school, which is known as St. Joseph's Academy, is in charge of the Grey Nuns. The Rev. Sister Woods, the principal, is assisted by three sisters, who hold model school diplomas and are fully qualified in every way for their work. The older boys are under the personal supervision of the Rev. Father de Gonzague, the resident missionary on the reserve.

The Indians appreciate the zeal and devotion of the teachers, and the attendance and progress of the children is most gratifying. The pupils receive a thorough education in both French and English, a commercial course is taken by the senior pupils, while vocal and instrumental music and drawing are regularly taught with marked success. Three boys passed the necessary entrance examination to Nicolet College this year, and are now in attendance there.

The school is held in a modern up-to-date building provided with first-class sanitary ventilating, heating and lighting, and furnished with all the latest school equipment. Mr. J.S. Belcourt, inspector of schools, reports the progress to be very satisfactory.

## **ST. REGIS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	304
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	206
Average attendance	89
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	4
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	1
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	12

### **St. Regis Village.**

Miss Nolan, who has been in charge of this school for nearly five years, reports that the children who attend regularly are doing fair work. The girls are taught sewing and all the pupils are given calisthenic exercises daily. In order to improve the attendance a truant officer has been appointed for the purpose of enforcing the regulations relating to the education of Indian children, and it is hoped, that this will have the effect of securing more regular attendance. Many of the residents in

the village have to go away from time to time for long periods to obtain work, and this moving about interferes with the school.

A new school-house is much needed, as the old one has been in use for about seventy-five years. It is the intention of the department to put up a new building in the near future.

### **St. Regis Island.**

Miss Elizabeth E. Gallagher was appointed teacher of this school after the summer holidays, and has been fairly successful considering the short time she has been in charge. The teaching of sewing was started this winter and a mid-day meal provided. Parents are interested in the education of their children, and as they are nearly all engaged in farming the prospects for a good school are encouraging. New equipment has been furnished, but the school-house is small for the number of children enrolled.

### **Cornwall Island.**

Miss Kate Roundpoint, who is a member of the band, has had charge of this school for the past four years. She is energetic and interested in her work, keeping her pupils busy and maintaining good order, and she exerts a good influence over the children. The school-house is centrally placed, but the distance from the upper and lower ends of the island interferes with the attendance when the weather is bad.

The Indians on the island are highly civilized and have adopted the habits and mode of life of their white neighbours, but their inherent indifference to education is evinced by their carelessness in sending their children regularly to school. Plain sewing is taught and calisthenics is engaged in daily.

### **Chenail School.**

Mr. Gilman, the public school inspector, reports that Mrs. Sarah Back, an educated Indian, who is still in charge of this school, is a very successful teacher, and that very satisfactory work is being done in the school and progress is being made. During the winter months arrangements were made for conveying the children to and from school, which produced a marked improvement in the attendance. Plain sewing is taught and the awarding of prizes has caused keen competition among the children. The teacher reports that there is a decided improvement in the interest taken by parents in the education of their children.

### **LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	106
Number of children enrolled	77
Average attendance	25
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk Home	4

Two Indian schools are carried on in this agency by the Methodist Missionary Society for the children of Indian members of that church, one situated in the village of Oka and the other on the reserve.

Mrs. L.L. Smith, the teacher of the village school, is the holder of a first-class model school diploma, and a decided improvement is noted in this school since Mrs. Smith assumed the charge of it a year ago. The progress of the pupils is surprising, many of them could not understand a word of English when she commenced, now they all understand and speak English fairly well. The teacher has succeeded in inculcating habits of politeness, order and cleanliness in her pupils, and the parents are becoming interested in the education of their children.



The Oka country school has been in charge of Miss Lillian R. White for the past three years, and considering the poverty and apathy of the parents and the irregular attendance of the children, as well as the unsettled condition of the Indians on this reserve, the school is progressing as well as can be expected.

A number of children from this agency attend the Ste. Philomene and Notre Dame schools, but returns have not been received.

#### **MANIWAKI AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	74
Number of pupils enrolled	66
Average attendance	20

There are two schools on the Maniwaki reserve, the Maniwaki and the Congo Bridge schools.

#### **Maniwaki school.**

The school-house is a neat frame building in good repair, and well equipped with modern desks and appliances, situated on the main road, about 2 miles from the village, and is in charge of Miss Margaret McCaffrey, who has had four years experience in this school and is doing well. The children are bright, and had it not been for an epidemic of measles and grippe during the winter, the attendance would have been very satisfactory. The introduction of sewing and distribution of the articles made up, along with the mid-day meal, have been a great incentive and have helped to increase the attendance.

#### **Congo Bridge School.**

The school-house is a comfortable frame structure, about 5 miles from the village, well equipped and furnished with all necessary school appliances and is in charge of Miss Rose H. Gilhooly, who has taught here for the past four years with fair success considering the irregular attendance caused by indifference of parents, sickness, bad roads and want of proper clothing. A mid-day meal is given and the girls are taught plain sewing, and the garments made by them are distributed to the most deserving pupils. Prizes are also given to encourage better attendance.

The Indian agent, reporting on these two schools, states that the result of the educational efforts being made is noticeable in the temporal and moral welfare of the Indians of the reserve. there being a marked contrast between the older and younger generation.

A few Indian children whose parents live in or near the village attend the public school, and three boys are inmates of St. Patrick's Orphanage in Ottawa.

#### **MICMAS OF MARIA AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	19

Miss Josephine Audette, who assumed the duties of this school last year, reports that good progress is being made in the school work, and that the Indians appear to appreciate her efforts. The school inspector, Mr. Marquis, also reports that the success of the teaching is very satisfactory. The teacher by various devices holds the attention of the pupils and does her best to advance them. She is a great favourite with her pupils and gives the Indians on the reserve instruction in different kinds of housework, singing is successfully taught. The school is well provided with all necessary appliances.

## **LORETTE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Average attendance	44

The school, which is situated in the Indian village of Lorette, is doing good work under the nuns who are in charge. The school building is commodious and well equipped and contains two class-rooms and comfortable quarters for the teachers. The agent reports that the building is in excellent condition and that the pupils are making steady progress. Instruction is given in both French and English, and the girls are taught sewing. The attendance is very regular with but few exceptions, and there is much emulation among the pupils, who are well behaved and polite. Monthly reports are sent to parents, giving the progress and standing of their children in school. These reports stimulate their interest in education.

## **TIMISKAMING AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	57
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	22

The school is in charge of Sister Monica, a member of the Society of the Good Shepherd, which has an establishment at North Timiskaming. The Indians on the reserve are well-to-do, but lack interest in the education of their children, and as a consequence the attendance is not very regular. The agent reports that the band has a very comfortable school-house about a mile from the village and that the children are polite and obedient and making fair progress, but that they are taken away from school at too early an age to derive the full benefit of the teaching this school affords.

## **RUPERT'S HOUSE, UNORGANIZED TERRITORY.**

A new log school-house is under construction and the Church of England missionary acts as teacher while the Indians are there. All the Indian children within reach of the mission are enrolled, but the attendance is irregular and for short periods. The Indians of this district are non-treaty Indians, living the nomadic life of hunters and trappers, and are away in the spring and fall. The school aims to teach all the Indians to read and write their own language in the syllabic characters. Those who reside more or less at Rupert's House receive instruction in, English. At each of the out-posts attached to Rupert's House, namely, Nutchequm, Nustassing, Waswanabe and Namiska, Indian catechists teach when possible and to the work of these men is due the fact that a very small percentage of the younger generation are unable to read and write syllabics.

## **ONTARIO.**

The remarks made with general reference to the education of Indians in the province of Quebec, apply also to the province of Ontario. The Indian population of Ontario is exceeded by that of only one other province, namely, British Columbia. Great contrasts exist between the Indians in different parts of the province. In the central parts of Ontario we find homesteads equal in many respects to those of white farmers, and in the more remote districts the Indians are still nomadic; trapping and hunting for a living. A like contrast exists in the educational institutions. The residential schools in the older parts of the province are model institutions and

compare favourably with the industrial or boarding schools conducted for white children, while the most primitive day schools exist in the unsettled districts.

The high average intelligence of the Indians in the settled parts of Ontario is shown by their ability to compete with their white neighbours in agricultural, mercantile and clerical pursuits, and there are a few professional men scattered through the towns and cities of the province. These have all begun their education either at the day schools upon the reserves or at one or other of the industrial or boarding schools.

The Mohawk Institute at Brantford is one of the oldest foundations in the country, and is supported partly by the New England Company. The large industrial school at Mount Elgin is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The Wikwemikong industrial school, Manitoulin island, under Roman Catholic auspices, accommodates the largest number of pupils of any institution in the province, and similar industrial schools under the auspices of the Church of England are situated at Sault Ste. Marie and Chapleau. The Fort William Orphanage, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, has just been installed in a new building, constructed with all modern improvements.

A disastrous fire destroyed the girls' building at Wikwemikong, but the principal has taken prompt steps to replace it by a modern building which will conform in all respects to the new standard set by the department; with airy dormitories, a sanitary sewage system, and bathing facilities, & c.

Under the new contract arrangement improvements have been undertaken at the Mohawk Institute and at Mount Elgin, which are designed to make these institutions model ones in every respect.

## **TREATY NO. 9.**

The Indians of Treaty No. 9 occupy the vast territory of northern Ontario between the Albany river and Lakes Superior and Huron. Their territory was ceded by treaty made in the years 1905 and 1906, and they have, therefore, not been very long under immediate supervision. They are hunting Indians, residing on their original trapping grounds, and trading at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company or their rivals. They have been under the guidance of missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches for some years past, and have been instructed in the use of the syllabic characters to read in their own languages, and the common elements of an English education have by no means been neglected.

The chief educational institutions are three boarding schools; two are situated on the shore of James bay, one at Albany under the charge of the Roman Catholic mission, the other at Moose Fort, conducted by the Church of England, and the third is located at Chapleau on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Anglican Church also receives a grant for day school instruction at Fort Hope, Albany Mission, and Rupert's House. The last named, placed, although it is, within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and a fair degree of success, both in attendance and the general interest awakened, has been achieved at those different points.

Both institutions are under excellent management, and the inspector who visits them annually on the occasion of the annuity payment, speaks in a highly commendatory manner of the work carried on.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplied with medicines, which are dispensed by the nuns in charge of the institution, and there is a ward for resident patients.

At Moose Factory there is also an hospital, conducted in a separate building, with an excellent equipment and room for six or eight patients. Both these institutions receive financial aid from the department.

There are several bands within the treaty for whom it has not been found possible to make any arrangements for educating the children. The problem is a difficult one to solve, as the Indians are for the greater part of the year on their hunting grounds.

The boarding schools at Albany and Moose Factory are reported by the officer who visited those points during the summer of 1910 to be in a flourishing condition. Both these schools are in the northern division, and as the increase in the per capita grant from \$72 to \$125 will place them in a better financial position, no doubt the equipment and the dietary of the schools will be improved. The cost of living at both places is very high.

The school at Chapleau has also been successfully conducted and the improvement of the buildings is contemplated. They are owned by the government, and in due course they should be brought up to the standard.

The difficulty surrounding the operation of the day schools is great, but both at Moose Factory and Albany a certain degree of success has been attained. At the latter place during the summer 35 children were in attendance, being taught in the English language and also in the Cree syllabic. The same remark might be made in dealing with the school at Fort Hope, in which 40 children were enrolled.

A number of children of Cree families resident on their reserve at Chapleau attend the public school at that place. The agent reports that these Indians are of superior intelligence and some of them are very clever. They can all read, write and speak English well. The Indians at Missinaibi also attend the public school there, and many of them can read and write fairly well, but the parents are as usual apathetic and it is difficult to ensure a regular attendance of the Indian pupils.

Mr. W.J. McLean, who paid annuity in Treaty No. 9 during the summer of 1910, visited Fort George, which although not in the district of Treaty 9 proper, is on the east shore of Hudson bay. He found that the Anglican missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. Walton, had a flourishing school of 70 or 80 children, whom he was instructing to read and write in their own language by the syllabic system, with a native teacher in charge.

#### **ALNWICK AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	23
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	6
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

Mr. F.J. Joblin is still in charge of this school and continues to give satisfaction to the Indians and to the department. The attendance and discipline are very fair and the public school inspector reports that the children are making good progress in their class-room work.

The building is in good repair and the premises are kept in a cleanly and orderly condition.

#### **CAPE CROKER AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	61
Number of pupils enrolled	75
Average attendance	44
Number of children attending Mt. Elgin Industrial Institute	2

## **CAPE CROKER SCHOOL.**

Miss Moffitt is in charge of this school. Mr. J.M. McCool public school inspector, reports in part as follows: - 'Success very marked; politeness of pupils a noticeable feature. In addition to school gardening, the girls are given instruction in sewing and cooking on Fridays and Saturdays regularly, Miss Moffitt giving her time almost entirely to her school.' The school is very attractive, the interior having been repainted by the pupils and the work very well done. A school library has been provided and the equipment is complete. The school garden has been productive of good results and there is a growing tendency among the older Indians to do more farming. Twenty-five men have joined the Farmers' Institute, and it is the intention to organize a Womens' Institute this spring.

Miss Moffitt has forwarded a special report on her work. This is given in full in the appendix.

## **Sidney Bay.**

Provision has been made for the erection of a commodious new stone school-house, which will be built this summer. Miss Isabella McIver, the teacher, has had seven years' experience in Indian schools. Mr. McCool, public school inspector, reports that Miss McIver is doing very good work and the inspection of her classes and teaching was quite satisfactory. He says her teaching is very clear and that she has more than ordinary ability and with improved surrounding such as the new school will afford the result will be excellent.

## **Port Elgin.**

Mr. George Johnson, a member of the band who was educated at Albert College, Belleville, has taught this school for the past two years. The public school inspector reports that he is strong and healthy, has good mental ability and his pupils are making progress. The inspector states that he has been pleased with his visit to these Cape Croker schools because he has been impressed with the fact that good work is being done and that progress is being made.

The Indians on this reserve appear to take an interest in the schools and have voted money from their own funds to provide for the higher education of deserving pupils.

## **CARADOC AGENCY.**

Number of pupils of school age	234
Number of pupils enrolled	160
Average attendance	76
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	44
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	13

There are three bands included in this agency, the Chippewas, the Munsees and the Oneidas.

The Chippewas have three schools, the River Settlement, Bear Creek and Back Settlement. Mr. Joseph Fisher, who had been in charge of the first mentioned for many years, died during the month of March, and a permanent successor has not yet been appointed.

Miss McDougall, teacher of the Bear Creek school, is doing splendid work. A simple mid-day meal was given during the winter months, and a school garden was made last summer. The garden proved of much interest to the pupil.

Mr. Lyman Fisher is teacher of the Back Settlement school, and fairly satisfactory progress is reported. The school building was destroyed by fire recently and it is the intention of the department to erect a new one this summer.

The Munsees have one school, taught by a member of the band, Mr. John Case, who is meeting with very fair success.

There are two schools on the Oneida reserve, No. 2, taught by Mr. Williams, and No. 3, by Miss Clark. Mr. Williams has been in charge of this school for some years and continues to give satisfaction. Miss Clark is a new teacher, and it is reported that her first year's work has been very satisfactory.

Repairs were made to the No. 2 school building during the year, and a new brick building of modern design erected in No. 3 section.

An outbreak of small-pox on this reserve seriously interfered with the school work during the past winter.

Mr. Sutherland, the Indian agent, reports that the effects of education on the reserve are apparent. He cites several instances in which educated Indians are holding and satisfactorily filling good positions off the reserve.

### **CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	14

Mr. James Oliver, M.A., who is in charge of the school on this island, is a very capable and zealous teacher. Some of the parents have been apathetic in the matter of sending the children regularly to school, but those pupils who attend regularly have made good progress.

A truant officer has been appointed, and it is hoped that his influence will have a statutory effect.

The results of Mr. Oliver's influence on the reserve are noticeable and a decided improvement can be recorded.

The buildings and surroundings are kept in a very satisfactory condition.

Mr. Oliver has submitted an interesting report from the standpoint of the teacher. This will be found in the appendix to this report.

### **FORT FRANCES AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	202
Number of pupils enrolled	45
Average attendance	20
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school	45

There are three day schools in this agency, the Long Sault, taught by Miss Fryer; Manitou Rapids, by Mr. McGill, and the Seine River, by Mr. Spence.

The attendance at the schools is very irregular and the progress unsatisfactory. This is chiefly owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians. It has been decided to close the Long Sault and Seine River schools on June 30, next, and an endeavour will be made to have the children sent to boarding or industrial schools.

The Fort Frances Boarding school provides educational facilities for a number of the children of the agency. There were 43 enrolled during the March quarter.

**GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	16

On April 1, 1910, Mr. George Cork was transferred from the Mud Lake to this school, and a decided improvement in attendance and progress is reported. Mr. Cork is an experienced teacher and his influence on both the moral and intellectual life of the reserve is marked.

#### **GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled	34
Average attendance	16

Miss Schruder still continues as teacher of this school and is giving splendid satisfaction. The attendance has been very fair and good progress has been made in the class-room. Sewing is taught to the girls.

In the report of last year reference was made to the need of better accommodation at the school. It was decided not to attempt to enlarge the present building, which is old and badly situated. It is hoped that a new school will be erected on a more favourable site at no distant date.

#### **GORE BAY AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	70
Average attendance	33

There are four reserves in this agency, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Cockburn Island and Obidgewong. There is not a sufficient number of children to maintain a school on either Cockburn Island or Obidgewong reserves, and advantage is taken of the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Mr. Thorburn, the Indian agent, speaks as follows of the work performed at Sheshegwaning and West Bay schools, which are taught by Miss Duhamel and Miss Cushing, respectively: -

#### **SHESHEGWANING.**

'This school is well conducted, has a good average attendance and is fitting the pupils for the every day callings of life. In addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics has been added this year and hygienic instruction is being introduced. A supply of food for cooking has been provided during the year that is past, and members of the board as well as the pupils have been instructed in cookery once or twice a week, practical housework, the manufacture of clothing; fancy-work and knitting are included in the regular courses of this school.

'The band have in view the erection of a school and dwelling combined, plans for which are being prepared for the approval of the department. Suitable grounds have been selected that will better equalize the distance that the pupils have to travel to and from the school, and where gardening and horticulture can be introduced showing more advanced ideas and methods of growing the different kinds of vegetables and garden truck and flowers.

'The teacher of this school is doing a good work. One of the pupils, Noel Dominic, is postmaster for the band and seems to be performing his work satisfactorily.

#### **WEST BAY SCHOOL.**

'This school is one of the best on the Manitoulin island; there is a good building erected, with fine grounds and good buildings. It is proposed to inclose the



grounds, taking in a sufficient area to give sufficient space for a playground in front and on one side, and in the rear there is a fine grove that is to be thinned out and made suitable for a small park. The intervening space will be used in teaching the pupils horticulture and gardening. The land with a little fertilizing should be thoroughly adapted for it and it is thought that many useful ideas can be instilled in this way as well as practical for the pupils.

'The courses of an ordinary day school are taught, calisthenics has been added this year, and the study of hygiene is being introduced.

'The girls are taught knitting and fancy-work as well as the manufacture of clothing.

'The attendance has been good during the year that is past, better than might be expected, as several of the children have quite a distance to go.

'The teacher is teaching on a permit and has proved herself to be thoroughly proficient in the various duties required of her and has maintained the high standard of the school.'

**KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.**

Number of children of school age	527
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school	1
Number of children attending Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school	41
Number of children attending Kenora boarding school	37
Number of children attending Pine Greek boarding school	2
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	6

There is only one day school regularly in operation in these agencies. It is on the Assabasca reserve and is taught by Mrs. Harper, wife of the missionary. The attendance is fair considering the nomadic habits of the Indians. Mrs. Harper is at times discouraged on this account. However, the influence of the teacher is noticeable.

**Islington and Lac Seul.**

Summer schools were conducted at both these places during the season of 1910. The attendance was very fair and the results satisfactory.

The department has at present under consideration the establishment of a boarding school to accommodate the children of these bands. The parents are mostly engaged in hunting and it is impossible under the circumstances to make much progress with the education of the children in day schools.

The Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools have their complement of children, and Mr. McKenzie, the agent, speaks well of the work being done in these institutions.

**MANITOWANING AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	424
Number of pupils enrolled	146
Average attendance	72

Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	7
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	42

Educational matters are in a very satisfactory condition in this agency. Mr. Sims, the agent, deals with the school in an interesting report, which is given below

almost in full. Since this report was compiled, Mr. H. Cartlidge has been appointed as teacher of the Sheguiandah school. Mr. Sims's report is as follows: -

'There are at the present time seven day schools in this agency, situated at the following places: Whitefish Lake, teacher, Miss S.M. Swezey; Sucker Creek, teacher, Mr. F. Lyle Sims; South Bay, teacher, Miss Z. St. James; Wikwemikong boys', teacher, Mr. F.A. Parent; Wikwemikong girls', teacher, Miss Joeannah Kelly; Wikwemikongsing, teacher, Miss Emily Frawley; Sheguiandah, no teacher at the time of writing. It is regretted that we have lost the services of Mr. F.W. Major at the Sheguiandah school, as it will be some time before his place will be filled in so far as thoroughness and competency are concerned; however, a temporary appointment is expected to be made, and it is to be hoped, that before long a duly qualified teacher may be found to fill the position.

'All the rest of the schools are under the charge of good teachers, who are well qualified for their work among the Indians, several of them having a good many years of practical experience as teachers of Indian schools. The South Bay and Wikwemikongsing teachers still take care of several children during the week, whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At South Bay, Wikwemikongsing and Whitefish Lake the teachers give the girl pupils instruction in sewing and how to make their own garments, the department supplying the materials. A few of the Indian parents appear to be gratified at the care taken by the department of their children's future in regard to educational facilities. The schools not only perform the usual functions of such institutions with the pupils themselves, but radiate knowledge of better habits of life and morality through the homes to which the children return after school. The schools are, in my opinion, the greatest civilizing agency of any through which to operate upon the rising generation.

'Besides the day schools above referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong Boys' and the Girls' industrial schools. These institutions possess unsurpassed facilities for educating the Indian children. They are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the teachers to do justice to this very important work.'

#### **MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	39
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	2

This school was taught by Miss Lacy till December 31, 1910. Miss Veigel took charge on January 3 of this year.

Miss Veigel is reported to be doing very good work. The building is in good repair and an improvement in the attendance is reported.

The work of this school has not been as successful as might be wished for, due largely to frequent change of teachers.

#### **MOHAWKS OF THE BAY QUINTÉ AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	249
Number of pupils enrolled	144
Average attendance	57
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	14

**Eastern School.**

Miss Mabel Jeffrey was appointed teacher of this school after the last summer holidays. Mr. Clarke, the public school inspector, has only made one inspection since that date, and reported that some improvement since his last inspection was noticeable. It is hoped that Miss Jeffrey will continue to do good work.

**Western School.**

Miss Eva Oliver took charge of this school on the re-opening after the summer vacation.

Miss Oliver has had no professional training, but the inspector reports that notwithstanding this disadvantage she is doing fairly well.

**Central School.**

I regret to have to report that this school has been without a teacher since Miss Buchanan resigned at Christmas.

Miss Buchanan's work was very satisfactory and her resignation is a loss to the reserve. It is hoped that a teacher will be secured at an early date.

**Mission School.**

Mr. Leween still continues in charge of this school, and the inspector reports that very good work is being done.

Speaking generally the progress at the schools on this reserve has not been altogether satisfactory. The attendance has been irregular and the changes of teacher's have had a bad effect. It is hoped that next year will show a decided improvement.

**MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	53
Number of pupils enrolled	63
Average attendance	26
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	4
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	5

The attendance has been very irregular during the past year, and the work of the school has not been kept up to the standard noted in last year's report. This condition may be due to a number of causes, but lack of interest on the part of the parents is probably the chief factor.

The new building is kept in good condition.

A special effort will be made to effect some improvement in the work on the reserve during the coming year.

**PARRY SOUND AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	90
Number of pupils enrolled	86
Average attendance	49
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	2
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	4

Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school 2

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Macdonald, reports in part as follows on the schools of this agency: -

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### **Ryerson School, Parry Island Reserve.**

'This is in charge of Miss Armour, who holds a first-class provincial certificate. She has been teaching in this school about seven years. The pupils who have attempted to be regular in attendance have made good progress. The greater portion of the pupils attending this school are children of non-members of the band. The boys, when they reach the age of twelve, quit attending, excepting a rare case. The girls attend up to sixteen and seventeen years of age and are much improved in intelligence and moral character and adapt themselves to cleanliness and taste, surpassing many of their white neighbours.

'The school-house is neat, warm, clean and comfortable, well aired. The wood for the school is stored in a new and substantial woodshed built last fall, which adds much to the saving of fuel

'The teacher's residence has been improved by a storm porch, which has added much comfort to the kitchen.

### **The Skene School, Parry Island Reserve.**

'This school is about 9 miles from the Ryerson. Mrs. McKelvie is in charge; she holds a third-class provincial certificate and has been in charge for over five years. The few children who through the teacher's persuasion attend the school regularly are making good progress in their studies.

'The school-house is built on a light sandy slope in front of a locket harbour with a spacious playground. The woodshed built last fall has proved a boon in keeping wood dry and fit for fuel.

### **Shawanaga School.**

'Mr. W.A. Elias, an Indian, ex-Methodist missionary, is teaching under permit. The pupils attending this school regularly have made a marked progress since Mr. Elias took charge. The boys will not attend with regularity. When the spring opens they go with their parents or relatives to the summer fishing on the Georgian bay, and wander around picking blueberries, and idling around the steamboat landing. When the autumn comes, whatever taste they have for school is gone. It is an exceptional case to find a boy over fourteen years of age attending school. The parents will not urge them, and if the teacher uses the mildest form of discipline for infraction of school-room rules, the pupil retires and his parents endorse his opinion, and refuse to send him to school. The smaller or younger boys and girls attend with some regularity and make good progress. I may say that the native teacher's ambition in promoting the advancement of the Indian children in this school has found no sympathy or favour from the parents.

'The school-house is a well-built hewed pine-log house, built on cedar posts.

### **The Henvey Inlet School.**

'This school is in charge of Joseph Partridge, an Indian, who has taught on permit for nearly three years. The pupils in this school who attend regularly are making good progress. The prevailing trouble here is with the parents, who keep moving from one place to another during the summer and autumn going to the saw-mills at French River and Byng Inlet to load lumber on barges and boats. They invariably move the whole family with them on these cruises. What the pupils learn during winter is forgotten in the summer. The pupils are devoted to their teacher. The whole trouble is with the parents.

'The school is the best built house in the superintendency and the teacher's residence is a neat building; it is too small, having only one room on the ground floor, which is used as kitchen, dining-room and sitting-room.'

### **Gibson School.**

Miss M.L. Yarwood is the teacher in charge of the school. The pupils have made very good progress since she took charge, and I may say that the pupils and parents are much attached to the teacher.

'There are a few of the younger pupils that are residing a distance from the school, obliged to remain at home during the winter when the snow gets deep and the smaller children cannot break the trail.

'The school-house is a large and comfortable house with a wood-shed, and with commodious and secluded closets.

'The pupils have ample, high and dry playground.'

### **PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	375
Number of pupils enrolled	81
Average attendance	33
Number in attendance at Fort William Orphanage	23
Number in attendance at Shingwauk Home	3

There are in this agency in addition to the Fort William Orphanage, where provision is made for the education of 35 Indian children, four schools in operation. Two of these, the Mountain Village and Mission Bay schools, are on the reserve at Fort William. The Lake Helen school is on the Red Rock reserve, and there is also one on Jackfish island, Lake Nipigon. The last mentioned has just been re-opened after being closed for some years.

The schools at the Pic and at Grand Bay were not in operation during the year.

### **The Mountain.**

This school is in charge of Mrs. McLaren. The separate school inspector reports an improvement in the work during the year, and states that Mrs. McLaren is a fairly successful teacher. Sewing is taught the girls and is proving of interest to them.

Repairs were made to the building and it is now in good condition. New equipment in the way of desks and blackboards was provided.

### **Mission Bay.**

Mr. Ducharme holds a teacher's certificate, but the progress of the pupils is very slow. The buildings are in very fair condition.

### **Lake Helen.**

This school is taught by Miss Harrison, and it is reported that the children are making good progress. There is also an improvement in conditions generally upon the reserve.

### **RAMA AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	63
Number of pupils enrolled	56

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Miss Eva McBane still continues as teacher of the school and her interest in the work has not abated. The public school inspector reports that very satisfactory work is being done. Additional seating accommodation has been provided and a library installed.

An improvement in the attendance is reported and altogether this may be said to be one of the best of Indian schools.

The buildings and premises are in good condition.

#### **RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	43
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	19

The Indians of Rice Lake attend the public school, and Mr. McFarlane, the Indian agent, reports as follows:-

'The lot on which the school on this reserve is built was surrendered by the members of the Rice Lake band to S.S. No. 11, Tp. of Otonabee, on condition that the Indian children be allowed to attend the school, but the band must pay a part of the teacher's salary.

'This village, Hiawatha, is situated on one of the most beautiful spots along the shore of Rice lake, and the school is built in an ideal little corner.

'Miss Agnes Doris, a first-class teacher, is in this school. Miss Doris is very well pleased with the advancement the Indian children are making in their studies. Of course, as in all schools, there are some a little dull and others do not attend regularly (in the latter case I think the parents are to blame). But again some attend regularly and are bright and as a result are making very fair progress in their studies.'

#### **SARNIA AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	78
Number of pupils enrolled	68
Average attendance	30
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	5
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	15

#### **Kettle Point School.**

Mrs. George, the teacher of this school, is reported by the public school inspector to be a very painstaking and successful teacher. The girls are taught sewing. Repairs were recently made to the building, which is now comfortable.

#### **Stony Point.**

Mrs. McKinnon is teacher of this school. She has had no professional training, but is earnest, and fair progress is reported. Repairs were also made to this building, and a wood-shed erected during the year.

#### **St. Clair School.**

Miss Matthews is an efficient teacher, and very satisfactory reports on her work have been received. It has been arranged that Miss Matthews will take the summer course at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, 1911, with a view of fitting herself to give instruction to the boys in constructive work. Sewing is now taught the girls.

Mr. Nisbet, the late Indian agent, speaks in most favourable terms of the results of education on the reserve and cites a number of instances to show that, with proper education, the Indian boy or girl is able to successfully compete with the children of the whites. In writing of the facilities provided, Mr. Nisbet concludes his report with the following words, 'I can only further say that the opportunity of an education is now within reach of all the children, and that it is their own fault and that of their parents if they do not avail themselves of it, and I feel sure that its final results must be for the uplifting of the entire Indian population of these reserves, and that thus alone can they have a fair start in the race for worldly success and secure for themselves respect and confidence from all classes, creeds and nationalities with whom they will come in contact.'

## **SAUGEEN AGENCY**

Number of children of school age	70
Number of pupils enrolled	76
Average attendance	52
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	3
Number enrolled at Amabel and Arran No. 1	2
Number enrolled at Amabel No. 13	3

Mr. Scoffield, the Indian agent, has written an interesting report on the schools in this agency. Since it was compiled, the teacher of the Scotch Settlement school, Mr. John Burr, resigned, and Mrs. Robb, an experienced teacher, took charge after the Christmas holidays. The department is confident that Mrs. Robb will maintain the standard of the school.

Mr. Scoffield's report is as follows: 'There are three brick school-houses on this reserve and two teacher's dwellings. Each school is well equipped and under the charge of a well qualified and energetic teacher.'

### **Saugeen School.**

'This is one of the best school buildings in the county of Bruce. The building and ground are kept in good repair. The present teacher, Miss Isabella Ruxton, took charge of this school during the last term of 1909. She has proved to be quite successful with Indian children.'

### **Scotch Settlement School.**

'This building is in good repair and well equipped, and has a comfortable teacher's dwelling in connection with it and is very pleasantly situated. Mr. John Burr successfully taught in this school for over 25 years. Amongst the best educated young men and women on the reserve today many have been his pupils.'

### **French Bay School.**

'The school and teacher's dwelling in this section of the reserve is in the most backward part of the agency, being seven miles from a post office. Some years ago the attendance of this school had fallen so low that a special effort had to be made to secure a better attendance. We secured the present teacher, T.J. Wallace, who has succeeded beyond our expectations. The large enrolment and comparatively high average attendance bears testimony to his success in securing attendance. He has also been successful in advancing his pupils.'

'Speaking generally of educational matters, the Indians in this agency appear to be more alive to the benefits derived from education than heretofore. A great

deal of credit is due to the efforts of the teachers, to whom must be attributed the success of the pupils. In regard to progress we should consider the difficulties an Indian child has to contend with in comparison with white children; such as hereditary tendencies and home surroundings, also that Indian children when first entering school cannot speak nor understand the English language. They must give very close attention to gain even rudimentary knowledge of the language in the time they spend in school. I am pleased to say that by the persistent efforts of the teachers the language has been taught with some success. In fact it is a rare occurrence to meet any young Indian of this reserve who cannot read, write, speak and understand the English language.

'The ordinary course of school studies is not attractive to an Indian child. It requires all the tact and patience of the teacher to secure anything near regular attendance and keep the attention of the pupils centred on their lessons.

The department is doing everything that can be done to put an education within the reach of every child in the agency. Many of them have taken advantage of the opportunity and have obtained a knowledge which tends to a higher standard of civilized life. This is evident in the personal appearance, conversation and general surroundings.

'The Indians who secure a fair education are generally chosen by the band in preference to those without as leaders and officers for the reserve. This class is also recognized by white men, for example two of our ex-pupils were engaged as officers on a steamboat during the past season. They are often engaged as foremen, or timekeepers for a gang of men if their education fits them for the position. In conclusion it might be said that education has done much for this band.'

### **SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	169
Number of pupils enrolled	100
Average attendance	59
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	6
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	4
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	14

### **Garden River (Church of England).**

Mr. L.F. Hardyman continues to show much interest in his work. The public school inspector, Mr. Green, reports that fair work is being done in the class-room.

The buildings and grounds are kept in good condition. A garden was successfully cultivated last year.

### **Garden River (Roman Catholic).**

There are two teachers at this school. The senior classes are taught by Miss Isabella Reid, the holder of a first-class elementary Quebec diploma, and the junior by Miss Ida Reid. Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports that excellent work is being done. There has been some improvement in the attendance, due largely to the efforts of the teachers. The building is in good condition.

### **Michipicoten.**

Extensive repairs were made to the building, including teacher's residence during the past summer. New desks were placed in the school-room and the building and equipment are now quite satisfactory.

Miss O'Connor has succeeded in effecting an improvement in the attendance and has done good work in the class-room.

## **Goulais Bay.**

This school was closed on September 30, last, Miss Roussain having resigned on that date.

Owing to the inaccessibility of the reserve, it has not yet been found possible to obtain the services of a teacher, but it is hoped that the school will be reopened at an early date.

## **SCUGOG AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	8
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	10

Mr. Williams, the Indian agent, writes of this school as follows: -

'At the foot of the island is situated the Indian village, which boasts of a good, roomy and comfortable school-house. It is a union school, where the attendance of whites and Indian children is about equal. In the past good teachers were not secured, or at any rate the same attention was not shown to the advancement of the Indian children. Now, however, a good teacher is in charge, splendid progress is being made, and the children are showing a marked intelligence.

'I have reason to believe that the parents are putting forth every effort to have their children procure a modern education.'

## **SIX NATIONS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	803
Number of pupils enrolled	534
Average attendance	234
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	85

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian superintendent, has submitted a full report on the schools and educational work generally on the Six Nations reserve. This report is given almost in its entirety: -

'Buildings. - There are 10 school buildings on the reserve, three brick and seven frame. No. 2, in the village of Ohsweken, is a two-roomed brick building, with cement basement used as a play-room and furnace-room. No. 7 is a two-roomed frame building, but not in good condition, being too old and hardly suitable for school purposes. No. 4 was vacated during the Christmas holidays, and the school moved to Capton's Corners, a mile and a quarter north and closer to the Grand river, where a well appointed frame building has been erected by the council at a cost, exclusive of ventilating equipment, of \$1,184. This new No. 4 school will serve as a model for new buildings, which I trust will be erected in the near future, as many of the present buildings are not suitable for school purposes, particularly Nos. 1, 3 and 7.

'All the schools are provided with individual desks of the latest pattern.

'The school board feels the necessity of additional schools on the reserve, and considering that the population now is 1,186 more than 25 years ago, and the average school attendance 227 as against 144, 25 years ago, it is felt that the school accommodation is not keeping up with the demand. During the winter the distance to some schools is too great for young children to walk.

'Trustees. - The school board, held regular meetings during the year, and in July a minute inspection was made of every school on the reserve by a special committee, whose report, when presented to council, was acted upon, and extensive repairs carried through at almost all the schools.

'Teachers. - Of the 12 teachers employed, 5 are Indians and 7 whites. We still experience great difficulty in securing qualified teachers, and until such time as the

school grant is very materially increased we cannot get them. The surrounding white school sections, which pay much higher salaries than the Six Nations, cannot fill their vacancies, therefore it can hardly be expected that our school board, with the two great handicaps of lower salaries and enforced residence on an Indian reserve, can secure qualified white teachers. Our only hope for the future is the education of Indians at the Normal School until they secure qualifications. The cost of this is almost prohibitive. Of our 5 Indian teachers one or two contemplate qualifying at the Normal, but the others have no intention of doing so. The council has consented to advance the necessary funds to parents whose children desire to qualify, to be repaid out of interest money and the teacher's salary, when he or she gets a school. This may relieve the situation, but not for two or three years at the soonest.

'The Six Nations teachers held a teachers' convention at Ohsweken last spring, which was well attended and considerable interest manifested by them in this work. The County of Brant Teachers' Convention was held in the fall at Paris, and was attended by several of our teachers. The schools are under the able inspectorate of T.W. Standing, public school inspector of Brant county, and are visited by him at least twice a year.

'Pupils and Parents. - I group these two under one heading, as the school attendance depends as much upon the one as the other. During the berry and fruit season in the Niagara district some of the schools are almost emptied owing to parents taking their whole families away with them, for the youngest child can earn as much money as his parent. The harvest season is also detrimental to education. There are also cases where the mother of the family is dead and the daughter had to stay at home to attend to household duties; or perhaps the father is away all day and there is no one to look after the children who naturally run wild. Inability to provide suitable clothing during the winter season is another cause of irregular attendance. The so-called deists or pagans have numerous festivals at stated times of the year to which all men, women and children go. Some last a week at a time, and being of a religious nature are considered of greater importance than the "white man's education." These festivals are particularly ruinous to schools Nos. 10 and 11. At these schools many children cannot speak English when they begin school, as it is not spoken in their homes and the teachers have an extra laborious task in teaching their pupils. The last class of parents to whom I will refer are sometimes the educated and well-to-do Indians who object on principle to compulsion, and claim that their treaty rights give them the privilege of doing now as they did in ancient times and that they cannot be compelled to send their children to school. Many parents during the year have been notified by letter to obey the law and some have obeyed. Others have been summoned before me and admonished and generally promised to obey, and have done better, but some lapse into their former state of carelessness. The truant officer's efforts have caused many to send their children to school.

'Ex-pupils. - The progress of the average ex-pupil is as good as that in white communities. All the best agriculturists on the reserve have had no other education than that obtained in our day schools. Many have advanced to higher education. Of such three are now attending the Caledonia High School, one the Hagersville High School, four the Brantford Collegiate Institute, two the Brantford Conservatory of Music, two in the second year at McMaster University, one in the final year at Queen's Medical College, two in hospital training for nurses, four are teachers on the reserve, one is clerk in the Indian office, Brantford, two have graduated as nurses from Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and two are practising medicine in the United States.

'General. - The council has at all times shown itself most sympathetic towards education as evidenced by insisting on qualified teachers, which we cannot get as above stated by increasing the school grant, by erecting new school buildings and

repairing others, by establishing a night school, and by presenting a medal annually for the highest standing at the entrance examination. The effect of education is seen in the decreasing number of Indians who cannot read or write. Nearly all the younger generation can write. Daily, weekly and farm papers have a wide circulation and are eagerly read. The reading of newspaper tends to broaden the mental horizon of the reader; he learns what is going on in the outside world, how other people live and how they act under circumstances such as surround him. The result cannot but be beneficial. The moral standard is, I believe, raised as education advances. And as evidence of a growing interest in education on the reserve a night school was opened at No. 2 school, Ohsweken, on the 11th inst., when nineteen young men and women enrolled their names. Mr. John Clark, the principal of this school, has charge. The movement for this school started amongst the Indians themselves, the council took it up at once and made all arrangements, including payment of Mr. Clark's salary. The department, however, generously made provision for the salary without cost to the Six Nations or the pupils. The instruction includes an elementary commercial course, and any necessary instruction in the rudiments of a common school education. The experiment is being watched with interest by the council and trustees.'

### **STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	97
Number of pupils enrolled	109
Average attendance	65

Mr. Geo. P. Cockburn, Indian agent, has prepared a report dealing very fully with the educational work in his agency.

Mr. Cockburn's report is as follows: -

### **NIPISSING SCHOOL.**

'This school building is of large size, furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance, besides comfortable living quarters for the teachers. The grounds in connection are large and well kept.

'Miss Agnes Kelly, who has a Quebec model school diploma, is in charge, and takes an active interest in the routine of the work. During the past summer the department made considerable necessary improvements to the buildings, consisting of a new foundation, improving the teacher's quarters, and painting. The attendance at the school has not been as desirable as it should be owing to a number of the Indians being engaged in hunting, and who when leaving to follow this vocation take their families with them. The children in attendance are progressing in their studies. In addition to the general routine of studies, the children are taught sewing, and preparations have now been made to cultivate a garden at this school.

### **GARDEN VILLAGE.**

'The buildings at this place are of good, size with suitable grounds adjoining, furnishing accommodation to the children in attendance. A noticeable feature of this school is the good attendance.

'Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class certificate, and takes an active interest in the children.

'The parents at this place take great interest in their school, which assists materially in the good attendance.

## **BEAR ISLAND, TIMAGAMI.**

'A new school building was erected at this place, and equipped with suitable grounds in connection last year, and occupied by the pupils this summer.

'The children of this band are every bright and appear to learn readily. The school for the past term was in charge of Miss Ahearn, a student of Queen's University.

'The Indians of this band follow hunting during the winter, and when they start for the woods, they remove their families with them, which necessarily closes the school during the winter months.

In addition to the schools above noted, a grant of \$250 is paid to the Mattawa separate school, at this place. A number of Indian families belonging to the Nipissing band reside here and their children attend this school. The attendance is good, and the children are doing exceedingly well.

'The children in attendance at the schools in this agency as a whole are progressing in their studies and show a keen desire to learn. And a very noticeable feature is that only a few years ago none of the children on the reserves could understand any of the English language, while to-day the majority understand it, and can speak quite fluently. This has been made possible only by the attendance at the schools.

'The parents take quite an interest in the education of their children, which materially assists in keeping up the attendance.

'In reviewing the progress of the pupils of the Indian schools in most cases it has been most beneficial to them, not only in their manner of living and surroundings, but in some cases profitable from a financial source, boys who previously attended the schools having procured more remunerative positions by having a little education.

'The Indians are beginning to understand that, as their former vocations of hunting and fishing are being depleted, they will be obliged to seek other sources of employment from white men, and a knowledge of the English language will be beneficial to them in securing such.

'While there are a few exceptions to this, there is not any doubt that the Indian schools on the different reserves have a very beneficial effect on the community.'

## **THESSALON AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	86
Number of pupils enrolled	144
Average attendance	51
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school	1
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	6

There are in this agency five schools, the Sagamook, taught by Miss Fagan, the Spanish River, by Miss Cadotte, the Serpent River, by Mrs. McKay, the Mississaga, by Miss Kehoe, and the Thessalon, by Miss Shaddeau.

Mr. Hagan, the Indian agent, in reporting on these schools, says in part as follows: -

## **SAGAMOOK.**

'This is a two-story building with a large class-room well lighted, and is kept very clean and in a good sanitary condition. There are 25 children on the return for December quarter - 12 in the first form, 5 in the second, 5 in the third, 1 in the



fourth, and 2 in the fifth. I am pleased to say these children are getting along fairly well. Some of them are able to write letters for their parents and read the answers, and at school they are very attentive to their studies.

### **SPANISH RIVER.**

'There are 11 children on the return for the last quarter - 7 in the first book, 2 in the second, and 2 in the fourth. Some of the children have over 3 miles to travel to attend, and in rough weather the attendance is very small, but those who can attend regularly are doing well.

### **SERPENT RIVER**

'This is an old school, and consequently there are more in the upper classes. These children mix with whites at Cutler, and consequently they can speak better English. There are 2 in the first standard, 14 in second, 5 in third, and 1 in fourth, making a total of 22.

### **MISSISSAGA.**

'The teacher is taking a great deal of trouble to bring them forward. She is doing well for the chance she has.

### **THESSALON.**

'We, I think, have a good teacher. The school was open only a month last year, but the children seem to like going to school, and I am sure we will have a good showing next year if all is well.

'I beg leave to say that we have reason to be well pleased with our year's work. The children have much improved. The idea of teaching our girls to do needlework is a long step in advance. Our teachers showed some clothing, made by the children themselves, that was really a credit to both teacher and pupils. Another great advance made is providing material for the mid-day meal and making the children prepare it. I also saw some knitting or crochet work, and some of our little girls arrayed themselves in clothes of their own make, and they looked very nice and becoming.'

### **WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled	76
Average attendance	33
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	3
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	3

There are two schools in this agency, known as No. 1 and 2.

#### **No. 1 School.**

Miss McDougall is temporarily in charge of this school. She has had no professional training, but the public school inspector reports that she is doing fairly satisfactory work, and the attendance is much improved. An effort was made to secure a qualified teacher, but with no result. The building is in good repair.

#### **No. 2 School.**

Improvements are to be made to the building in this section during the summer holidays.

Mr. Samson is a diligent and faithful worker, but the results are not all that might be desired, due, to some extent to irregular attendance. Prizes are to be given at each of these schools at the end of the current term, and it is hoped that this will have a beneficial effect.

## **MANITOBA.**

The educational establishment in the province of Manitoba consists of two large industrial schools, one at Brandon, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the other at Elkhorn. The running expenses of the latter school are wholly met by the department, but the school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Nine boarding schools are also situated within the limits of the province, and a number of day schools are located on the reserves. It is only in some localities that day schools are successful. It is difficult to maintain a reasonable average attendance among Indians who gain their livelihood by hunting and fishing. Only those children can attend constantly whose parents are for one reason or another located permanently upon the reserve. The work performed by the residential schools is satisfactory, and the reports of the principals give detailed information as to the general routine of the school.

## **NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	692
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	475
Average attendance	183
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	3
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	4
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school	80
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	4
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school	55

There is one boarding school in this agency, situated at Norway House. There are also sixteen day schools in operation. The agency comprises an immense territory and schools can only be visited at long intervals.

Mr. Calverley, the Indian agent at Norway House, has dealt in a general way with all the schools except those at Norway House, which he visits more frequently.

Mr. Semmens, inspector of Indian agencies, also gives a report on the schools visited by him during the year which were in operation at the time, to which I beg to direct attention for further information. Mr. Calverley's report is as follows: -

'In all this district extending over 500 miles north and south and over 300 miles east and west, the Indians are not confined to their reserves; they are hunters, trappers and fishermen and roam over this vast district wherever they can reap the best reward for their labours. In the majority of cases, whether hunting or trapping in the bush or fishing on the lakes, the family accompany the head of the house.

'Most of the reserves are situated at the mouths of rivers, and in the spring and fall it is difficult and dangerous to cross these rivers.

'There are day schools in operation at Black River, Hollowwater, Fisher River, Jack River, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids (Sask.), Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford, York Factory, two at Cross Lake and three at Norway House. To all of these, except, perhaps, Fisher River, the above remarks apply; of these schools 7 are Methodist, 6 Anglican and 2 Roman Catholic.

'The Anglican school at Norway House is, since the Rev. J. Marshall took charge, making good progress. Mr. Marshall evidently takes great interest in his school

work and has the confidence and good will of both children and parents. The attendance has increased and the pupils are showing good progress. The difficulty here and at all the other schools is to obtain regular attendance.

'The Roman Catholic school at Norway House is in charge of the sisters. These have lately been moved from Cross Lake to Norway House, and the school is hardly in good running order as yet.

'The Methodist day school is in connection with the boarding school, thus giving graded rooms. The attendance of the reserve pupils is irregular. In all these schools there is a desire and effort on the part of the teachers to do good work, but they are handicapped by the existing conditions.

'A school was conducted for 35 days during the summer on the Bloodvein reserve by Mr. Wilding, with an enrolment of 32 pupils.

'There is one boarding school in this agency situated at Norway House; the management is under the charge of the Methodist Church. There are about 50 pupils in this school. They are from Norway House reserve, Trout Lake, Island Lake; God's Lake, Oxford, Cross Lake and Nelson House.

'Here the Indian children are kept in touch with their own people, habits and customs. They never become strangers to their families or estranged from their own people as they do when sent far away for a number of years to obtain an education.

'The children appear bright, clean and intelligent. They talk English freely, and in reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing show considerable efficiency. The girls are trained in general housework and the boys have training in gardening and care of cattle, in addition to their studies.

'Of the ex-pupils of the day schools I can say nothing, but in a number of cases on this reserve the ex-pupils of the boarding school have shown in a marked degree the benefit of their school training. In cleanliness of person, care of the house and care of children - for most of the girls are married immediately after leaving the school - they show the value of their school life. The young men are spoken of as intelligent and active workers, and judging by the results accomplished by the Norway House boarding school, under such conditions as exist in this district, this is the best and the only method to successfully educate Indian children.'

#### **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.**

Number of children of school age	413
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	214
Average attendance	133
Number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding school	32
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	67
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	42
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	6

Mr. R. Logan, Indian agent, has submitted a comprehensive report which will give the reader full information in respect to the educational establishment in these two agencies, and the results attained.

Mr. Logan's report is given in full: -

'In these agencies there are three boarding schools, Portage la Prairie, Pine Creek and Sandy Bay, and eleven day schools. There is also a school building on Crane River reserve, which is closed for want of pupils.

## **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.**

'In this agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the city of Portage la Prairie. There are thirty-two pupils in attendance. There are also two day schools, one at Swan Lake and the other on the Roseau Rapids reserve.

'The Swan Lake day school is in charge of Miss Jessie Bruce, who has had many years' experience teaching in provincial schools, and who will do good work at this point her sister acts as housekeeper, and they give the children a warm mid-day meal. The children help to prepare this meal and also wash the dishes and put everything in readiness, for the following day. It affords an excellent training, which is carried in an inoffensive manner into the homes of the children.

'The Roseau Rapids day school is in charge of Miss Rosa Godon, who manages the school very satisfactorily. Things around the school are neatly kept and the children are very courteous towards their teacher, who has a kindly way of managing them. The children are making good progress in their studies, which would be much better if the attendance was more regular.

## **MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.**

'There are two boarding schools in this agency, Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, and nine day schools, one on each reserve except Crane River.

'Ebb and Flow day school is situated on the Ebb and Flow reserve and is taught by Miss Nora Shannon. There are seventeen children on the roll, but owing to irregular attendance the average is not high.

'Lake Manitoba day school is situated on a reserve by the same name. It is conducted by Mr. Martel, who has been many years in the work.

'Upper Fairford day school is situated on the Fairford reserve, at the upper end of the Fairford river. This school is taught by Mr. Rupert Bruce, and has an average attendance of twelve pupils. The Canadian Northern railway passes within a short distance of the school, and this formerly out of the way community will now be in the heart of a thriving town.

'Lower Fairford day school is situated at the lower end of the same river. It is taught by Mr. Colin Sanderson, who succeeds in keeping up an average attendance of twenty-five. It is only five miles from where the town of Fairford will be located, and so will no longer be removed from civilization.

'Lake St. Martin is situated on a reserve of the same name. It is taught by Mr. John Favel, and has an average attendance of twenty-nine children, the largest average of any school in the agency. Mr. Favel has been many years in the service.

'Little Saskatchewan day school is situated on a reserve of the same name. At present it is without a teacher, Mr. Geo. Storr having resigned at the end of September, 1910.

'Waterhen day school is situated on the Waterhen reserve, and is taught by Miss Louise Adams. The teacher finds it difficult to get the children of school age to attend regularly.

'Pine Creek day school is worked in connection with the Pine Creek boarding school. A class-room of the boarding school is used and is taught by one of the teachers on the staff. The work of the school is entirely satisfactory.

'Shoal River day school is situated on the Shoal River reserve, and is taught by Rev. T.H. Dobbs. He is a very resourceful man, with a great deal of tact and a kindly self-sacrificing disposition. His average attendance is twenty-one, while there are only twenty-four children of school age on the reserve. His personality seems sufficient to overcome the question of irregular attendance.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

'Since making my last report, the prospect of better conditions surrounding the day schools of Manitowapah agency, is likely to follow the advent of the railway passing near by many reserves formerly isolated. Lake Manitoba, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin will now be near the line of railway, and it will be possible to get a better class of teacher to undertake this work.

'The question of Indian education is a very complicated one, and is freighted with difficulties. While our present system has not been as satisfactory as we had wished, yet we have had some schools of each class, industrial, boarding and day, which have done good work. No one system of schools can be generally adopted, as the needs of the many localities differ widely. A boarding school will be found most effective where the Indian homes are long distances apart, making it impossible to reach a day school, or where the people must leave the reserve to make a living. A day school will be found most efficient where the homes are not scattered, and where the parents remain on the reserve and make their living by farming.

'The final goal, however, must be the day school system. Any other course is working in a direction different from that in which the state aims in educational matters generally. The Indian will be a tiller of the soil, and when we have him on his own farm, making his living as other citizens, sending his children to his own rural school, inspected and managed in the same way as the surrounding rural schools, our goal is reached.

'If this is true, wherever a day school can be worked satisfactorily, and serve the needs of the Indian, one should be built. It will prove less expensive, more efficient in its influence and moving towards a final solution of the problem. The objections raised against taking children away from their home to be educated in a residential school are many. First, the child is brought up amid surroundings which he will not find duplicated when he returns to his home. The lighting, heating and general equipment, such as bread-mixer, washing-machine, knitting-machine, separator and other appliances, & c., cultivate in him a contempt for things as he will have to meet them on the reserve. The result of it all is that the Indian child is educated out of touch at the very point where he must be in touch in order to make a success of life. Again, a child is taken away from its home at six or seven years of age, and for nine or ten years he only spends a month each year under the parents care and influence. The ties between the child and the parent are to a large degree broken, and, when he graduates from school the parent finds his influence over his child weakened. My experience has taught me that the co-operative influence of the parent is one of the strongest and, best forces in the work of uplifting the children. If you have the parents' good will, you can soon devise a means to get a regular attendance in the day school, unless the locality is entirely unsuitable for such a school. Again, there is also a break between the child in the residential school and the younger ones of the family. The associations formed by children from three to seven years of age, playing together, are strong ties, and have much to do with the unity of the family in after years. The great secret of the school end of this work is to win the confidence of the parents and to look at questions as far as possible from their point of view, and thus get a solution for your difficulties in a way not offensive to the mothers and fathers of the children under your care.

'We find the day school where it can be successfully operated the one system which works in closest harmony with the reserve, and where you can begin the new life of the child where the old one left off. It must be, however, more than a mere class-room with twenty or thirty children going through the daily programme of a common school. It should be rather a real life within itself: a school garden growing vegetables for the mid-day meal, the care of a horse and a cow or two, a small poultry plant, the preparation of the mid-day meal, washing dishes and putting

everything in readiness for the next day, the care of the class-room, the teaching of sewing and knitting, also school amusements to make the school the centre of life for the child. The result is that this life is carried into the parents' home, in a manner so inoffensive that they are hardly of it, and so are made to share the benefits of the daily work of such a school. You then have the centre of influence in the home of the Indian, and instead of taking the Indian out to civilization you carry our civilization to him. You may not be able to lift the child so high as you could in a residential school, but you uplift the home as well as the child, and what progress you have made will be lasting. You have a further advantage in that you get the Indian to take a part in the work and responsibility of uplifting himself, rather than that we should do all the work and he refuse to accept it.

### **THE EX-PUPILS.**

'We hear of graduates degenerating when they go back to the reserve. No doubt there are too many illustrations of this for us to deny it, but perhaps not more than we might expect. The problem of changing these people from hunters and trappers leading a nomadic life, which they have done for ages untold, to a pastoral people, is not the work of a few years, but at least a few decades. We find that when a school boy goes back to the reserve the old people laugh at his un-Indian ways, and the young people who have not been at school seem cut off from him. Here he is suspended between heaven and earth, no wonder the not overstrong characters give up part of the new and accept part of the old.

'Where a school has kept in mind what the boys and girls have to do when they graduate, and has shaped its teaching entirely to that end and has also worked in co-operation with the agent, not so many degenerates result. My experience has been that failures among the industrial school graduates are more frequent than those from the boarding schools. This, I think, is due to the chasm created between pupil and parent by their long periods of separation, and the impossibility of close co-operation between the agent and principal for the welfare of the pupil when, he returns to the reserve.

I question if any branch of the Indian work offers greater returns than that of the school work if the right sort of teaching is kept in view. There are many well-wishers of the Indian who look upon him as a white man with a red skin, and if you only give him enough education that he will apply it himself when he reaches the reserve. There are many disappointments in store for such. One of the best informed men on Indian education has said, "the education of the Indian child does not require length but rather breadth." He should be taught to apply what he has learned at every step of his school work. The reason given for a girl to remain an extra year in a boarding school after she had reached eighteen was that she was getting along so well in her music. An extra year to complete her musical education and not an organ in a home on the reserve to which she was to return. A boy who came under my own experience spent twelve years in a boarding school and graduated for a teacher's certificate. He got a position for \$400 a year with board, but fourteen days of application sent him back to the reserve as a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water." I could quote many similar examples, but mention these merely to show that we must make our school work practical, and it must be adapted to the needs of the pupils as they will have to face life on the reserve.

### **EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE RESERVE.**

'It is rather difficult to make an estimate of the progress of such work, since it goes on so silently. However, we are sure of this, that any system of education which tends to lead the child out of touch with the reserve life to which he must return,

will not have much influence on the reserve. Our observations bear this out, since the best results are noticeable in those pupils who have enjoyed the fewer advantages of a day school on the reserve, or a small residential school near the reserve, where these advantages have been shared with the other Indians of the band as they went along.

'The Indians to-day are very different from what they were even ten years ago. They know what is going on in the larger world as well as many white communities. There are not many families without at least one member who can read the weekly paper. You see the iron bed, table, chairs, with the additional comfort of a rocking chair in a great many Indian homes. It is quite usual for graduates to take a weekly paper and a monthly magazine with which to while away the long winter evenings. Occasionally one will see an organ, and the ordinary type of farm house is slowly taking the place of the old log and mud hut.

'The general spread of intelligence throughout the many reserves enables the Indian to better understand the law of the country and so increases his respect for authority. His individuality is causing him to break away from the idea of holding everything in common, and each year sees him enter more fully into the competition of the white man. When we think that only forty years ago the Indians in western Canada were still in their nomadic state, and that in 1910 the net result of their industrial earnings was over half a million dollars, one cannot doubt the uplifting effect of education. It is a safe and solid basis by which we may hope to make the Indian a self-supporting man.'

### **CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	130
Average attendance	58
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	69
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	25
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school	23

There are two day schools and one boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve, one day school on the Brokenhead reserve and two still in operation on the old St. Peter's reserve. Two buildings are now in course of construction on the Peguis reserve. These will provide accommodation for the children of the members of the St. Peter's band who have gone to their new reserve.

### **Brokenhead.**

Miss Isbester was forced to resign the position of teacher, and Miss Monkman is temporarily in charge. The inspector who visited the school in March reports that fair progress is being made.

### **Lower Fort Alexander.**

The change in the location of this school noted in last year's report effected some improvement in the attendance. Unfortunately Miss Folster has resigned and the school is now without a teacher. A new building will be erected next year.

### **Upper Fort Alexander.**

Mr. Eley who conducted the summer school at Islington was transferred to this school in September last. Mr. Eley is reported to be doing fairly good work at this

school, and no doubt an improvement in conditions will soon be evident. Repairs are being made to the building.

### **St. Peter's.**

There are only three schools in operation at the present time on this reserve: St. Peter's North, St. Peter's South and the Peguis school. The work in these schools is dealt with in the report of Mr. Semmens appended hereto.

### **BIRTLE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	99
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Average attendance	12
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	53
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Sandy Day boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	5

There are in this agency one boarding and two day schools. Mr. Agent Wheatley has submitted an interesting report on the school work and results, which is given in full: -

#### **Birtle Boarding School.**

'The Birtle boarding school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, and is situated on the north side of the Birdtail creek, on the hillside overlooking the town. The school building is a two and one-half story stone structure, has a good basement, with cement floors, and is heated by two large wood furnaces and a hot-water heating plant for the bath-rooms, wash-rooms and lavatories. The water supply is furnished from wells, some 600 feet from the school, and the water is drawn by suction and gravitation by means of a force-pump and gasolene engine into a tank in the basement and then forced up to another tank in the attic. The protection against fire is as follows: there are fire-buckets filled with water and fire-axes conveniently placed through the building, also fire-hose apparatus on each landing. The pupils are put through fire-drill occasionally. The fire-alarm is worked by electrical buttons, placed at convenient points throughout the building. There is a good system of ventilation, providing a constant current of fresh air. A quarter of a section of land two miles from the school is now being cleared and ploughed and farming on a larger scale will be done, and the older boys will receive a better training in general farm work under a competent farming instructor. The boys do all the work in connection with the farm and care of stock, & c.

'There are 56 pupils on the roll, classified as follows: - S1, 4 boys and 3 girls; S2, 7 boys; S3, 7 boys and 6 girls; S4, 6 boys and 7 girls; S5, 3 boys and 11 girls; S6, 1 boy and 1 girl; total 56.

'The pupils with a few exceptions are bright and seem anxious to learn, and are attached to the school. They are drafted from the following reserves, viz: - Keeseekoowenins, 13; Waywayseecappo's, 23; Rolling River, 4; Birdtail Sioux, 7; total, 47, Birtle agency; Valley River reserve, 5, Pelly Agency; Carlton agency, Sturgeon Lake, 1 and Mistawasis, 2; total, 3; Qu'Appelle agency, 1; grand total, 56.

'The routine followed for school studies is - pupils attending school in the forenoon are out in the afternoon, and so on. This is done so that each pupil receives training in school studies, and the boys are taught care of stock, gardening, use of carpenter's tools, & c., while the girls are taught dressmaking, cooking, laundry work and gardening and general housework, so as to fit them, the boys as practical farmers, and the girls as domestic servants, or as home-makers on their reserves in the future. Calisthenics is taught regularly each school day. The teacher, Miss



McGregor, is very efficient, and all her pupils are well grounded and show progress in speaking English, reading, writing, geography, dictation and composition, also arithmetic. Miss McLaren, the matron, and her assistants, Misses McLeod and Tansley, who are in charge of the girls, are doing good work and are preparing them for the time when they shall leave the school and start out in life for themselves. The pupils are well grounded in religious matters and attend the Presbyterian services and Sunday school regularly every Sabbath.

'The excellent garden in connection with the school, and worked by the pupils supplies all the potatoes and vegetables required for the table during the year. A few beef animals and pigs are raised for home consumption, and a small herd of milch cows supplies the home dairy. Poultry is also raised.

'The ex-pupils, with perhaps a few exceptions, have an excellent influence for good on the reserves, as the education and knowledge received by them at the schools impresses itself upon the pagan Indian, especially as these pupils are able to speak, read and write in English and are quite competent and qualified to build better houses, being handy with carpenter's tools and are up to date on the latest methods of farming, which the Indian who never went to school appreciates, and although at times he may condemn the ex-pupil as being no good, and all the years that he has spent in school as waste, from his point of view, he still has a warm spot in his heart and is very proud of the ex-pupil.

'On the Rolling River reserve, an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, Evan Bird, No. 61, has been appointed a councillor of his band, and I am quite sure that he will make good and be a credit to the band. He is farming on a small scale, as the land is very hilly and covered with timber and brush, and takes hard labour to clear and break up. He has been employed for several years firing on a threshing engine, and expects to be able to qualify for an engineer's certificate next season.

'On the Waywayseecappo's reserve good progress is being made by the following ex-pupils: - Basil Tanner, jr., of the Qu'Appelle industrial school. He is one of the best farmers on the reserve; had this season 1,670 bushels of oats, half of which he gave to his father. Broke 42 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 16 acres; put up 30 tons hay. Has a fairly good house and stables, 8 head of cattle, 4 horses and 30 poultry. Married, his wife an ex-pupil of the Birtle boarding school. In good health.

'Frank Seaton, Regina industrial school, is also progressing. Has a quarter section fenced; had 28 acres in crop last season; threshed 810 bushels oats, 40 bushels potatoes stored for the winter, and put up 30 tons hay, and has broken 13 acres new land. Has a fair house and stables, 1 horse, 3 oxen and 2 cows and 2 calves. Married, his wife never went to school. In good health.

'Walter Longclaws, Birtle boarding school, has quarter section fenced; had 10 acres in oats, harvested 430 bushels, broke 12 acres new land on his own farm, and on his father's quarter section, 10 acres; put up 10 tons hay for himself, and assisted his father, putting up 30 tons. Also worked out for short spells with farmers in the vicinity of his reserve, and earned quite a little sum this way. He has 4 head of cattle and 2 horses, besides his farm machinery. Not married, lives with his father. So far the young man has made very gratifying progress, is very steady and does not roam about, and is in excellent health.

'Ethel Clearsky, Birtle boarding school. This young girl since her discharge from school has been employed as a domestic in the home of Mr. Harry Stewart, a prosperous and good-living farmer, who resides two miles from Birtle, and received for her services \$15 a month, has given excellent satisfaction to her employers. She is now in the home of Mr. Wm. Patterson, one of the best farmers in the district, and is giving equally good service. The reason of her leaving Mr. Stewart's service was on account of economy on his part, as his wife considered she could get along during the winter months without assistance. Ethel gives part of her earnings to her aged father. She is in excellent health and her conduct admirable.

'Flossie Longclaws, Birtle boarding school, has also been employed as a domestic since leaving school. She has been with Mrs. Teeple, who lives west of the reserve on a farm P.O. Foxwarren, Manitoba. She has been receiving \$10 a month, now increased to \$12. She is well thought of by her employers, very steady and her character above reproach. Her uncle, Billy Longclaws, No. 144, is her guardian, with whom she stays when off for her holidays. She owns a sewing-machine and makes most of her own clothing. She is in excellent health and a credit to her friends and school.

'Jared Bunn, Birtle boarding school, first year from school, had 15 acres in wheat on light, sandy soil, which threshed 220 bushels, and 11 acres oats, which threshed 110 bushels; summer fallowed 12 acres and assisted Moses Bunn, John McLeod and Mahaichota in putting up their hay, summer fallowing, and at the harvesting of their crops. He has 3 horses, a horse stable, plough and disc-harrow; is unmarried and lives with his grandfather, John Bunn. He has done very well the past year and kept steadily at work all during the summer and fall, and as he was inclined to be a rover, I am pleased to commend him for his steadiness. Most of his earnings from his crops was given to his grandparents. He also looks after his grandfather's stock.

'There is no doubt whatever that the school graduates are a great influence for good on the reserves, and in the future this will be more marked. Excellent work is being done in the Birtle boarding school, but as there is now a large number of boys growing up fast, it will be necessary to have a first-class farming instructor and the necessary horsepower and farming implements, & c., to run the farm properly.

### **Okanase Day School.**

This school is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and is quite close to the Mission house (Presbyterian). The school is about one and a half miles from the village of Elphinstone, Manitoba. There are 28 children of school age in the band, Keeseekoowenins, 13 attend the Birtle boarding school and 15 are on the roll of the day school, ages are from 6 to 13. Some of the pupils live 3 miles from the school, and during bad weather do not attend regularly. The parents as a rule are interested in the education of their children, but are not strict enough with them in the matter of regular attendance, as on any trivial excuse the children make to them they are kept at home. At this school the department authorized the expenditure for provisions, meat, beans, salt, tea, sugar and biscuits for a mid-day meal for the children as an inducement to a better attendance. The result so far has been an improvement in regularity. As the teacher's salary has been increased to \$400 per annum, supplemented by \$150 by the church authorities, good work should result.

The pupils are classified as follows: - S1, 4 boys and 6 girls; S2, 2 boys and 2 girls; S3, 1 girl; total, 15.

'The teacher, Miss Maggie E. Murray, has no certificate, but is doing her best to advance her pupils. The children seem bright and anxious to learn, and are making a little progress in speaking English, reading, writing and number work. Calisthenics is taught regularly, and the girls are taught knitting and sewing twice a week for an hour in the afternoon. There is also a small garden, in which the boys and girls have each a small plot which they cultivate and care for under the direction of the teacher. It was not a success last season on account of the roughness of the ground, but a better showing will, I hope, be the order for next summer.

'The school building is used for the Presbyterian services each Sabbath.

## Clearwater Lake Day School.

'This school was opened in 1909 on the initiative of the Indians living at Clearwater Lake Fishing Station, which forms part of Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and is 25 miles northeast of Keeseekoowenin's reserve, Ephinstone, Manitoba, and is in the Riding mountain timber reserve. The teacher is Miss Mary Neshotah, No. 174, Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, and is an ex-pupil of the Pine Creek boarding school. The number of children of school age living at Clearwater Lake is 8, and the number on the roll, 9. One child from Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 50, attends this school. Calisthenics is taught regularly, also sewing, knitting, and there is a small garden attached, each pupil having a plot of their own, which they attend to, under the direction of the teacher, and which was a success last summer. Each plot was carefully looked after and thoroughly free from weeds, and each pupil had quite a little return for their labour, in the way of potatoes, radishes, lettuce, onions and flowers, which shows that the teacher took an interest in her work. The work in the class-room was very satisfactory, as the children read English very well, but were backward in speaking it. Writing in ink was very good, also composition, spelling and number work. The teacher is about to resign, and it will be difficult to fill her place. Religious instruction is taught daily in the school, and on Sundays, when the teacher is present. Services are held on Sundays, Roman Catholic, which the Indians attend.

'All the band at Clearwater Lake are in favour of having their children educated.'

## GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	84
Number attending Brandon industrial school	5
Number attending Elkhorn industrial school	13

There are two reserves in this agency - Oak Lake and Oak River. There has never been a school on the Oak Lake reserve. One was formerly conducted on the Oak River reserve, but it was closed some years ago.

Since Mr. Hollies, the Indian agent, made his report, arrangements have been made to re-open this school.

The report of the agent is in part as follows: -

'Naturally at first sight, it might appear that as on Oak River reserve, No. 58, there has not been a school in operation for the past four years, and on Oak Lake reserve, No. 59, there has never been a school in existence, there could not be anything to report; whereas, in fact, there is much of interest to report. My object shall be to represent conditions as clearly and as tersely as possible.

'All the Indians under this agency are Sioux. They came from across the boundary line in the first place as refugees from the United States; were allowed to remain, and in due time were given the Oak River reserve as their home. Some years later, they were followed by other Sioux, stragglers from the same country. The privilege of sending their children to the industrial and the boarding schools that have been established in the west during the last 25 years was accorded them. In addition, some 20 years ago, a day school-house was opened on the Oak River reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, which furnished the teacher, and it was kept in operation for 16 years.

'This provision has not been without its effect. Advantage to some degree has been taken of these schools. Even the day school, which is so slightly talked about by the Indians, has done marked service. Many were taught to read and write, and understand in part, the English language. It kept the children in touch

with the teacher, and to some extent with the teacher's mind; they obtained ideas and methods, which they practise at the present time when transacting their own business, and they wish they had more of this same education. However, the day school gradually got into disrepute, attendance declined and dwindled to nothing; and for the last 4 years it has been closed altogether.

'At the beginning of the present fiscal year, it was decided to re-open this day school once more under the auspices of the Church of England.

'The department offered \$500 a year for a teacher having a certificate, but there were no applicants.

'When it was found there was no chance for the day school to be opened, a plan of campaign was followed, to secure volunteers for the Elkhorn industrial school. By the end of October 9 applications were made and accepted, and 5 applicants were admitted to the Brandon boarding school. These 14 volunteers were from the Oak River reserve, and none from the Oak Lake reserve.

'I have reason to believe that this is but the commencement of a regular movement, to be continued for the future, to these schools; and this in the face of the fact that during the last 4 or 5 years nothing could move any of the Sioux to send their children to school anywhere. Nevertheless, previously to that, during a series of years 30 boys and girls had been admitted to one or other of the boarding or industrial schools.

'At the present I am using my best endeavours to secure further volunteers; I have 7 that are physically fit, the parents being opposed just now to sending them to school. If I send them by force, then the parents of the 7 will become my constant opponents, whereas my purpose is to get them into working line with me for the future welfare of the children; I believe I shall succeed; I believe this means that were successful with the 14, will eventually succeed with the rest.

'The Oak River band favour the boarding and industrial schools, while the Oak Lake band has petitioned for an improved day school, and has received a favourable answer from the department.

'The Sioux of each band are awakening to the need of education for their children.

'To what extent this attitude is due to the ex-pupils of the schools, or to their daily intercourse with outsiders, or to the resident missionary on each reserve, would be difficult to define; but in all probability, all these influences combined have gradually induced in them a keener desire to receive advantage of the educational facilities provided.

'In closing this report, I would add that I have made inquiries concerning the children admitted to the Elkhorn school, and the answer came, that they were attentive and industrious, likewise I have inquired from the visiting parents as to their impressions of the school, and, without exception, the answer has been one of great satisfaction.'

#### **THE PAS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	204
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	165
Average attendance	74
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	8
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	3

The attendance and progress at the schools in this agency, are, for reasons shown in Mr. Fischer's report, unsatisfactory.

At present, children who are to be educated in residential schools are sent to Battleford or Elkhorn, principally to the former. On account of the distance the Indian parents strongly object to sending their children.

It is, therefore, proposed to close the Battleford industrial school and erect a boarding school building near the Pas, which will provide accommodation within easy reach of their reserves for the Indian children of this agency,

Mr. Fischer reports on the day schools as follows: -

#### **Moose Lake.**

'The teacher of this school is Mr. C.T. Mitchell. The progress of the pupils of this school is slow, as the Indians take their children with them when hunting, making the attendance so irregular that the teaching has to be gone over again.

#### **Chemawawin Reserve.**

'This school is taught by Rev. M. Leffler. A slight improvement has been shown, but the attendance is irregular, owing to the Indians, when hunting, taking their families with them.

#### **Pas Reserve.**

'Big Eddy, teacher, R.H. Bagshaw; lower end of reserve, Miss M.E. Coats.

'As shown there are two schools on this reserve. The progress and improvement of the pupils is very slow on account of the irregular attendance. Most of the children are very young, and the older ones are made use of by their parents, and are only sent to school when there is nothing to do at home. I may mention that the two children of Councillor Cook, at the Big Eddy, who have attended regularly, show considerable improvement during the year.

#### **Shoal Lake Reserve.**

'Teacher, Francis Daniels.

'This school has been closed for nearly two years, and at the time of my visit had only been re-opened a short time, I can, therefore, not report on the progress made, if any.

#### **Red Earth Reserve.**

'Teacher, J.G. Kennedy.

'This school is doing fairly well. The teacher is earnest and conscientious, in the discharge of his duties. This reserve, and that at Shoal lake, are the most isolated in the agency. The Indians live entirely by the hunt, and as there are no white people in their vicinity, the children have no chance to learn English, or rather to practise speaking the language outside of the school.

#### **Cumberland Reserve.**

'Teacher, J.A. Keddie.

'The teacher has been at this school but a short time. At my last visit, under the former teacher, the children seemed bright, and were progressing very well in their studies. The larger part of this band, live at Pine Bluff, about 35 miles distant, for 8 months in the year; it can therefore be seen that, as the school is only attended during the summer months, the average is low.

'While a good, well-attended day school on the reserve is an ideal form of education for the Indians, this cannot be carried out to advantage in this agency, on account of the nomadic habits of the people, and this is necessary on account of the



large extent of country which these people must cover in order to make a living by the hunt, and for this reason they are obliged to take with them their families.

'With regard to the discharged pupils who have returned to the reserve, I must say that the effect of the education they have received, is apparent in many ways. They seem more self-reliant, and are anxious to find work in order to purchase for themselves clothes and other things to which they have been accustomed while at school. This is a great incentive to work. Another noticeable fact is that their point of view is more in keeping with the white man's than the Indian's.

'The girls make an attempt at first to make some little improvement in their homes, but as a rule the rest of the family do not enthuse in this direction, and in a short time they are the same as the others. This cannot be otherwise, but at the same time, there are many little mannerisms and ideas which are imitated with advantage by the others, which is the seed, of future improvement.'

## **SASKATCHEWAN.**

The province of Saskatchewan is well equipped with means of Indian education. Two of the largest industrial schools are located in this province, at Battleford and Qu'Appelle, and there are a number of efficient boarding schools located on the reserves. The detailed reports from the agents which follow will show that day schools have been successful, and in some localities, for instance in the Carlton, Duck Lake and Moose Mountain agencies; the new methods adopted have resulted in a large increase in attendance and an awakening of interest on the part of the Indians. It is clear that when these day schools are conducted by qualified teachers, who have also some knowledge of nursing, the highest results are obtainable, and whenever possible in the future teachers will be engaged who have these qualifications.

Within this province a most interesting experiment in the supervision of ex-pupils has been carried out at the File Hills colony under the special direction of Inspector W.M. Graham. His report on the season's operations of the colony will to found with the other reports.

The special effort which was made to promote the farming operations of ex-pupils was, on the whole, successful. A number of the boys, who were aided by the department, broke up their allotted portion of land, and as they will be under constant supervision during the season of 1911, it is hoped that they will have good crops, and be encouraged by the direct evidence of their power to support themselves to increase their acreage.

## **ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	26
Average attendance	13
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	6

On July 4, last, a day school was opened on this reserve in a new and modern building erected during the early part of the season. Miss Lawrence, who holds a second-class professional certificate, is the teacher. A mid-day meal is served, and a garden will be conducted in connection with the school this summer.

The department is highly pleased with the success of this school so far. Very satisfactory reports have been received. The work in the class-room is spoken of by Mr. Inspector Graham in commendatory terms.

Mr. Grant, the agent, reports as follows on the work of the school and the effect of education on the reserve: -

'There are a number of graduates of schools in this reserve. Most of the boy graduates start farming in preference to other occupations. The majority of them are making rapid advancement in this work, but there are two farming at present who require great urging to make them do anything. Some of them when they commence farming become more zealous each year to improve their work. There are others again, who start farming, do well for a couple of years, then they become careless or indifferent. It appears to me as if it is human nature, as such cases are found among white farmers. A number of the graduates have built neat dwelling-houses.

'Strange to say that there are very few girl graduates of schools living belonging to this reserve. There are just five. Three of them are living on the reserve. They have made good use of their educational privileges, as their homes present a neat and clean appearance. The sanitary precautions are observed by them. Their children are also kept clean and neat. They are taught to speak English as well as their native tongue. The other graduates are working for white people; they are excellent general housekeepers and they are well liked.

'The influence of the ex-pupils is evident upon the general life of the reserve, as the older Indians are in favour of educating their children. Also the mode of dress of the older Indians is like that of the white man, and the painted face is rarely seen now. A number of the graduates take newspapers, they interpret what they read to the older people, in this way they have a knowledge of what is going on in the world; thus they see the advantage of attending school. They also realize that without an education it is difficult to transact business with the white people. The older Indians learn from the girl graduates the art of keeping their homes and children clean, also how to prepare food for eating.

'A day school is in operation since July 4 on this reserve. During that time the children attending have made progress, considering that the majority of them are handicapped by lack of English. It is certainly a difficult task to take a number of children utterly unused to restraint of any kind, not understanding English, and shut them up day after day in a school-room and keep them contented. At first it was hard to maintain discipline; but a good deal of this has been overcome by giving them "merit cards." Every day each child would receive one if he or she were good during the school hours, thus there was a striving who should obtain the most.'

'The general impression is that Indian children are stupid, but such is not the case. Any person having any experience with them knows better. When they commence to understand English, it is interesting to observe their intellect widening. I have noticed that one of the great difficulties encountered in the school-room is in mathematics, as calculation seems foreign to their nature. It is also difficult to make them speak distinctly, this is owing to their bashfulness. I think by carefully instructing the children in these two subjects, they will become good mathematicians and readers. A great deal lies in making them thoroughly understand each step before proceeding to more difficult things. If a foundation is not laid in the lower grades, all the teacher's work is wasted.

'The parents of the children take an interest in educational matters. I consider this half the battle.

'Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, the majority of the pupils are attentive and apply themselves to their duties, they love study and give themselves heartily to it.

'The cold weather is hard on the children attending the day school, because very few of them are properly clad. The children of all denominations attend this school.'



## TREATY NO. 10.

Number of children in attendance at Lac la Plonge boarding school	20
Number of children in attendance at Lac la Ronge boarding school	50
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school	5

There are no day schools within the limits covered by this treaty. The Indians follow the chase for a livelihood, and two boarding schools have been established, one at Lac la Ronge, under the auspices of the Church of England, and one at Lac la Plonge, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Inspector Chisholm in his report deals with the work of these two institutions, and reports from the principals will also be found in the appendix.

## CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	108
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	33
Number of children enrolled at Round Lake boarding school	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	22

Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, writes respecting educational matters in this agency as follows: -

As in former years the educational work has been carried on by the missions of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, each conducting a boarding school. A number of pupils from this agency are enrolled at the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

### **Cowessess Roman Catholic Boarding School.**

'At this school uninterrupted work has been carried on throughout the year under the principalship of the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I. and staff. Number of pupil authorized is 45, and the roll is always filled.

'Buildings. - The school building has been painted and decorated, both inside and outside during the year, and is now a most complete and suitable building for the work. Stabling for horses and cattle here is insufficient and poor. Plans are being made to provide good stabling during next year.

### **Round Lake Presbyterian Boarding School.**

'At this old established school the principal is the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., assisted by a staff which varies and in which there have been frequent changes. The number of pupils allowed is 40, but this number has not been reached for some time.

Buildings. - The school buildings are wooden structures, which have been erected many years. They are badly out of repair, badly located in relation to the surroundings, and of such poor architecture that, in my opinion, it would be an unwise expenditure of money to attempt remodelling and reconstruction.

### **Ex-pupils.**

'General. - How best to deal with the ex-pupils is a complex and difficult question, and I regret to say that in this agency, although we have a number of young

men who have been out of the schools for many years, we have not been able to get results in material progress that could be considered satisfactory or encouraging. I think that it is generally admitted that the boy for the first two or three years after his discharge from school, if he has friends and relations to go back to on his reserve, finds it almost impossible to make a start on his own behalf until by marriage or circumstances he is thrown more on his own resources. Often the ex-pupil returns to his home where there may be already some progress towards the development of a farm, and the accumulation of the things necessary for the carrying on of agriculture, including horses and cattle. When the boy returns he usually, although perhaps gradually, assumes the position of proprietor, and the property dwindle until the old people find that they have little or nothing left. This is especially true of cattle and horses. With few exceptions I have found it impossible to get the ex-pupil to take any real interest in the rearing and care of cattle, in fact they do not want them. While they are all keen to own horses, the experience is that, with lack of care and proper feeding, and from over-driving (not over-work), and neglect while in a heated condition, the mortality among the horses is so high that they are unable to earn money fast enough from any source to keep themselves equipped with power necessary to carry on a small farm. Another source of impoverishment is their habit of trading, often the very thing they can least spare for something which they really do not require, and if money is wanted in a hurry anything they have will be sacrificed without thought of future consequences. These are only some of the difficulties met with in dealing with the ex-pupils, but notwithstanding these and others, I am firm in the conviction that, if the moral fibre of the boy and girl can be held up and he can be protected against the traffic in intoxicants and some of the worst Indian practices, it is only a matter of time until their evolution into industrial occupations becomes complete, and many of the difficulties which retard progress or make it impossible now will disappear. This condition cannot be expected in the first, and perhaps not in the second generation of educated Indians. Meantime, I think that the ex-pupil or uneducated Indian who is doing anything at all with any degree of consistent interest in his work, no matter how small his effort, is worthy of encouragement on the principle that he is better occupied on the land, living close to nature, than he would be without occupation and following the life of a wanderer.

'This spring we are starting, by assistance provided by the department, four or five boys, some of them for the second time. They will start under promise of sticking to work, but only time will show how far they will be able to do so. The surrounding environment and associations, as well as the natural disinclination to follow a steady occupation, will be very strong temptation and few withstand it. Some of the pressing hindrances retarding progress of the ex-pupils are his inordinate love of sport, for which he will spend too much time and money, billiards and pool being an all-year-round drain on him; intoxicants, the obtaining of which is easy owing to increased number of settlers and places of supply, and reduced number of policemen charged with duty of suppression (this work now largely depends on the agent's personal effort, and, if neglected, the whole moral tone of an agency must surely suffer); dislike of keeping cattle and general lack of interest in them, or appreciation of the great value and usefulness of their live stock, including horses; shifting place of abode from time to time, and frequently abandoning and giving up altogether when sickness and death enters the family; proximity to, and influence of, family connections of the old type who oppose submission to the new order of things; extravagance and lack of frugality generally, with no thought of making provision beyond the immediate present need.'

'Health. - During the year the general health of our pupils, and ex-pupils has been normal. There was some sickness and a few deaths among the young women.'

## CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	217
Number of pupils enrolled	126
Average attendance	50
Number enrolled at Qu'Apelle industrial school	26
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	31

The report of the Indian agent, Mr. Borthwick, on the day schools in this agency is given in full: -

The Sturgeon Lake Day School, Reserve No. 101.

'George Crain continued in charge of this school for the June quarter, when it was closed and was not reopened during the year. The school register showed the names of 17 pupils available, but only 7 were in attendance during the quarter mentioned. It is hoped that the next teacher selected by the Anglican Church, under whose auspices the school is conducted, will prove more successful.

### **The Mistawasis Day School, Reserve No. 103.**

'This school, for which the Presbyterian Church is responsible, is located at the headquarters of the agency, and is the best of those with which I have to do. The closing of the Regina industrial school early in the year returned to the reserve a number of pupils in excess of the accommodation. The very youngest children, and those of 15 years of age and over, had, therefore, to be excluded, and also all children of employees, including those of the missionary and teacher. The exclusion of the white children has proved detrimental in thus practically eliminating the use of the English language by the children during their play hours, a circumstance which in the past has contributed to no small extent to familiarizing the younger children with English, and thus assisting them to a better understanding of the teacher.

'The returns from this school show the number of pupils on the register to be 25, and the average attendance during the year to have been 15.69.

'The pupils are graded as follows: - Standard 1, boys, 7; girls, 5; Standard 2, boys, 1; girls, 4; Standard 3, boys, 6; girls, 1; Standard 4, girls, 2; total, 25.

'The Rev. C.W. Bryden, resident missionary on the reserve as well as teacher, possesses qualifications unusual in teachers of Indian schools, being a graduate in Arts of Dalhousie University, and the holder of a first-class professional teacher's certificate. All pupils who attend regularly show the progress to be expected from a teacher of Mr. Bryden's ability, especially those in the higher grades.

'A system of transport for the children living at a distance has been introduced by the department, and a mid-day meal is furnished, the services of Miss C. Sutherland having been secured for this purpose. The girl pupils are taught cooking and trained in other household duties.

'A new teacher's dwelling was erected by the department during the year at considerable cost. The building is large, well laid out, contains dormitories, kitchen and dining-room for the Indian children, independent of the teacher's family, and proved during the coldest weather to be the most comfortable dwelling in the agency. The workmanship is most creditable to the contractor, Mr. W.J. Wright, of Prince Albert.

### **Ahtahkakoop's Day School, Reserve No. 104.**

'This school is under the control of the Anglican Church. Through the difficulty in securing teachers of suitable qualifications, the old teacher of this school Louis Ahenakew an educated Indian of the band, was continued on for the past year. The number of pupils of school age on the reserve is about 46; but a large number of these reside too far from the school to permit of their attendance, and only 26 are recorded as being within reach of it. The number of pupils on the school register is 17, and the average attendance during the past year has been 9.58.'

'Those in attendance have been classified as follows: -Standard 1, 4 boys; 2 girls. Standard 2 5 boys; 1 girl. Standard 3, 1 boy. Standard 4, 2 boys; 2 girls. Total, 17.

'Improvements planned by the department in the erection of a suitable teacher's dwelling, the employment of a teacher with superior qualifications, and the introduction of the plan of transporting children to the school are expected to inaugurate a new era in the history of education on this reserve.

### **Kenemotayo's (Big River) Day School, Reserve No. 118.**

This school, which is under the direction of the Church of England, has to contend with the opposition of the pagan element of the band, which fears interference with their heathen religion. The teacher, Mrs. J.C. Macleod, is a lady of excellent qualities for the work, being of a kindly, sympathetic nature, and calculated to gain the confidence of the children and to secure a good influence over them. She teaches the girls many useful household arts.

'The transport of some of the children during the winter season was authorized by the department with beneficial results, the average attendance during that quarter being raised to 11.03. The previous attendance was so limited at times that the average attendance for the year was only 4.96. The records show 26 children residing in the vicinity of the school, 25 of whom are enrolled.

'The twenty pupils in attendance during the last quarter were graded as follows. - Standard 1, 11 boys; 5 girls. Standard 2, 1 boy; 1 girl. Standard 3, 2 boys. Total, 20.

### **Montreal Lake Day School, Reserve No. 106.**

'This Anglican day school is taught by Mr. John R. Settee, a graduate of Emmanuel College during the incumbency of the first Anglican bishop of Saskatchewan, the late Right Rev. John McLean.

'The attendance at this school varies greatly with the time of the year through the movements of the families in the hunting and fishing seasons. During the past year the number of children residing in the vicinity of the school numbered from 28 during the June quarter to 16 in the September quarter, and every child within reach was in attendance. The children have considerable native intelligence, and under a modern and more inspiring teacher would show good progress.

'The pupils in attendance during the last quarter of the year were graded as follows: - Standard 1, 5 boys; 5 girls. Standard 2, 3 boys; 5 girls. Total, 18.

'The average attendance during the year was 13.48.

### **The Wahpaton (Sioux) Day School, Reserve No. 94.**

'This school is under the management of the Presbyterian Church, the teacher being the resident missionary.

'The movement of the Sioux from the encampment near Prince Albert, which was expected and hoped for, did not take place during the year, and there are still only 7 children residing within reach of the school.

'Those in attendance during the March quarter were classified as follows Standard 1, 3 boys; 2 girls. Standard 2, 2 boys. Total, 7.

The average attendance during the year was 4.54.

Sewing and knitting are taught by Mrs. Beverly, the teacher's wife.'

### **BATTLEFORD AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	146
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	66
Average attendance	27
Number of pupils, enrolled at Battleford industrial school	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchilds boarding school	22

There are in this agency: one industrial school, Battleford; one boarding school, Thunderchilds, and five day schools, on which Mr. Day, the Indian agent, reports as follows: -

#### **Red Pheasant Day School.**

'The school on this reserve is a well constructed building, convenient in size, well lighted and ventilated, also warm and condonable. It is constructed of logs, on a stone foundation; the outside being plastered with mortar; inside lathed, plastered and wainscotted; the ceiling is formed of matched lumber; the building is well roofed and shingled, the whole being nicely painted, inside and out. The school is conducted under the patronage of the Church of England. The teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, who is the wife of the farmer, has taught school on this reserve for the past fifteen years. The children have shown most satisfactory progress under her tuition. They have a good substantial mid-day meal at the farmer's house every day, and are well cared for in every way. One great advantage Mrs. Jefferson possesses is the fact that having resided so long on this reserve, most of the parents of the younger children were also taught by her, and, therefore, they are better able to appreciate her value as a mentor for their children. This school-house has ample accommodation for at least 24 children who reside within a radius of one mile from the school. The average attendance for the past year was 4.31; but I trust that this will be much increased in the future. Four children were transferred to the industrial school.

#### **Stony Day School.**

'This school is under the management of the Church of England. Although it is situated near the village, the Indians are, excepting in the wintertime, generally encamped in various other parts of the reserve, and are apparently very apathetic about the education of their children. There have been three changes of teachers here, which have, of course, militated against progress; but I hope that the new teacher will make a reformation in this regard. This building is in very poor condition, and at present is hardly adequate for the comfortable housing of the few children who do attend. There are, however, a number of youngsters who will soon attain school age; when this time does arrive I will advise you, as I consider it will then be necessary to have a new school-house, with a married teacher.

'A good noon meal is served to these pupils every day.

#### **Little Pine Day School.**

'The Church of England authorities control the day school on his reserve. It is situated quite close to the Indian village. The school-house has been temporarily repaired, so as to provide accommodation for the present children until next sum-

mer, when I fully expect that on account of the increased attendance a larger building will be necessary.

'The present teacher, Rev. A. Butcher, appears to be very earnest and enthusiastic in his work, and has already largely increased the attendance, so that I hope in the future great benefit may be derived by the Indians from this school.

'Since the new teacher commenced his duties here, the average has increased to 11.75. A good noon meal, provided by the department and prepared by the teacher, is partaken of by these children every day. As Mr. Butcher only started to teach on the 1st of November, there has been little chance for any material progress to be shown, but the children are evidently eager to learn, and so there is every chance of a general move forward in the state of this school.

### **Poundmaker Day School.**

'This school has been put in a temporary state of repair which will keep it going until next midsummer, when it will be necessary to build a new one. There are quite a number of children in this band, the average attendance for the past year being 6.90. Three changes of teachers during the last twelve months have considerably detracted from the showing of much progress; they are, however, now getting along fairly well. A good teacher on this reserve would find plenty of scope for the display of much energy and ability, as these Indians are most anxious for their children to have the benefit of a good education.

'This school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church authorities. Soup and hard-tack are given to the pupils every day at noon time.

### **Meadow Lake Day School.**

'This school is conducted under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher is also the overseer of the reserve. A change has taken place in teachers since my last report, and I hope that for the future more interest will be taken by the parents, pupils and teacher. A larger number of the Indians now reside on the reserve in the summer-time instead of going hunting as was formerly their custom; therefore, if we can manage to get the attendance at this school well established, I think that the Indians would soon begin to realize the benefit to be derived from a little more useful knowledge, which would help them to solve the problem of making a living without wandering all over the country and suffering untold hardships.

'The average attendance for the past year was 3.30, and the progress shown was very slim. I will endeavour, however, to have an improvement made under both these headings during the coming year. The school-house is constructed of logs, and is attached to the overseer's dwelling.

### **Thunderchild Boarding School.**

'This boarding school, which is situated at Delmas, is adjacent to the old Thunderchild reserve. The building is of modern construction, is well equipped and has ample accommodation for forty pupils and staff. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. They are up to date in their methods of teaching, and much good has resulted to the Indians of this agency since the establishment of this school ten years ago. This is noticeable, not only in the homes of those pupils who have graduated from this school, but also in the houses of their parents, and in a number of cases their good examples of work and housekeeping have been copied by their neighbours, thus fulfilling the true purpose which the department had in view when

these schools were established. The children are making very steady progress and are all intelligent-looking, clean, happy, well fed and clothed; which combined with their healthy appearance, makes a living tribute to the care bestowed upon them. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography. The boys are also shown how to farm, garden and to milk, as well as properly look after live stock. The girls are taught thoroughly the art of housekeeping in all its various phases, such as cooking, making bread, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, washing, ironing, milking and butter-making. They are also well grounded in Christian knowledge.

### **Battleford Industrial School.**

'This school has apparently outlived its period of usefulness as an industrial institution for teaching trades, as for some time past it has been nothing more than a boarding establishment, where the children are taught, in addition to the ordinary rudimentary school course, housekeeping in its various branches, and a limited amount of farming and care of stock.'

### **DUCK LAKE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	208
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	74
Average attendance	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school	5
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	43

There are three day schools in this agency, the Fort à la Corne North, taught by Miss Hawley; the Fort à la Corne South, by Mrs. Godfrey, and the John Smith's by Rev. Mr. Macdougall, who took charge on January 1, last. There is also one boarding school near Duck Lake.

In this agency the improved type of day school has been introduced and successfully operated. Miss Hawley and Mrs. Godfrey continue to do excellent work both in the class-room and on the reserve. It is proposed to erect a new school-house and residence in the northern section this summer.

The residence with dining-room attached on the John Smith's reserve was completed last year and the Rev. Mr. Macdougall took charge of the class-room on January 1, of this year. Mrs. Macdougall acts as field matron. The department is confident that under their management this school will attain the high standard of the other two in the agency.

Mr. Macarthur writes as follows concerning the four schools in his agency: -

### **Duck Lake Boarding School.**

'The health of the pupils of this school during the year was, on the whole, very good. Unfortunately, however, tuberculosis trouble is still rooted there, four cases having developed during the year, three of which proved fatal and the other will follow. An experiment was tried of letting two of the pupils in their last year, work on the reserve under the direct supervision of the principal. This experiment worked fairly well in that the boys put in a small crop and broke about 10 acres of new land each. The personal supervision and control of the principal failed, as the boys once free from school control would not return to it again.

Of the three day schools in the agency, two of them, the La Corne, north and south, continue to do excellent work. The driving of the children to school during the winter months no doubt helps the attendance, but the mid-day meal is, I con-

sider, the most important improvement made. The children receive one well-cooked substantial meal each day, and that, I believe, helps them physically, makes them brighter and wards off colds and other causes of illness. In this connection, I may quote from a recent letter I wrote to the teacher of the La Corne south school: - "Let me add that of my many pleasant visits to your school, the last was the most pleasant. I can't explain it, but everything was just right, from the healthy, well clad boys and girls to the quiet and genuine continuous work being done.'

'The John Smith's school continues in the same old rut. Now, however, with the Rev. Mr. Macdougall in charge, there is no reason to doubt that a great improvement will take place. Mr. Macdougall informs me that for the quarter ending March 31 he expects to show an average attendance of 15. The attendance for the same quarter last year was a fraction over 5.

'The general effect of education is without doubt for good, not only to the ex-pupils themselves, but also has its effect on reserve life. I can observe a gradual increase in mail matter. Some of the young men subscribe for farm journals, others a good weekly paper, while the number of catalogues from such houses as Eaton's, Simpson's and the Hudson Bay Co.'s, shows that at least some of them are enterprising enough to try and make their money go as far as possible. I cannot say much for the progress of the ex-pupils. While not altogether discouraging, the progress is very slow; they do not take life seriously, depend too much on their parents and older friends, and, as a rule, show no desire to become self-supporting and independent. Of course, there are individual exceptions. Nor do I think that in the average case the fact of education is much of a factor; rather it is the temperament that the individual is born with.'

#### **ONION LAKE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	263
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake (C.E.) boarding school	5
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake (R.C.) boarding school	38
Number of children enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school	2
Number of children enrolled at Battleford industrial school	1
Number of children enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	3

There are no day schools in this agency. Of the two boarding schools, the Onion Lake (C.E.) and the Onion Lake (R.C.), Mr. Sibbald, the Indian agent, writes as follows:-

'In this agency there are two boarding schools, one conducted by the Roman Catholic Church and the other by the Church of England; and, considering that the buildings are almost adjacent to each other, it may not be out of place to mention that very little friction, if any, occurs between the staff or pupils of these institutions.

'The number of Indian children boarding at the Roman Catholic school is at present 38, 14 boys and 24 girls; besides these there are 20 other boarders, comprised of half-breed and white children, and 15 day pupils, mostly white children.

'This school is an exceptionally well conducted one, and is a great credit to the staff of sisters who have complete management. The dormitories and class-rooms are kept scrupulously clean, and the children appear to be happy and comfortable. There are two class-rooms at this school, a senior and a junior, and in each room the class work is well conducted and very satisfactory progress is being made. Thorough instruction is given the girls in household work, such as sewing, knitting, laundry work and cooking. A good-sized kitchen garden is kept, and about an acre of potatoes, in looking after in which the pupils render much assistance.



'Concerning the progress made by ex-pupils of this school, I will deal only with those discharged during 1909 and 1910.

'Mary Paquette. - Has been working for several months as general servant at the Hudson Bay Co.'s store here. Has now left but intends going back; promising.

'Lilly McGarty. - Married to an Indian of this agency, and shortly afterwards separated from him. Now living with parents; not promising.

'Paul Chocan. - Living and working with father, who is an industrious Indian; is a very promising boy.

'Ellen Waskawitch. - Married to an Indian of this agency, but is now separated from him and living with parents.

'Patrick John. - Living and working with father, who farms and raises cattle, is a very promising boy.'

'Cecile Viviers. - Married to an Indian of this agency. Has poor health; not promising.

'Adelaide Callingbull. - Living with parents on reserve; promising.

'Louis Paul. - Living with brother on reserve. Sickly; not promising.

'The number of Indian boarders at the Church of England school is now only 9, some having recently been transferred to the industrial school at Red Deer. Besides these Indian children, there are 19 half-breed boarders, and counting two of the principal's own children, 6 day pupils.

'Progress in class work at this school has been somewhat retarded on account of frequent changes of teachers, but with the teacher now in charge is satisfactory.'

'During the years 1909 and 1910 three pupils that had attained the limit of school age have been discharged, viz: -

'Ellen Singer. - This girl was for some time employed by the boarding school and was afterwards transferred to the staff of the Battleford industrial school. She, however, has now severed her connection with that institution, and is, I believe, now working with a married cousin who was a fellow pupil at the school and is married to a white settler.

'Eli Singer. - At present living on the reserve with no steady occupation. Has been working with survey parties during the summer. He is not disposed, as yet, to settle down on the reserve.

'Jane Paynter. - This girl had every opportunity of remaining in the employment of the mission; in fact, was employed for a short time, but would not stay. She is now working for the agency interpreter.

'With regard to the progress of ex-pupils of schools, it is not so much in advance of those who have not attended schools, as one would be inclined to expect. It is, however, now the exception to go into an Indian house and not find some one who can converse in English, and of late years it is noticeable that those who can speak English are more ready to do so than formerly, and the old Indians are more ready to encourage them to do so. Many of the ex-pupils grow up to be strong, healthy men and women, while it is noticeable that others die young. It is only natural that the parents welcome their children back to their houses, but the change of living and the surroundings are so different from what the child has left that the more delicate of them are apt to become sickly. There is a demand for house servants among the farmers and townspeople, and it is surprising that, as there are so many openings; for boys and girls in this way, so few are willing to take advantage of them, and there is a disposition on the part of the parents to prevent them.

'With regard to the effect of education on reserve life, I do not see that morally the rising generation are any better than the older, so in this respect it would not appear that education has had any improving effect on reserve life.'

## PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	139
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	11
Average attendance	10
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekoose boarding school	29
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding school	50
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Gordon's boarding school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at File Hills boarding school	4
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle boarding school	20

There are two boarding schools, Keeseekoose and Crowstand, and one day school, Valley River, in this agency, and of the work being done, Mr. Blewett, the Indian, agent, reports as follows: -

'There are two boarding schools and one day school in this agency, viz., Keeseekoose, Crowstand and Valley River.

'The Keeseekoose school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church and is situated on the east of Keeseekoose reserve and gets most of its pupils from that reserve; the balance are from Cote and Key reserves. The school is in the hands of Rev. Father DeCorby and a staff of sisters. The reverend father, who was one of the most faithful pioneer clergy, has too much work on his shoulders to attend to the proper management of this school, and the dormitories and dining-room of the school have been neglected too much for the health of the school. These conditions have prevented as good work being done as should have been done. During the past fall a new staff of sisters took positions in the school and are trying to better the sanitation and general conditions. I was told on a recent visit at this school that they were seriously considering the construction of a new school building; such being the case, it would be advisable for the department to stipulate the best plans for the building and prevent unsanitary and inconvenient schools being again built. Considerable trouble has been experienced with children deserting from this school. To-day I had to go there and severely reprimand two girls for so doing, and I warned them that a repetition would force me to ask the department to transfer the deserters to a distant school. The sisters asked me to go to the school for this purpose, and while there complained to me of children being very impudent and threatening to them as well as to the Rev. Father DeCorby. The reverend father, who is sadly overworked for one of his age (about 80 years), must have an able assistant in this school if good results are to be expected.

### **Crowstand School.**

This school is managed by Rev. W. McWhinney, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It is near the south side of Cote reserve and draws most of its pupils from that reserve, a few coming from Keeseekoose and Key reserves. This school has a good paying farm in connection, and the reports of the principal will show that the farm and the stock are in a prosperous condition. The school buildings have been painted and also improved in sanitation within. The class work is good, as a good teacher has been retained for several years past; the only fault I could see in the school was that some of the pupils failed to speak up clearly, otherwise splendid progress was made.

### **Valley River School.**

'The day school has been started on this reserve since last mid-summer holidays. It is non-denominational. The Indians built the school building and the department

furnished the equipment and a teacher. Unfortunately we were unable to obtain a certificated teacher and had to accept the services of an Indian graduate of Birtle school. This girl, however, has done very good work and her pupils all speak out clearly and are advancing very well.

'Some of the graduates from the various boarding and industrial schools on returning to their reserves have kept right on working and using their training to good advantage, but in many cases they have listened to the old and foolish ones of their former associates and become loafers or half-hearted hunters. One great drawback is that the graduates have to return to their associates at all, because the natural tendency is to go back to the level of the old race rather than bring up the old folk to their level. If the school graduates were put on a reserve or new holding of their own entirely separate from the old people, they would in most cases continue to progress from the moment they left the school, and would in a short term of years be independent and satisfied settlers. This applies, in my mind, very much more especially to young Indian boys returning to homes where the parents are loafers or hunters.

'There is no doubt that the educational and agricultural training given at the schools does in a more or less degree produce good results on the various reserves to which the pupils return. But the demoralizing effect of the old pagan or half civilized hunter is very detrimental to success on the part of the graduates. The young girl graduates also are subjected to very bad influences in many of their homes where the old people's standard of morals is, innocently, very low. If the girls are married shortly or immediately after leaving school, this is offset to a great extent; but separate reserves for the young folk would be a great deal better.'

#### **MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	24
Average attendance	18
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	5

Miss Armstrong still continues in charge of this school and is at present assisted by Miss Innes, who, in addition to some work in the school-room, performs the duties of field matron on the reserve. Improvements were made to the building last summer and it is proposed to erect this year a building in which to house the children who are kept in residence during the week.

Mr. Cory, the Indian agent, reports as follows: -

#### **White Bear Day School.**

'This school is situated on the White Bear reserve, a short distance from the east end. It is a very comfortable frame building on a stone foundation and it is fairly well ventilated. The original building is 20 ft. by 30 with a 10-foot wall. A space about 8 feet square was walled off in one corner of the room and was used as a wash room and a place for the children to hang their clothes in.

'In the fall of 1910, an addition 12 feet by 20, was built with a good stone foundation under it. This addition was built to be used as a kitchen where the mid-day meal can be prepared for the children and where the girls can be taught to cook. There is also a bath-room and pantry in it, and under the addition there is a good cellar 10 feet by 16 feet and 7 feet deep. In the cellar there is a 51 barrel soft water tank and lots of room to store vegetables. From the corner of the cellar a drain pipe 7 feet below the surface runs to a cess pool eighty feet from the building; this pipe will be connected with the overflow pipe from the tank and with the pipes from the bath and sink as soon as the weather permits. I had the old porch that was over

the front door removed and placed over the kitchen door, and had a new porch built 6 feet by 12 feet over the front door to serve as an ante-room for the children to hang their clothes in and had the old one pulled down, adding very materially to the size of the school-room, and the new porch adds very much to the appearance of the school building. When the whole building is painted, it will have a very neat appearance, I am having a flag pole erected in the spring, and a neat iron gate put in the garden fence. There is a good vegetable garden in connection with the school, which is looked after by the children and produced a good supply of vegetables last fall which are being used in the school. This garden is inclosed by a neat woven wire fence 4 feet high. As the department is aware, the plan of housing and providing food for the children that live too far away to walk to school in the winter time was adopted and it has worked very well, but if this plan is to be adhered to, a much larger building will be required for next winter.

'Splendid work is being done by the teacher and her assistant and the result is very noticeable in the homes of the people. The attendance has been very good and the interest of the parents in the work being done in the school is growing, and every year makes them more favourably disposed towards it.

'As to ex-pupils, the young girls who have passed through this school and have married show, with one exception, a decided improvement. As to the boys of the day school, there were three or four well grown boys who attended, for a short time when the school was first opened and who are no doubt the better for the time spent there, but the only boy who was attending school when I came here is in school now. As to the ex-pupils of the industrial schools, both male and female, they are a big disappointment to me and should be to their teachers.'

Miss Armstrong, reporting upon the work on the reserve of Miss Innis, her assistant, writes as follows: -

'Systematic work on the reserve has been begun and carried on by Miss Innis. This part of the work is extremely difficult, entailing a good deal of hardship. The winter is the best, in fact the only time, to give instruction in housekeeping, as the Indians are then living in their houses. These houses are a considerable distance apart; often the roads are almost impassable; at best, there are long cold drives to be undertaken, and altogether the results attained seem very small in comparison to the effort put forth. But a good deal has been accomplished. There is more win, willingness on the part of the women to be instructed. Many of the houses have been limewashed within and without, floor's are generally scrubbed and dishes washed. In many of the houses comfortable furniture may be seen. The food is being more carefully prepared. Attention is being given to the cleanliness of the children. As a result of this, the little wash-room in the school-room has been taken away, there was so little need of it. The children come from their homes quite neat and clean.

'Civilized methods of treating the sick are almost fully adopted. Several of the boys are keeping poultry, and there is a strong effort being made to arouse interest in vegetable-raising and keeping cows for milk.

'We have a very faithful and efficient assistant in Miss Innis, and though the reserve work is very difficult now, we hope soon to see a much greater improvement in the homes of the Indians.'

## **TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	236
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	29
Average attendance	18
Number of children attending Muscowequan's boarding school	38
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school	32
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	12
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	2

There are two boarding schools, Gordon's and Muscowequan's, and two day schools, Day Star's and Fishing Lake, in this agency. Mr. Murison, the agent, reports upon the work performed during the year as follows: -

### **Muscowequan's Boarding School.**

'This school is situated in a central position near the north side of the Muscowequan reserve, on lands belonging to the Order of Oblate fathers.

'The main building is two stories high, with a basement in which are located the kitchen, dining-room and girls' play-room. The old stone school contains the boys' dromitories, play-room and office; all are steam heated.

'The staff consists of the Rev. Father Planet, O.M.I., principal; two lay brethren, one of whom acts as the farm instructor. The inside work is supervised by five Sisters of Charity, including the teacher.

'The class-room work is conducted by Sister Gilbert, who is an excellent teacher. The usual programme of studies is closely followed and the pupils are well advanced in their studies. Instruction is also given in claiathenic exercises.

'The boys have an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of agriculture and the care of stock, and the girls are given instruction in all branchos of domestic work as well as sewing, knitting, dressmaking and tailoring.

'The pupils are mostly drawn from the Muscowequan band, and as the boys leave the school they are now given a start to enable them to commence farming for themselves. A large percentage of the ex-pupils of this school made a fair showing at breaking new land during the past season.

### **Gordon's Boarding School.**

This school is situated in a central position on the Gordon reserve, and is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The staff consists of Mr. Mark Williams and his wife as principal and matron, respectively. They are assisted by a teacher and an assistant matron.

'The school is a large, square, stone building, with a basement and two floors above. There is accommodation for about 40 pupils. The land immediately surrounding this school belongs to the reserve. There is a half section belonging to the church, situated about a mile distant, but so far no attempt has been made at farming. About 5 acres of land is cultivated as a garden, and an abundant supply of vegetables is grown for the use of the school. Mr. Williams is an excellent gardener, and the pupils have an opportunity of becoming proficient in that line of work.

'The girls are given good training in housework under the supervision of Mrs. Williams.

'The ex-pupils from the school are adopting mixed farming as a means of livelihood.

'In addition to the usual programme of studies the pupils are given a regular course of calisthenic exercises and fire-drill. A bugle is used, for sounding the fire-alarm. I have heard the alarm sounded after the children had retired to their beds and inside of two minutes they were all lined up in the classroom.

### **Day Star's Day School.**

'This school is located on the Day Star reserve about eight miles from the agency buildings.

'The school is a neat frame building and during the past summer a nice frame cottage was erected for the teacher, both buildings are nicely painted and present a pretty appearance. The buildings are entirely surrounded by poplar bush.

'The attendance of fourteen is drawn from the Day Star band. All the children of school age who are physically fit are enrolled. The attendance is very regular. Mrs. Smythe, the teacher, has been in charge for a number of years.

'The pupils are making fair progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. Sewing, knitting and gardening also receive attention. There is a small garden in connection, in which each child is given the care of a plot, a prize being given for the best kept one.

'Regarding the ex-pupils, I may say that some of the boys are making very fair progress at farming. They are taking good care of their stock and in a short time will be in better circumstances than the older Indians. The girls invariably return to their old manner of living. They have of course a knowledge of the English language, but I have found it a difficult matter to get them to talk anything but Cree. My opinion from observation in this agency is that the boarding school training confers a much greater benefit on the girls than that received in the day schools.

### **Fishing Lake Day School.**

'This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve. Mr. F.H. Stephens has been in charge since August as teacher.

'Thirteen pupils are enrolled and they are all classed in the lower standards, 7 in standards 1, and 6 in standard 2. The teacher appears to be very diligent in the discharge of his duties, but owing to the irregular attendance since he took charge I cannot report much progress.

'The Indians of this band follow hunting to some extent and, in consequence are absent from their reserve a good deal during the fall and winter months, and until they settle down we cannot hope for any great results from this school. As each year adds new recruits to the list of farmers, I hope that in a short time a more successful school will be possible.'

### **FILE HILLS AGENCY.**

The children from this agency attend principally the Qu'Appelle industrial school and the File Hills boarding school. Full information respecting these schools may be found in the reports of Mr. Graham, inspector of Indian agencies, and the respective principals.

As previously pointed out in the opening remarks in regard to the province of Saskatchewan, in the appendix will also be found an interesting report of the File Hills colony by Mr. Graham. It is proposed to establish this year a day school for the children of the colonists who are now coming of school age, and tenders for a building have already been called for.

### **ALBERTA.**

The province of Alberta has but few day schools. The relatively large number of boarding schools and two effective industrial schools, situated at Red Deer and Davisburg, under the auspices of the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively, furnish accommodation for a large percentage of the Indian children. The work of these schools will be found fully detailed in the reports of the principals, which follow.

The ex-pupils throughout the province have been fairly successful in putting into practice the knowledge obtained at the boarding and industrial schools. In the southern part of Alberta valuable cattle interests have been built up and some very

promising pupils have been discharged, both from the industrial school at Red Reer and that at Davisburg.

## **BLACKFOOT AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	123
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	20
Average attendance at day school	5
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school	2

The attendance at the Old Sun's day school has been so poor that it has been decided to re-open the boarding school. With that object in view a building fully equipped and modern in every respect will be erected during the coming summer,

In the absence of the agent, Mr. Jowett, the clerk of the agency, reports in part this follows upon the work of the Blackfoot reserve: -

'As a whole, the ex-pupils of the boarding schools find their knowledge of English and simple letter-writing of frequent use to them. Many of them write good hands and good English.

'A few of the old boys speak very good English, with a full vocabulary and a good clear accent; one of the best is Arthur White Elk and another is Joe Royal.'

'Most of the ex-pupils are fond of reading and spend many evenings that way, but I do not find that they make much use of arithmetic except for simple calculations in buying and selling.

'Some of them show a readiness and aptness for work when it is obtainable. Haughton Running Rabbit is a first-class carpenter in fact, a gentleman who was speaking to me about him, and for whom he had done work as a carpenter, styled him a "finisher" on a building. He earns \$4 a day in the summer building season. Joe Royal is another ex-pupil who is a clever carpenter, and who told me yesterday that he earned \$4.50 a day last summer.

'The ex-pupils of both Old Sun's boarding school and Crowfoot boarding school seem to have made serious efforts to put in practice the lessons they were taught in school, and if they have not always given satisfaction, it would be, I think, unjust to blame them too severely, being as they are, thrown in the midst of a pagan reserve and its temptations as lived by their parents, relatives and friends; with such examples it can hardly be wondered at that they "go and do likewise."

'The annual so-called "pageants," held in the surrounding towns, help much to demoralize our ex-pupils. After we have laboured for years to induce them to throw off Indian clothes and habits, they are induced by "show promoters" for advertising effects, to dress up in pagan clothes, and the attention they get, for the time, and the applause from the spectators, induce even the ex-pupils to feel proud when they are decked as braves in tawdry war paint and feathers.

'Finally, we must remember that Indians are Indians. It is only a matter of say 35 years ago since they were hunting buffalo, and one must not expect to change the whole nature of a native tribe to our standards of Christian civilization in the course of a generation. The only way is to keep on teaching, guiding, watching, and encouraging them to abandon their old standards and take up ours.

'I am sure that the general effect of education, so far as it has gone, has been productive of good on the reserves, and even to acquire a certain influence upon older Indians, as many of them see the good effects of education upon their children:

## ALBERTA.

### BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	178
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (R.C.) boarding school	37
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	2

There are no day schools on the Blood reserve. Two boarding schools, the Blood Roman Catholic and Blood Church of England, and the St. Joseph's industrial school provide educational facilities. Mr. J.A.J. McKenna, inspector of Roman Catholic Indian schools, reports fully upon the work of the Blood Roman Catholic school and the St. Joseph's industrial school. This report will be found in the appendix.

#### **Blood Church of England Boarding School.**

As far as buildings and equipment will allow, this school has been efficiently managed and good work performed. The work of the girls' school is especially worthy of commendation.

### EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	131.
Number of pupils enrolled, at St. Albert boarding school	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school	7
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	19
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	7

There are no day schools in this agency, but as will be seen from the above statement a large percentage of the children of school age are enrolled at the boarding and industrial schools in the province, principally the St. Albert school.

Mr. Verreau, the agent, reporting upon the effects of the education received as evidenced upon the reserve, writes as follows: -

'The education of Indian children of the reserves of this agency has been of far greater benefit to them, both morally and physically, than would perhaps be deemed possible, when it is taken into consideration the life they left when going to school and the restraint and conditions they return to on their discharge.

'Their school life has imbued them with self-respect; so consequently, they, who are married, take care of their wives and families, providing them with all possible for their material comfort. By the training of their minds in their scholastic courses, they have a better reasoning power, are more self-reliant, and better capable of deciding wisely for themselves and their condition generally.

'The wisdom of the young men marrying girls who, like themselves, have had the advantage of a school training, is most apparent in the environment of their home life; where better cooking, cleanliness and order are more evident than in the homes of their parents, who have not had the advantages of education, or been subject to discipline.

'In the matter of farming and care of stock, the young men graduates of the industrial schools have a full knowledge and may be considered capable; but the lack of constancy in their work is the cause of greater success not being attained.





## **HOBBEA AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	153
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	41
Average attendance	14
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	6
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	6
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school	1

A decided improvement in the attendance at the day school has been effected by the present teacher, Mrs. Watters, who is enthusiastic and capable. The boarding school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is doing splendid work.

Mr. Mann, the Indian agent, submits an interesting report, which is as follows: -

### **Ermineskin's Boarding School.**

'This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, near Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. It is conducted by the sisters of the Roman Catholic mission, under the direction of the Rev Father Dauphin, O.M.I., principal.

'Fifty children are enrolled as resident pupils, and all appear bright and healthy. The building is frame and three stories high. It is heated by wood-stoves. Two fire-escapes, extinguishers, pails and axes afford sufficient fire-protection, and the fire-drill is carefully practised.

'The class-room is in charge of the Rev. Sister Lutgarde, who is a qualified and devoted teacher. The work has been conducted according to the programme of studies prescribed by the department, and during the year the pupils have given evidence of good progress. Good practical instruction in domestic work and the art of sewing and knitting is also given.

'There is a mandolin orchestra of 16 girls, who play very well, and the boys have a brass band. The entertainments given by the pupils are very interesting.

'This institution is well managed, and every apartment kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated.

'Of the four pupils discharged from this school during the year, two were married to young men of the reserve, the other two were discharged on account of delicate health; the young man has since died of consumption.

'Several young men, ex-pupils of the above school, are living on the reserve, and with their parents engage in farming and are doing fairly well.

### **Samson's Day School.**

'This school is located about the centre of Samson's reserve, and last August was placed in charge of a new teacher, Mrs. Watters. A plan was adopted here for conveying the children to school from the remote parts of the reserve, and at mid-day a substantial meal was served to them. By these efforts the following improvement in the increased attendance is the result: -

For September quarter, 1909, average daily attendance	5
For December quarter, 1909, average daily attendance	8

For September quarter, 1910, average daily attendance	10
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For December quarter, 1910, average daily attendance	17
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The teacher is very energetic, and in addition to the class-room work instructs the girls in sewing and knitting, the material for which is supplied from the department. In the different branches of studies fair progress, has been made.'

## SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	127
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	47
Average attendance	10
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake (C.E.) boarding school	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake (R.C.) boarding school	4

On June 30, 1910, the Whitefish Lake day school was closed, and on April 1, last, a similar course was taken with the Saddle Lake school, due in both cases to lack of sufficient attendance.

It will be noted, however, that there is a substantial increase in the enrolment at the Red Deer school from this agency.

Of the work performed at the Blue Quill's boarding school and at the day school, Mr. Batty, the agent, writes as follows: -

### **Blue Quill's Boarding School.**

This school is situated on the west portion of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 45 - 22 boys and 23 girls; they are classed as follows: standard one, 15; standard two, 8; standard three, 6; standard four, 6; standard five, 6; standard six, 4. Good progress was made by the pupils during the year, and the attendance was good. Good order and discipline is maintained; the pupils at all times are neat, tidy and well dressed. The different class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, and other apartments of the school are well equipped, well ventilated, and are kept clean and tidy. The precautions to guard against fire are satisfactory. Three pupils were admitted, 1 discharged, and 1 died during the year.

### **Saddle Lake Day School.**

'This school is situated about the centre of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer is the teacher. There are 11 pupils on the roll, 7 boys and 4 girls, classed as follows: standard one, 6; standard two, 4; standard three, 1. The attendance during the year has been so irregular that the department has decided to close this school temporarily from the first of April.'

### **Goodfish Day School.**

'This school is situated at the south end of the Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church. Three different teachers were in charge at different times during the year. The present teacher is Mrs. Alldritt. There are 14 children on the roll, classed as follows: standard one, 8; standard two, 2; standard three, 4. The attendance during the year has been good, but no marked progress was made by the pupils.

### **Whitefish Lake Day School.**

This school is situated at the north end of the Whitefish Lake reserve, it also is under the management of the Methodist Church. The teacher of this school resigned on June 30, 1910, and as the attendance had been very irregular, the department decided not to re-open the school for some time.

## General Remarks.

'The system of teaching hygiene and calisthenics introduced by the department, during the year, should prove of great benefit to the children, and help to improve the home life of the Indians in general. The school-houses are in such decay that they are not fit to be occupied as such.'

## PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	87
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (C.E.) boarding school	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (R.C.) boarding school	28
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	6

There are two boarding schools on the Peigan reserve, one conducted under the auspices of the Church of England and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The local conditions were such that it was deemed advisable to discontinue the field matron work upon the reserve, which had been conducted during the year by Miss Stenning.

Mr. Yeomans, the agent, writes as follows concerning the work of the past year: -

'The Sacred Heart, or R.C. boarding school, is situated in the northern portion of the reserve on the banks of the Oldman river, and commanding a fine view of the valley to northeast and southwest; the buildings situated on an elevated bank present an imposing and attractive appearance.

'I have visited this school as regularly as other duties would permit, and have noted improvement and good progress; the pupils present a clean and tidy appearance, are comfortably clothed, and are on the whole a healthy group of children; the respectful behaviour of both boys and girls is noticeable.

'School buildings, outbuildings, and yards are kept in good order. The former principal, Rev. Father Doucet, has been replaced by Rev. Father Salium, who is energetic in the discharge of his duties, and who is ably assisted by the Sisters of Charity.

'The Church of England boarding school is situated in the southwesterly district, and just outside of the reserve, in the valley of the Pincher creek, and, though presenting a pleasing and attractive appearance from the higher ground, the view is somewhat obstructed from the building itself, which, being situated on the lower flat, is frequently flooded by the overflow of the river and creek during high water. The higher land is used for cultivation and pasture; gardening is very successfully carried on, the school pupils growing all roots required for table and other use.

'I have visited this school regularly. The staff is composed of the Rev. W.R. Haynes, principal; a male supervisor, female teacher, matron, and cook. Owing to frequent changes in the membership of the staff, and the illness and consequent absence of the reverend principal, progress was somewhat retarded, though on the whole a fair showing was made.

'The buildings and grounds are well kept, and the pupils generally in good health.

'There is a noticeable improvement in the general health of the children at both schools since the addition of the fresh-air dormitories erected during the year.

'The department's instructions with reference to manual exercises have been carried out with good results.'

## SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	28
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school	19

The Sarcee boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, provides educational facilities for the children of this agency.

Plans for a modern boarding school building and separate class-room have been proposed, and it is hoped that by next fall these buildings will be ready for occupation.

Mr. McNeill, the agent, reports on the boarding school as follows: -

'The Sarcee boarding school is situated close to the agency headquarters on the Fish creek, near the southeast corner of the reserve.

'The accommodation is ample for 30 pupils, but the buildings are very much out of repair and in the winter are very cold, in fact are not fit to live in in a winter like the one just experienced. They are beyond repair, and new buildings should be erected at once. It is on these grounds that many of the Indians are averse to sending their children to school. After the new school is built it will not be so difficult to get new pupils.

'The children should be taken from their parents at seven years and placed in the institution. We now have only 15 pupils on the roll who receive help from the department.

'The only way that a regular attendance will ever be secured is by compulsory education, and more stringent measures enforced, than at present.

'About 10 acres are fenced in for school purposes, this includes pasture and garden.'

'The pupils are taught gardening and, are very fond of it. This is one of the best things taught them at the institution.

'Generally speaking, the health of the pupils has been good. Sometimes a pupil develops tubercular trouble, when they are allowed out on sick leave on the advice of the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty. Strict attention is given to this matter, and the school authorities are trying to co-operate with those who are doing so much for the common good of our country in their efforts to stamp out all tubercular diseases. Every precaution has been taken to keep off any active tubercular troubles, and with considerable success. The supplying of warm clothing to the pupils, and the keeping open of dormitory windows all winter, besides the generous supply of good wholesome food, has helped in this.

'The boys are taught the care of horses, cattle, & c., gardening and cutting wood.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, and all that goes to assist them in becoming good home-keepers.

'The school staff consists of the principal, the assistant principal, and matron. In addition, the wife of the assistant principal gives her services free.'

## TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W.B.L. Donald's district. -	...
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.) boarding school	12
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake (R.C.) boarding school	35

Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake (C.E.) boarding school ||10||

Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (R.C.) boarding school	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (C.E.) boarding school	17
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding school	19
Inspector H.A. Conroy's district. -	...
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding school	35
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding school	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Ray River boarding school	40

The large district comprised under the general heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into two parts: the Lesser Slave Lake agency is administered by Dr. W.B.L. Donald, Indian agent, and Mr. Harold Laird, assistant agent; the other division of the territory is under the supervision of Inspector H.A. Conroy, who has also general inspectoral jurisdiction over the whole of the treaty.

The Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, in Dr. Donald's agency, receives only a day school grant of \$500 per annum. A grant of \$300 per annum is also paid to the school at Peace River Crossing, conducted by the Church of England. At the latter school the attendance during the past year has been very small.

The reports of Dr. Donald and Inspector Conroy are given below in full.

## **REPORT OF DR. DONALD.**

### **St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.**

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake.

The main building, a three-story structure, 72 x 28 feet, is heated, by a hot-air furnace, and contains the girls' dormitories, recreation-room, dining-room and chapel. The girls' dormitories, 25 1/2 x 20 x 9 feet, 31 1/2 x 27 x 9 1/2 feet, and 28 x 13 x 9 1/2 feet, contain 49 pupils. These rooms are well ventilated by outside doors, windows and ventilators in the ceilings. The recreation-room is a large bright one, 31 1/2 x 27 x 10 feet.

The boys' building is two stories high, 61 x 25 feet, and is heated by stoves. On the lower floor is a class-room, 24 1/2 x 15 1/4 x 8 1/4 feet. This room is connected by large sliding doors, with a dining-room of the same size, and the dining-room doors with a recreation-room, 24 x 30 x 8 1/4 feet. These doors are kept open during school hours. The average attendance in this room is 40. Upstairs is a dormitory, 60 1/2 x 24 1/2 x 9 1/4 feet. This dormitory is very airy and contains ventilators in the ceiling.

A third building contains two dormitories, each 27 x 16 1/4 x 10 1/4 feet. There are 40 beds in the three dormitories.

The other classrooms occupy a two-story building, each class-room being 30 1/2 x 24 1/2 x 9 feet. The average attendance of one is 26, the other 30 pupils. This building is heated by stoves.

There is also a hospital, where pupils can be placed in case of sickness.

All the buildings mentioned are lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The drainage is excellent. The water-supply is obtained from wells and the small river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake.

The health of these children is on the whole excellent. Together with the rest of the district, these children suffered from an outbreak of measles during the year. Although every precaution was taken, the epidemic ran through the whole school. There was, fortunately, only one fatality, a case of pneumonia, following measles.



The pupils are intelligent and industrious. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are also taught sewing and housework. The boys work in the garden and on the farm surrounding the mission, during special hours after school work is finished.

### **St. Peter's Mission School, Lesser Slave Lake.**

This school receives a grant of \$500 per annum for the tuition of Indian children.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is situated on the north side of Buffalo lake.

There are at present 9 Indian children in attendance, who are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, in which they are making satisfactory progress. The girls are also taught sewing and housework. The boys work in the garden and on the farm when the season permits.

The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted, by coal-oil lamps. The water supply comes from the Hart river.

The average attendance is 20, including white and half-breed children.

The schoolroom is 34 x 21 x 11 1/2 feet, and is light and well ventilated. In the boys' dormitory there are 8 beds in a room, containing a little more than 3,000 cubic feet of air space. The girls' dormitory is 21 1/2 x 23 x 9 1/4 feet, and has at present 12 beds. This room has a ventilator in the ceiling.

These children seem all quite healthy although they all suffered from the epidemic of measles that swept the country during the winter, all made a good recovery.

### **St. Andrew's Mission, Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.**

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The school building is a log structure, situated on the shore of Whitefish lake. The main building is two stories high, and is 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet. There are also storehouses and a carpenter workshop. Wood stoves are used for heating and coal-oil lamps for lighting.

Buckets and barrels filled with water are kept for fire-protection, and ladders from the dormitory windows serve as fire-escape.

Water for all purposes is obtained from Whitefish lake.

The children suffered from a general epidemic of measles; otherwise their health was good.

The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The boys are taught to work in the garden and to care for stock. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housekeeping.

### **St. John's Boarding School, Church of England Mission, Wabiskaw, Alberta.**

This school is situated on a tract of land, containing about 40 acres, near the south end of the west Wabiskaw lake. About 10 acres of this land is under cultivation.

The school building is 1 1/2 story high, 24 x 33 feet, with a wing 22 x 16 feet. It is heated by stoves and is lighted by coal-oil lamps. Water is obtained from Wabiskaw lake.

The pupils are well grounded in reading, writing, arithmetic and English, the more advanced being taught grammar and geography; besides which, the boys are taught gardening and the girls housekeeping and sewing.

The health of the children has been excellent throughout the year. They were attacked by measles, in the early part of

the winter, but of a mild type.

### **St. Francis Xavier Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.**

This school is situated on an elevation on the east side of Sturgeon lake.

The mission has quite a large tract of land adjoining the school, which is surrounded by the Indian reserve. About 30 acres of this land is cultivated.

The main building, 27 x 40 feet, is three stories high, and contains, besides the apartment for the staff, the girls' dormitory, dining-room, and chapel. An annex to this building, two stories high, 27 x 20 feet, is used as a kitchen on the ground floor and the boys' dormitory above. A class-room occupies the whole ground floor of another building, two stories high, 30 x 25 feet. Above the classroom is a recreation-room of the same size.

These buildings are heated by wood stoves and are lighted by coal-oil lamps. Good water for all purposes is obtained from Sturgeon lake.

Besides the work done in the class-room, the boys assist in the care of the stock, gardening, and other outdoor work. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, & c.

The health of the pupils has been satisfactory during the year, this school being the only one in the agency to which the epidemic of measles did not spread.

### **St. Martins Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Wabiskaw, Alberta.**

This school is situated on a point on the north shore of the east Wabiskaw lake.

The school building, 42 x 32 feet, is 3 stories high, and contains the girls' dormitory, recreation-room, dining-room, sewing-room, & c. A wing on the west side contains a class-room on the ground floor and boys' dormitory on the second floor.

The dimensions of this wing are 24 x 20 feet.

In the class-room the children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music. The boys are also taught to take care of stock and gardening. The girls are taught housework.

The health of the pupils has been good throughout the year.

### **St. Henri Mission Boarding School, Fort Vermilion, Alberta.**

This school is situated on the Peace river near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort Vermilion.

The building is a frame structure, 80 x 35 feet, and is surrounded by a farm of about 60 acres. On this farm the boys are taught gardening, farming and the care of stock.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housekeeping.

The Peace river furnishes the water-supply.

## **REPORT OF INSPECTOR CONROY.**

### **Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alberta.**

The first school I visited was at Chipewyan. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission. Beautifully situated at the west end of Lake Athabaska, it stands in a little valley between rocky hills. The convent is a substantial frame building with all modern improvements which can be brought into the far north.

The water-supply is obtained from the lake.

The building is heated by a hot air furnace, and lighted by oil lamps. The dormitories are light and airy, and the whole building is well laid off. The sanitation is excellent.

There are extensive playgrounds, and the children amuse themselves at hand-ball, football and baseball. Many of the older boys materially assist with the work around the mission, and take charge of cutting and splitting the wood.

Chipewyan is a very poor place for a garden, but it appears that nothing stops the Roman Catholic mission from making nature produce. They had to cart soil from quite a distance and build up a big enough garden to supply the mission with all species of vegetables.

There are between 60 and 70 pupils, and a large staff of teachers and sisters. The teaching staff is in charge of Principal Sister M. McDougall, who is an up-to-date Indian teacher.

I have tried to impress on the teachers that they should be particularly careful about admitting unhealthy children. These, especially when they show signs of tuberculosis, are far better left with their parents. I never saw greater kindness than the sisters show the sick children.

The curriculum includes English, French, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography" Canadian history, music and domestic science for the girls. The military drill for the boys is as good as can be seen anywhere.

### **Fort Resolution Boarding School, Mackenzie District.**

The next school visited was at Resolution. It is well located on the south bank of Great Slave lake. The grounds are well laid out, part as playground and part as garden. The buildings are on elevated ground, high and dry, and to my mind the best north of Edmonton. They are quite new and nicely laid off to accommodate 70 or 75 pupils. The attendance has been excellent since the erection of the new convent this spring.

The curriculum is about the same as at Chipewyan. I was told by Principal Sister McQuillan that the children from the east end of the lake had made especially good progress during the year.

### **Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie District.**

The Church of England mission school at Hay River is in charge of Rev. Alfred J. Vale. The school is well located near the mouth of the Hay river, in the Centre of a nice plot of very fertile land, where good crops of every species of vegetable are grown.

The school buildings are of logs and lumber which was sawn on the spot. They are comfortably arranged. The classrooms are clean and as neat and nice as any in the north. Most of the pupils were away on their holidays when I was there in July.

The work done by the staff is of the best. The principal and teachers take a great interest in Indian education, and the children seem to advance very satisfactorily. They hear only English spoken, and those who have attended for a few years become quite fluent. Mr. Vale says he uses about the same curriculum as the Roman Catholic missions, and taking all in all this school does as good work as any I visited.

### **Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie District.**

Eighty miles north from Hay River is Providence, outside of Treaty No. 8 limits. Here the Roman Catholic mission has the most extensive school buildings in the north. They are beautifully situated on the north bank of the Mackenzie river. A large convent is under construction.

Over 65 pupils attend, and there is a large staff of teachers and sisters. The curriculum is about the same as that of the schools within treaty limits, and the progress is excellent.

A magnificent garden surrounds the buildings, and a fine farm is close by. Quite a herd of cattle make the traveller think that he has reached civilization again.

The water-supply is derived from the Mackenzie river. Sanitation is excellent, and the general condition of the mission compares very favourably with any in the west and north.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

In all cases the health and sanitation are all that can be desired. The children are clean, happy and bright. I had quite a talk with some of the boys. Two years ago they could not speak or understand a word of English or French. I consider it an evidence of the great progress that in two years they can become fluent in both languages. The teachers find the Indian children as bright and clever as the whites, and as a rule as healthy and docile.

### **SCHOOLS OUTSIDE TREATY.**

A day school is in operation at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River district.

There is also a boarding school at Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river, for which a grant for 65 pupils is provided. Although this school is outside the limits of Treaty No. 8, Inspector Conroy visits the institution. His report on this school has already been given on page 369, under the heading 'Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie District.'

### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The province of British Columbia is one of the most interesting fields for the work of Indian education in the Dominion, and at the same time the difficulties to be met with are even greater than in the other provinces. The Indians have been from the earliest times self-supporting, and the advent of white population, which in the west caused the complete disappearance of the buffalo, did not occasion any serious change in their source of food-supply. Their development has, therefore, been more even than that of the Indians in the prairie provinces. They easily adapted themselves to the demands made upon them as labourers and general helpers by their white neighbours, and the result has been that they are of considerable industrial importance as a labour factor throughout the province. Their reserves are small and widely separated, and for the most part inhabited by small distinct bands of Indians, and these conditions render the provision of educational advantages somewhat difficult. Moreover, in certain districts their tribal superstition, and customs are so firmly adhered to, and are in themselves of such a nature that it is difficult to make headway in civil and moral progress.

The industrial and boarding schools, which are referred to throughout the agency reports following, and whose work is fully described in the reports of the principals, are well conducted and efficient institutions, and the career of the ex-pupils on leaving them has been admirable in a very large percentage of cases. Day schools have also met with a great measure of success. The salaries formerly granted to day school teachers, which were limited to \$300, have been increased and the department can now enter into competition with the provincial day schools for the services of competent teachers. All together the outlook in the province of British Columbia is most encouraging, and the successful development of the educational work along the present lines may be expected with confidence.

A new building for Indian girls at Alert Bay is now under course of construction and will be finished in the autumn of 1911.

## **BABINE AGENCY.**

'As stated last year, these Indians are located in a number of villages. In ten of these are schools, a new one having been opened at Rocher Deboulé in charge of Rev. Father Godfrey.

'Of the nine schools in operation when his report was completed, Mr. Loring, the Indian agent, writes in part as follows: -

### **Kitselas School.**

'This school is fairly centrally situated in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. The teacher is Mr. E.S. Cole.

'The attendance is somewhat irregular, for the reason that the children's parents absent themselves at intervals, especially during the summer.

### **Meanskinisht School.**

This school is also located fairly centrally in the village of that name. The teacher is Miss A.L. Thomlinson. Good progress is being made and the school has a wholesome influence on the reserve.

### **Kitwangar School.**

This school, centrally situated in the village, is making good progress. The teacher is Miss Netta Broomfield. Classroom work is very good, and the attendance is large and regular, and the results are highly satisfactory.

### **Andimaul School.**

This school is centrally located in the village. There is usually a large attendance. The teacher is Mr. Duncan Rankin. The result of this school's work is encouraging to a large degree.

### **Kitsegukla School.**

This school is situated about the centre of the village of New Kitsegukla. The teacher is Miss Hannah Edgar. Here the progress had been somewhat untoward on account of the people of the old village being dilatory in joining the new settlement, but since the middle of last October several families made that move. This has resulted in an increase of several children of school age.

### **Hazelton School.**

'This school is located on the north end of the Hazelton town site and thus convenient to the Indian village. The teacher is Miss E.T. Soal. This school has generally a large attendance, which is being well sustained. The teaching is very effective, and the results derived are correspondingly most gratifying.

### **Glen Vowell School.**

'This school is located, in the centre of the village on the Sikedach reserve. Its teacher is Miss, Agnes Law.

'This school is making a steady and well sustained progress, and the general results in connection therewith are productive of much good.

**Kispiax School.**

'For the use of this school the department erected and equipped during last summer a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and ventilated and perfect in all its appointments.

'It is situated on an eminence of ground, most ideal for the purpose, which affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. School has been taught in the new building since the middle of last November. The teacher is Miss F.B. Kemp, who is painstaking with her work, for the results of which she can well be complimented.

**Kisegegas School.**

'This school is the most northerly in the agency and completes the list of day schools in the district of the Skeena. It is in charge of an exceptionally intelligent native teacher named Joshua J. Harvey. The school building is centrally located in the centre of the new village. Very fair progress is being made; the teacher assisted by his wife, is effecting good general results. The girls are taught to sew, knit, cook, & c., & c.'

'Mr. Loring concludes his report with some observations upon conditions generally which show that the Indians of his agency are awakening to the necessity and value of an education for their children.

**COWICHAN AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	305
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	115
Average attendance	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school	77

'In addition to the Kuper Island industrial school, where 71 children are at present in residence, there are seven day schools in this agency.

**Songhees.**

'Sister Mary Berchmans continues in charge of this school, and very commendatory reports with reference to the work are received. The enrolment and average attendance are very good, showing that the teacher has succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the pupils and parents.

**Somenos.**

'This school is in charge of Miss Lomas. The progress is very poor owing to the irregular attendance. The teacher is competent, but the parents show great indifference in the matter of the education of their children, despite the efforts of the teacher.

**Saanich.**

'It is regretted that no practical improvement in the attendance at this school can be recorded, due to the indifference of the parents. Inspector Green when he visited the school in January last held a meeting of the parents, who promised to send their children more regularly. A slight increase resulted, but the returns are still very unsatisfactory.

**Koksilah.**

'Mr. Charles Dockstader, teacher of this school, is energetic and capable, and the results attained are satisfactory. Good progress is being made in the class-room work.



**Nanaimo.**

'Rev. Mr. Knott has charge of this school and is a competent teacher. The attendance, however, is discouraging and prevents progress, although the children who attend regularly are advancing favourably in their studies.

**Quamichan. (Roman Catholic).**

'Miss Louise Douglass took charge of this school on February 1, last. Rev. Father Semmons taught up to that time and obtained a fair attendance. The inspector reports improvement in the class-room work.

**Quamichan (Methodist).**

'During the past year this school has been taught by Mr. Ernest Bowden, a probationer for the Methodist ministry. Mr. Bowden is reported to be doing good work. As in the other schools of this agency, the attendance is irregular, but good results from the efforts of the present teacher are looked for.

**WEST COAST AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	389
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	110
Average attendance	29
Number of children enrolled at Clayquot industrial school	70
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school	39
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school	54

Mr. A.W. Neill, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the day, boarding and industrial schools within the limits of this agency: -

'There are more schools in this agency than in any other in British Columbia. They are as follows: -

'Industrial school at Kakakwis, near Clayoquot, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., is principal, assisted by a staff of sisters of the same order. There is also a manual instructor. The pupils receive an excellent training.

'Boarding Schools. Two in number, under the charge of the Presbyterian Church, situated at Alberni and Ahousant.

'At the Alberni school those in charge are: - Principal, Mr. H.B. Currie; matron, Mrs. H.B. Curie; assistant matron, Mrs. Stevens; teacher, Miss G. Cox.

'At Ahoussaht the principal is Mr. J.T. Ross, and Mrs. Ross acts as matron, with Miss Hall as assistant and Miss G. Whiting as teacher. Both these schools are doing good work.

'There are day schools located as follows: Kywquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (Roman Catholic) and Clayoquot (Methodist), Ucluelet, Numukamis and Dodger's Cove, Claoose, and another one is in contemplation at Wyah.

'The teacher at Kyuquot is the Rev. E. Sobry; at Nootka, Rev. A.S. Stern; at Clayoquot (Roman Catholic), the Rev. T. Schindler, O.S.B., all of the Roman Catholic faith. The Ucluelet, Numukamis and Dodger's Cove schools are supported by the Presbyterian Church, which has during the past year only maintained one teacher, Mr. H. Vander Veen, who teaches at Ucluelet. The other stations have been vacant for over two years. The Methodists have charge of the schools at Clayoquot (Methodist), Claoose and at Wyah, when the latter is started. The Methodist Clayoquot school has been vacant since last summer.

The day schools are not very successful for various reasons. The habit of the Indians moving so often from one reserve to another according to the season, often to where they can obtain their chief source of food - salmon - is much against regular attendance. Some of the churches do not pay enough salary to induce properly trained teachers to go to the isolated places, and in consequence the schools are either often vacant or filled by untrained teachers.

'While the boarding schools do much better in the way of showing educational results, the system of keeping the children in until they are 18 years of age is against the success of the school. It makes parents reluctant to sign them in, it leads to trouble in the maintenance of order and discipline in the school, and too often tends to lower the vitality of the pupils, so that the health of ex-pupils is often found to be undermined. Indian children mature very rapidly, so that 18 years represents a much older equivalent age in white children.

'The dual system of control between the department on the one hand and the church on the other, each with their different ideals, the one requiring a secular education, and the other looking more to the spiritual instruction of the children, is almost somewhat anomalous.

'The Indians are, as a rule, not opposed to seeing their children educated, though many are not sufficiently interested to take any trouble to allow them to attend school. The ex-pupils find their education so convenient in their ever-increasing intercourse with the whites that there is no doubt that they will be anxious to see that their children in turn acquire an education, and from these children better results may be expected. For the most part, in fact almost entirely, the ex-pupils in this agency follow the mode of life of their parents, that is, they go sealing in the season, or to the salmon fishing, hopfields, & c. A few get work in sawmills or logging camps, and two or three have started stores on their reserves; but none have been very successful in their commercial ventures. As to the general effect of education on the reserve life, that is somewhat hard to determine. Undoubtedly the lessons learned in the boarding and industrial schools have a good effect in the homes and habits of the ex-pupils, especially where two ex-pupils are married, but for the most part the older Indians will not alter their mode of life or habits on account of their children's greater enlightenment. The Indian language is the only one used on a reserve even among those quite able to speak English. If two ex-pupils were conversing with a white man in English and had occasion to address each other, it would certainly be the Indian tongue they would use and then return to the English language to speak to the white man.'

#### **NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	413
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	55
Average attendance	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza in industrial school	101
Number of pupils enrolled at Yale boarding school	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt boarding school	49
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's Mission	79
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish boarding school	50

'There are in this agency two day, one industrial and four boarding schools.

'Mr. McDonald, the Indian agent, has reported fully upon the work at these schools as follows: -

#### **Coqualeetza Industrial School.**

'This school is situated in the fertile valley of Chilliwack, about four miles from the city of Chilliwack, and sixty-five miles from the city of New Westminster, and

is now connected with these cities by the British Columbia electric railway, which provides a cheaper and more direct means of transportation for pupils and others in reaching the school than was available before the opening of this line in the month of October last.

'The pupils, numbering 101, come from various parts of the province, and chiefly from the northern coast district and Vancouver island.

'The school buildings are spacious, comfortable and well ventilated. The grounds are neat and attractive in appearance, and are favourably commented on by strangers. The ninety acre farm attached to the school is all under cultivation and affords the pupils a splendid opportunity of acquiring a useful knowledge of farming in all its branches.

'Besides the usual course of studies prescribed by the department, the boys are given practical training in farming, gardening, the care of horses and other stock, and some of them receive instruction in carpentry, blacksmithing, & c. The girls are taught cooking, washing, sewing and all the other details of housework. The pupils take a keen interest in all that is taught them, and are making satisfactory progress.

'The Elk Creek Water Company furnishes the school with a constant supply of pure water from a mountain stream both for domestic and fire-protection purposes.

'The principal, Mr. R.H. Cairns, is ably assisted by a competent staff, all of whom take a deep interest in the education and welfare of the children intrusted to the care of the institution.

### **St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.**

'This school is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river; a few miles east of Mission City. The school, comprising two separate buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, stands on an elevated plateau, from which there is an exquisite view of the Fraser river and the picturesque scenery of the surrounding country.

'The number of pupils at present in attendance is 79. Most of them belong to the Fraser river and Lillooet river districts.

'The school buildings are large, well ventilated and admirably laid out for school purposes; and, although built a good many years ago, are yet in good repair.

'There is an abundant supply of pure water conveyed by means of wood pipe from the rear of the school property to the school. Besides furnishing sufficient water for domestic use and good pressure for fire-protection, the system furnishes the power by which an electric plant that lights all the buildings is run. The power for wood-sawing and threshing is derived also from the waterworks. The operation of these plants by water power is economical and a great convenience to the institution.

'There are about 300 acres of land attached to the school, 200 of which is still uncultivated and unimproved.

'During the year the health of the pupils has been excellent, and their advancement in school work has been fully up to the average of past years.

'In addition to the ordinary school work the boys are taught farming, gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, painting and the care and feeding of stock. In the interior of the buildings may be seen the excellent painting and graining done by these boys, which would tax the capacity of an ordinary house painter to improve upon. The girls receive a practical training in all the duties pertaining to housekeeping.

'The Rev. J.M. Tavernier, O.M.I., has recently been appointed principal, replacing Rev. J.P. O'Neill, O.M.I., who was obliged to retire from the position owing to continued ill health.

### **Squamish Mission Boarding School.**

'This school is pleasantly located in the city of North Vancouver; on the north shore of Burrard inlet, and near the Squamish mission reserve.

'There are 50 pupils enrolled, for which number there is ample accommodation in the large and well appointed building provided for the purpose.

'Of the 14 acres of land belonging to the school, 4 are under cultivation. The grounds are well kept, and, consist of playgrounds, orchard and vegetable and flower gardens, which add greatly to the appearance of the school.

'The water-supply is obtained from the North Vancouver city water works, with which the school is connected, and furnishes good protection in case of fire.

'In the class-room the pupils are making satisfactory progress, and owing in a great measure to the constant care and attention bestowed upon them their health is good. They are contented and appreciate the advantages placed at their disposal, enabling them to acquire a good education and practical knowledge of useful occupations.

'The Rev. Sister Mary Amy, principal, and her efficient staff of assistants, are deeply interested in the education, health and general welfare of the children.

### **Sechelt Boarding School.**

'This school is beautifully situated on Sechelt Indian reserve. It overlooks Trail bay, and commands a magnificent view of the mountain scenery for which that locality is noted.

'There are 49 pupils on the roll, all of whom belong to the Sechelt band.

'The school building is a fine, substantial frame structure, admirably planned for convenience, and is well ventilated and was designed to accommodate fifty pupils.

'The water-supply is good in winter, but during the summer months it is insufficient, and the water system requires to be improved so as to insure a plentiful supply for the house, garden and fire-protection purposes at all times.

'The vegetable and flower gardens are attractive in appearance and are attended to by both boys and girls, under the supervision of the sisters in charge. The pupils take a great interest in the garden work.

'In addition to the regular programme of studies, the boys are taught such industries as carpentry, shoe-repairing and gardening, and during last fall they erected a spacious woodshed from material supplied by the department. The workmanship on this building is far superior to what one would naturally expect of boys of their age. The girls are taught everything pertaining to housekeeping, such as cooking, baking, laundrying, sewing, mending, as well as fancywork and basket-making.

'The health of the children has been exceptionally good, and their robust, happy and contented appearance furnishes evidence of the care and attention bestowed on them.

'The school was awarded several prizes for exhibits of needlework, & c., at the provincial exhibition held in New Westminster last autumn.

'Rev. Sister Theresine and her competent staff are very devoted and interested in the general welfare of the pupils, whose excellent progress will testify to the good work that is being done at the school.

### **Homalco Day School.**

'This school is situated near the mouth of Bute inlet, on the Aupe Indian reserve.

'The number of pupils on the roll is 25. They reside in the school for months at a time, while their parents are away working in logging camps and at other occupations, the latter supplying the necessary provisions and clothing. By this system

a good attendance has been maintained. The parents and children take a deep interest in the school work, and fair progress has been made during the year.

'Mr. Thompson is the teacher, and he is assisted by Mrs. Thompson, who, with the aid of a servant paid by the department, also looks after the housework and care of the children while resident in the school during the absence of their parents from the village.

### **Sliammon Day School.**

'This school is located on the Sliammon Indian reserve. The number of pupils on the roll is 21. The attendance was good except during the summer months when the Indians were obliged to be absent from the village working, taking their families with them.

'The Sliammon Indians appreciate the opportunity afforded them of having their children educated, and show a great interest in school matters, which is evidenced by the progress of the school.

'Mr. J.W.L. Browne has occupied the position of teacher at this school since it was opened two years ago.

### **General Remarks.**

'Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency take much interest in the education of their children, and some of the boarding schools, while now educating a considerable number over that for which the department furnishes a per capita allowance, are, for want of means and accommodation, obliged to refuse many applications from parents for the admission and education of other Indian children.

'In the schools every attention possible is given to the education, training, health, and comfort of the pupils, and the department is to be congratulated on the results accomplished with the funds expended on the education of the Indian children.

'As a rule, with a few exceptions, the ex-pupils are getting along well. Most of them marry and settle down on the reserves soon after leaving school, and for the most part follow the same occupations as the other members of the band to which they belong, but in many cases young couples, not having houses of their own at the time of marrying, usually go to live with the parents of the young wife. This practice is being discouraged as much as possible, as it does not give the young woman the same opportunity of practising the system of housekeeping acquired at school, as she would have in a house of her own. However, the improvement in housekeeping noticed even under such adverse conditions is gratifying; but in the case of girl ex-pupils who after marriage have their own houses, the good results of the training received at school are quite apparent in the neat and orderly arrangements of their homes, even with the moderate means at their disposal.

'The influence for good exercised by ex-pupils over other members of the bands who have not had the advantages of education is quite apparent, and in this connection I might mention the names of Chief Pierre, Hope, Chief Harry Stewart, Chilliwack, and Chief Julius, Sechelt, who are ex-pupils. They have done much by word and example for the betterment not only of the members of their own respective bands, but also for many other Indians of the agency.'

### **KAMLOOPS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	662
Number enrolled at Kamloops industrial school	73

Mr. Irwin, the Indian agent, reporting on the work of the Kamloops industrial school, the only one in the agency, writes as follows: -

'During the year what was formerly the Kamloops - Okanagan agency was subdivided into the Kamloops, Okanagan and Lytton agencies. By this division the only school remaining in the Kamloops agency is the Kamloops industrial school, near Kamloops. For the portion of the year I presided over the whole territory, schools numerically remained as on the occasion of my former report, viz.: two industrial schools one at Kamloops, the other at Lytton and two day schools, located at Lytton and Shulus, Lower Nicola. If any progress has been made, as was the intention, in the establishment of further day schools, I am not advised.

'The establishment of day schools in this province I consider a tentative proposition. In some, probably many, respects it would appear to be the best method of imparting secular education to Indians; but they have first to be educated to the point of desiring and appreciating such. Too frequently the intention shown by them is but a spasm, and is over before operations to start a school can be commenced. As has already been experienced, too, the difficulties of procuring suitable teachers are well-nigh insurmountable, when the element of missionary enterprise is eliminated. There are not lacking moral reform agitators and politicians who are eager to advance the Indian through the means of education, but it has been found difficult to find a very limited number who will undertake to teach Indians at a fair remuneration. Our Indians are not confined to their reserves, at the will of the agent, as is the case in other provinces, and this freedom to go and come at pleasure makes it difficult to keep together a sufficient number of children, even where a locality exists with enough children to warrant the experiment of starting a day school.

'The two day schools which have been in operation for almost three years have done very well in the matter of attendance, but they are semi-mission schools. In the matter of progress the school inspector's report will no doubt furnish information. From the little personal knowledge I have been able to acquire, the progress made appears to be encouraging.

'In a few instances Indian children have been permitted to attend provincial day schools, which have been established contiguous to Indian settlements, the department allowing a per capita grant for tuition. To my mind, could this arrangement be more generally followed, it would prove an excellent and practical way of educating the Indian for contact, competition and assimilation with the white race in subsequent years. But a very marked prejudice exists, I might say, generally, among the whites against the association of Indian children. It must be conceded that this prejudice is not without foundation.

'Turning to industrial schools, that at Kamloops has accomplished all that could be looked for in the way of common school education, and to the girls who have attended instruction in housekeeping, needlework and music. In farming operations the institution has been handicapped by lack of ground and unfavourable conditions. In carpentry the boys have shown well. Credit must be given the principal, Rev. A.M. Carion, for the excellent work and standing of the institution. While provision is only made for 50 pupils, the attendance for the past year has been between 60 and 70, and applicants are each term turned away. In contrast to this, at the Lytton institution it has been found nearly impossible to get boys and very difficult to retain those in attendance.

'It is perhaps too soon to look for any great or marked results from training or knowledge acquired at school. Some of the girls have shown marked improvement in housekeeping, while the tendency in others is to revert to the old life. Could the theory of intermarriage among ex-pupils be carried more into effect, the results of education would, I have no doubt, be more apparent. As conditions are, we have pupils from a dozen or more bands attending. Intermarriage between bands in a general way has not worked out satisfactorily. No objection could, I

think, be made to the infusion of blood; but it so frequently happens, in order to preserve matrimonial bonds and felicity, the husband has to leave his own people and go with the woman to hers. The parents on the girl's side exercise an undue influence and control. And where it happens that a man is admitted to another band, he rarely assimilates well, or acquires distinction.

### **OKANAGAN AGENCY.**

'There are no schools within the limits of this agency; but at Penticton and Simalkmeen the Indian children attend public schools, and returns are forwarded to the department.

'A grant based upon the attendance is allowed these schools.

### **LYTTON AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	360
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	41
Average attendance	19
Number of pupils enrolled at Lytton industrial school	29

'There are day schools at Shulus and Lytton within the limits of this agency, and an industrial school at Lytton and a boarding school (All Hallows) at Yale.

'School Inspector Green and Agency Inspector Ditchburn have reported fully on the residential schools, and I would refer to the reports of these officers.

'The schools of this agency are of two classes, day and industrial.

'The schools of this agency are of two classes, day and industrial.

### **Day Schools.**

'There are two, at Shulus and at Lytton. The day school at Lytton is in charge of Miss Lily Blachford, an able teacher, whose influence extends beyond the school into the homes on the reserve. The difficulty of crossing the Fraser river at all times of the year (there is no bridge), makes the average attendance appear less than it should; but at present, of those immediately on the reserve, the attendance is high. The building, which is an old log house, requires some repairs, but it is fairly warm and comfortable.

'At Shulus, which is near Merritt, the school is in good order, and appears to be warm and comfortable. Attendance here is fairly good. It is expected that contemplated changes will materially affect and alter the condition of affairs here and largely increase the attendance by drawing from the surrounding reserves.

### **Lytton Industrial School.**

'This school is situated about two miles from Lytton; is in charge of the Rev. Geo. Ditcham, and has capacity for 35 to 40 boys. The buildings have been put up in a most substantial manner, and the airy and well ventilated dormitories are a credit; whilst the large farm attached serves to give practical lessons in agriculture.

'The All Hallows school for girls, at Yale, is under the charge of the Rev. Sister Constance, and is owned by the All Hallows Community. A staff of competent teachers has produced good results.

'So much has been written of the schools in previous reports that I feel I may be pardoned if I digress therefrom and deal with the matter of Indian education on a larger basis.



'It seems to me desirable that there should be many more day schools in this agency, the distribution of the reserves over a large mileage making it impossible for many children to get any education at all.

'It would appear to me, both for boys and girls, that if day schools could be established to take children, say, up to 12 years of age, and if between the ages of 13 and 18, they could then be sent to industrial schools, preferably technical schools. I believe that good, possibly great, results would follow.

'I believe that there should be religious training in both day and industrial schools.

'In day schools, if the department could see its way clear to provide, say, wooden alphabet blocks, and institute practically a kindergarten class, it would help to interest those children who are too young for lessons, and yet who, in certain cases, owing to their mothers being away from home, are in charge of school children, and, if these come, the family has to come too.

'But to go deeper yet, so far as I can see, no Indian has any idea of giving his children toys, such as building blocks, and all that vast array which white children have, and which all tend to throw the child's mind towards something in use in later daily life. When the Indian can be induced to do this in his home life, I believe we shall have commenced at the bottom and have a solid foundation to build on.

'To know, even by heart, one book and one book only on any subject, does not give more than a brief knowledge of that subject, and so at present, education is largely a veneer, which, except for a slight ability to read a little, and write and figure, is forgotten and thrown aside almost as soon as the children leave school; for there are no toys for their younger relatives which might recall lessons learnt, no books, no papers, nothing to which they can turn when they leave school, except the daily object lesson of their people's lives and customs and habits in daily use, and which have the weight of age behind them.

'Now, if day schools took pupils only up to and including 12 years of age, they would not call for as high a standard of teacher, and, therefore, the department would be able to have more teachers for the same amount of money, and they would act as preparatory schools for the industrial or technical schools, to which pupils would come with a little knowledge, and not as they do now in most cases totally ignorant. It would, therefore, be sound policy to have as good teachers at these industrial schools as the department could afford. The department would also be in position to insist on a certain standard of education being necessary before admission to the industrial schools.

'On the Coldwater reserve there are about 30 children without any attempt at schooling.

'On the Douglas Lake and Hamilton Creek reserves, jointly, about the same number of children with the same conditions.

'The religion of the above is mostly Roman Catholic.

'Between Boston Bar and Siska Flat, the Indians say about 60 children are without any attempt at schooling. Archdeacon Pugh says this number is too high. I believe 30 to 40 may be safely counted on. He has this point under consideration. From Lytton, up the Fraser river, there are also (comparatively) many children with no attempt at schooling.

'The religion of these last is mainly Church of England.

'Owing to the large number of small reserves, all of which carry their quota of children, but which collectively extend over many miles, the matter of education and schools is, in this agency, hard to handle, and it is difficult to suggest a policy to be pursued, as what is suitable in one place is not so in another. Thus, from Boston Bar to Siska Flat, a distance of some 30 miles, there are reserves scattered all the way and on both sides of the Fraser river. This area is without bridges, and has

reserves on both sides of the river. Ice and flood make this river at many times impassable.

'At Lytton there are children within the school radius, but on the opposite bank to the school, and for the same reason, they seldom see school.

'So far I have met no Indian prepared to sign his name, though I know that a percentage of the younger ones can both read and write fairly well.

'Notwithstanding the apparent lack of education, the standard of home life with regard to cleanliness and civilization is much higher than it was 20 years ago, and one is justified in attributing this largely to the effect and environment of civilization and education and to contact with clergy and teachers.

'I have been several times struck by the undoubted and earnest desire of the older Indians, that is, men of 45 years of age and over, that the younger ones should get education, and in one instance the old chief complained that the children were not taught enough. "Mr. Drummond," he said, "we wish our children taught the same as the whites. They go to school, maybe, five, six, seven years. They learn read a little, write a little. That's all. Not much use."

'The Indians of this agency along the Fraser and Thompson rivers have a natural gift for many trades, and make good mechanics. The past summer on the big Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Cisco, one of the local Indians, who had never been on bridge construction work before made such rapid progress that an offer was made to him to get him his union ticket and pay him \$5 a day, and the Canadian Pacific railway intended to keep him on bridge construction work had he taken up the offer. The same may be said of mason work. It is because of this natural aptitude that I have previously in this report suggested the idea of technical schools, including under this head agriculture.

'The conditions of this country have changed to such an extent that we are now down to a farming basis, and it would, therefore, be wise to see that a good number of the boys finished their education on the broader lines of farming, particularly fruit-raising, for which a large amount of that land which is cultivatable is, within this agency, peculiarly adapted.

'At the Quiskanaht reserve, known to the department as Nooaitch, No. 10, Nicola, Lower, men of 20 to 45 years of age expressed their desire to learn to read and write. There is no school at all available for them. On this reserve there are from 6 to 10 children also without any chance of schooling.'

#### **KOOTENAY AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	134
Number enrolled at Kootenay industrial school	66

'Excellent work continues to be performed by the staff of the Kootenay industrial school.

'It is proposed to erect during the year a new building, which will provide accommodation now for 100 children, and when this is completed, the educational needs of the children of the agency will be provided for.

'Mr. Galbraith, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school: -

'The Kootenay industrial school is located at the St. Eugene mission, near the St. Mary's reserve, and there is an excellent farm of good agricultural land in connection therewith of 33 acres.

'At my visit in January, last, there were present 63 pupils, and the number of children of school age in the agency is 134.

'The work at the school for the past year has been entirely satisfactory, and the staff have discharged their duties in a most creditable manner. They have proved themselves faithful and zealous, and have maintained excellent discipline.

'During the fall a number of the pupils passed out, having completed their time at the school, and it is hoped that they will prove useful amongst their people on the different reserves to which they belong.

'The training of the pupils at the institution is of a most practical and useful character, and in addition to the studies prescribed by the school regulations, the girls are carefully taught housekeeping, dairying and dressmaking, and the boys principally farming and the care of stock, together with carpentry and shoemaking.

'There is a band in connection with the school, and the boys are instructed weekly in music by a competent teacher.

'The work on the farm is under the direction of an instructor, and he, with the assistance of the pupils, do all the labour necessary, and raise sufficient fruit, vegetables and hay required at the school.

'The buildings, although very old and dilapidated, are kept in excellent condition, and the grounds surrounding them are a model of neatness.

'No difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance. A number of children had to be refused admission owing to want of sleeping accommodation in the dormitories.

'The parents of the pupils visit their children from time to time, and they seldom leave without, in their simple Indian way, expressing to the Sisters of Charity, their appreciation and gratitude for what is being done.

'Very little sickness was noted during the year, and the food supplied was wholesome and well cooked and in abundance.

'The work of the institution has attained an excellent degree of efficiency, and it is earnestly hoped that when the proposed new school building is completed, the work will be further extended.'

#### **KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	175
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	84
Average attendance	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school	101

'A contract for the erection of a new girls' building at Alert Bay has been let and the work is now well under way.

'The agent, Mr. Halliday, reports as follows upon the school work in the agency. -

'The Indians in this agency have not taken kindly to education. They are so wrapped up in their old potlatch customs that everything else has to be set back on account of the potlatch and its ramifications. There is an absolute indifference displayed by the older men towards the education of the boys, but almost an antipathy towards the education of the girls. There are several reasons for this. One reason is the fact that in most matters there is practically no parental control, and the Indian girls, like most other children, are not anxious to go to school. It has not become a fashionable pastime for them to be educated, and, as the parents have no desire to send them to school, the natural result is a very slim attendance. Another reason is the fact of the nomadic habits of the Indians, who travel about from place to place, according to the season of the year, and take the children with them on these expeditions. The principal reason, however, seems to be that they are afraid that, if the girls are educated properly and learn the white men's ways,

they would be no longer useful as an adjunct to the potlatch. All the Indian marriages are arranged at the potlatch, and gifts are given to the friends of the bride, who have the use of them for a certain time, during which they expect to double or even treble them before they are ultimately given back to the donors. In regard to marriage alone, is there any deference paid to the wishes of the parents, and it is very seldom that they refuse to accept the husband selected by the parents.

'In the Kwawkewlth agency there are three day schools. The best attended and most progressive of these is located at Alert Bay, and is under the tutelage of Miss Louisa Harris, who has good control over the pupils and is doing very good work. Miss Harris is herself an Indian girl whose parents gave up the potlatch years ago, and live more or less apart from the rest of the Indians. The classes are all primary ones, but there are very good results attending her efforts. I am pleased to state that the attendance has shown a very marked increase during the last year.

'The Gwayasduns day school, which is held part of the year at Kingcome Inlet and part of the year at the winter village of Gwayasduns, should be the best in the agency, as the Tsawataineuks are the most populous tribe, but the results are not at all satisfactory. When a tribe moves from one village to another, it makes a great break in the school term. This occurs twice in the year. Then during the time they are engaged, in getting their winter fish, they leave the village and are scattered here and there, and, of course, take the children with them. In addition to these, what might be termed legitimate breaks in the school term, there are the delays caused solely by the potlatches and feasts, and it makes the average of attendance very low. The teacher, Mr. Herbert Pearson, is very faithful in the discharge of his duties, but feels at times thoroughly disheartened with the lack of progress.

'The third day school is located at Cape Mudge village and is presided over by Mr. T.E. Rendle. The remarks made about the Gwayasduns school are largely applicable to this school also.

'There is also an industrial school for Indian boys situated at Alert Bay. During the past term the attendance has been about an average of 35, which is the complement for the school. Only about 50 per cent, however, of the boys in attendance belong to this agency, the rest coming from the more northern agencies. This is in itself a very good thing. It creates a sort of friendly rivalry between the members of the various tribes, and they get a better knowledge of one another's ways, and a more important consideration, as these boys speak a different language, it is more encouragement to make the English language the medium of conversation. The school is under the management of the Anglican Church, the principal, Mr. A.W. Corker, being nominated to the position by that body. He is assisted in the schoolroom by George M. Luther, one of the old pupils of the school. One of the chief ideas in industrial schools is that boys should be taught a trade, so that on their discharge they may be in a position to earn their own living and compare favourably with the whites, with whom they would necessarily come into competition as well as association. However, in this industrial school there is only one trades instructor, and though he, doubtless, does the best he can under the circumstances, he has more than he can handle. In an institution like this there is always a great deal of work to do, such as pumping water, cutting wood, cleaning up of premises and such work. This is under the control of the trades instructor and takes a lot of his time. It has been urged upon the school management the necessity of also teaching the boys the rudiments of farming and gardening, but the difficulty has been in getting the land cleared for farming operations. Recently the Department of Indian Affairs, in order to assist in clearing land, supplied the school with a horse and a stumping-machine, as only hand labour, and that being boys, it necessarily was a slow operation, chiefly owing to weather conditions. At the time of writing, the weather has been very wet and trying since the arrival of the horse and machine, but still considerable has been done towards an enlargement of the cleared land.

'There is absolutely no doubt in the mind of the writer that the industrial school system is the only system of education for this agency. Here the boys are in residence all the year with the exception of about six weeks in the summer when they accompany their parents and friends to the various salmon canneries. It is a matter of pleasure to consider that plans have been drawn, and tenders called for, to build a girls' home, also, at Alert Bay. The site chosen for this institution is on the Industrial School reserve, and about two and a half acres have been cleared of timber and the stumps taken out ready for the building operations. The stumps are still lying on top of the ground where they were hauled out waiting for fine weather to burn them. When this institution is completed, it should be a great factor in doing away with the potlatch. The girls will at any rate be given an opportunity to escape being married until they are of an age to choose for themselves, and the education they receive should give them better ideas of life, and they would be taught to keep house so that a better civilization should ensue.

'With regard to the influence on the Indians generally of those who have been educated at the various schools in the agency, the results up to the present have been somewhat disappointing. Many of the young men are capable of doing much better than they have done, but unfortunately here again the potlatch creeps in with its influences. One of the young men with whom the writer was speaking not long ago told him that the education he received so far he could not consider an available asset. It is impossible, he said, to get a wife except through the potlatch, and this fact throws them back upon their old ways too much. After a few years, however, when the girls have arrived at the same stage of education as the boys, one may look for a great improvement. Another factor in the case is that up to the present for some years now work has been plentiful and good wages paid for it, and this has taken away largely the "spur of necessity." Their native food, which consists largely of the products of the sea and the rivers, has generally been plentiful and easily obtained. Recently, however, the fishing regulations have been not only more strict, but are more strictly enforced, and it will soon require more labour to satisfy their wants, which will also be an important factor in making them more industrious.'

**BELLA COOLA AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	230
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	208
Average attendance	72
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	101

'There are in this agency six day schools and these are dealt with in a general way in the report of the agent, Mr. Fougner.

'The Girls' Home at Kitamat, which has received only a day school grant, will from April 1 of this year, be allowed the usual boarding school grant. Good work was done during the year by the nurse-deaconess, but, unfortunately, the duties were too arduous and Miss Kilbourne found it necessary to resign.

'New buildings were erected during the past year at Kitkatla and Bella Coola, and material got ready for building operations at Hartley Bay during the coming season.

'Mr. Fougner's report is as follows: -

'While many young Indian boys and girls from this agency attend the Coqualeetza industrial school, the educational system within the agency itself is composed of day schools only.

'There are six in number, viz.: Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, Kitimat, China Hat, Bella Bella and Bella Coola. Bella Bella has the largest number of pupils with an enrolment of over 50. The best attendance is at Kitamat with an average of 28.

'Though we are fortunate in having teachers well equipped and interested in their arduous work, the result has not always been encouraging. The Indian does not value books, and it is to be feared that he considers it a favour conferred upon the teacher when he sends his child to school. He often leaves the reserve taking with him the whole family. Thus the attendance is irregular, which is always a bane to good school work.

'A great difficulty is, of course, the language. The children speak their native tongue at home; therefore, they do not readily understand the teacher or get the idea from the printed page. They learn to read, but their oral reading is generally in a low indistinct voice, lacking the life and expression which only comes from correct silent reading.

'In arithmetic, they can handle astonishingly big figures in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but only learn to apply this knowledge to the very simplest problems in the books. Adult Indians are very clever in mental arithmetic, however.

'Their knowledge of geography and maps is limited. Good work is sometimes done in drawing, and I have seen some very fine specimens of penmanship.

'As a rule the children are well and comfortably dressed and always well fed. The schools are furnished with washbasins, soap and towels; so hands and faces are kept clean.

'All the schools have good houses, with the exception of the one at Hartley Bay. The material for a new building is on the ground; the coming of a heavy fall of snow prevented its being built this year. Bella Coola and Kitkatla had buildings erected lately, both of which are fine structures. A noticeable feature of the interior equipment is the ample blackboard space.

'Some schools have experienced difficulty in getting the Indians to supply dry and suitable firewood.

'It is to be regretted that the ground round some of the schools is ill-suited as a playground or for garden purposes. The dampness of the coast climate covers the earth with thick moss; in this particular Bella Coola, being further inland, is a noticeable exception.

'It cannot be doubted that the work of the day schools and the return of young men and women from the industrial schools have some influence upon the life of the villages, particularly noticeable in improvement in dress, manners and cleanliness of person. That it is so hard for the ex-pupil to find useful employment at the trade he may have learned at school must be very discouraging to him. At their home villages there is but little call for tradesmen outside of house carpenters, and, when applying for work outside of the reserve he is often refused because white men are as a rule unwilling to work alongside of Indians.'

#### **NASS AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	437
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	291
Average attendance	81
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	67

'There are in this agency the two boarding schools at Port Simpson and also day schools at Port Essington, Kincolith, Aiyansh, Kitladamax, Lakalsap, Port Simpson and Metlakatla.

'New buildings were erected during the year at Port Essington and at Kincolith, and it is proposed to build during the coming summer at Aiyansh, Kitladamax and Lakalsap.

Mr. Perry, the Indian agent, has submitted an interesting report, which is as follows: -

'Prior to the present year the matters affecting the education of Indian children of this district have not been creative of satisfaction either to the Indian agent, the teacher, or the people themselves, partly on account of the unrest among the tribes in connection with land matters giving rise to a carelessness and hostile disposition, and partly the result of inadequate building accommodation and the effect of solitary residential conditions among teachers unaccustomed to living among Indians in the more remote settlements.

'Beginning at the Indian village of Kitladamax, the oldest settlement on the Nass river; during a recent visit to this village a meeting of the people was held to talk over matters affecting the welfare of the people. Among them the subject of schools was dealt with, and the people expressed a desire to make a fresh start for the betterment of the environment of the village children. In the past little has been accomplished here by way of education. A little log house exists, where occasionally a missionary teacher provided by the English Church and the department did his best to teach the children; but, in spite of his efforts, he was regarded as the thin end of a wedge to pave the way of the white man who was following the missionaries to occupy their lands. With this idea in their minds the Indians refused to take any interest in what facilities were available for their children's education, with the result that the missionary had to fetch wood from the reserve to keep the school warm, and finally, on account of the apathy of the Indians, left the village in disgust.

'Happily there is awakening among this people a desire to give the children the advantages of an education at a day school. The coming of white settlers has made the Indians to see that, having little knowledge of the English language themselves, it will also be difficult for their children to transact business in the future, unless they are given an opportunity to learn, not only language, but also mathematics and general knowledge.

'The decision of the department to erect a school at this point is timely, and I am of opinion that when adequate school accommodation is provided, the difficulty in securing a competent teacher will be materially lessened, and progress will be made.

'Steady progress has been made at Aiyansh, on the Nass river. For some time past the children here have been receiving tuition from Mr. Priestly, a mission teacher employed by the English Church and assisted by the department. School has been carried on here in a small and inadequate private room of the local missionary, until last year, when the premises were totally destroyed by fire, making it necessary for the teacher and scholars to remove to an old and dilapidated church building, which has been temporarily repaired by the department pending the erection of a new building, for which the purchase of material has been authorized and which building will be commenced as soon as the river is navigable in the early spring. The erection of this school will also be a step toward higher civilization through education.

'Lak-kalzap school has been without a teacher. This is also on the Nass river. A year ago the teacher then in charge, Mr. Smeath, vacated his post on account of the apathy of the Indian parents consequent upon land difficulties. I am pleased to report that this station has now been filled by the appointment of a medical missionary by the Church Missionary Society. A new school is about to be erected also at Lak-kalzap, and I am of opinion that education will be successfully developed here. Lack of interest on the part of the Indian parents is likely to be stifled by the advent of an efficient worker as medical missionary among them, for they will appreciate his true worth.

'A new school has been built at Kincolith, at the mouth of the Nass river, and it is a very fine school. The desideratum here also has been in the past lack of sufficient interest on the part of the parents. Notwithstanding there is every prospect of

success in the future. Miss Elsie Collison is an efficient teacher and is doing a satisfactory work.

'The Port Simpson Indian day school has for some time past been poorly attended. Mr. Lionel Dineen, the teacher, who is a very capable man, is being succeeded by Miss Bland, of Vancouver, who is reported to be a good teacher. In the interval the school is being taken by Mr. Emsley Raley, son of the local missionary, and attendance is beginning to pick up, the register now showing an attendance of over eighty.

'Miss Helena Jackson is in charge of the Metlakatla school. A public examination was held, just before Christmas, at which I was present and addressed the pupils and parents. It was a most pleasing function. I was able to observe a marked improvement in the scholars. Memory-training and calisthenic exercises form an important part in the school curriculum. Satisfactory progress is being made at this school. I visit and examine the pupils at this school regularly every month.

'At Port Essington a new school has been erected this past year and takes an important place in the progress of the children here. Miss Kate Tranter, who for many years had taught at this school, has left on furlough, and her place has been taken by Rev. Robert Pierre, a native missionary.

'Progress is very slow at this school on account of the village forming a season camp during the salmon-canning. The population has been waning for some time past, as the Indians remain up river at their home villages, where they can earn more money at packing freight and otherwise working for the Grand Trunk Pacific than at fishing. It appears likely that this school will be under the supervision of a native teacher more or less in the future.

'The aforementioned are all the schools of this agency. Supplied from time to time with the necessary school supplies, this group of schools should make good headway, provided competent teachers are supplied by the missionary societies and the department.

'Then there are also the boarding schools at Port Simpson, viz.: - The Crosby Girls' Home and the Boys' Home.

'The former is a well ordered institution with an ideal management. One disadvantage it has, however, in the form of a badly ventilated and cramped schoolroom. When all the pupils are at school the atmospheric conditions are far from desirable and likely to imperil the health of the teacher.

'The Boys' Home pupils attend the Indian day school in the village.

'The schools of the agency are visited as often as possible and a careful oversight of their needs kept.

### **Progress of Ex-pupils.**

'The colour line seems to me to be the greatest hindrance to the progress of ex-pupils of each class of school. Here and there one finds flashes of ambition in scholars of the best type. In many cases they desire to associate with the white people and make for the cities. They find employment as deck-hands, draymen, shop assistants and carpenters, and earn good money, which they put to good use, marrying and making comfortable homes. They feel desirous of abandoning the reserve as much as possible - perhaps feeling a little proud of their success.

'Then as Indians usually find little sympathy among the better class of white people, that is, social sympathy, they find association with the lowest type of white man an easy thing, and presently there is a case of supplying liquor to Indians, and in many cases Indian women are in this way inveigled into the habits of common prostitution. Especially is this so among ex-pupils of boarding schools, where the girls are made too smart for the Indian villages and not fitted (because of inherent hereditary tendencies) for city environment.



'In other instances there are both girls and boys who are a credit to their race. Employed as teachers, native missionaries and traders they do well. These, however, are in the minority.

'In some proportion are lads and girls who have made fair progress at school but who lack the initiative to help themselves. These return to the reservations and earn a scanty livelihood during the canning season only and spend the remainder of the year idling around in the villages. They are in many cases morally weak.

'It seems that the Indians will, for many years, remain a distinct class and will stand alone to a great degree on account of the inability to mingle freely with the white communities.

'Generally observing, I consider the effect of education on the reserve life good I should say that where girls have entered a boarding school for a term and then have left, fifty per cent have married and made good housewives and the other fifty have degenerated to their former more primitive condition. The benefit of education is shown in the fact that many of the pupils develop a taste for good reading, and communicate knowledge to the older people, besides being able to make bread and cook and do their own dressmaking. They have a cleaner appearance and interest themselves in physical exercises.'

### **QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	118
Average attendance	38

'There are now day schools in this agency at Massett and at Skidegate.

#### **Skidegate School.**

'Rev. T.C. Spencer succeeds Mr. Kelly as teacher of the Skidegate school. He is assisted by his daughter. Good work is being performed in the class-room.

'The department has purchased for school purposes a building erected by the Methodist Church. This will provide suitable accommodation.

#### **Massett School.**

'Mr. Sherwood resigned his position as teacher of this school in February last, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles A. McConkey. Miss Edenshaw acted as assistant teacher during the period the children were all on the reserves.

'Mr. Green, the inspector, reports that decided progress was made during the year. Mr. McConkey is an enthusiastic worker and good results are hoped for.

'Writing generally of educational work upon the reserve, Mr. Deasy, the Indian agent, reports as follows: -

'In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following with reference to the Haida nation, of which so few now remain out of the many thousands who guarded these islands, keeping back from our land the hordes of Japanese and Chinese, on the one side, and the Russians, on the other. The large deserted villages, along the shores of the Queen Charlotte group, go to show how numerous this nation must have been but a few years ago. Their totem poles stand as mute evidence of their power and glory, in the days of yore, and it was a God-send to the remaining few when the missionaries brought them to the two reserves, to Christianize and educate them.

'It has been my good fortune to spend over half a century in British Columbia, and, during that long period, the Indian and his ways received a great deal of atten-

tion. From the Kootenay country, to the coast of Washington, I have seen the Indian in his native home. In former years my duties required that I should follow the Indian to the cannery towns and the hop-fields; to visit reserves and watch over the aborigines of all tribes. For many years after Confederation, the majority of Indians knew little of our ways, and the endeavours to uplift them. Some, even today, take little heed of the influences at work for their betterment, choosing rather to walk in the footsteps of their forefathers. Not so the Haidas. Where we once had over thirty thousand of these people, today we have less than one thousand. Barely sixty years ago a missionary visited their camps, and then only periodically; today we have them on two large reserves, with their churches and schools; their well built houses, stores and lodging houses, cattle roaming on the island, men and women making a good living for themselves and their children; their choirs in the churches - singing our English psalms of praise - and brass bands in which are splendid musicians. Old and young realize that "education is the hope of the future," and I am pleased to report that the tribe is increasing.

'We have men in the Haida nation who can take their places in any community. They received an education at the industrial schools fostered by the government. The building in which I write this article was wholly constructed by some of them. Others built a new wharf, last year, which the government inspector informed me was one of the best constructed on this coast. A company has been incorporated, at Skidegate, of which the principal shareholders are Indians, and they have a store, wharf and oil works. We have five stores on the Massett reserve all owned by members of the band. One of the Indians owns a launch, which was built by Indians, and is worth \$2,000. Another Indian built a schooner, navigated it for years, carrying the mails to the islands, and sold the vessel for \$1,500. They construct their houses, school buildings and churches. A number speak English fluently and are endeavouring to aid their brethren. We have town councils, elected as is done in any of the cities. All are ready and willing to "advance." So much for the grown members of the two communities.

'We now come to the children of today and the means of making them the Haida nation of tomorrow. Few are receiving the education that their fathers obtained. The industrial and boarding schools are too far away from Queen Charlotte islands. Indians, like other people, desire to keep in touch with their children. The educated Indians we have on our reserves were, in a majority of cases, raised in schools near their homes. The members of the Massett band went to Metlakahtla school, which, I understand, has been closed. The Skidegates go to Coqualeetza, which is a great distance from Queen Charlotte islands. There are no industrial or boarding schools in this vicinity.

'When I visit the Indian day schools and see the grandchildren of former slaves sitting with the grandchildren of the past great chiefs of the nation; when I know that all the opportunity they have to grow up and meet the thousands who are pouring into our country, is the few hours teaching they receive for five days of the week, I feel that the Indian cannot take his place in the years to come. The people of these reserves go away to the fishing grounds and the canneries during the summer months. Their schools are then closed and what they learn during the few short months of the winter is not sufficient to place them on an equality with their white brethren in an educational way. The day school is sufficient for the whites, for the reason that they can attend almost the year round. When a white child goes to his home, the father and mother talk to him in the language that he will use through life. His surroundings are the best. Everything tends to advance the white boy. Not so the Indian. Four hours at school - twenty hours with his parents - talking the Haida language and continuing in the ways of the Indian. Five months at the day school, seven months wandering round with the parents, in the canneries and towns, learning nothing that is useful, and seeing a great deal that the young should avoid.

'We must give the clergy of these reserves great credit for the manner in which they have Christianized the Indians. Their churches are well attended; their Sunday schools overflow with children. For the number of Indians on the reserves no more moral communities can be found in the province. In the few years the missionaries have been with the Indians the results are astonishing. From heathendom to what the Indians are today has been more rapid than with any other people. It is the same wherever I have been throughout the province. The missionaries are eager to teach the gospel to the Indian; the native is willing to learn.

'In the Indian day school it is encouraging to see the cleanliness of the children of these reserves, and to notice how the boys and girls look for advancement. We know they are slow, but the day school, as we have it on our reserves, will never place the coming generation on the same level with those who received their education in the industrial and boarding schools. It is "results" we are all looking for. The "effect of education upon reserve life" has been the advancement of our Indians almost beyond comprehension. The middle-aged Indians, who were pupils in the industrial schools, are foremost in all good work on the reserves. The older Indians look to them for advice; the young Indian is eager to follow their example. Fathers and mothers of the young children notice that education is necessary; but the Indian has his living to make, and has no means to stay at home. When the parents go away, the children are taken also. The two town councils of Massett and Skidegate have brought before me the question of a school on the reserves in which the children might remain and receive care and education during the summer months. They are willing to leave the children, and we have enough to conduct two good schools. I have spoken to the pastors of both reserves on the matter. They consider that a plan of this kind would be a great benefit. For several months the children would be under proper care. The Indians state that when they go to the canneries, they return with a number of dead bodies and sick children. This shiftless, nomadic life and the environment of the children will always keep them from advancing.

'It would add most materially in this province, where the reserves are the best portions of land for agricultural purposes, if some means could be devised to educate the young in farming and gardening. In visiting the schools, one finds that a number will read and write very well; but how many of them understand the meaning of the words they use? What the Indian requires is a good, practical education. The farm and garden, carpenter work, boatbuilding - in fact any outside occupation - would be better for the children than simply to try to teach them to master the English language. The Japanese, Chinese, and all other foreigners we have in this country pick up the English language through contact with our people. The Indian is different. At the canneries and around the fishing camps, the Indian children have a value. Boys and girls over a certain age are employed in the canneries. In the fishing camps they procure wood and aid in fishing. Even on the reserves many children miss attending school because the parents want wood. If the teacher is not interested in his work, the Indian children spend their days in the woods and the quarterly reports will show that a large number of our children are continually absent.

'It is proverbial of the Indian that he will not chastise the young. The children rule in the home, and there is little or no restraint. In the school-houses the teachers must be careful how they punish. On our reserves the Indians live in small colonies and are related, one to the other. Seldom will one of a tribe marry a member of another tribe. An offence to one family means that a number will resent. There is no great incentive for the young to learn our language. They receive no prizes and the school-house is not what the Indian children have been accustomed to.

'In this agency, it must be remembered, the Indians have been far removed from the whites. The missionaries and teachers controlled them until they went to the

fishing grounds and canneries. Now, with the settlement of the islands, there is a danger which faces young and old. Just so long as the Indian can be kept under certain restraint and associates little with the whites, Japanese and Chinese, there is hope for him. If we can keep them on their reserves, in their homes, they will not be in the way of temptation. I know cannery towns, and the towns and cities of this province. The young Indian learns nothing to his benefit in them. He can see all other people drinking and carousing and there is nothing to lead him in the right path. Even when some of our educated Indians go to the cities, they fall. The next census will show that the Haidas are increasing in numbers. They are proud of their standing and are anxious to go ahead. Their children require and are getting our best attention; but there is the one thing lacking, and that is to keep them in their homes and schools all the year round. The missionaries, the teachers, all recognize this; but the Indian will not pay for the education of his children. The children have a value in the cannery and fishing camp, and the parents feel that if the government will find a way to keep the children at home, while they, the parents, are away earning a living, it is as much as they can and will do towards educating them. The present day school has some advantages - it is leading the young in the right path; but the twenty hours of home life against the four of the school will not solve the problem of educating and uplifting the Indian child. They have the example of the middle-aged Indians, who use our language and follow our ways, and we must say that there is a great deal of hope for the advancement of the Haida nation. The moral training they are receiving is the best. The large majority of the older people desire the children to learn and retain the enviable record they have on the coast. In the past sixty years their progress has been astonishing. All the young need is an incentive and encouragement - the paternal care of the white and to be taken from the environment that goes so far to keep them backward in the march of civilization. The Indian day school will not accomplish this object. In a country like ours, where "the fittest survive," the Indian must be able to compete with the thousands now flocking to our shores. The Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands realize that they are receiving special attention from the Department of Indian Affairs, and they are grateful; but our work is only beginning and their increasing numbers indicate that we have a task that will show results in the future well-being of a people who, in the years of their forefathers, were the guardians of the country which one of our leading statesmen recently described as "the sentinel islands between Asia and America."

#### **WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	341
Number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial, school	50

'The Williams Lake industrial school, which receives a grant for 50 pupils, is the only school in this agency.

'Mr. Ogden, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school and the results upon the reserve: -

'Whenever I visit this school, I find its appearance very satisfactory.

'The health of the children is very good. Although the measles broke out in the school, no deaths were reported. One boy died of some other complaint. The children seem to be happy and contented while at school, but whenever they take their vacation it is a hard matter to have them return. The reason, in my opinion,

is that an Indian child, no matter how well he may be treated at any school, when he goes home does not like to leave his parents. Consequently, when the vacation is over and children return to school, their whole mind is on their parents for about two weeks, and during that time they think of nothing else but running away, as I have noticed that all the desertions that occurred took place shortly after the vacation.

'Both the boys' and girls' apartments are very nicely kept, very clean, up to date and in order, and great interest seems to be taken in the school by the teachers and principal.

'The progress of the different classes is noticeable. I received several letters from the children of the school since my appointment, and their composition, handwriting and spelling are very good indeed. As a rule Indian children make a wonderful advancement in their studies in the first year or two until they reach a certain grade; they then seem to stop and, the progress is very slow after that, and I cannot give any reason for it.'

### **STICKINE AGENCY.**

Number of children of school age	71
Number enrolled at day schools	45
Average attendance	28

'As was intimated in the report of last year, the school on the Tahltan reserve was re-opened on June 14, 1910, by Rev. Mr. Thorman. The grant to the school in the village of Telegraph Creek is also continued for the benefit of the children residing in the village.

'No returns have been received from the Atlin school since June 30, 1910.

'Mr. Cox, the agent, writes as follows concerning these schools: -

'An assisted school located at Telegraph Creek is fairly well attended by the Indian children. Some of them have advanced very well, but with most of them it is difficult to secure a regular attendance, which is a great drawback. Another obstacle is that the children cannot get any help in their studies at home. As far as I am able to notice, the ex-pupils do not seem able to put their learning to any practical use, and after leaving school do not seem to add much to their little store of knowledge. Some of the young men who have never attended school at all have learned to read and write. It may not be out of place to mention here that, if a night school could be established, it would be a good thing for them.

'The school on the Tahltan reserve, which was opened last June, has been fairly well attended by small children whose parents seem to be very anxious to have their children educated, but unless they attend regularly, I fear that what little they can learn will not be of much use to them. Of course, it must be admitted to raise them to any extent from total ignorance is a great benefit.'

### **YUKON.**

Number of children of school age	256
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	100
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school	22

'During the past year the boarding school at Carcross has had an average attendance of 18 pupils. The day school at Moosehide has also been continuously in operation. Schools were also conducted for short periods during the summer of 1910 at Whitehorse, Champagne Landing, Selkirk and Teslin Lake.

The contract for a new boarding school building at Carcross has been let. This building will be modern in every respect and will provide accommodation for thirty pupils and the necessary staff.

'In the past good work has been performed by those in charge of this institution, and it is confidently expected that, with the facilities that will be available at an early date, increasing beneficial results will be attained.

'It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

*I have the honour to be, sir,*

*Your obedient servant,*

*DUNCAN C. SCOTT,*

*Superintendent of Indian Education.*

**SCHOOL STATEMENT.**

**STATEMENT Of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.**

NOTE. - The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the curriculum, thus: -

Standard I	First Reader, Part I
Standard II	First Reader, Part II
Standard III	Second Reader
Standard IV	Third Reader
Standard V	Fourth Reader
Standard VI	Fifth Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County	Mrs. Minnie A. Howe	Roman Catholic
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co.	Arch. J. McKenzie	Roman Catholic
Sydney	Sydney	Cape Breton Co.	Miss Marg. A. McLellan	Roman Catholic
*Halfway River	Franklin Manor	Cumberland Co.	Miss G.M. Jeffers	Roman Catholic
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant	Pictou County	Miss Gertrude McGirr	Roman Catholic
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria County	Mrs. Annie MacNeill	Roman Catholic
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester County	Miss Jessie Scott	Roman Catholic
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg County	Miss Mary A. Gillis	Roman Catholic
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond County	Miss Henrietta O'Toole	Roman Catholic
Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness County	Arsene Burns	Roman Catholic
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Inverness County	John A. Gillis	Roman Catholic
Total, Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P.E.I. Superintendency	John J. Sark	Roman Catholic
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Laura C. Geraghty	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	Northeastern	Miss Ray McMerney	Roman Catholic
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	Northeastern	Miss Marg. Isaac	Roman Catholic
*Summerside	S.S. District No. 7	Northeastern	Miss Eliza Miller	Roman Catholic
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss R.A. Donahoe	Roman Catholic
Oromocto	Oromocto	Southwestern	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	Southwestern	Miss M.J. Rush	Roman Catholic

Woodstock	Woodstock	Southwestern	Miss Francis Milmore	Roman Catholic
Edmundston	Edmunston	Northern	Ethel F. McGrand	Roman Catholic
Tobique	Tobique	Northern	Miss Virginie Dionne	Roman Catholic
Total, New Brunswick	...	...	...	...

[\*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]



NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	School.
8	8	16	9	5	2	4	2	3	...	Bear River.
11	13	24	9	11	5	3	4	...	1	Eskasoni
15	9	24	9	8	4	6	3	2	1	Sydney.
1	4	5	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	*Halfway River.
19	12	31	18	18	6	2	2	2	1	Indian Cove.
14	14	28	8	21	3	2	2	...	...	Middle River.
8	10	18	7	7	3	1	1	5	1	Millbrook.
8	6	14	8	2	2	6	...	...	4	New Germany.
11	12	23	8	15	5	3	...	...	...	Salmon River.
9	11	20	5	18	...	2	...	...	...	Malagawatch.
18	24	42	23	23	12	1	...	6	...	Whycocomagh.
122	123	245	106	130	42	31	16	18	8	Total, Nova Scotia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
22	23	45	20	25	13	2	3	2	...	Lennox Island.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NEW BRUNSWICK.
15	14	29	13	11	4	7	5	...	2	Burnt Church.
21	23	44	16	18	19	5	...	2	...	Big Cove.
10	14	24	10	16	6	2	...	1	...	Eel Ground.
4	...	4	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	*Summerside.
12	...	21	12	7	5	6	2	1	...	Kingsclear.
9	11	20	12	7	8	5	...	...	...	Oromocto.
16	16	32	22	7	15	5	5	...	...	St. Mary's.
10	10	20	14	1	5	12	2	...	...	Woodstock.
7	10	17	6	15	2	...	...	...	...	Edmundston.
21	21	42	28	161	61	3	9	8	...	Tobique.
125	128	253	136	99	70	46	23	13	1	Total, New Brunswick.

[\*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle (Princ)	Roman Catholic	102	...	102	60	62	24	11	5	...	...	Caughnawaga (boys)
...	...	...	Peter Williams (Asst)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga (girls)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ)	Roman Catholic	...	98	98	53	53	16	16	12	1	...	Caughnawaga (girls).
...	...	...	Miss Sadie Burke (Asst)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga (bush)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Mrs. A. Beauvais	Roman Catholic	20	20	40	29	14	16	8	2	...	...	Caughnawaga (bush).
Caughnawaga (mission)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss E.M. Young	Methodist	16	28	44	21	34	4	3	2	1	...	Caughnawaga (mission).
Bersimis	Bersimis	Caughnawaga	Sr. St. Francois Xav'r	Roman Catholic	29	36	65	20	25	23	14	3	...	...	Bersimis.
*Escoumains	Escoumains	Bersimis	Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic	8	11	19	16	...	8	5	4	2	...	*Escoumains.
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. du Sacré Coeur	Roman Catholic	17	30	47	34	30	7	10	...	...	...	Pointe Bleue.
*Kiskissink	At Kiskissink	Pointe Bleue	Miss M.J. Bouchard	Roman Catholic	5	5	10	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	*Kiskissink.
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ)	Roman Catholic	34	44	78	46	31	31	13	3	...	...	Restigouche.
...	...	...	Sr. M. St. Jos'h (As't)	Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Ch. of England	7	5	12	9	7	...	4	...	...	11	St. Francis (Prot.)
St. Francis (R.C.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Rev. Sister Woods	Roman Catholic	41	35	76	56	12	14	7	24	9	10	St. Francis (R.C.)
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Elizabeth E. Gallagher	Undenominational	19	12	31	15	16	6	5	4	...	...	St. Regis (Island).
St. Regis (Village)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss M.V. Nolan	Undenominational	29	14	43	23	13	16	9	...	5	...	St. Regis (Village).
Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Mrs. Sarah Back	Undenominational	31	34	65	27	39	22	4	...	...	...	Chenail.

Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss Katie Roundpoint	Undenominational	35	32	67	28	55	3	4	1	4	...	Cornwall Island.
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Miss Lillie R. White	Methodist	13	11	24	12	12	1	6	3	2	...	Oka (Country.)
Oka (Village)	Oka	Oka	Mrs. L.L. Smith	Methodist	11	10	21	13	14	4	...	3	...	...	Oka (Village).
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss R.H. Gilhooly	Undenominational	10	25	35	9	16	19	5	4	...	...	Congo Bridge.
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic	7	24	31	11	13	8	5	5	...	...	Maniwaki.
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Josephine Audet	Roman Catholic	9	21	30	19	12	6	7	5	...	...	Maria.
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Prince), Sr. St. Etienne (Asst)	Roman Catholic	21	30	51	44	19	14	18	...	...	...	Lorette.
*Ste. Lucie	Doncaster	...	Miss M. Couter	Roman Catholic	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	*Ste. Lucie.
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sister Monica	Roman Catholic	18	19	37	23	5	5	11	10	6	...	Timiskaming.
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House	James Bay District	Rev. J.E. Woodall	Church of England	23	28	51	16	51	...	...	...	...	...	Ruperts House.
Total, Quebec	...	...	...	...	505	574	1,079	590	538	245	165	90	30	11	Total, Quebec.

[\*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

Table, see page 396

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Francis J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	George E. Jones	Undenominational
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Isabel McIver	Undenominational
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	Undenominational
Bear Creek	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss M. McDougall	Undenominational
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	John L. Case	Church of England
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Caradoc	Levi Williams	Church of England
Oneida No. 3	Oneida	Caradoc	Miss Annie Clark	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph H. Fisher	Undenominational
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L.M. Schruder	Roman Catholic
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adèle Duhamel	Roman Catholic
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Mary E. Cushing	Roman Catholic
*Graham S.S. No. 5	Tp. of Graham	Manitowaning	Miss Julia Handfield	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguindah	Manitowaning	Harry Cartlidge	Church of England
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Zoe St. James	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	F. Lyle Sims	Church of England
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	Miss S.M. Sweezy	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	Manitowaning	Rev. F.A. Parent	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (girls)	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	Manitowaning	Miss Jocannah Kelly	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	Manitowaning	Miss Emily Frawley	Roman Catholic
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	George A. Snider	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Clarence A. Veigel	Undenominational
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Mrs. M.L. Yarrow	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Inlet	Parry Sound	Miss J.E. Armour	Undenominational
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	W.A. Elias	Undenominational
Skene	Parry Sound	Parry Sound	Mrs. A.E. McKelvie	Undenominational
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver, M.A.	Methodist.
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	Port Arthur	Dominick Ducharme	Roman Catholic
Mountain Village	Fort William	Port Arthur	Mrs. Ang. McLaren	Roman Catholic

Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist
*Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Agnes Doris	Udenominational
Mud Lake (Chemong)	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	J.H. Prosser	Udenominational
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	Udenominational
Stony Point	Stony Point	Sarnia	Mrs. R. McKinnon	Udenominational
St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Miss A.M. Mathews	Methodist
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T.J. Wallace	Udenominational
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Isabella Roxton	Udenominational
Scotch Settlement	Saugeen	Saugeen	Mrs. B. Robb	undenominational
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste Marie	Rev. V. Renaud, S.J.	Roman Catholic
Garden River (C.E.)	Garden River	Sault Ste Marie	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
(  )Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	Sault Ste Marie	Miss F.J. Roussain	Roman Catholic
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	Sault Ste Marie	Miss Annie O'Connor	Roman Catholic
*Missinaibi	At Missinaibi	Sault Ste Marie	Mrs. S.H. Ferris	Udenominational
*Scugog S.S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	Miss Elizab. Nesbitt	Udenominational
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss M.H. Jamieson	Udenominational
Six Nations No. 2	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Clark (Princ.), Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.)	Udenominational

[\*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

[(||)Closed during the December quarter, 1910, and March quarter, 1911.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ONTARIO.
22	20	42	23	21	6	6	9	...	...	Alnwick.
22	16	38	25	7	5	10	6	7	3	Cape Croker.
12	9	21	9	10	2	4	4	1	...	Port Elgin.
6	9	15	7	8	3	1	3	...	...	Sidney Bay.
20	20	40	17	15	8	...	13	4	...	Back Settlement.
6	9	15	9	7	2	3	3	...	...	Bear Creek.
7	8	15	5	4	4	5	2	...	...	Muncey.
16	14	30	17	22	2	4	2	...	...	Oneida No. 2.
26	7	33	17	18	7	5	3	...	...	Oneida No. 3.
14	13	27	14	4	11	6	6	...	...	River Settlement.
15	8	23	16	7	4	6	6	...	...	Georgina Island.
16	18	34	16	16	5	6	7	...	...	Golden Lake.
16	13	29	15	17	2	9	...	1	...	Sheshegwaning.
18	23	41	15	17	18	6	...	...	...	West Bay.
1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	*Graham S. S. No.
7	8	15	5	9	3	2	1	...	...	Sheguiandah.
15	15	30	18	11	3	8	5	3	...	South Bay.
3	6	9	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	Sucker Creek.
6	10	16	12	7	6	3	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake.
38	...	38	12	36	2	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (boys).
...	19	19	10	16	3	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (girls).
6	13	19	13	91	7	2	1	...	...	Wikwemikongsing.
37	26	63	26	28	5	8	12	10	...	Moraviantown.
12	14	26	13	11	5	2	7	1	...	New Credit.
7	12	19	11	8	4	3	2	2	...	Gibson.
11	8	19	12	6	2	7	4	...	...	Henvey Inlet.
8	11	19	11	4	6	7	1	1	...	Ryerson.
8	11	19	9	8	3	4	4	...	...	Shawanaga.
4	6	10	8	3	1	4	1	1	...	Skene.
16	25	41	14	12	4	16	8	1	...	Christian Island.
12	9	21	8	15	4	2	...	...	...	Lake Helen.
13	5	18	10	8	6	1	3	...	...	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
15	25	40	16	17	9	7	7	...	...	Mountain Village.
23	33	56	27	25	14	9	7	1	...	Rama.
3	6	9	5	3	1	4	...	1	...	*Hiawatha.
14	18	32	14	16	8	5	3	...	...	Mud Lake (Chemong).
13	7	20	11	9	4	3	3	1	...	Kettle Point.

3	6	9	5	6	1	2	...	...	...	Stony Point.
8	21	29	14	16	5	4	4	...	...	St. Clair.
19	9	28	22	10	5	6	7	...	...	French Bay.
12	8	20	12	10	7	1	2	...	...	Saugeen.
17	19	36	21	10	14	9	3	...	...	Scotch Settlement.
30	25	55	20	25	15	9	4	2	...	Garden River (R.C.)
23	9	32	15	19	5	7	1	...	...	Garden River (C.E.)
9	17	26	18	11	6	9	...	...	...	Gonlais Bay.
5	it	16	12	3	6	5	2	...	...	Michipicoten.
3	3	6	4	3	2	...	1	...	...	*Missinaibi.
13	3	16	10	4	9	1	2	...	...	*Scugog S.S. No. 3.
34	42	76	31	32	9	12	15	8	...	Six Nations No. 1.
44	51	95	48	37	6	15	13	13	1	Six Nations No. 2.

[\*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

[(|)Closed during the December quarter, 1910, and March quarter, 1911.]



School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
Six Nations No. 3	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Daisy Masters	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 4	Six Nations	Six Nations	S.A. Anderson	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 5	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Ada H. Sharp	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 6	Six Nations	Six Nations	Jno. R. Lickers	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 7	Six Nations	Six Nations	A.J. Blakely (Princ), A.J. Sexton (Asst).	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 9	Six Nations	Six Nations	Alvin J. Scott	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 10	Six Nations	Six Nations	Festus Johnson	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 11	Six Nations	Six Nations	Thomas W. Draper	Undenominational
Six Nations (Thomas)	Six Nations	Six Nations	S.L. Honey	Undenominational
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Jeannie McDermott	Roman Catholic
*Mattawa	At Mattawa	Sturgeon Falls	Sister Ste Benilda	Roman Catholic
Nipissing	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Agnes Kelly	Roman Catholic
(t)Timagami	On Bear Island	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Irene M. Abern	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Annie Kehoe	Roman Catholic
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	Miss Rose Fagan	Roman Catholic
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Mrs. J.H. McKay	Roman Catholic
Spanish River	Spanish River	Thessalon	Miss Marg. Cadotte	Church of England
(tt)Thessalon	Thessalon	Thessalon	Miss L.C. Shaddean	Roman Catholic
(t)Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. R. Gibbons	Roman Catholic
Albany Mission (C.E.)	At Fort Albany	Treaty No. 9	John T. Griffin	Church of England
(pp)French Post	At Moose River	Treaty No. 9	Miss E.M. Bennett	Church of England
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	Treaty No. 9	Miss Edith Taylor	Church of England
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Mabel Jeffrey	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Western)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Eva Oliver	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Central)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss E.T. Buchanan	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Mission)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Alex. Leween	Undenominational
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss M. McDougall	Church of England
Walpole Island No. 2	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Miss Eva Fryer	Church of England
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Robert R. Gill	Church of England
Seine River	Seine River	Fort Frances	Peter Spence	Undenominational
Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. J.L. Harber	Undenominational
(t)Islington	Islington	Kenora	Fred. Eley	Church of England
(tt)Canoe River	Lac Seul	Savanne	Frank H. Aldous	Church of England
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...

[\*This is a white school, attended by Indian children.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

[(tt)Re-opened during the December quarter 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1902.]

[(pp)During a part of the year the Indians at Moose Fort move to the trading post at Moose River (French Post) and a school was opened at that point for their benefit.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

[(tt)Re-opened May 2, 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1903.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
38	35	73	24	44	9	11	6	3	...	Six Nations 3.
18	17	35	22	12	6	2	13	2	...	Six Nations 4.
23	18	41	21	25	5	9	2	...	...	Six Nations 5.
22	12	34	19	12	6	7	3	6	...	Six Nations 6.
48	45	93	42	75	8	10	...	...	...	Six Nations 7.
18	18	36	17	14	5	9	7	1	...	Six Nations 9.
26	25	51	16	24	9	14	4	...	...	Six Nations 10.
25	15	40	17	15	7	13	5	...	...	Six Nations 11.
23	20	43	15	17	7	12	6	1	...	Six Nations (Thomas).
17	16	33	14	15	10	8	...	...	...	Garden Village.
20	21	41	30	16	17	6	2	...	...	*Mattawa.
9	6	15	10	6	6	...	3	...	...	Nipissing.
13	7	20	12	12	4	1	2	1	...	(t)Timagami.
19	16	35	10	23	2	5	5	...	...	Mississagi.
13	12	25	15	12	4	7	...	2	...	Sagamook.
11	16	27	12	6	12	7	2	...	...	Serpent River.
6	5	11	5	71	2	...	2	...	...	Spanish River.
9	6	15	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	(tt)Thessalon.
43	26	69	30	64	5	...	...	...	...	(t)Abitibi.
41	43	84	27	11	7	4	2	...	...	Albany Mission (C.E.).
6	10	16	12	13	21	1	...	...	...	(pp)French Post.
24	19	43	27	18	19	6	...	...	...	Moose Fort.
22	20	42	19	24	4	9	5	...	...	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
4	7	11	5	2	1	3	3	2	...	Tyendinaga (Western).
14	24	38	12	191	3	11	4	1	...	(Central).
25	28	53	21	23	9	18	3	...	...	Tyendinaga (Mission).
23	20	43	14	31	6	5	...	1	...	Walpole Island No. 1.
14	19	33	19	28	2	2	1	...	...	Walpole Island No. 2.
6	8	14	7	10	3	1	...	...	...	Long Sault.
12	10	22	7	15	7	...	...	...	...	Manitou Rapids.
4	5	9	7	4	3	2	...	...	...	Seine River.
9	10	19	8	14	4	1	...	...	...	Assabasca.
7	9	16	8	12	4	...	...	...	...	(t)Islington.
21	12	33	13	33	...	...	...	...	...	(tt)Canoe River.
1,341	1,279	2,620	1,250	1,369	478	434	267	78	4	Total, Ontario.

[\*This is a white school, attended by Indian children.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

[(tt)Re-opened during the December quarter 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1902.]

[(pp)During a part of the year the Indians at Moose Fort move to the trading post at Moose River (French Post) and a school was opened at that point for their benefit.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

[(tt)Re-opened May 2, 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1903.]

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...
Berens River	Berens River	Norway House	Mrs. J.H. Lowes	Methodist
Black River	Black River	Norway House	George Slater	Church of England
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss Bella Stout	Methodist
(  )Cross Lake (R.C.)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Albert R. Sinclair	Roman Catholic
(  )Fisher River	Fisher River	Norway House	Mrs. F.G. Stevens	Methodist
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Norway House	Charles Morris	Church of England
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	Norway House	Arthur Santimier	Church of England
Norway House (R.C.)	Norway House	Norway	Sister Marg. Mary	Roman Catholic
Poplar River	Poplar River	Norway House	V.E. Jones	Methodist
Rossville	Norway House	Norway House	Thomas Bolster	Methodist
(t)Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	Norway House (North)	Harold Wilding	Methodist
Jack River	Jack River	Norway House (North)	Rev. J.F.J. Marshall	Church of England
Nelson House	At Nelson House	Norway House (North).	Henry F. Wright	Methodist
Oxford House	At Oxford House	Norway House (North)	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
(  )Split Lake	Split Lake	Norway House (North)	Charles G. Fox	Church of England
(  )Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Nora Shannon	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	Manitowapah	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
Fairford (Lower)	Fairford	Manitowapah	Colin Sanderson	Church of England
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	L.E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	Manitowapah	Jno. E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskat'wan	Manitowapah	Peter Anderson	Church of England
(pp)Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shaol River	Manitowapah	Rev. T.H. Dobbs	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen	Manitowapah	Miss Marie L. Adam	Roman Catholic
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	Miss Belle Monkman	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Fred. Eley	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Lower)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Miss Ellen I. Folster	Church of England
Peguis	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Miss Myrtle Pruder	Church of England
St. Peters (North)	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Peter Harper	Church of England
St. Peters (South)	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Miss Marg't Isbester	Church of England
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss Rose Godon	Udenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian
Clearwater Lake	Keeseekowenin's	Birtle	Miss Mary Neshotah	Udenominational
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	Miss Maggie E. Murray	Presbyterian
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Reginald H. Bagshaw	Church of England
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Rev. Edward Ahenakew	Church of England
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas	John A. Keddie	Church of England
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	C.F. Mitchell	Church of England

Pas	Pas	Pas	M.E. Coates	Church of England
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Jno. G. Kennedy	Church of England
*Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Francis J. Daniels	Church of England
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...

[(|)No return received for the September quarter 1910.]

[(pp)Day pupils attend classes in the Boarding school.]

[\*Re-opened July, 1910, having been closed from December 31, 1908.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

[(tt)New school opened August 1, 1910.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MANITOBA.
27	24	51	12	48	1	2	...	...	...	Berens River.
7	13	20	9	...	7	2	...	...	...	Black River.
19	19	38	8	30	3	1	3	1	...	Cross Lake (Prot.).
8	11	19	5	12	4	3	...	...	...	(  )Cross Lake (R.C.).
31	21	52	18	40	7	5	3	...	...	Fisher River.
11	15	26	12	18	5	3	...	...	...	Grand Rapids
12	13	25	9	20	1	4	...	...	...	Hollowwater River.
7	7	14	10	9	4	1	...	...	...	Norway House (R.C.).
24	18	42	7	37	1	4	...	...	...	Poplar River.
22	15	37	6	36	1	...	...	...	...	Rossville.
19	13	32	11	15	14	...	...	...	...	(t)Bloodvein River.
17	3	20	7	16	4	...	...	...	...	Jack River.
12	14	26	13	26	...	...	...	...	...	Nelson House.
17	14	31	18	27	4	...	...	...	...	Oxford House.
7	8	15	5	11	4	...	...	...	...	(  )Split Lake.
11	17	9	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	(  )Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	11	19	12	6	6	5	2	...	...	Fairford (Upper).
19	19	38	18	21	9	6	2	...	...	Fairford (Lower).
10	5	15	7	11	1	2	1	...	...	Lake Manitoba.
17	19	36	30	22	8	5	...	1	...	Lake St. Martin.
7	17	24	9	9	5	6	4	...	...	Little Saskatchewan.
14	8	22	18	14	6	2	...	...	...	(pp)Pine Creek.
19	12	31	21	23	5	2	1	...	...	Shoal River.
6	9	15	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	Waterhen River.
16	11	27	9	18	7	1	1	...	...	Brokenhead.
18	9	27	11	16	7	2	1	1	...	Fort Alexander Upper.)
9	8	17	7	10	6	1	...	...	...	Fort Alexander (Lower.)
19	21	40	11	21	10	6	3	...	...	Peguis.
13	13	26	12	17	2	1	4	2	...	St. Peters (North.)
21	12	33	10	11	5	9	3	5	...	St. Peters (South.)
7	8	15	6	5	3	6	1	...	...	Roseau Rapids.
7	6	13	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	Swan Lake.
5	5	10	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	Clearwater Lake.
6	9	15	7	10	3	1	1	...	...	Okanase.
15	6	21	6	15	4	1	...	1	...	Big Eddy.
14	13	27	14	23	4	...	...	...	...	Chemawawin.
13	16	29	8	...	1	6	...	...	...	Cumberland.

5	12	17	9	15	1	1	...	...	...	Moose Lake.
14	12	26,	11	15	7	4	...	...	...	Pas.
16	8	24	11	11	3	4	4	2	...	Red Earth.
15	6	21	131	16	1	3	1	...	...	Shoal Lake.
559	494	1,053	441	731	178	94	37	13	...	Total, Manitoba.

[(|)No return received for the September quarter 1910.]

[(pp)Day pupils attend classes in the Boarding school.]

[\*Re-opened July, 1910, having been closed from December 31, 1908.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

[(tt)New school opened August 1, 1910.]

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School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
Big River	Kenemotayo's	Carlton	Mrs. J. Macleod	Church of England
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Carlton	J.W. Paquet	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	C.W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	Carlton	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	Carlton	Jonathan Beverley	Church of England
(t)Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	Carlton	George Crane	Church of England
Little Pine's	Little Pine's	Battleford	Rev. Alwyn E. Butcher	Church of England
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Miss Catherine Favell	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's	Battleford	Mrs. R. Jefferson	Church of England
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	Rev. D. Macdonald	Church of England
(tt)Valley River	Valley River	Pelly	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake	Roman Catholic
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Mrs. A.A. Godfrey	Roman Catholic
James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Miss Anna A. Hawley	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	Duck Lake	Rev. R.F. Macdougall	Church of England
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain	Miss E.M. Armstrong (Prin.), Miss A. Innis (Asst.)	Presbyterian
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss Sophia O. Smythe	Church of England
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	Touchwood Hills	Frank H. Stephens	Church of England
*Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Total, Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...
Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Robert C. Glaze	Church of England
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Mrs. Florence Watters	Methodist
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Mrs. L.F. Aldritt	Methodist

Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle lake	Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer	Methodist
(tt)Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Harrison Steinhauer	Methodist
(pp)Morley	Stony	Stony	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	Lesser Slave Lake	Treaty No. 8	G.W. Fisher	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsburg, Upper Peace River	Treaty No. 8	Miss L. Millen	Church of England
Total, Alberta	...	...	...	...

[\*New school, opened July 4, 1910.]

[(t)Only one return received.]

[(tt)Closed from June 30, 1910.]

[(pp)Closed from July 10, 1910.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SASKATCHEWAN.
12	8	20	10	10	6	3	1	...	...	Ahtahkakoop's
14	8	22	3	16	3	3	...	...	...	Big River.
8	2	10	13	8	2	...	...	...	...	Meadow Lake.
18	17	35	6	20	7	7	1	...	...	Mistawasis.
11	14	25	13	15	10	...	...	...	...	Montreal Lake.
2	5	7	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	Sioux Mission.
9	8	17	7	10	4	...	3	...	...	(t)Sturgeon Lake.
14	9	23	10	16	2	5	...	...	...	Little Pine's.
12	5	17	7	13	4	...	...	...	...	Poundmakers.
5	5	10	5	7	1	2	...	...	...	Red Pheasant's.
3	3	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	Stony (Eagle Hills.)
2	9	11	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	(tt)Valley River.
9	11	20	12	12	2	2	4	...	...	Fort à la Corne.
12	17	29	13	10	9	...	...	...	...	James Smith's.
11	14	25	11	11	5	5	4	...	...	John Smith's.
13	11	24	21	15	14	5	4	1	...	White Bears.
6	8	14	10	5	3	3	3	...	...	Day Star's.
11	4	15	9	8	6	1	...	...	...	Fishing Lake.
14	12	26	13	23	...	1	2	...	...	*Assiniboine.
186	170	356	179	225	71	41	19	...	...	Total, Saskatchewan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ALBERTA.
10	10	20	5	15	3	2	...	...	...	Old Sun's.
19	22	41	14	23	15	3	...	...	...	Samson's.
15	5	20	6	15	3	2	...	...	...	Goodfish.
10	6	16	4	12	2	2	...	...	...	Saddle Lake.
5	6	11	61	8	3	...	...	...	...	(tt)Whitefish Lake.
37	27	64	16	59	2	2	...	...	...	(pp)Morley.
8	4	8	4	12	9	5	2	5	...	Lesser Slave Lake.
2	2	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
106	82	185	63	139	33	16	...	...	...	...

[\*New school, opened July 4, 1910.]

[(t)Only one return received.]

[(tt)Closed from June 30, 1910.]

[(pp)Closed from July 10, 1910.]

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...
(  )Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Duncan Rankin	Salvation Army
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	Miss Netta Broomfield	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sichedach	Babine	Miss Agnes Law	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitamaksh	Babine	Miss E.J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	Babine	Miss Hannah Edgar	Methodist
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	Babine	Miss F.B. Kemp	Methodist
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	Babine	Joshua J. Harvey	Methodist
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	Babine	Miss A.L. Tomlinson	Church of England
(pp)Rocher Déboulé	At Rocher Déboulé	Babine	Rev. A. Godfrey, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C.A. Dockstader	Methodist
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Rev. W.J. Knott	Methodist
Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan	Cowichan	Ernest J. Bowden	Methodist
Quamichan (R.C.)	Quamichan	Cowichan	W. Lemmens	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	Cowichan	Daniel Dick	Roman Catholic
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Miss Maud Lomas	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	Cowichan	Sr Mary Berchmans	Roman Catholic
*Tsartlip	Tsartlip	Cowichan	Miss L.H. Hagan	Roman Catholic
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O.S.B.	Roman Catholic
(t)Kyaoquot	Kyaoquot	West Coast	Rev. E. Sobry	Roman Catholic
Nitinat	Cla-oose	West Coast	John Gibson	Methodist
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	H.W. Vanderveen	Presbyterian
(t)Yuquot	Yuquot	West Coast	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Homalco	Aupe	New Westminster	W. Thompson, Prin., Miss Annie Moses, Asst. Matron	Roman Catholic
Sliammon	Sliammon	New Westminster	J.W.L. Browne	Roman Catholic
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss L. Blackford	Church of England
Sholus	Nicola Mameet	Lytton	J. Thompson	Church of England
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Miss Louisa harris	Church of England
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth	Rev. J.E. Rendle	Methodist
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	Herbert Pearson	Church of England
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Mary G. Reid	Methodist

Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Miss Eveline Gibson	Methodist
China Hat	China Hat	Bella Coola	Rev. G. Read, teach., Mrs. Harriet Read, field matron	Methodist
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	Bella Coola	Miss M.E. Lawson	Methodist
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	Bella Coola	Miss M.J. Gurd	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	Bella Coola	Miss H.M. Bland	Methodist
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Nass	A.F. Priestly	Church of England
Kincolith	Kincolith	Nass	Miss E.M. Collison	Church of England
(tt)Lakalsap	Lakalsap	Nass	Dr. Sylvester Hore	Church of England
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	Nass	Miss Helena Jackson	Church of England
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	Nass	Emsley Raley	Methodist
Masset	Masset	Queen Charlotte	Chas A. McConkey	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	Queen Charlotte	J.C. Spencer	Methodist
(t)Atlin	At Atlin	Stickine	Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
(  )Tahltan	Tahltan	Stickine	Rev. T.P. Thorman	Church of England
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Cr'k	Stickine	Angus McInnes	Undenominational
(pp)Penticton	At Penticton	Okanagan	Miss Etta J. Yuill	Undenominational
Total, British Columbia	...	...	...	...

[(||)Re-opened October 17, 1910, having been closed from December 30, 1909.]

[(pp)New school, opened January 3, 1911.]

[\*Re-opened April 1, 1910, having been closed from Dec. 31, 1908.]

[(t)Only one return received.]

[(tt)Closed during the June and September quarters 1910 - no teacher.]

[(||)New school opened June 14, 1910.]

[(pp)White school attended by Indian children.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
8	11	19	17	16	3	...	...	...	...	(  )Andimaul.
14	17	31	10	13	14	3	1	...	...	Gitwingak.
14	19	33	...	21	9	2	1	...	...	Glen Vowell.
13	27	40	...	17	14	6	2	1	...	Hazelton.
6	6	12	6	4	8	...	...	...	...	Kitsegukla.
19	29	48	14	27	11	6	3	1	...	Kishfiax.
16	9	25	9	18	7	...	...	...	...	Kisgegas.
8	8	16	8	3	8	4	1	...	...	Meanskinisht.
19	19	38	19	4	17	16	1	...	...	(pp)Rocher Déboulé.
11	9	20	6	17	...	3	...	...	...	Koksilah.
11	10	21	7	13	6	2	...	...	...	Nanaimo.
15	6	21	4	20	1	...	...	...	...	Quamichan, (Prot.)
9	14	23	7	16	6	1	...	...	...	Quamichan, (R.C.)
10	1	11	4	10	1	...	...	...	...	Saanich.
4	4	8	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	Somenos.
5	6	11	8	4	5	...	...	...	...	Songhees.
5	10	15	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	*Tsartlip.
16	13	29	9	11	8	5	3	2	...	Clayoquot, (R.C.)
5	7	12	7	11	1	...	...	...	...	(t)Kyaoquot.
19	12	31	28	15	13	2	...	...	...	Nitinat.
11	11	22	10	17	3	2	...	...	...	Ucluelet.
10	6	16	4	14	.2	...	...	...	...	(t)Yuquot.
14	11	25	18	11	6	8	...	...	...	Homalco.
17	13	30	15	10	12	8	...	...	...	Sliammon.
10	10	20	9	11	5	4	...	...	...	Litton.
10	11	21	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	Shollis.
15	12	27	11	17	10	...	...	...	...	Alert Bay.
9	14	23	9	9	9	5	...	...	...	Cape Mudge.
12	10	22	7	12	9	1	...	...	...	Gwaysdums.
35	26	61	15	37	19	5	...	...	...	Bella Bella.
23	16	39	9	29	10	...	...	...	...	Bella Coola.
9	11	20	7	11	2	7	...	...	...	China Hat.
23	29	52	39	13	28	4	7	...	...	Kitamaat.
18	18	36	20	10	13	9	4	...	...	Kitkahtla.
14	17	31	9	17	6	6	2	...	...	Port Essington.
22	21	43	9	20	11	6	6	...	...	Aiyansh
12	14	26	12	16	8	2	...	...	...	Kincolith.

18	21	39	8	26	13	...	...	...	...	(tt)Lakalsap.
22	19	41	19	23	8	8	2	...	...	Metlakahtla.
52	59	111	19	90	17	4	...	...	...	Port Simpson.
37	40	77	29	32	23	8	9	2	3	Masset.
20	21	41	13	13	19	7	2	...	...	Skidegate.
14	8	22	13	18	4	...	...	...	...	(t)Atlin.
15	10	23	12	18	5	...	...	...	...	(  )Tahltan.
7	11	18	8	5	4	3	6	...	...	Telegraph Creek.
2	3	51	41	3	2	...	...	...	...	(pp)Penticton.
676	679	1,355	533	762	385	147	52	6	3	Total, British Columbia.

[(||)Re-opened October 17, 1910, having been closed from December 30, 1909.]

[(pp)New school, opened January 3, 1911.]

[\*Re-opened April 1, 1910, having been closed from Dec. 31, 1908.]

[(t)Only one return received.]

[(tt)Closed during the June and September quarters 1910 - no teacher.]

[(||)New school opened June 14, 1910.]

[(pp)White school attended by Indian children.]

School.	District.	Teacher.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District	Rev. Jas. R. Lucas
York Factory	At York Factory, Hudson Bay District	Rev. R. Farries
Total, N.W.T.	...	...
YUKON TERRITORY.	...	...
*Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing, Yukon Territory	Rev. Chas. Brett
Moosehide	At Moosehide, Yukon Territory	Rev. Benjamin Totty
Selkirk	At Selkirk, Yukon Territory	Rev. John Hawksley
(t)Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory	Rev. Chas. C. Brett
Whitehorse	At Whitehorse, Yukon Territory	Wm G. Blackwell
Total, Yukon Territory	...	...

[\*Closed June quarter 1910.]

[(t)Open from July 8, to August 26, 1910.]



Denomination.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Average Attendance.	I	II	III	IV	V		VI
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Church of England	6	16	22	7	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	St. David's Mission.
Church of England	11	12	23	19	11	8	4	...	...	...	...	York Factory.
...	17	28	45	26	31	9	5	...	...	...	...	Total, N.W.T.
Church of England	30	13	43	5	7	8	20	8	...	...	...	*Champagne Landing.
Church of England	8	7	15	7	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	Moosehide.
Church of England	7	5	12	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Selkirk.
Church of England	...	17	17	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	(t)Teslin Lake.
Church of England	14	8	22	13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whitehorse.
...	59	50	109	37	67	14	20	8	...	...	...	Total, Yukon Territory.

[\*Closed June quarter 1910.]

[(t)Open from July 8, to August 26, 1910.]

**STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March, 31, 1911.**

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carrière, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Ven. Archdn. R.J. Renison	Church of England
Chapleau	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau	Rev. P.R. Soanes	Church of England
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont.	Port Arthur	Sister M.F. Clare	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...
Birtle	At Birtle	Birtle	Rev. W.W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander reserve	Clandeboye	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve	Fort Frances	Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis adjoining Pine Creek reserve	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve	Manitowapah	Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Norway House	At Rossville Village, Norway House reserve	Norway House	J.A. Lousley	Methodist
Portage la Prairie	1/4 mile east of Portage La Prairie, Man.	Portage La Prairie	Rev. J.L. Millar, B.A.	Presbyterian
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40	Kenora	Rev. F.T. Dodds	Presbyterian
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont.	Kenora	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve	Crooked Lakes	Rev. S. Perault	Roman Catholic
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, sec. 14, tp. 18, r. 3	Crooked Lakes	Rev. R.B. Heron (acting)	Presbyterian
Crowstand	On Côté's reserve, 3 1/2 miles from Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	Presbyterian
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, sec. 2, tp. 21, r. 32	Pelly	Rev. J. De Corby, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ONTARIO.
14	19	33	29	26	6	1	...	...	...	Albany Mission.	
13	10	23	18	13	4	6	...	...	...	Moose Fort.	
12	18	30	26	30	...	...	...	...	...	Chapleau.	
15	25	40	29	18	1	8	8	5	...	Fort William Orphanage.	
54	72	126	102	87	11	15	8	5	...	Total, Ontario.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MANITOBA.
30	28	58	53	7	7	14	13	14	3	Birtle.	
32	44	76	64	18	7	21	20	10	...	Fort Alexander.	
19	26	45	34	11	7	13	6	8	...	Fort Francis.	
24	45	69	65	18	15	10	18	8	...	Pine Creek.	
24	20	44	32	11	10	18	5	...	...	Sandy Bay.	
23	33	56	45	11	13	12	7	11	2	Norway House.	
14	20	34	32	2	9	6	5	12	...	Portage La Prairie.	
22	20	42	40	13	7	13	5	4	...	Cecilia Jeffrey.	
22	27	49	33	15	4	15	10	5	...	Kenora.	
210	263	473	398	106	79	122	89	72	5	Total, Manitoba.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SASKATCHEWAN.
22	26	48	45	17	10	12	9	...	...	Cowessess.	
21	14	35	33	13	6	7	6	3	...	Round Lake.	
26	28	54	49	20	...	18	15	1	...	Crowstand.	
13	16	29	26	5	8	4	7	5	...	Keeseekouse.	
57	48	105	99	21	15	21	20	11	17	Duck Lake.	

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 33, tp. 22, r. 11	File Hills	Miss J. Cunningham	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15	Touchwood Hills	Rev. E. Planet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	On la Plonge River	Treaty No. 10	Rev. François Ancell, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac la Ronge	Treaty No. 10	Rev. M.B. Edwards	Church of England
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve	Onion Lake	Rev. E.J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
Onion Lake (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve	Onion Lake	Rev. J.R. Matheson	Church of England
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, S.E. 1/4, sec. 6, tp. 46, r. 18	Battleford	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...
Blood (C.E.)	Off Blood reserve, opposite Blood Agency headquarters	Blood	J. Middleton	Church of England
Blood (R.C.)	On Blood reserve	Blood	Rev. E.L. Ruaux, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. J.L. LeVern, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement	Edmonton	Sister M.A. Diguieri	Roman Catholic
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve	Hobbema	Rev. H.L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve	Saddle Lake	Rev. Leon Balter	Roman Catholic
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve	Peigan	Rev. W.R. Haynes	Church of England
Peigan (R.C.)	On Peigan reserve	Peigan	Rev. J.M. Salaun	Roman Catholic
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve	Sarcee	Arch'dn. J.W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan	Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sister Laverty	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)	On Northwest side Lesser Slave lake	Treaty No. 8	Rev. B.H. Giroux	Roman Catholic
Sturgeon Lake	At Sturgeon Lake	Treaty No. 8	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Vermilion	Treaty No. 8	Rev. J. Le Treste	Roman Catholic

Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	Treaty No. 8	W.F. Broadstock	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	Treaty No. 8	Sister Mary Flore	Roman Catholic

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
22	20	42	38	19	4	10	5	4	...	File Hills.
14	20	34	32	11	12	3	8	...	...	Gordon's.
14	26	40	39	8	9	8	10	5	...	Muscowequan's.
9	25	34	32	15	12	2	5	...	...	Lac la Plonge.
20	37	57	51	31	6	12	8	...	...	Lac la Ronge.
20	31	53	39	33	9	1	6	4	...	Onion Lake (R.C.)
10	7	17	12	10	2	2	3	...	...	Onion Lake (C.E.)
8	13	21	20	6	4	4	4	...	3	Thunderchild's.
258	311	569	515	209	97	104	103	36	20	Total, Saskatchewan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ALBERTA.
27	16	43	38	14	5	11	10	...	3	Blood (C.E.)
20	23	43	37	14	11	10	7	1	...	Blood (R.C.)
30	16	46	33	19	9	7	6	5	...	Crowfoot.
42	33	75	62	26	18	7	17	7	...	St. Albert.
23	29	52	50	20	3	8	7	9	5	Ermineskin's.
20	23	43	37	14	11	10	7	1	...	Blue Quill's.
18	12	30	26	12	5	8	5	...	...	Peigan (C. E.)
15	13	28	26	12	2	8	6	...	...	Peigan (R.C.)
11	8	19	13	10	3	3	3	...	...	Sarcee.
12	25	37	33	16	11	7	3	...	...	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
23	21	44	40	23	14	7	...	...	...	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)
22	13	35	33	19	13	3	...	...	...	Sturgeon Lake.
14	8	22	20	10	3	8	1	...	...	Vermilion (St. Henri).
10	9	19	5	13	...	...	4	2	...	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
13	13	26	22	14	4	3	5	...	...	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
Whitefish Lake St. Andrews	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake	Treaty No. 8	Rev. C.D. White	Church of England
Total, Alberta	...	...	...	...
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	...	...	...	...
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake	Treaty No. 8	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic
Hay River (St. Peter's Mission)	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake	Treaty No. 8	Rev. Alfred J. Vale	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At Fort Providence, Mackenzie River District	Outside Treaty	Sister St. Elzear	Roman Catholic
TOTAL, N.W.T.	...	...	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	Northside of Burrard Inlet, opposite city of Vancouver	New Westminster	Sister Mary Amy	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver	New Westminster	Rev. J.M. Tavernier, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river	Lytton	Constance Sr. Superior	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshean reserve	Nass	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson just outside limits of Timpshean reserve	Nass	Miss Frances E. Hudson	Methodist
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht adjoining Maktosis reserve west coast of Vancouver Isd	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast of Vancouver Isd	West Coast	H.B. Currie	Presbyterian
Total, British Columbia	...	...	...	...
YUKON TERRITORY.	...	...	...	...
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	Miss F.M. Hutchinson	Church of England

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
14	8	22	8	5	4	8	3	2	...	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews.)
314	270	584	493	241	116	108	84	27	8	Total, Alberta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
11	14	25	24	10	8	3	4	...	...	Fort Resolution.
18	22	40	35	19	3	6	6	5	1	Hay River (St. Peter's Mission.)
23	42	65	62	32	17	11	5	...	...	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart.)
52	78	130	121	61	28	20	15	5	1	Total, N.W.T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
23	26	49	48	8	17	7	8	6	3	Sechelt.
25	25	50	50	13	11	...	11	9	6	Squamish.
36	43	79	79	3	22	16	21	17	...	St. Mary's.
...	27	27	21	6	6	5	5	3	2	Yale (All Hallows.)
25	...	25	16	16	4	4	1	...	...	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
...	42	42	37	8	3	6	15	10	...	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
23	16	39	35	6	12	4	5	12	...	Ahousaht.
25	29	54	46	12	12	11	6	8	5	Alberni.
157	208	365	332	72	87	53	72	65	16	Total, British Columbia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	YUKON TERRITORY.
12	10	22	18	11	3	...	4	4	...	Carcross.



**STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.**

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	R. Nelles Ashton	Udenominational
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S.R. McVitty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. Benj. P. Fuller	Church of England
Wikwemikong (boys)	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. C. Belanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario	...	...	...
MANITOBA	...	...	...
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A.E. Wilson	Udenominational
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan	...	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. Arthur Barner	Methodist
St. Joseph's	At Davisburg	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta	...	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, five miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay agency	Rev. F. Beck, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops agency	Rev. A.M. Carion	Roman Catholic
Lytton	2 1/2 miles from Lytton, Lytton agency	Rev. George Ditcham	Church of England
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster agency	Rev. R.H. Cairns	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan agency	Rev. D. Claessen	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkwelth agency	A.W. Corker	Church of England
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot Sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast agency	Rev. P. Maurus	Roman Catholic
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake agency	Rev. N. Boeing	Roman Catholic
Total, British			

Columbia	...	...	...
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[NOTE - All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.								School.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ONTARIO.	
56	66	122	117	8	14	12	28	26	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mohawk Institute.	
50	55	105	101	20	21	32	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mount Elgin Institute.	
24	1	39	36	9	11	11	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shingwauk Home.	
83	...	83	73	28	16	14	6	19	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (boys).	
...	76	76	69	21	19	15	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (girls).	
213	212	425	396	86	81	84	71	69	34	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Ontario.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MANITOBA.
54	54	108	93	30	11	18	26	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brandon.	
37	42	79	51	21	12	23	5	10	8	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Elkhorn.	
91	96	187	144	51	23	41	31	19	22	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Total, Manitoba.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SASKATCHEWAN.
31	41	72	61	31	9	11	10	7	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Battleford.	
114	127	241	229	69	28	68	57	16	3	4	6	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	Qu'Appelle.	
145	168	313	290	100	37	79	67	23	7	14	6	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	Total, Saskatchewan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ALBERTA.
45	26	71	58	34	17	2	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Red Deer.	
46	26	72	64	7	11	11	16	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Joseph's.	
91	52	143	122	41	28	13	32	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total, Alberta.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
35	31	66	63	34	5	18	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kootenay.
33	40	73	68	30	11	10	9	...	13	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamloops.
29	...	29	19	6	...	...	17	...	6	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lytton.
56	45	101	87	27	14	19	15	17	9	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coqualeetza.
39	38	77	73	30	16	11	6	7	7	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Kuper Island.
39	...	39	32	3	10	11	11	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alert Bay.
40	30	70	59	9	17	13	8	18	5	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Clayoquot.
21	29	50	50	...	3	2	8	18	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Williams Lake.
292	213	505	451	139	76	84	81	62	63	63	16	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	Total, Brit. Columbia.

[NOTE - All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.]

**STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.**

**DAY SCHOOLS.**

Province.	Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.						Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		Undenominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.			
Nova Scotia	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	122	123	245
Prince Edward Island	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	23	45
New Brunswick	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	125	128	253
Quebec	24	5	14	2	3	...	...	505	574	1,079
Ontario	84	40	22	14	8	...	...	1,341	1,279	2,620
Manitoba	41	2	6	23	8	2	...	559	494	1,053
Saskatchewan	19	...	3	12	...	4	...	186	170	356
Alberta	8	...	...	3	5	...	...	106	82	188
Northwest Territories	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	28	45
British Columbia	46	2	12	15	14	1	2	676	679	1,355
Yukon	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	59	50	109
Total, Day Schools	251	49	79	76	38	7	3	3,718	3,630	7,348

**BOARDING SCHOOLS.**

Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	54	72	126
Manitoba	9	...	5	...	1	3	...	210	263	473
Saskatchewan	13	...	7	3	...	3	...	258	311	569
Alberta	16	...	11	5	...	...	...	314	270	584
Northwest Territories	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	52	78	130
British Columbia	8	...	3	1	2	2	...	157	208	365
Yukon	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	10	22

Total, Boarding Schools	54	...	30	13	3	8	...	1,057	1,212	2,269
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**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**

Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	213	212	425
Manitoba	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	91	96	187
Saskatchewan	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	145	168	313
Alberta	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	91	52	143
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	8	...	5	2	1	...	...	292	213	505
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Industrial Schools	19	2	9	4	4	...	...	832	741	1,573

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
106	43.26	130	42	31	16	18	8	Nova Scotia.
20	44.44	25	13	2	3	2	...	Prince Edward Island.
136	53.75	99	70	46	23	13	2	New Brunswick.
590	54.68	538	245	165	90	30	11	Quebec.
1,250	47.71	1,369	478	434	267	78	4	Ontario.
441	41.88	731	178	94	37	13	...	Manitoba.
179	50.28	225	71	41	19	...	...	Saskatchewan.
63	33.51	139	33	16	...	...	...	Alberta.
26	57.77	31	9	5	...	...	...	Northwest Territories.
533	39.34	762	385	147	52	6	3	British Columbia.
37	33.94	67	14	201	8	...	...	Yukon.
3,381	46.01	4,106	1,538	1,001	515	160	28	Total, Day Schools.
Schools								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
80.95	87	11	15	8	5	...	...	Ontario.
84.14	106	79	122	89	72	5	...	Manitoba.
90.51	209	97	104	103	36	20	...	Saskatchewan.
84.42	241	116	108	84	27	8	...	Alberta.
93.08	61	281	20	15	5	1	...	Northwest Territories.
90.96	2	87	53	72	65	16	...	British Columbia.
81.82	11	3	...	4	4	...	...	Yukon.
87.22	787	421	422	375	214	50	...	Total, Boarding Schools.
Schools								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
396	93.17	86	81	84	71	69	34	Ontario.
144	77.00	51	23	41	31	19	22	Manitoba.
290	92.65	1(0	37	79	67	23	7	Saskatchewan.
122	85.31	41	28	13	32	27	2	Alberta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northwest Territories.
451	89.31	139	76	84	81	62	63	British Columbia.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yukon.
1,403	89.19	417	245	103	282	200	128	Total, Industrial Schools.

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**SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT.**

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Total Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.						NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	122	123	245	106
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	23	45	20
New Brunswick	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	125	128	253	136
Quebec	24	...	...	24	5	14	2	3	...	...	505	574	1,079	590
Ontario	84	4	5	93	41	26	17	9	...	...	1,608	1,563	3,171	1,748
Manitoba	41	9	2	52	3	11	23	10	5	...	860	853	1,713	983
Saskatchewan	19	13	2	34	...	11	16	...	7	...	589	649	1,238	984
Alberta	8	16	2	26	...	12	8	6	...	...	511	404	915	678
British Columbia	46	8	8	62	2	20	18	17	3	2	1,125	1,100	2,225	1,316
Yukon	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	71	60	131	55
Total	251	54	19	324	51	118	93	45	15	2	5,607	5,583	11,190	6,763

[\*All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.]



Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						*INDUSTRIES TAUGHT								Total.	Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.		
43.26	130	42	31	16	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia
44.44	25	13	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
53.75	99	70	46	23	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
54.68	538	245	165	90	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
55.12	1,532	570	533	346	152	38	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Ontario.
57.38	888	280	257	157	104	27	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	Manitoba.
79.48	534	205	224	189	59	27	14	6	...	...	3	...	...	2	25	Saskatchewan.
74.09	421	177	137	116	54	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alberta.
84.00	92	37	25	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northwest Territories.
59.15	973	548	284	205	133	82	63	16	...	3	1	...	...	2	85	British Columbia.
41.98	78	17	20	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yukon.
60.44	5,310	2,204	1,724	1,172	574	206	85	27	...	4	4	1	...	4	125	Total.

[\*All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.]

**SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.**

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1 1/4 miles from city of Brantford. P.O. Brantford.	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, etc., North Wing and South Wing, a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with house; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes \$60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in country Middlesex township Caradoc. P.O. Muncey.	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to east contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, etc., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout building. Fire extinguishers, pails and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main building and schoolrooms, lighted by coal oil lamps in hangers.
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1 1/2 miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. P.O. Sault Ste. Marie.	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentorous township.	Main block comprising 185 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a two-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a school-room; a chapel, hospital; farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	A 3 inches pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3 inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat - a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system; separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Wikwemikong Industrial School.	On the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island 10 miles north of village of Wikwemikong. P.O. Wikwemikong.	Comprises some 200 acres, 80 of which are cleared, Indian gift for school purposes.	Two buildings, one for boys and one for girls. A missionaries' residence, refectory, bakery, etc., in a mission stone building; a two-story frame building used as a washroom, etc., and a blacksmith and paint shop, and carpenter shop, planing mill and three barns.	Windmill and tank capacity of 15,000 gallons with piping to all buildings.	Hydrants from tank with 2 inch hose to all floors of buildings. Fire-extinguishers, axes and buckets. Fire-escape.	Boys' school by box stoves. Other buildings by hot water, lighted by acetylene.
Moose Fort.	On Moose Island, 9 miles from where the Moose river joins salt water.	Land 10 acres is leased from Hudson's Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building of 10 rooms and attic. Also a day school and stables, wash-house, sheds, store-room, and necessary outbuildings.	All water used is carried in buckets from river.	Buckets filled, axes and barrels filled always on hand, two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding.	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, 1/2 a mile from town and across river.	Some 150 acres, only 15 of which is cleared.	Two main buildings, the larger used for dormitories, dining room, & c., other with school rooms, drill room and for recreation latter is 22 x 44 feet.	Pure water obtained on school grounds.	Barrels and buckets are only existing means of protection.	Main building heated with wood stoves and school house with a coal stove. Lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William.	Comprises 3 1/2 acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic.	City water supply	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Located at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the	Belongs to the Hudson's Bay Co., a perpetual	School and six other buildings erected by missionaries, belong to Hudson's Bay Co.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means	Heated throughout by seven stoves. Lighted by

	sea.	grant given.			of protection.	coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial.	About 1/4 mile from town of Elkhorn, Man.	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasolene engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.
Brandon Industrial.	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon, about centre of a hill that once formed by north bank of the Assiniboine river.	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley.	Main buildings of brick-veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out buildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Birtle Boarding.	On north bank of Bird Trail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle.	Owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	School is 2 1/2 story structure in good repair, also barn, stables (concrete), root house, hen house and ice house.	A large well 200 yds. from school, syphoned by underground piping. Tank in attic and barrels kept filled.	Have own brigade. Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Three large wood furnaces and a coal hot water heater. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On west bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth; where school stands is about 1/2 mile wide.	Partly purchased from Indians, land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road 9 chains. Is No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet 3 stories and basement. All departments contained in this building.	...	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasolene engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Lighted by gas.
Fort Frances Boarding.	Southwest of Rainy Lake.	Owns 65 acres, 50 of which is under cultivation.	Main building of 3 stories 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, icehouse and a workshop.	Water pumped by gasolene engine from lake.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis near Pine Creek reserve.	Section 1, township 35, range 19 west 1st meridian 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20 west 1st meridian.	School house is a stone building 115 x 45 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and ice house.	Water drawn from river by windmill.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose, latter worn out.	...
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve on west shore of Lake Manitoba.	Comprises 100 acres on section 16, township 18, range 9, given by Sandy Bay band.	Building is a 3 story frame, 70 x 40 on stone foundation, with an annex 20 x 50 containing gasoline engine and plant. Ice house, stable, piggery, hennery and implement shed.	A good well and soft water cistern.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tank in attic. Also 10 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway	Situated on a point projecting into Little Playgeen	A nominal claim on land, partly on reserve and partly	Main building frame, 40 x 100 feet, also 2 separate class	Obtained	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishing dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels	Two furnaces and a box

House Boarding.	lake, which is a part of the east branch of the Nelson river.	in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	rooms, stable, root house, ice house, & c., built of logs.	from lake.	kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room, buckets and axes.	stove heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.
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School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie.	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church inside town limits.	Main building frame with a wing, a stable and poultry house.	Present supply from a well, with tank for rain water.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with town brigade.	Hot air coal furnace; lighted by electricity.
Cecilia Jeffrey - Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southeast of Kenora.	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D492, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main building 66 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet. Two-story, frame, on stone basement. Also a principal's residence, a stable and icehouse.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by windmill in to tanks in attic, thence by pipes throughout the buildings. Hot water from boiler. Rain tank.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire-escapes from dormitories. Fire-extinguishers.	Main building heated by two hot-air furnaces, and wing by kitchen stove. A small box heater upstairs. Lighted by coal-oil lamps, with candles and lanterns.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 2 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake.	There are 50 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church Sub-divisional 8, township Jaffrey.	Two buildings frame, brick veneer, on stone foundation, 3 stories. An old residence, storehouse, machine shop, stable, icehouse and necessary outbuildings.	Lake of Woods	Have 3 outside escapes from all dormitories; 20 extinguishers, pails and axes.	Two hot-air furnaces in the old building aided by 2 box stoves. The new addition heated by stoves throughout. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford.	A reserve of 566 acres immediately adjacent to school and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of school. Embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 43, range 16, west of 3rd meridian.	Main building principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stables, granary and various outbuildings.	From excellent wells.	There are 4 tanks always filled, iron piping to floors and hose on each. Babcock and dry-dust extinguishers, a McRobie apparatus with hose, and escapes from dormitories.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves-wood used as fuel. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley, close to 7 reserves	Some 1,3000 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21 range 13, west 2nd meridian of which	Main building 120 x 50 feet, girls' building 80 x 50 feet and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic use and fire protection	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air-pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose;	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Siche gas system

	of the Agency.	about 1/3 is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	all shop buildings, stables and store-house.	brought from lake into tanks.	electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings. Extinguishers, pails, etc.	used to light the buildings.
Cowessess Boarding.	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley.	Land was bought of band, consists of 323 acres, lying adjacent to the school.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, Indians' house, large stable and various outbuildings.	Supply of water from well, in basement.	A McRobie chemical extinguisher, 6 Stempel and a number of hand grenades and dry-dust extinguishers. Fire drill regularly practised.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.



School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley.	Comprises south 1/2 section 23, township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast 1/4 of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable - all frame.	Water from springs, also lake and river.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowstand Boarding.	On Cote's reserve, 3 1/2 miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway.	Consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, rge. 31, west 1st meridian and fractional south-east 1/4, section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian, 350 acres.	Main building with two wings; principal's residence, granary, stables, milk house, poultry house, frame shop, and new barn.	...	A system of water tanks with hose on each fat, pails and grenades.	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.
Kesseekeoose Boarding.	On Kesseekeoose reserve, Pelly agency.	Is homestead of Father DeCorby, O.M.I., consists of southwest quarter section 2, rge. 32, township 32, west 1st meridian, in all 160 acres adapted to farming.	One building 35 x 60 feet, girls' building and one 20 x 35 feet used by boys and male teachers.	From a well	Fire-extinguishers, buckets full of water, ladders, & c.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located 1/2 mile from town of Duck Lake.	Comprises 100 acres belonging to government. To this is added 1/2 sec. northeast section 33, township 43, range 3, west 3rd meridian, which belongs to Oblate Fathers but used by school.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stables, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, storehouse, laundry, milk house, hen house and ice house.	Two artesian wells	A tank and force pump; 4 Stempel, 1 Victor and 3 Patton fire-extinguishers, pails and axes.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve.	West 1/2 section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 413 acres; belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building, class room, two stables, granary, two root houses, shed, all frame. New three story building with hospital annex.	Water for drinking from well.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers and ladders; also barrels kept full of water.	One furnace and six stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding.	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters.	Totals 320 acres, comprising east 1/2 section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by government.	Main building used for school purposes; also laundry, storehouse, ice house and stables, frame.	A well some 200 yards from school.	One Babcock, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes and barrels.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Muscowequan Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency and 1/2 mile from Touchwood Hills post office.	Comprises 160 acres, being the northwest quarter section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order; 50 acres are under cultivation.	Main building, three story on stone foundation provides sufficient room for all rooms, dormitories, & c. Outbuildings.	A large tank, pumped full by a wind-mill.	Two Babcocks, fire extinguishers and axes; hose attached to the tank.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers.	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, rge, 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 100 x 34 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet, a wash-house, barn, saw-mill shelter.	From Lac la Plonge river.	Two outside stairs serve as escapes.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1 1/2 miles from mouth of Big Stone river.	Is Mission property belonging to Church of England.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, store-room, milk house, hen house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	One fire escape. No special provisions.	Heated with stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Onion Lake R.C. Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve some 12 miles	Between 7 and 8 acres, set apart for school purposes, and fenced.	Main building 45 x 35 feet, 3 stories high. A second building 36 x 26 feet, 3 stories, both frame; a third	From a good well near the	A well; tank with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust	Fourteen wood stoves used to heat building

	from old Fort Pitt.		log building 25 x 30 fet, 2 story.	buildings.	extinguishers and escapes from dormitories.	and coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C.E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makao's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters.	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 story, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 story, another building 20 x 22 ft., the Mission buildings, 6, for staff and various outbuildings.	From three wells.	Two small chemical and several Eclipse extinguishers, with plenty of water and constant watchfulness comprise fire protection.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve.	Three quarter sections being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 29 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres, belonging to Department.	Main building of grey stone, a 3 story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, work-shops and other outbuildings.	Spring water pumped into large tanks.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 excellent fire escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting; 7 gasolene gas lamps recently installed.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, 3/4 mile from its mouth. Nearest post office is Davisburg, 4 miles away.	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east 1/2 section 22, township 21, range 28; 1/2 southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east 1/2 section 26, township 20, range 27, and 3/4 section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen house.	From High river	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Are 2 tanks and hose on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails and 8 fire axes.	The two main buildings heated by steam, each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R.C. Mission land, 1/2 mile north of Delmas Station, Sask.	Southeast quarter 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation 2 1/2 stories high, 36 x 26, with annex at south end 36 x 28, 3 stories.	A good well close to buildings.	Exits from dormitories, doors opening outwards. Two barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
			Are arranged in a square;			

Blood C.E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of Macleod.	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river.	comprise girls' home, boys' home, the hospital, chapel, rectory, stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	A good well and windmill.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of hand grenades, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnaces and stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
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School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Blood R.C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 miles from upper agency.	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, also a 3 story building behind main building; a laundry, stable, storehouse.	A nearby well	Five extinguishers, 4 hand grenades, 5 fire pails, 4 axes, and buckets kept full of water.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 2 miles from Cluny Station, near Bow river.	Comprises 25 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet. Two wings, 2 story, 36 x 32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 24 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. Two stables, implement shed.	Pumped into house from a good well.	Fire extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Partly by a hot air furnace and partly by stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located 1/4 mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert.	335 acres, property of Sisters of Charity. Lies in township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, frame, 180 x 35 feet. Also a 50 x 30 section, 4 story for boys; a kitchen adjoins 40 x 30, together with stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and storehouses.	From wells, pumped into tanks.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 3 hot air furnaces; new section by two Economy water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Primary building lighted by siche gas, new one by lamps.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station.	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building, 45 x 50 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen, Sisters' building 30 x 24 feet, a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious disease.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings.	Two fire escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake.	...	Is a frame building, 2 1/2 story, 90 x 30 feet, divide into necessary departments.	...	A fire escape from top story to ground.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan C.E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, on Peigan reserve, 2 miles from Brocket.	Comprises entire 1/4 section, being northeast quarter section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian, belongs to the school.	Main building, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also laundry, stable, workshop and other necessary buildings.	A drive-well in house	There are 12 tubes hung in the main rooms.	Heated by 2 large Pease furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.

Peigan R.C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. Brocket is post office address.	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building, 108 x 26 feet, with an addition 19 x 26 feet and pantry, 17 x 14 feet, 2 stories high. Also a laundry, coal room, washing room, stable and barn.	A good well	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Sarcee Boarding.	Located on southeast corner Sarcee reserve, adjacent to agency headquarters.	Some 15 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Contained in one building with 2 wings. Frame.	Well of spring water.	A barrel of water always kept full; extinguishers and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan.	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R.C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding.	On northeast bank of Lesser Slave Lake.	...	Main building, 72 x 28, 3 story. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 24 feet with class rooms only. All frame.	From a well, augmented by a small river.	Ladders and outside stairs form means existing for fire protection.	A hot air furnace heats main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in middle of Sturgeon lake reserve.	Some 240 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3 story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2 story, 27 x 20 feet. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2 story, contains recreation hall and class rooms.	From the lake	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	On the Peace river, facing Caribou mountain.	About 1,000 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers, 400 of which is fenced.	A frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on stone foundation, contains all departments. Newly erected.	Water taken from Peace river.	A supply of water and ladders only form of protection here.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Wabiskaw C.E. Boarding.	On Wabiskaw lake. Post office is Wabisca.	Has never been surveyed or measured: runs back 3/4 of a mile from lake and a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co. and Revillon Bros. posts.	Main building is 33 x 24 feet with kitchen 22 x 16 feet, 1 1/2 stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square storehouse; stables and workshop.	From lake. A poor source.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.
Wabiskaw R.C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabiskaw lake.	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories. A number of outbuildings.	From the lake	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.



					means.	
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake, not on a reserve.	Not surveyed 5 or 6 acres cleared.	School-house with kitchen attached containing 8 rooms and storehouse.	From lake or river	Ladders, axes and pails	Heated by wood stoves, lighted by coal-oil lamps.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On Great Slave lake.	4 acres, occupied by buildings.	...	From the lake hauled by cart.	Two chemical engines; outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay River, in Treaty No. 8.	Some 9 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2 1/2 stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2 1/2 stories, 25 x 30 and various outbuildings, also new log ware-house.	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy. Fire-drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, using spruce wood used to heat all buildings. Lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay, 5 miles from Chemainus station.	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Twenty in number, are scattered on the southern portion of the land. Most of buildings are old.	Natural springs and for domestic purpose water from the bay.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes. A regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box-stoves, using wood. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualeetza Home.	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack.	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon shed, and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co., pipes.	Exits numerous. All doors opening outwards. Fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops.	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water from South Thompson river.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose; ladders and buckets.	Heated by numerous box-stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton 2 1/2 miles, on left bank of Fraser river.	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook.	An area of 33 acres belong to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity	Comprise 3 frame buildings occupied by staff and pupils. A bakery, laundry, shoeshop and other	From Joseph creek; pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; two pipes to which hose can	Heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal oil

		cultivated by boys.	outbuildings.		be attached.	lamps.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, facing the sea.	There are 410 acres, Indian land; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing, 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bed-room. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver Island.	Owens 175 acres, title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2 1/2 story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, wood-shed, barn, warehouse and hen house.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 135 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley alone San Jose creek.	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San Jose creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. P.O. is Sechelt.	Belongs to the band and consists of 3 1/2 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, with workshop, laundry and other outbuildings.	Is fairly good. Source not stated.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building and lighted by coal oil and gasolene lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver.	Some 14 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus; only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 250 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver.	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, over half uncleared.	Boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry and shingle-mill.	Piped from St. Mary's creek.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure, and drill imparted to pupils.	Heated by wood stoves throughout and lighted by electricity.
All Hallows Boarding.	1/2 mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river.	About 4 acres of township Yale, brought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, a chapel, house for staff and outbuildings.	Piped from mountain streams, a good supply.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and 1 in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, facing the Pacific.	A lot 2 chains by 4 chains, belonging to Missionary Society of Methodist Church. Acquired from Indians.	Main building, 2 story, frame, is an old building. Necessary outbuildings.	A water system from a dam; often dries up in summer.	A large tank; hose, extinguishers, buckets, etc.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimpsean reserve.	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building 3 story with basement and various outbuildings. New play-room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank.	A large canvas fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 2 chemical fire-engines. Drill, etc.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
	Adjoins the Maktosis	Some 140 acres belonging to	Main building 68 x 46 feet 2 story, frame, basement and	Chiefly dependent	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end	Heated by a hot-air furnace,

Ahousaht Boarding.	reserve, inside Flores island.	Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	attic; also a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuilding, also new launch-house and smoke house for drying salmon.	on the rainfall. A well supplements this.	of buildings. Force-pump and hose, pails, etc. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	assisted by a stove in cold weather; lighted by coal oil.
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School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alberni Boarding.	Faces the Somas river and adjoins the Shesah reserve.	Some 150 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story. The old building used as a laundry, bake-shop and carpenter-shop; a number of outbuildings.	From a spring-fed tank and two wells.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill-Eclipse, buckets, etc. Tank contains a large supply of water.	Main buildings heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

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**APPENDIX**

**TO THE**

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION**

**CONTAINING REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING**

**AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS OF DAY SCHOOLS,**

**AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR LETTERS, FORM**

**OF CONTRACT, & c.**

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(Copy of circular sent to Indian agents and principals of boarding or industrial schools)

*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA, July 2, 1909.*

SIR, - For some time past the attention of the department has been drawn to the procedure in the case of discharges from boarding and industrial schools, and it seems advisable to issue some special instructions in this matter. It is desired wherever possible to give some assistance to discharged pupils to enable them to immediately put to practical use the instructions which they have received. You should therefore give special attention to pupils whose term of residence is nearly completed and consider each individual case according to its needs. No discharge should take place as a mere matter of form. The department requires that there should be careful preparation for this most important event in the life of a school pupil.

The principal of the industrial or boarding school and the Indian agent should, some time before the proposed discharge, communicate with one another and decide what recommendations as to the pupil's future should be made to the department. The medical officer of the school should also report at the same time upon the health of the pupil.

Indian agents should carefully select the most favourable location for ex-pupils, and should also consider the advisability of forming them into separate colonies or settlements removed to some extent from the older Indians.

To male pupils who intend to begin farming on the reserves the department will render some degree of assistance outright, or where any assurance can be given that a loan will be repaid, a certain advance will be made to purchase stock, building material, implements and tools.

Most careful thought should be given to the future of female pupils; the special difficulties of their position should be recognized and they should be protected as far as possible from temptation to which they are often exposed. They will be assisted in any effort to become self-supporting, or helpful to their parents, or at the time of their marriage.

Marriages between pupils should be encouraged, and when a marriage takes place, the Department will give assistance to the young wife in some form to be afterwards decided upon.

*FRANK PEDLEY,  
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

## **REGULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOLS.**

This regulation, by which all agents and officers of the department and principals and teachers are to be guided, was prepared by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist.

### **HOW TO DEAL WITH THE FLY NUISANCE.**

House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, & c.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay.

### **NO FLY IS FREE FROM GERMS.**

The best method is to prevent their breeding.

House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities this should be stored in dark, fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in the summer. Farm-yard manure should be regularly removed within the same time, and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the farther the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered.

All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once, it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

### **FLIES IN HOUSES.**

Windows and doors should be properly screened, especially those of the dining-room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places as hotels, & c., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious disease. The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin.

Flies may be killed by means of a weak solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms. This is made by adding a tablespoonful of formaldehyde to a pint of water. The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighbourhood, or insanitary conditions.

*FRANK PEDLEY,*  
*Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.*

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,  
Superintendent of Indian Education.

N.B. - This card must be posted in a conspicuous place in the Indian Office, and in the office, class-room, dining-

room and kitchen of all residential schools, and in the class-room of the day schools.

*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA, January 4, 1911.*

## **MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TEACHERS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.**

The department desires to give special prominence on the curriculum of studied for Indian schools to the subject of hygiene and, with this object in view, it has been decided to adopt for use the textbook recently authorized by the Department of Education for Ontario.

A copy of this book is being sent you, and it is requested that you thoroughly familiarize yourself with the contents and give careful consideration to the best methods of presenting the subject to the pupils and imparting to them the desired information.

Hygiene should be one of the regular subjects of study in the fourth and higher standards, that is, for pupils using the third, fourth and fifth readers, and for this purpose the necessary number of text-books will be sent you upon requisition. In addition you should give at regular intervals informal talks on this subject in simple language to the younger children. Not less than twenty minutes each day should be devoted to this subject.

No portion of the textbook should be neglected, but special prominence might be given to the chapters dealing with sanitation, food, the use of alcohol, and tuberculosis.

One of the problems that confront all workers in their efforts to ameliorate the home conditions of the Indian is his indifference in the matter of sanitation and to a wholesome diet. It is desired, therefore, to impress upon the younger generation the necessity of cleanliness and proper sanitation in the home, and to give them instruction as to diet and the effect of alcohol upon the human system.

It is now recognized that tuberculosis, that dread disease to which so many fall victim, is curable in its early stages and its spread preventable. Fresh air, nourishing food and clean and sanitary homes are the essential preventives. The exercises which have been presented in the book 'Calisthenics and Games' will also assist by improving and strengthening the physical condition of the boys and girls.

It is desirable, therefore, that the greatest attention should be paid to the teaching of hygiene and calisthenics, and it is not doubted that you will give your best efforts to carrying out the wishes of the department.

Be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this memorandum.

*J.D. McLEAN,  
Assistant Deputy and Secretary.*

Copy of Contract between Department of Indian Affairs and the Management of Indian Boarding Schools.

THIS AGREEMENT made this ... day of ... one thousand nine hundred and ... by and between His Majesty The King, represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs of Canada, of the first part, (hereinafter called the 'Superintendent General') and ... the second part, (hereinafter called the ... ).

WITNESSETH that the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows: -

I. The ... for and in consideration of the compensation hereinafter named agree: -

1. To support, maintain and educate, in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent General, at the Boarding School at ... known as ... not more than ... Indian pupils, and not to allow more than an excess of one pupil for every twenty or fraction of twenty of the above number of pupils to remain in the said school at any one time.

2. (a) That no child shall be admitted to the said school who is under seven years of age.

(b) That no child shall be allowed to remain in the said school who is over eighteen years of age unless by special permission of the Superintendent General.

3. That no child shall be admitted to the school by the ... until, where practicable, a physician, to be named by the Superintendent General, has reported that the child is in good health, and suitable as an inmate of said school, and the Superintendent General has authorized the acceptance of such child.

4. (a) That no child shall be admitted to the said school without the special authority of the Superintendent General unless he or she is the child of a duly enrolled member ... Band of Indians or ... irregular Band of Indians now under the supervision of ... Indian Agent.

(b) That no Half-breed child shall be admitted to the said school unless Indian children cannot be obtained to complete the number authorized by Article I, Sec. 1, and Sec. 4 (a) of this agreement, in which event the Superintendent General may in his discretion permit the admission of any Half-breed child; but the Superintendent General will not pay any grant for any such Half-breed pupil provided under Article II, Sec. 1 of this agreement, nor any part of the cost of its maintenance or education whatever.

5. That no child who has been in attendance at any other boarding school during the twelve months preceding the date of the application for admission to the said school, though otherwise eligible, shall be admitted to the said school without special authority from the Superintendent General.

6. That the said school shall be conducted under such regulations as may from time to time be approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

7. To provide for the said school such sufficient number of teachers, officers and employees as may in the opinion of the Superintendent General be necessary for its satisfactory conduct and management.

8. Not to employ except on probation for a period not exceeding six months at said school any teacher or instructor until evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent General has been submitted to him that such teacher or instructor is able to converse with the pupils under his charge in English and is able to speak and write the English language fluently and correctly and possesses such other qualifications as in the opinion of the Superintendent General may be necessary.

9. To provide at the said school teachers and officers qualified to give the pupils religious instruction at proper times; to instruct the male pupils of the said school

in gardening, farming, and care of stock, or such other industries as are suitable to their local requirements; to instruct the female pupils in cooking, laundry work, needlework, general housewifery and dairy work, where such dairy work can be carried on; to teach all the pupils in the ordinary branches of an English education; to teach calisthenics, physical drill and fire drill; to teach the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics on the human system, and how to live in a healthy manner; to instruct the older advanced pupils in the duties and privileges of British citizenship, explaining to them the fundamental principles of the government of Canada, and training them in such knowledge and appreciation of Canada as will inspire them with respect and affection for the country and its laws.

10. To supply the pupils of the said school to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General with suitable and sufficient clothing, subsistence, lodging accommodations, and all other articles necessary to their personal comfort and safety; also to supply the said school with mechanical tools, seeds and all other articles and equipment necessary for its proper conduct except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

11. To keep the pupils clean and free from vermin both in their clothes and persons.

12. To keep and maintain the school buildings and premises, to supply proper sanitation and sanitary appliances, and to keep the buildings free from flies, insects, and vermin.

13. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises when they are the property of the ... in good condition and repair, the whole to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General.

14. To observe appropriately the King's Birthday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, and Thanksgiving Day at the said school.

15. To have school-room exercises on five and industrial exercises on six days in each week, legal holidays excepted; and excepting also a vacation not to exceed one month between the first day of July and the first day of October in each year, unless some other course is expressly sanctioned by the Superintendent General. During the vacation the pupils may, in the discretion of the ... be permitted to visit their homes, but the Superintendent General will not pay any part of the cost of transportation, either going or returning.

16. To make to the Superintendent General such reports upon the said school as he may from time to time require.

17. To permit the Superintendent General and any person or persons named by him for that purpose to inspect the said school, school buildings and premises, and to afford the Superintendent General and such person or persons every facility for making such inspection thorough and complete.

18. To make any change or alteration in the school building or premises or in the management or control of the said school rendered necessary to comply with the intent and spirit of the agreement, and to remove for cause from the said school any teacher, officer, employee or pupil when required so to do by the Superintendent General.

19. Not to assign this contract or any interest therein without first obtaining the written consent of the Superintendent General.

II. The Superintendent General, in consideration of the faithful performance by the above covenants and stipulations, agrees: -

1. To pay the ... at the rate of ... per annum for each pupil, but the number of pupils so to be paid for shall not exceed ... in accordance with the restrictions hereinbefore set out; the payments shall be made quarterly and each quarterly payment shall be computed on the average attendance of each pupil; provided, however, that the said grant shall be allowed and paid during the vacation; but no payments will be made until returns have been received by the Superintendent General duly certified by the ... that the said school has been maintained and managed according to the true intent, and meaning of this contract.

2. To provide the pupils of the said school with medicines, schoolbooks, stationery and school appliances.

3. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises, when they are the property of the government, in good condition and repair, and provide for proper sanitation and sanitary appliances.

III. The Superintendent General shall have the right to cancel and rescind this contract if in his opinion the ... has failed to comply with any of the covenants and stipulations of this contract by giving six months' notice in writing to the ... and such notice shall be sufficiently served by sending it by registered mail addressed to the ... at ...

IV. Pursuant to the statute in that behalf, it is hereby expressly agreed that no member of the House of Commons of Canada shall have any share or part in this agreement or any benefit to arise therefrom.

V. Should the amount voted by parliament and applicable towards payment by the Superintendent General of the grant for each pupil in the said school hereinbefore provided for or towards payment of anything to be supplied, provided or done by the Superintendent General under this contract, be at any time expended during the continuance of this contract, the Superintendent General may give the ... notice to that effect, and thereafter the ... shall not be entitled to any payment under this contract, and the Superintendent General and His Majesty shall not be liable to supply, provide or do anything under this contract for which the expenditure of money may be necessary, until the necessary funds shall have been voted by parliament in that behalf, and in no event shall the ... have, make or prefer any claim against the Superintendent General or His Majesty for any damages or compensation.

VI. In this contract the word ... shall mean and include the ... and ... and the words 'Superintendent General' shall mean the Superintendent General or acting Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being; and the words 'His Majesty' include His Majesty's heirs and successors.



VII. This contract, unless rescinded by the Superintendent General under the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, shall continue in force for a term of ... years to be computed from the ... day of ... 19 ...

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year hereinbefore written.

WITNESS:

... [Seal]

For the party of the First Part.

... [Seal]

For the party of the Second Part.

**THE REPORT OF MR. J.A. McKENNA, INSPECTOR OF ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.  
KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ST. ANTHONY'S).**

This school is situated on high land bordering the shore at the north of the Lake of the Woods, and about two miles from the town of Kenora.

Since the last report, an addition of 36 x 40 feet has been completed. It is of brick veneer like the rest of the building, three stories high with a tower in the rear, in which is placed a reservoir. The addition gives the school building a frontage of 112 feet.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodation, however, there is still need of additional room.

At the time of my visit, there were 51 children in attendance, 47 of these had been formally admitted by the department, but the per capita grant is only paid for 40.

The department's programme of studies is followed. The pupils are divided into 5 standards, and their progress in each is very good.

The bigger girls and boys follow the half-day system.

The girls are taught sewing and general domestic work. They make clothes for themselves and for the smaller girls and boys, and some of them are very adept at the work.

In addition, they gain experience in general household work by helping in the kitchen and assisting in the care of the dormitories. Some receive teaching in fine needlework, embroidery, and lace-making.

The bigger boys help with the gardening in the summer and in the care of the horses and cows.

The pupils are of healthy appearance and are cleanly and neatly attired. They are well mannered and well conducted, and speak English nicely.

The institution has a homelike atmosphere, the discipline is gentle but effective and order and decorum are maintained without damping the spirits of the children, or interfering with their proper freedom.

The land attached to the institution is rocky and barren. There is only enough cultivatable soil for a good-sized garden, a couple of potato patches, and pasturage for the cows.

The Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.L., is the principal.

The Grey nuns are in charge of the domestic economy and of the teaching of the children.

### **FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This exceptionally well equipped school is situated at the southwest end of Rainy lake.

There is accommodation for 50 pupils. At the time of my visit, there were 44 children in attendance, 26 girls and 18 boys. Their ages range from 4 to 15.

Notwithstanding that they had only been some three weeks recovered from an attack of measles, they presented a healthy appearance.

They were well clad, bright and well mannered, and gave evidence of being well cared for.

They showed fair progress in their classes.

In addition to the class work, the bigger girls receive a good training in general household work, sewing, knitting, and so forth. Most of the boys are too young to receive effective training in agriculture, but the bigger ones are trained in gardening and the care of the stable, and so forth.

Twenty-two acres were under cultivation last year.

An ample and well equipped stable and barn has been completed since my last report.

The school is in charge of the Grey nuns under the supervision of Father Kalmes, O.M.I.

### **FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This school is well equipped, and well conducted. It is situated on the Fort Alexander reserve at a point on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, about a mile east of where it empties into the lake.

The institution is somewhat overcrowded. Some 70 children were in attendance at the time of my visit. Sixty had been formally admitted, and for that number the per capita grant is allowed.

There are two classes, and the pupils are divided into 5 standards.

Fair progress was shown in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The girls receive a good training in domestic work and clothes making and mending. The samples of their handiwork that I saw were most creditable to themselves and their teachers.

The boys receive such training in gardening and farm work as their ages admit of.

Father Vales, O.M.I., is the principal, and he is assisted by Father Geelen, who is directly in charge of the boys.

The girls are in charge of the Sisters of St. Andrew of the Cross, who have the care of the house, and the teaching of both boys and girls.

### **PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This school is large and commodious, and is well conducted under the principalship of the Rev. A. Chaumont, O.M.I. The Franciscan Sisters attend to the domestic work and teaching of the classes. They give particular attention to the training of the girls in household work, general sewing, & c.

Cattle-raising, poultry farming, dairying and vegetable-growing have been the principal agricultural operations, and

for these the bigger boys are trained under the Oblate brothers.

A per capita grant is paid for 65, but there is always a larger number in attendance.

### **SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This school, which is built on the plan of Fort Frances, is well equipped and is situated about the centre of the settled portion of the Sandy Bay reserve.

When the school was established a few years ago, the 100 acres attached to it were pretty heavily wooded, it has been well cleared now, and last year some 40 acres were under cultivation and a good crop was raised.

The institution has 22 head of cattle, including two milk cows, a number of hogs and some 150 fowls.

The bigger boys receive a very good general training in farming.

At the time of my inspection, there were 43 children in attendance, 20 girls, whose ages ranged from 10 to 17, and 23 boys, aged from 8 to 17.

They are graded into 4 standards and are making fair progress, although the class is rather large for one teacher.

The domestic work is in charge of the Sisters of St. Andrew of the Cross, who train the girls well in general housewifery. They have three hours manual work every day, varied between the kitchen and household work, and clothes-making, knitting, sewing and general repairing.

The clothes cut out and made by the girls, and the stocking and socks knitted by them, reflect the greatest credit on both teachers and pupils.

The Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., is the principal, his assistant being Brother Fafard.

### **COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This institute is prettily situated at the south end of Crooked lake in the Qu'Appelle valley.

The building, which is 58 x 38 feet, is a three-storied one, and is well laid out and well equipped.

There is an attendance of 45 children, 20 boys and 25 girls. They are divided into 4 standards.

The sister in charge of the class-room is a well qualified teacher and the children evinced good progress in the different standards. The class-room, however, is rather crowded.

The older boys and girls have part day work in the class-room, and part of the day is taken up by manual work and agricultural training.

I saw some excellent samples of the girls' needlework when I was there. They receive practical teaching in plain sewing, clothes-making, knitting and so forth, and in general household work.

The boys help in the farm work, the principal himself giving direct attention to this part of their training, being assisted at certain seasons of the year by white farm help.

They also have an opportunity of acquiring such a knowledge of carpentering as would be useful to them as farmers.

There are some 100 acres under cultivation and there are 40 head of cattle, 9 pigs and about 100 fowls.

The pupils appear to be in good physical condition and presented a bright and happy appearance.

The Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., is the principal, assisted by the Rev. A. Lariviere, and there is a staff of six sisters.

### **QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**

This institution is situated at Lebret, Saskatchewan, and occupies a pleasant site bordering Lake Qu'Appelle. It will soon have close railway connection, as the grading of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch is already completed as far as the school.

The buildings, which were erected in 1906, and have been fully described in previous reports, are in good condition.

There are in residence in the school, 222 treaty children, 119 girls and 103 boys. There are also in residence, 21 half-breeds, for whom the per capita grant is not paid.

There are two classes for boys and two for girls. Each is graded, and progress is evidenced in the different standards.

The bigger boys and girls have half day training in manual work.

The boys engage in field work during the summer and help in the care of the cattle, while some of them work in the shops.

The girls are taught clothes-making, general sewing, & c., and domestic work.

There are well equipped carpenter, tinsmith, and shoe shops, and the men in charge appear to be good workmen and competent teachers of their crafts.

Agricultural operations are impeded by the fact that the farmland is situated at considerable distance from the school.

Last year no grain was raised, so that the land should be left to summer fallow. But there was a good crop of fodder for cattle, potatoes and other vegetables. The institution is noted for its large and excellent garden.

The institution has 28 cows, 26 hogs, 39 horses and about 150 fowls.

The health of the pupils has been good and the institution has been free from any epidemic. The pupils have plenty of outdoor life and comport themselves well. Everything is kept in good order. The dormitories are kept particularly clean and well aired.

The school is in charge of the veteran missionary, Rev. J. Hugonard, O.M.I. He has an Oblate father as assistant. There are two male teachers in addition to the manual instructors. The girls are taught by the Grey Nuns, who are also in charge of the domestic economy of the institution. The success of many of the boy graduates as farmers and the girl graduates as housewives, furnishes the best testimony to the success of the work of the institution.

### **MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This institution is situated about 12 miles from the Touchwood Hill agency.

The main building, which is new, is a frame structure on a good stone basement. Its dimensions are 42 x 52 x 38. It is well laid out, contains the usual apartments, has a large bright class-room, and ample, bright and airy dormitories. The old building was undergoing extensive repairs at the time of my last visit.

The outbuildings consist of stables, a workshop, 18 x 28 feet, and a well equipped flour-mill, 23 x 20 feet. It is intended to soon erect a separate laundry.

Heating is by a low pressure steam plant. Lighting is by oil. The heating system is quite efficient.

The different flats are connected with a large tank, and there are fire extinguishers at various points. There are good fire-escapes.

The sanitary arrangements appear to be all right. The children are of healthy appearance, and show evidence of being well fed and well cared for.

In the class-room there are five grades, and good progress is being made.

I saw some excellent samples of clothes made by the girls. They receive a good training in sewing, knitting, and

general housework.

The bigger boys help in the farm work and the care of the cattle, the principal giving personal attention to their practical training.

Section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, which belongs to the Oblate fathers, is attached to the school and farmed for its benefit.

The flour used at the school is ground at the school mill from wheat raised on the farm, and the bread made from it is palatable and wholesome.

There is accommodation for 50 resident pupils. There are 45 in attendance, 26 girls, and 14 boys.

Father Thibaudeau has had to retire from the principalship on account of ill health. His place has been taken by the Rev. E. Planet, O.M.I., who is assisted by an excellent staff of sisters, one of whom, who is well qualified as a teacher, has charge of the class-room.

### **ST. HENRY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DELMAS.**

This school is situated at the Roman Catholic mission, near Thunderchild's reserve.

There is an attendance of some 25 pupils, whose ages run from seven to sixteen. At the time of my visit there was only one boy of sixteen.

The boys are not of an age to admit of their receiving much agricultural training apart from light gardening and the care of the cows kept for the institution.

The girls are taught sewing, plain dressmaking and general domestic work. The class-room is in charge of a sister, who is a well-qualified teacher.

There are five grades. The children read very distinctly and show marked progress.

There are eight sisters in charge of the institution, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. Delmas, as principal.

Everything about the institution is scrupulously clean and neat, and splendid order is maintained.

### **ST. MICHAEL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LAKE.**

This institution is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and in the centre of a very good farming country.

It stands on government land of an area of 100 acres. But adjoining this there is a half section of land, which is owned by the Oblate fathers, and is also used for the benefit of the school.

The building is two-storied, the second one being a mansard. The old part contains the reception hall, parlour, principal's office and apartments, and the common dining-room. The south wing, completed in 1901, contains the apartments of the sisters and girls. The north wing is devoted to the boys. A separate building is devoted to dressmaking, tailoring, general sewing, & c. The other buildings are, the bakery, laundry, milk-house, poultry-house, storehouse, workshop, blacksmith's forge, farmer's dwelling, stable, implement and other sheds, and small houses for the accommodation of Indians visiting the school. The cellar of the main building is poor and needs improvement in the way of further excavation and walling.

The various apartments on the ground and other floors are commodious, well ventilated, and particularly neat and clean.

The new horse and cattle shed is substantial, commodious, well designed and well equipped. It is much more desirably situated than the one it replaces. It stands some three hundred yards in the rear of the school building. The other was much too close. It is 100 x 35 feet, with a high loft. There is accommodation for six teams of horses, thirty head of cattle, and twenty calves. It has a well within, and has every convenience for the feeding, watering and proper care of horses and stock. The material was supplied by the department at a cost of \$1,730. The work of construction and the painting was done at the expense of the school, skilled workmen being employed and the bigger boys assisting.

The installation of the combined steam-heating and ventilation system two years ago has effected a very marked improvement. It is by all odds the best system of ventilation that I have seen in any of our institutions. Equable and ample heat is secured in the coldest seasons, and a constant supply of pure air.



The sleeping apartments are bright and clean and thoroughly ventilated. The bedding is excellent and the white counterpanes and pillow cases give a very inviting air.

The dining-room is bright and airy, and is kept very neat and clean. The sisters wait at table. Excellent order obtains. There is a marked absence of the clatter so usual in large refectories. The pupils are well mannered at table, and converse without clamour.

The food is varied, well prepared, nutritious and ample.

Special care is taken in the treatment and feeding of any in delicate health.

With the exception of a child under medical treatment in the infirmary, and notwithstanding the fact that quarantine for measles, with which many had been attacked, had only been raised a couple of days prior to my visit, I observed no particular signs of ill health. The children appeared to be in good physical condition. They were clean and well clad, wore a happy and contented air, were free in their movements and polite in their manners, showed interest in their work as well as in their play, and in every respect seemed to enjoy their life at the school and be benefitted by it.

There are two classes and a primary department, under three sisters who are skilled and experienced in pedagogy. There is co-education of boys and girls. The most up-to-date methods are employed; and the provincial curriculum is followed. There are eight grades.

The children read very distinctly. Even in the primary department clear enunciation is marked. In the junior class the pupils showed facility in the forming of simple sentences and understanding in analysing them; and they gave good evidence of thorough grounding in the rudiments of the science of numbers. In the senior class excellent work is being done along all the lines of the curriculum. The children in every department made a splendid showing, reflecting the greatest credit upon their teachers, and evidencing on their own part intelligent interest and study.

While I was at the school the eight grade examination papers had been received from the provincial Department of Education, and the nine pupils of that grade had begun writing on them under the supervision of the sister teacher, who had been duly authorized to conduct the examination.

Music is taught. The children sing nicely. In no Indian school that I have visited have the boys joined so well in the chorus singing.

I saw some very good drawing in black and white, and some very fair painting in water colour.

Marked attention is given to the training of the girls in the different branches of domestic science. And after graduation, as many as possible are placed with selected families where they have an opportunity of practising under intelligent supervision and in small households, the instruction received at the school. Some of the girls who are in such service, visited the school the Sunday I was there. Their neatness, alertness and general appearance gave every evidence of the beneficial results of their schooling; and the pleasure that shone in their faces testified abundantly to the pleasant recollections they had of their school days.

The girls' workshop presents a very pleasant sight when neatly apparelled girls of various sizes and ages, are ranged about the work-tables, little ones knitting, bigger girls cutting, some making boys' and girls apparel, some running sewing-machines, others engaged in making all sorts of underclothing by hand, and others doing really wonderful work in repairing, mending and darning.

One sister is an expert tailoress, and another a good dressmaker, and all are splendid needlewomen.

The girls have a large garden of their own, where a great variety of vegetables and some flowers are grown under the skilled direction of the sisters. When I was in this garden on June 27, last, tomato plants were bearing; and the flowering patch

of early potatoes looked very pleasant and promising. All vegetables were well advanced. On every hand was evidence of the interest taken in the pretty garden by the sisters and the girls.

The boys have also a garden of their own. There is considerable rivalry between them and the girls in the production of the earliest and best vegetables.

I think it an excellent plan to have separate gardens for the boys and girls. The importance of leading the rising generation of Indians to take an interest in general vegetable-growing cannot be exaggerated; and I know of no better means to that end than the plan followed at this school. Unless the future Indian mothers develop such an interest, we cannot expect large results.

Poultry-raising is in the girls' department. There is a well appointed poultry house and a large inclosed poultry yard. I saw some one hundred hens, many with broods of chickens; turkeys, geese and ducks.

The bigger girls are taught dairying. Indeed they are particularly well trained in every way to make good farmers' wives.

The bigger boys, with the farmer, do the farm work, and have practical training in mixed farming and cattle-raising.

There is a well equipped carpenter shop, as well as a small blacksmith's shop. The man employed as carpenter has also a good knowledge of blacksmithing; and the boys receive such training in both trades as will be useful to them as farmers.

The principal has inaugurated what I regard as an excellent plan of preparing farms for the boys. The year before graduating they are sent to their home reserves for short periods at a time to break land and to get out and prepare logs for a house. Provision is made for the supervision of the boys during such periods and to ensure the doing of the desired work. The principal himself gives particular attention to the matter.

Every possible encouragement should be given to the principal by the department in the carrying out of this splendid idea, the result of which will be the placing of the boy graduates in a position to go right into home-making when they leave school.

Misael Okimasim, who was taking the provincial examination when I was at the school, had already land broken and logs out for a house on Beardy's reserve.

Three other boys broke land this season on farms for themselves on Petaquakey's reserve, to which they belong.

Noel Whitehead was about to begin in June breaking land for himself on Beardy's reserve.

The last named was provided with oxen by the principal. The other boys were supplied with oxen and ploughs by their parents.

Over 100 acres are under cultivation and good general crops are raised.

At the local fair, prizes were won for gardening and farm products, and for girls' needlework.

When I visited the school, Father Charlebois was principal, but he has since been elevated to the episcopate and is succeeded in the principalship by the Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I. There is a staff of 12 sisters under the Rev. Sister Bazil. There are employed in addition, a farmer, a blacksmith, a baker and a general assistant.

The school is really in the industrial class. The management deserves the highest praise and should be given every possible encouragement.

**ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, DUNBOW, ALBERTA.**

This institution is situated in a pretty valley, close to the west bank of the High river, near its junction with the Bow. The site is encircled by hills that add to the charm of the place, while affording grateful shelter from the high winds so prevalent in that part of the country.

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There are 1,870 acres of land attached to the school, the home farm consists of 1,063 acres, made up of good bottom and bench land. The hay area is some ten miles to the southeast, and is situated in a low-lying district, admirably adapted to hay and grass.

There are separate buildings for the boys and for the girls. The boys' building contains dormitories, class-rooms, recreation-hall, lavatories, an infirmary, the principal's office, and bed-rooms for himself and the male members of the staff. The girls' building, in addition to similar apartments, contains the common kitchen and refectory.

For an old building, the girls' department was in very good condition. At the time of my visit the interior of the boys' building was being repainted, some of the larger boys doing the work very well. The repainting will effect a marked improvement.

Everything about the institution was in good order. The dormitories were well aired and neat and clean.

The workshops, lumber-yard, and the bakery are to the west of the boys' building, the pumphouse and laundry to the east. In the rear of the girls' building are the coal sheds, storehouse, and cold storage, and the hen-house, which the principal proposes soon replacing by a larger and better equipped hennerly.

Well back from the main buildings are excellent stables and barns, cattle corrals, wagon and implement sheds, the piggery, and a slaughter-house.

Some one hundred and fifty acres were under cultivation and the harvest of grain and vegetables very good. There were a hundred acres in summer fallow.

Up to the present, the grain raised has been principally oats and barley, which is crushed and fed to the cattle and hogs. This results much more profitably than would the sale of the grain, and affords a splendid opportunity for training boys in the care and proper winter-feeding of stock. In addition to the grain provided for the cattle, a thousand tons of hay were put up. The school has now two hundred head of cattle. Prizes are regularly won at the Calgary cattle show; and at the last exhibition there, 11 steers raised and fattened at the school were sold at five and a half cents a pound on the hoof. Their aggregate weight was 14,500 pounds. All the beef, pork, poultry, butter, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables consumed at the institution are raised on the farm. The only food-supplies purchased are flour and groceries. This year twenty-five acres of wheat is being put in, and it is hoped that before long the institution will raise its own flour.

There is an attendance of sixty-two Indian children, twenty are girls and the remainder boys. There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under a sister who has had considerable experience as a teacher in large white schools. There are six standards, and in each the pupils are making good progress. The senior male teacher had left before I inspected the school, and the principal was teaching the senior class of boys himself. The senior pupils follow the half-day system.

The matron of the institution is Sister Kelly, and she is assisted by an efficient staff of Grey nuns, who give the girls good training in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, mending, cooking, and in all branches of housekeeping. The girls also look after the poultry and do some gardening.

The boys receive a particularly good training in mixed farming and cattle and hog raising. They engage in all the work under the supervision and direction of Brothers John and Thomas Morkin, who are first-class farmers, cattlemen and general workmen, and excellent practical teachers of boys. Besides this the boys are taught general carpentering, and do all the repairs to the buildings, under the direction of a mechanic. Shortly before I arrived, the carpenter had left, but another was soon to take his place.

The rapid development of the country and the consequently many openings for qualified men, makes it difficult to retain male help at the institution.

The boys have very extensive and fine playgrounds. The girls' playgrounds, which are of a fair size, are to be enlarged. I was much impressed by the brightness and vivacity of the pupils at play. Indeed at work as well as at play, they looked strikingly happy and at home. With the exception of one boy who had a cold, they all appeared to be in excellent health.

They are all well fed and clothed, and in every respect well cared for.

In addition to the sixty-two treaty children enrolled, there are some twenty-five half-breed children in attendance; but their presence does not keep out any Indian children, nor interfere with the proper care and training of the treaty children in residence.

The school has capacity for upwards of one hundred and twenty-five.

The buildings are well supplied with stairs and fire-escapes, and a good system of fire-protection.

The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

The Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I., is the principal.

### **CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.**

The school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, near the Bow river, and about two and a half miles from the town of Cluny on the Canadian Pacific railway.

The main building is 36 x 36 feet, and three stories high. It has two wings, two stories high, and 36 x 32 feet, respectively. In the rear of the main building and adjacent to it is a two-storied building, 60 x 20 feet.

The outbuildings consist of two stables, an implement shed and a root-house.

About twenty-five acres of land surrounding the school are under cultivation, ten in oats, ten in potatoes, and five in garden truck.

Forty pupils are in attendance, thirteen girls and twenty-seven boys.

They are graded into five standards. The children read particularly well, show quite a knowledge of Canadian geography, and readiness and accuracy in solving arithmetical problems as far as fractions. They sing very well, and are much interested in musical exercises and drawing.

Careful attention is given to the training of the girls in the domestic arts, needlework, dressmaking, knitting, & c.

There are twenty-five head of cattle, including six milch cows. The bigger boys look after the cattle, and assist in the farm and garden work.

Every department is scrupulously clean and neat and well aired. The dormitories are bright and roomy, well kept and well ventilated.

The school has a home-like atmosphere. The children are well fed, well clothed, and in every way well cared for. Attention is given to exercise and outdoor sport. They are bright and happy and healthy in appearance.

The institution is heated by a hot-air furnace and a number of stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The institution is well conducted by the Rev. T.L. LeVern, the principal, and the five sisters directly in charge.

### **SACRED HEART BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN.**

This school is situated on a gravelly flat that rises from the north bank of the Oldman river, close to the former site of

the agency headquarters on the Peigan reserve.

There is no farm in connection with the institution. The land surrounding it does not appear adapted for agriculture. Some fifty acres are fenced for pasturage. There is a half-acre garden plot on a flat below the school site; and a fair crop of vegetables is raised in seasons that are not too dry.

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The school building is very similar in plan and layout to the Crowfoot school.

There are two stables, 28 x 20 and 18 x 17 feet, respectively, and a laundry, 30 x 26 feet.

Every department is well ordered, clean, bright and airy.

There are thirty children in attendance. Seventeen are boys, whose ages run from three to sixteen years, and thirteen girls, the eldest of whom is fifteen.

The department's programme is pretty closely followed, and the children show good progress. They display quite a taste for drawing and painting. One of the boys, E. Woodman, was awarded a first prize at the Masleod exhibition for a painting of roses in water colours.

The boys do gardening and help in the care of the horses and cows. The girls are trained in general housework, sewing, knitting, & c., and help in the care of the poultry.

The children are well fed and clothed and cared for. They appeared bright, happy and healthy.

The school is well managed by the seven sisters in charge, under the direction of the Rev. Father Doucet, O.M.I., principal.

### **THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE.**

This school is situated on the Blood reserve, some twenty-two miles south of Macleod, on a low-lying flat bordering the Belly river.

The main building is 36 x 32 feet, and three stories high, and has two two-storied wings, 36 x 32 feet respectively.

The buildings were flooded to the ground floors in 1908. Their situation leaves them in danger of such floods. It would certainly be most desirable to move the institution to high ground, and place it on a site that would afford some farming land. The buildings are, considering the damage they sustained, in as good condition as could be expected. I should regard it as inadvisable to spend much money on them in their situation.

Every department of the institution is neatly and cleanly kept. Care is taken to keep the dormitories well ventilated.

Thirty-nine children are enrolled, twenty girls, and nineteen boys.

The department's programme is being followed, and good progress is being made. They made a particularly good showing in geography, map-drawing, arithmetic, and read well. One of the boys received a prize of \$5 at the Macleod Exhibition for a water-colour painting, and others for clay-moulding and handicrafts.

The girls had some splendid samples of dressmaking and needlework at the same exhibition. They gave abundant evidence of the skill and care of the sisters in teaching these arts, and of the aptitude of the Indian girls.

Prizes to the amount of \$29 were received by the children at the fair.

In addition to needlework, knitting, & c., the girls are taught cooking and general housework.

There is no farm in connection with the school, and the overflowing of the river worked sad havoc with the large garden, which its waters are constantly washing away.

Sufficient gardening is still done to give the boys of an age some training therein, and they help in the care of the cows, as well as in the general outside work.

The boys and girls have regular calisthenic exercises, and plenty of out as well as indoor sports. Some of the boys play

piccolos and the girls mandolins.

The children appeared bright, happy and at home, well fed, well clothed, and in every way well cared for.

The school is conducted by seven sisters, under the direction of Rev. J.M. Salaun, O.M.I., principal.



## **ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, HOBHEMA, ALBERTA.**

This institution is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station, on the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Some forty acres of land are attached to the school. About five acres are used for potato and other vegetable growing, five for playgrounds, poultry-yards, & c., and the remainder for pasturage.

There have been no changes in the buildings since my last report.

The boys' dormitory does not afford sufficient air space; and in such a case, in which the health of the pupils is at stake, there should be no evitable delay in effecting the necessary improvement.

There is only one class-room proper, and it is also used as a recreation-room for the boys when they cannot take recreation outside. The dining-room is also used for class work, as well as for the girls' recreation-room. The using of these rooms for so many purposes is very objectionable. They cannot be properly aired between periods of occupation; and, despite the greatest care and pains, dust is, from their constant use, kept almost continuously flying in them. It certainly militates against the healthy development of the children; and I cannot impress too forcibly upon the department the urgency of providing some additional rooms so obviously and so pressingly needed.

There are fifty children in attendance, twenty boys and thirty girls. Their ages run to seventeen years. There is one about nineteen.

There are two divisions, under different teachers, and the pupils are graded into six standards.

The sister in charge of the senior division is a regularly certificated teacher; and the sister in charge of the junior is experienced and well qualified. She displays a good knowledge of the aboriginal child-mind, and is markedly successful in leading her young pupils to a knowledge of the rudiments of grammar and of numbers. The sister in charge of the senior division is a splendid teacher, and takes very great interest in her work. She has the happy faculty, so important in teaching, of giving zest to the work of the pupils. The children are making good progress in all the grades.

The boys have a brass band; the girls a mandolin club. They sing correctly and with spirit.

They show a decided liking and aptitude for music; and the sisters take pleasure in its teaching. I had the privilege of attending a charming entertainment given by the pupils.

Art needlework, drawing and painting are taught; and I saw some good samples of each.

The girls are taught general sewing, the making of boys' and girls' under and outer garments, mending, knitting, darning, and general domestic work.

The boys are mostly too young for outside work, but those of them of a suitable age help in gardening and the care of the cattle.

Any appreciative visitor to this school cannot but be deeply impressed by the very excellent work it is doing. It is a great pity that the management should be harassed and impeded by such a burden of debt. Its removal would let free greater energy for the proper and uplifting work of the institution.

There was an epidemic of measles. Recovery was rapid, and no ill effects followed, except in the case of two, with whom the disease was followed by pneumonia; but these two children, I am happy to say, under proper medical treatment and the skilled nursing of the sisters, recovered.

Three have bad scrofulous suppurations, but under good care and generous dieting have markedly improved. Particular treatment and a special diet, of which milk forms an important part, is daily given those who show any tubercular

tendencies; and precautions are taken to prevent contagion.

There were no deaths during the year.

Under the Rev. R.L. Dauphin, O.M.I., as principal, the school is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. There is a sister matron; two sister teachers, and seven other sisters who attend to the domestic work and the nursing, and train the girls in domestic science, sewing, & c.

With the improvements that I have suggested, this institution could be made a most effective agency in Indian uplifting. Hampered as it now is, it is doing splendid work. It has a refining atmosphere, and a system of training that makes for the strengthening of character, as well as the cultivation of the mind. The great interest that the management takes in the children as pupils continues to them in after life. There are no more welcome visitors than ex-pupils. Such visits are frequent, and the pleasure the graduates evince in visiting their alma mater, and in renewing associations with the sisters, speaks volumes of appreciation of the treatment they received as pupils; and when they come they receive that kindly encouragement so needful in the trying effort to put into practice the teaching of school days in their every day life amid conditions that are very rarely helpful, and too often are the reverse.

### **ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, ALBERTA.**

This institution is pleasantly situated on the gently rising slope of the Sturgeon River valley. It stands about a quarter of a mile north of the Canadian Northern railway station, and commands a pretty view of the town of St. Albert.

The institution is a large one, combining a day and boarding school for white children, and a half-breed and Indian boarding school. It is commodious and well appointed; its sanitary system and its system of fire-protection are thoroughly modern and quite excellent; and in methods and management it is quite on a par with the most up-to-date educational establishments.

Connected with the institution is a large farm, and mixed farming is carried on on an extensive scale and successfully. All the beef, pork, poultry, and farm, garden, and dairy produce required are home raised.

The Indian boys of sufficient age have practical training in general farm work under competent men.

The girls are well trained in general domestic work, in butter and bread making, in the care of poultry, in clothes-making, mending, knitting, spinning, darning, and general needlework.

There are 75 Indian children in attendance; and their ages run from five to fifteen years of age.

There are two divisions, in separate rooms and under different teachers.

The curriculum of the provincial Department of Education is followed. The teaching is excellent, and the children are making good progress in the different grades.

The classes are divided into five grades.

Vocal and instrumental music are taught, and drawing, painting and art needlework. The boys have a band of brass and reed instruments. All the girls, even little ones, play the mandolin. Three are learning piano playing. The chorus singing is good.

The Indian children show a marked liking and a decided aptitude for music. There may be people who would regard this as too high education for Indian children; but I take a different view. The fine arts cultivate the aesthetic sense and refine the character. They militate against the development and assertion of what is brutal in man. Their teaching to the children of the aborigines should be encouraged.

I had the good fortune to be present at the closing exercises, and of viewing a splendid and varied exhibition of the pupils' work.

There were fine samples of yarn spun from the wool of sheep raised on the farm; of hand-knit hose, some of which were knitted by the very small girls; of boys' and girls' apparel and underclothing, cut and made by the bigger girls; and of excellent butter, plain bread, cakes and pies, made entirely by the bigger girls. There were well tailored boys' suits, a well made girl's winter coat, and a particularly well designed and well finished girl's skirt and blouse with inserted lace front. There were some fine samples of lace and crochet-work, and of different sorts of art needlework. There were also shown some very good drawings and paintings in water-colours and in oils. There was a sample of table-setting that showed that the artistic side of domestic science receives due attention.

I had also the pleasure of assisting at the distribution of prizes, which were very numerous, well selected, pretty and useful. The fortunate winners received their awards with great joy, and their fellow pupils testified by generous applause as each award was announced and presented, that they concurred in the judgments of their teachers and rejoiced in the success of their co-pupils.

His Lordship Bishop Legal, who, during the period of his episcopate, as well as during the long years of his missionary life among the natives, has evinced the deepest interest in Indian education, presided, and delivered a most pleasing, happy and encouraging address. Several of the reverend clergy, as well as the worthy sisters of the establishment, assisted.

It is deserving of special note that the first prize awarded to the boy who stood highest for general proficiency was a ten dollar gold piece; and that the prize to the girl who stood highest was a five dollar gold piece.

Two recent boy graduates of the school are employed on the school farm, and receive \$25 a month each, with board and lodging. They are bright, strong appearing lads, and are evidently benefiting by the excellent opportunity they have of becoming skilled farmers. Other graduates are reported as doing well. Many of the girls graduates are married, and are proving good housewives.

There was a visitation of measles, followed unfortunately by the death of one from dropsy. The others recovered rapidly, and showed no after-effects. Apart from this, the general health of the pupils has been good during the year.

The children are well and neatly clad, and they give evidence of good care and good feeding. The institution seems to be regarded by them as a real good home and they appear quite bright and happy.

The institution is in charge of the Grey nuns. They are doing splendid work, and doing it exceedingly well.

### **BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SACRED HEART P.O., ALBERTA.**

This institution is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, about one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, and some six miles southwest of Saddle lake.

The original building was 60 x 30 feet and three stories high. The boys occupied equal space on one side, the girls on the other. In 1909 an addition, of similar height, was made to the girls' side, its dimensions being 30 x 30 feet.

The girls' apartments are roomy and airy. Their recreation-room is ample, and their dormitory is large, cheerful and well ventilated.

But the boys' apartments are altogether too cramped. Their dormitory is not at all large enough, and cannot at all be adequately ventilated. The sisters do all they possibly can to secure the largest possibly supply of fresh air; but the air space is quite too contracted, and the fresh air vents woefully inadequate. There are only two windows, and these are of the dormer variety. The girls' apartments were similar

before the addition was made, and the result of the addition is a very marked improvement in their health. In proportion to the superiority of their quarters is the health of the girls better than the health of the boys.

The water-supply is very poor, and steps should be taken to effect an improvement. I regard the means of fire-protection as quite inefficient.

At one end of the addition made in 1909 there are wide verandahs at the second and top flats, with outside stairways to the ground. But the stairway from the top flat to the ground at the end of the boys' side of the building is inclosed, and in the case of a fire starting there, would form a veritable flue.

There are also two stairways, towards the centre of the building, connecting with the boys' and girls' dormitories; but as the building is a frame one, with interior partitions entirely of wood, these stairways cannot safely be reckoned on as efficient means of egress in case of fire.

The dormitories are furnished with old wooden beds, taken from the old school at Lac la Biche when this school was started. It is exceedingly hard to keep them clean; but notwithstanding this drawback, the dormitories are well kept, and, the every department of the school, are clean and in good order.

The registered attendance is 49. There were 47 present. Two were absent through illness.

There are two divisions, in separate rooms and under different teachers. The pupils are divided into six grades.

The ages of the boys run from five to fifteen years, and of the girls from seven to seventeen.

The pupils are making good progress in all the grades. They read distinctly in the lower as well as in the upper grades. The work in arithmetic shows intelligent grasp. The pupils are well drilled in rudimentary grammar and analysing. The samples of writing were very good.

The girls display taste and skill in art needlework.

I saw some good drawings by both boys and girls.

Vocal and instrumental music are taught.

The boys have a brass band; the girls have a mandolin club. One girl plays the violoncello in the little orchestra.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the value of music as a cultivating and refining influence and every possible encouragement should be given to the teaching of it.

The boys assist in the general outside work, and in gardening and small farming in the summer.

The girls are taught general housework, the making of bread and butter, the care of poultry, & c.

Particular attention is given to the teaching of sewing and clothes-making, in which the girls make marked progress.

Teaching in this branch of work would be much facilitated by the addition of a couple of new sewing-machines. Those in use are rather old.

There were a couple of cases of scrofula and one of consumption at the school, but there has been no contagion from them. Precautions were taken and are maintained to prevent it. The affected children have been and continue under the special care of Sister Lafferty, a trained nurse.

Apart from these cases the general health of the pupils was good.

The Rev. Leon Balter, O.M.I., is principal. There is a staff of 8 sisters. A farmer is employed.



## **ST. ANTHONY'S INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK.**

This institution is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, on the Seekaskootch reserve, about 12 miles from old Fort Pitt.

Between seven and eight acres of land are fenced in for gardens, playgrounds, & c. The land forms part of the Indian reserve.

The school building consists of three connected structures.

The main one is 45 x 35 feet, and three stories. On the ground floor is the junior class-room, which in weather that will not admit of the boys' playing outside, is also used as their recreation-room. On the next floor is the senior class-room, the girls sewing and recreation room combined, and the infirmary. The attic is used as a wardrobe and storeroom.

The second structure is 36 x 26 feet, and contains on the ground floor the staff dining-room and the common kitchen. On the next, the chapel, and on the top flat, the boys' dormitory. Attached to it are the storehouse and pantries.

The third is a two-storied, log structure, 25 x 30 feet, and contains the sisters' apartments. The principal occupies a nearby house.

There is a stable, with other outbuildings.

Fourteen wood stoves furnish the heat, and lighting is by coal-oil.

The heating is not at all satisfactory. The firing of so many stoves entails great drudgery; and the danger of fire from such a system is very great.

I do not consider the exits from the dormitories sufficient in the case of fire.

Despite the absence of modern sanitary arrangements, the institution is kept in a remarkably wholesome condition.

The dormitories are roomy, neat and clean, and well lighted and aired by windows, which are opened wide during the day, and some of which are kept partly open at night.

I observed no evidence of ill health among the pupils. They appeared in good physical condition, and gave evidence of good feeding, good care, and good treatment.

There are two classes, one for the junior and the other for the senior division.

The treaty children are divided into five standards.

They belong to different bands in the agency. There are some non-treaty children, in addition, in the standards.

The teacher of the juniors has taught this division for ten years. She knows the mental capabilities of her pupils, and understands their characters. She is a skilled and painstaking teacher.

The teacher of the senior division holds a provincial certificate, and had some years of experience as a teacher in schools in the United States.

She has splendid control of her class, and has the happy faculty of giving zest to the pupils' work.

Distinct reading is the rule. The good grounding in rudimentary knowledge that is given in the junior division, is well builded on in the other. The science of numbers is first taught by the use of cardboard circles and parts of circles. The work done for me in arithmetic up to and including fractions and mensuration was particularly good. I was struck by the intelligence, facility and clearness with which the pupils wrote original sentences on the blackboard, and the

correctness with which they analysed them and described the different parts of speech. Those in the higher standards showed a good knowledge of Canadian geography.

Instrumental and vocal music are taught. The girls have a mandolin club, and they play nicely. The boys, as well as the girls, sing well. I was favoured by attendance at an entertainment given by the pupils. The children presented a pretty sight in their holiday attire, and made a very agreeable showing in music, elocution, and deportment.

I saw some excellent samples of artistic needlework, and some very fair drawings.



Fifty pupils are authorized. The attendance of treaty children is 46. There are 13 white and half-breed children in attendance as day-scholars. There are 3 half-breed children in residence who are not paid for.

The bigger girls take turns at general housework parts of days. There is a regular teaching of clothes-making and general sewing, and good evidence is afforded that the teaching is practical and effective. The girls milk the cows, and help in the care of some one hundred fowls. They are taught butter and bread making. Indeed every care is taken to prepare them for the life of useful housewives.

No grain is raised; but the boys get good training in vegetable-growing. They help, too, to put up hay, and take care of the outside work.

The Rev. E.J. Cunningham, O.M.I., is principal, and there is a staff of ten sisters.

**THE REPORT OF THE REVEREND JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

**Berens River Day School (Methodist).**

School was inspected March 2. The number of pupils present was 19, 10 of whom were girls and 9 were boys.

The average attendance for three months past was 15.7.

Pupils were classified as follows: -

Standard I	35
Standard II	2
Standard III	2
Total	39

The examination conducted showed good work in reading, spelling and writing. Slate-work was fair, and the general condition of the pupils was good. This school is very well managed, indeed, and the teacher is both capable and efficient.

The school building is in good repair. There was considerable progress noted over last inspection.

**Fisher River Day School (Methodist).**

This school was inspected March 6, 1911. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was 24 - 8 girls, 16 boys.

The examination showed that this is one of the best of our schools.

Miss Nash, the present teacher, has only been on duty two months. Her health is not good, but I believe her to be a capable and conscientious teacher, and if her strength continues, I am convinced that she will be a successful teacher. The examination of pupils was satisfactory, showing fair progress.

The pupils were classified as follows:

Standard I	35
Standard II	7
Standard III	3
Total	45

On the day of inspection the number in the school was 24, and the average attendance for three months previous was 24.

The building was in fair repair, but the outbuildings are in bad condition.

**The Lower Day School, Fort Alexander (Church of England).**

This school was inspected March 14, 1911. The number of pupils in attendance was 7, all girls.

The average attendance for three months has been 7.6. The attendance at this school has not been altogether satisfactory. Many of the children are kept at home to do the parents' work. There has been a good deal of sickness among the children during the year. Many of the pupils who might attend are too far away from school to attend regularly.

The examination showed, reading good, spelling good, and writing good.

The building in which the school is kept, is a very suitable one, being old and open and very cold. The stove supplied is small and unsuitable. No teacher that I have visited has had more unfortunate conditions to contend with, and yet few have succeeded so well.

It is to be regretted that Miss Folster has sent her resignation to the Bishop of Keewatin, but a better, school has been offered her in another locality.

The pupils are classified as follows: -

Standard I	7
Standard II	6
Standard III	1
Total on the roll	14

**The Upper Day School, Point Alexander (Church of England).**

This school was inspected March 14, 1911. The number of pupils present when inspected, was 7 - 3 boys and 4 girls. The number of children enrolled is 28. The average attendance for the three months is 17.

The examination showed, reading fair, spelling fair, writing fair, number work poor.

The pupils are classified as follows: -

Standard I	22
Standard II	2
Standard III	2
Standard IV	1
Standard V	1

The building, which is the property of the department, is in fair repair with the exception of the roof, which needs to be resingled.

The school is taught by the curate in charge of the parish, who is a good scholar, but whose work as a clergyman conflicts somewhat with his duties in the school, and I think it very advisable that a separate teacher should be engaged to act under his direction.

**Brokenhead River Day School (Church of England).**

This school was inspected March 15, 1911. The number of pupils present was 10, of whom 7 were girls and 3 were boys.

The average attendance for three months was 9.57 out of the 27 children enrolled.

During portions of the year there was lack of wood for the carrying on of school work, and some irregularity resulted.

The examination showed, writing very fair, spelling poor, number work poor, reading poor.

There was no school register.

The teacher in charge was only 17 years of age, and without experience.

The pupils were classified as follows: -

Standard I	18
Standard II	7
Standard III	1
Standard IV	1
Total	27

The building, which was the property of the department, was 23 x 21, in poor repair and very cold.

**North St. Peter's Day School (Church of England).**

This school was inspected March 16, 1911. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was 5, all boys.

This school was in charge of Mr. Peter Harper, an Indian, who has been teaching school in St. Peter's for a number of years. He holds no certificate.

The work done is very elementary and the children are small.

School is conducted in a small chapel owned by the Church Missionary Society, and is comfortable and warm.

Pupils are classified as follows: -

Standard I	17
Standard II	2
Standard III	1
Standard IV	4
Standard V	2
Total	26

**South St. Peter's Day School (Church of England).**

This school was inspected March 16, 1911. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was 14, 9 boys and 5 girls. Number of children enrolled, 35, but the average attendance for three months was only 7.1. This was very unsatisfactory, and I see no particular reason why this should be.

The teacher, Miss Isbister, has no certificate, but is conducting her school to the best of her ability and with some success.

The building is 36 x 21 in size, is in fair repair, and is comfortable and warm. The outbuildings are in a bad condition.

Examination showed reading good, writing fair and spelling good.

## Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This school was inspected on May 10 and 11, 1911, and has been running since the year 1902.

The following officers constitute the staff of the school: -

Principal, Rev. F.T. Dodds; matron, Mrs. C.C. Kay; teacher, Miss Ethel O'Bannon; foreman, William Kesik.

The work of the institution falls very heavily on the limited number of officers, but there are a few big girls who have been a long time in the institution and they are giving fine assistance in the kitchen, dining-room, laundry and dormitories. Without this assistance, it would be impossible to carry on the work.

I was very much pleased with the cheerfulness of the lady members of the staff, who, though overworked, were apparently delighted to contribute what they could to the welfare of the children and the success of the institution.

Mr. Dodds, the principal, is a very devoted man, whose whole care is the welfare of the children under his supervision.

There are 42 children in attendance. Of these 22 were boys and 20 were girls.

Pupils of the school were classified as follows: -

Standard I	20
Standard II	13
Standard III	5
Standard IV	4
Total	42

The block of land upon which the school is situated consists of 210 acres, with about 6 acres under cultivation. The wooded part of the lot affords a splendid range for the cattle, and with care will supply all wood necessary for a great many years.

The boys are taught gardening, the care of stock, blacksmithing, wood-cutting and steamboating.

The girls are taught housework, such as cooking, baking, care of milk; buttermaking, washing, sewing, and knitting.

I was much pleased with the marked improvement shown in the class-room. The advanced classes in reading, spelling and writing show considerable progress.

There has been a great improvement in the matter of discipline. The children are well behaved, the marching is excellent, the order at table is good and the pupils are polite in their manners.

At the time of my inspection there was not a sick child in the school.

The food set on the tables was simple and wholesome, well cooked and clean.

The clothing supplied was warm and good, but there was no attempt made to provide uniforms, and the children were, in consequence, somewhat diversely dressed.

Heating arrangements were not altogether adequate to the demands in cold weather, but at ordinary times there was no cause for complaint.

The supply of water was cut off at the time of my visit, owing to the freezing up of the pipes connecting the windmill with the tanks. I thought this a source of great danger in case of fire, and the trouble cannot be remedied until milder

weather sets in.

The drainage system was found to be in good repair, but the lack of water prevents the periodical flushing of the sewer, which is an obvious defect.

Ventilation is very satisfactory.

The school is conducted under Presbyterian auspices, and the religious instruction is carried on under direction of that church.

The crops of the year have not been very successful, owing to a severe drought which prevailed last summer.

A proper balance sheet was prepared and submitted to the department with the general report furnished on February 20, 1911.

**THE REPORT OF MR. S.J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**  
**BIRTLE AGENCY.**

**Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).**

Miss M.E. Murray, teacher.

This school is located on Keeseekoowenin's reserve, which is in the Riding mountains. The Little Saskatchewan river runs through the reserve not far from the school. The school is very prettily situated on the north side of the deep valley through which this river runs. This school was visited on June 9, 1910. The school building is 18 x 27 feet, with a porch, 6 x 9 feet. It is built of logs, strapped outside and covered with siding outside. This siding is painted, and the building on the outside has a neat appearance. Inside of the school the walls are ceiled, but it requires about 600 feet of ceiling lumber to cover the ceiling of the school. The joists are covered on top with boards, but still show in the school-room, and should be covered. The school-room requires to be painted, and it will take two coats to make a decent job. The chimney is built of brick and is in good order. The floor is showing signs of wear, and will soon require renewing or repairing. There is a small kitchen stove in the porch of this building, which is being used every day for the purpose of giving a hot meal to the pupils at the noon hour. There is just a hole in the roof of the porch, through which the pipe runs. This is not safe, and I would suggest that a small galvanized iron chimney should be put in this porch roof. At present, whenever it rains, the rain comes down upon the stove and into the porch. Of course, in the wintertime this cook stove can be put in the schoolroom proper, as there is plenty of room. The property of the school is as follows: 11 double desks, in good order, 1 small table, 1 armchair, 1 cupboard, which holds school material, 1 teacher's desk, 1 blackboard, 3 x 14, in good order, 1 map each, Dominion of Canada, the world, old map of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, 7 benches, about 7 feet long, with backs, 1 box-stove, 3 feet, 1 cookstove, and there are also on hand plenty of books and school material for the purposes of the school. The school is well lighted, having four 12-pane windows, which give plenty of light.

Miss M.E. Murray, the teacher, is doing fairly well, but really no progress is seen since last year, owing to the irregular attendance. The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, 1910, was three. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30 will be seven, and this increase, the teacher reports, is due to the warm noon meal, which she began to give the children on April 19, last. She reported the cost of this meal to be very small, under two cents for each pupil. The number of pupils on the roll is 14, and they are all young, and this can be easily explained on account of the Birtle Indian boarding school being so close, and always on the lookout for pupils. There is really very little to be said about this school; 14 on the roll; standard 1, 13; and standard 2, 1. With the exception of this one



pupil, all are in the ABC class. The girl in standard 2 does simple sums down to division, and reads well in the second book. Two girls in standard 1 read well in the first book. The rest of the pupils just know their ABC'S. Pupils present at the time of inspection, 4 boys and 5 girls.

**Birtle Indian Boarding School (Presbyterian).**

School population, 58 - 30 boys and 28 girls.

I visited this school twice during the year, June 10, and January 13, and heard the classes an each occasion. At the time of my first visit, June 10, there were 18 boys and 21 girls present, graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	9	2	11
Standard II	2	3	5
Standard III	3	3	6
Standard IV	3	7	10
Standard V	1	6	7
Total	...	...	39

Standard I read nicely, count up to 100, and do small sums in addition. Standard 2 read well in the first reader, know numbers well, add small sums and do small sums in subtraction. Standard 3 read well in the second reader, do all sorts of sums in addition and small sums in subtraction. Standard 4 read well in the third reader, understand their lessons, and are very proficient in spelling. They also do any kind of sum up to long division. Standard 5 read well in the fourth reader and do any kind of sum up to, and including, long division, and a large number of practical sums, which will be very useful when they come later to buy and sell. They also do well from dictation, and the sample letter to their parents, written while I was there, would do credit to any like class in our white schools. I may also say, for all the classes, that their copy-books show excellent progress in writing. The last three classes are also being taught geography, and are making good progress. Calisthenics is also being taught and good progress is being made.

Miss McGregor has a second-class non-professional certificate from Alexandria, Ontario. She was educated in Glengarry and got her Normal training in Ottawa. She has taught about twenty years, of which seven years has been in Birtle school. She has her school well in hand, takes great interest in her work, and is making good progress at this institution. I might say here that Miss McGregor is carrying out the instructions of the department regarding the teaching of hygiene and calisthenics at this school, and I can report fair progress in these lines. At the time of both visits, the pupils were all in excellent health, and tuberculosis is not apparent in any of the pupils.

At my inspection on January 13, 1911, I found on roll of school, 28 boys and 28 girls, total 56, classified at follows: -

...	Boys.
Standard I	4
Standard II	7
Standard III	8
Standard IV	6
Standard V	2
Standard VI	1
Total	28

...	Girls.
Standard I	3
Standard II	0
Standard III	6
Standard IV	7
Standard V	11
Standard VI	1
Total	28
Grand Total	56

Those present at inspection were 22 boys and 18 girls, as follows: -

Standard I	6
Standard II	7
Standard III	10
Standard IV	10
Standard V	7
Total	40

Standards I, II and III attend both morning and afternoon, IV, V and VI attend only half the day. Good progress is being made by the pupils at this school.

**Upper Fairford Day School (Church of England).**

Rupert Bruce, teacher.

This school was visited during the year on two occasions, July 13 and February 6. On the first visit there were present 5 boys and 8 girls.

Standard I	2
Standard II	6
Standard III	3
Not rated	2
Total	13

The number on the roll is 19, 8 boys and 11 girls, classified as follows: -

Standard I	6
Standard II	9
Standard III	2
Standard IV	2
Total	19

The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 10.39. The teacher complains of the irregular attendance, and no doubt is badly handicapped on that account. The children at this school show some progress since my last visit,

and the teacher is doing as well as can be expected. He got his education at this school from his father, Rev. Mr. Bruce, who is the Anglican minister at this point, and was for a short time at St. John's College, Winnipeg. He has no certificate and no Normal training.

The building is a frame one, 18 x 26, boards and siding on the outside, and sheeted on the inside with ceiling boards, which are painted a light slate colour. The outside of the building requires a coat of paint, as it is looking shabby. It is five years since it was painted. There is a porch, 6 x 10, on front and seven windows in the class-room. The material at this school is well kept. The blackboard is in good order. There were only three slates and no copy-books or scribblers, but plenty of readers, one map each, Hendry's map of Manitoba, no date, around the world C.P.R. route, Maritime provinces. The building is heated with a large box stove. There is a good brick chimney and the stove pipes are in good order. At the time of my visit, February 6, I found the school-room quite warm and comfortable, though the teacher is finding it almost impossible to get the Indians to furnish the wood that is necessary for the use of the school. At this inspection there were 8 present, 2 boys and 6 girls, and 19 on the roll. The irregular attendance is still being continued. I found the class-room clean and neat, and plenty of slates, Mr. Logan having sent a fresh supply at treaty-time. There is nothing to add to my report of first inspection, only that I can see a reason for the irregular attendance. The roads are so bad it is almost impossible for the smaller children to get through, and they have not the clothing and footwear for the bad roads and severe weather, and further this school building is not central for its territory. It should be moved, say one-half mile to the east, as all the children come from the east to the school, and again the railroad is now close to the school, about two hundred feet.

### **Lake St. Martin's Day School (Church of England.)**

John E. Favel, teacher.

I visited this school at treaty-time, July 14, and found that there were on the roll 33 children, age five to thirteen, classified as follows: -

Standard I	19
Standard II	9
Standard III	4
Standard IV	1
Total	33

There were present for inspection 23 pupils, 14 boys and 9 girls. The average for the quarter ending June 30, as shown by the register, was 23.58. The children present were nearly all in the two lower grades, and are doing fairly well. The first standard can say their A,B,C,'s and spell short words. The second standard can read nicely in the first reader, and spell any of the words in their lesson. The third standard can read well and also are good spellers. This class can do simple sums in addition and write well. The fourth standard can read well, do simple sums up to simple division, write well, and spell any word in the lesson. The books and other material are in good order, and the school building is in a good state of repair.

The chief complained to me that the teacher lives too far away, six miles, and is never around except during school hours. The children at this school are learning slowly. Mr. Favel was educated at Edmonton, has taught for twenty-four years at Crane River, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin's. He has no certificate to teach, has no Normal training, and has now got into such a groove that we cannot expect any improvement in his methods at his age.

### **Little Saskatchewan Day School (Church of England).**

George Store, teacher.

I inspected this school on July 14, and found 17 pupils present, 6 boys and 11 girls, none over 11 years of age. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 5.58. The number of pupils on the register was 24, 7 boys and 17 girls, classified as follows: -

Standard I	9
Standard II	5
Standard III	6
Standard IV	4
Total	24

This school does not show up very well. The teacher is not good, and the pupils show the results. At the band meeting held on the date of visit, charges of immorality were made against the teacher, and sooner than face them, he placed his resignation in Mr. Logan's hands. The band were anxious to have a good teacher sent. On a recent visit to Fairford reserve, February 6, 1911, the chief of Little Saskatchewan informed me that there was no teacher at that school, as Archbishop Matheson had not been able to get a suitable person. He also said that the archbishop sent word to the Rev. Mr. Bruce to try and get some one to teach the school until a regular one could be got. Mr. Bruce got one named Anderson, and he quit at New Year's because the department would not pay him. This same young man is going to start again and keep on till a good teacher is sent.

The school building is 19 x 24, built of logs, chinked and plastered with lime and sand. It is whitewashed inside, but requires ceiling boards on the joists. There are flooring on the joists with a room for the teacher upstairs. Four windows light this school very well. The school has no porch and should have one built large enough to hold the destitute supplies. The flour is now kept in the corner of the school-room, as the teacher has no other place to store it. The building has a shingled roof and a galvanized iron chimney.

The school material was in fair order. The blackboard is small, only 3 x 6. There is a map of the world and a map of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

### **Lower Fairford Day School (Church of England.)**

Colin Sanderson, teacher.

This school was visited on July 16. There were 31 pupils present, 12 boys and 19 girls. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 18.26, and, there are 43 pupils on the roll, 23 boys and 20 girls. There are 8 pupils on the roll who did not attend during that quarter. The pupils as shown on the register are classified as follows: -

Standard I	21
Standard II	12
Standard III	6
Standard IV	3
Standard V	1
Total	43

Nearly all the children attending the school during my visit were small and in the lower classes. Standard I know their A, B, C's, and standard II can read fairly

well in the first reader. Standard III can read and write well, and do sums up to subtraction. The teacher says he cannot make progress owing to the irregular attendance. He keeps the school open in the winter-time from nine to two, with intermission at twelve. He tells me that if the pupils go home at twelve they never come back for afternoon school, so he has adopted the system above mentioned.

The school building is of log, 20 x 26, with porch, 5 x 7. Since my last visit (on my recommendation) they have put three large logs upright on each side of the building, and three iron rods through building connecting the uprights. This will lengthen the life of this building some years. The school has a shingle roof, in good condition, and a brick chimney. The glass in the windows was very dirty and one pane broken. The school requires a coat of whitewash very badly, both inside and outside, and the windows and frames require painting, also the door. The school stove looks as if it had not been blackened for years, and it should be moved out of the school in the summer-time. At the time of our visit four big cordwood sticks were lying on the floor. Of course there is some excuse for the teacher, as this building is used by the band for all purposes (in fact the night before our visit a public meeting had been held by a branch of the Shakers), and the teacher cannot keep the school clean, though if he had push it would be done. There are two blackboards, one each 3 x 8 and 4 x 6, in fair order, 16 double seats in fairly good order, 4 large benches, 2 tables, 3 chairs, 1 book-rack, 1 map each, Manitoba and the Northwestern provinces, new; Maritime provinces, Manitoba and Northwest Territories, old; one Manitoba Empire series.

### **Crane River Day School (Church of England.)**

This school is still closed, but the people would like to have it opened again. I read to the band the answer of the department to their request of last year to have school started again.

### **Shoal River Day School (Church of England).**

Rev. T.H. Dobbs, teacher.

I was unable to visit this school during the year, but the agent reports that this school is in good order and the teacher still doing good work.

### **THE PAS AGENCY.**

#### **Moose Lake Day School (Church of England).**

Elijah Constant, teacher.

There were present at inspection 6 boys and 17 girls, all the children on the roll, total 23, classified as follows: -

Standard I	19
Standard II	3
Standard III	1

The average for the quarter ending June 30 was 11.68, and for the month of July was 11.52. As will be noticed, 19 out of the 23 are in the A, B, C else. The other 4 can read, write and do small sums very well.

The school material is in good condition. There are 9 double seats, 1 blackboard, 1 boxstove, and 1 map of the Dominion of Canada, old. This building belongs to the Church of England, has been built for over twelve years, and requires repairing at

an early date. It is only mudded between the logs. This should be replaced by mortar, lime and sand. The building is 18 x 26, with porch, 4 x 6, without a door. There is no chimney, simply a hole through the roof, with piece of tin and hole in same. The floor is made of common boards, not tongued and grooved, and the ceiling covered with the same material and not painted. This building is in bad condition inside, and wants to be chinked up well, and the cracks filled with lime and sand, and then cover it and the ceiling with tongue and groove ceiling lumber. There are no double windows, and the teacher reports the school as being very cold in the wintertime. The teacher is doing fairly well. He has no certificate, no Normal training, and his only qualification is his five years' residence at the Prince Albert boarding school. He is a son of the chief of the Pas band, and at the time of my visit was talking of resigning. This school building is situated on the Hudson's Bay Company's land, and the band would like a new school built in a central position on the reserve.

**Chemawawin Day School (Church of England).**

Rev. M.B. Lefler, teacher.

There were on the register, at the time of inspection, 14 boys and 13 girls, total 27. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30 was 12.42. The pupils on the roll are classified as follows: -

Standard I	23
Standard II	4
Total	27

At the time of my visit the teacher was reported sick in bed, and I was unable to see what progress had been made during the year. From what I have seen of Mr. Lefler, he is not cut out for a teacher. His methods are very poor, and he should not have this work to do. The church should keep him for the religious work, and if he attends to the two reserves of Moose Lake and Chemawawin, his hands will be full. At the time of my visit I went over to see him and found him in bed with grippe, and, being a bachelor, he had not the care that was needed by a person who was sick.

The school material is in fair order, the inside of the school is whitewashed on the logs. There is one blackboard in fair condition, 1 map each, the world, and the Dominion of Canada. The school is heated with a large box-stove. The school building is a log one, 20 x 24, with a porch, 9 x 17, in part of which the supplies for the destitute are kept and also the medicines.

**Shoal Lake Day School (Church of England).**

Francis Daniels, teacher.

I visited this school on August 13, and found only 6 boys present. The average for the month of July was 11. On the register I found 14 boys and 6 girls, total 20, classified as follows: -

Standard I	9
Standard II	4
Standard III	4
Standard IV	3
Total	20

The school building is owned by the Church of England, and is built of logs, 18 x 24, with a shingle roof, no chimney, just a sheet of tin on hole, and the stove-pipe projects through. The teacher reports the building as being very cold in the winter.

There is no ceiling in the school-room, just the slope of the roof, and the rafters are bare of any covering. The room is lighted with four windows. There is no blackboard, and they were short of books up to the time of my visit, the agent bringing in books and other material. There is one map of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, of date 1891. I found, seven double seats in good order.

The teacher at the school is looking after the Church of England work, and holds service every Sunday. He has had no experience in teaching, and I could not say that he will make a success. He is a pupil of the Elkhorn and Middlechurch Indian schools, having been three years at the former, and ten years at the latter school, and has no certificate and no Normal training. There has been no school at this place since December, 1908, as shown by the register, and the average for the last quarter ending December 31, 1908, was 12.50. The school building at this point should be properly fitted up; if the church will not do it, then a new school should be built.

### **Red Earth Day School (Church of England).**

J.G. Kennedy, teacher.

I inspected this school on August 15, and found present 11 boys and 8 girls, total 19. There are 26 pupils on the register, 17 boys and 9 girls, classified as follows:

Standard I	11
Standard II	7
Standard III	4
Standard IV	4
Total	26

The first, second and third standards are backward in their classes. The third standard can read fairly well, do sums in arithmetic up to, and including, multiplication, know a little geography, and write well. The fourth standard read well, can do sums in simple division, are taught geography, Provincial and Dominion for the most part, and are good writers.

There are 12 double seats, in good order, 1 3-foot box-stove and pipes in fairly good order, 1 table, 5 benches, 1 small blackboard, blackboard, 3 x 6. They have no maps, except one old one of the world by Johnston, no chair for teacher, no ink, no copy-books, and only 3 first books, 2 second books, 4 thirds, and 6 fourths.

The school building is owned by the Church of England, and is used also for the church services. The teacher reports it as not being suitable for a winter school, as it is cold and hard to heat. There is no ceiling, only the boards on the rafters, and the boards are not painted or whitewashed. There is a hole through the roof for the stove-pipe, with piece of tin outside on the roof. The teacher received his education in the Manitoba public schools, has no certificate to teach, and has received no Normal training. The children are making some progress, but the teacher has the usual complaint of irregular attendance.



### **Cumberland Day School (Church of England.)**

Nathan Settee, teacher.

I visited this school on August 20 and found 13 pupils present, 6 boys and 7 girls. On the roll I found all the children of school age on the reserve, 13 boys and 16 girls, total 29; of these only 18 attend school, and they are classified as follows: -

Standard I	12
Standard II	1
Standard III	5
Total	18

The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 10.24. This teacher has his pupils in very good order, but those in attendance were all from the junior classes, and I had no opportunity of seeing the senior classes. There are two blackboards, one each, 5 x 7 wood and 3 x 4 cloth. The large one needs a coat of black paint. There are also: 1 table, 1 chair, 1 box stove. They have no maps at this school and no double windows. The school building is built of logs, size 18 x 20, with a porch, 6 x 8, and a shingle roof. The class-room is ceiled inside on joists, but not painted. The window frames and doors are also without paint. The building is in good order and a little paint would make a great improvement in its appearance.

The teacher's qualification consists of 4 years' attendance at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. He has no certificate to teach and no Normal training.

### **Big Eddy Day School (Church of England.)**

R.H. Bagshaw, teacher.

This school is beautifully situated on the west side of the Pas reserve, and was inspected on August 22. I found present 13, 11 boys and 2 girls, all young and in the junior classes. The average for the quarter ending June 30, was 6.05. There are on the register 25 pupils, 15 boys and 10 girls, classified as follows: -

Standard I	19
Standard II	5
Standard III	1
Total	25

I cannot report any progress since last inspection. The school is in very poor condition and the teacher does not seem to take any interest in the pupils or their progress: see average attendance for number on roll. He is living at the Pas town, about 5 miles away, which makes it very awkward in the spring and fall. He should live near the school, and I would suggest that he be notified to that effect if he is kept on. He has been teaching for over 16 years, nearly 2 years in his present school, and 14 years in Ontario. He tells me that he holds a third-class certificate in Ontario; but he is not doing any better work than (say for example) pupils from boarding or industrial schools.

The school building is of logs, 20 x 24, with porch 8 x 20, shingle roof and brick chimney and 4 windows. The floor is in good condition, but the ceiling would be greatly improved by a coat of paint. There is no paint on the door. The wall inside also wants a coat of whitewash. The teacher reports the school as being fairly warm, but there are no double windows. The school floor is in good repair. There are 15

double seats in good order, 1 map each, the world, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and Dominion of Canada, 1908, two blackboards in good order, 1 table, 2 chairs, 7 benches. There is a small cupboard under the chimney, where the school material is kept.

**The Pas Day School (Church of England.)**

Miss Coates, teacher.

This school was visited on August 23. There were present 12 boys and 11 girls, 27 on the register, classified as follows: -

Standard I	15
Standard II	6
Standard III	6
Total	27

There are 13 double desks in good order, 1 map each, Canada, British America, and the world. The school is held in an old log building which is not suitable for the purpose, and something should be done at this point in the near future to provide suitable accommodation for the children of this part of the reserve.

Miss Coates, the teacher, was educated in England, and has taught for a number of years at Brokenhead Indian reserve and the Pas. She has no certificate to teach and no Normal training. As reported last year, this school is not in good condition, and the pupils do not read well in their different classes. They are just as backward in the other branches. Irregular attendance is one of the main factors, a certain amount of indifference on the teacher's part, and the action of the department in not presenting proper facilities at this point, should also be taken into account. If the department has decided not to erect a boarding school on this reserve, then a good day school building should be put up at an early date. There is going to be a large town just across the river from the reserve, and the Indians should have a school here that would be a credit to them and the Department of Indian Affairs.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.  
Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).**

Miss M. McIlwaine, teacher.

I visited this school on September 16, and found 4 pupils present, 1 boy and 3 girls, classified as follows: -

Standard II	1
Standard III	2
Standard IV	1
Total	4

There are 9 children on the register and 13 of school age on the reserve. The children present read well and did sums from addition to long division in the different classes. They are also good writers. I found all the material in good order, with the exception of the stove, which requires to be replaced. There is one blackboard 3 x 6, 9 double desks, 1 table, 1 armchair, 1 map of Canada, also plenty of books for the number of pupils. Miss McIlwaine had received the instructions re games and calisthenics on September 1, but as yet had not started to teach these branches.

The school is built of lumber, 18 x 24, with an upstairs room, which is used as a hospital and store-room. The building is in good order, all but the floor, which will require repairing before long. It is finished with siding, outside painted, and coiled with wood inside and varnished. The teacher informed me that she was leaving in October, and would be replaced by a Miss Bruce. This change is a good thing for the work at the reserve, as Miss McIlwaine had no tact, and very few friends on or off the reserve.

### **Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).**

Rose Godon, teacher.

I visited this school on October 13, and found only two pupils present, both girls, one each in standards 1 and 3. The average attendance for the quarter ending September 30, as shown by the register, was 4.7. The girls did very well in their classes and Miss Godon appears capable of imparting knowledge if the pupils could be furnished her. She says it is impossible to get the children to attend regularly, on account of their parents' moving away on their hunting trips and taking their families with them. When they do come back on the reserve, there is always the difficulty of getting the children started back to school again, lack of clothes, & c., being the excuse.

The school is a frame one, 16 x 18, with a porch 5 x 6, and four windows, one in the porch. The class-room is sheeted inside with ceiling lumber and oiled, and is in good order. There is a galvanized iron chimney in good condition. The building requires a coat of paint outside. The furnishings are: 1 sheet iron heater, 7 double desks, 1 teacher's table in bad order, 2 chairs, and 4 double windows. There is a full supply of school material except maps. The blackboard is in very bad order, but Mr. Ginn had informed the teacher that a new one was at Dominion City and would be sent out shortly. There are no maps of any kind.

The teacher, Miss Godon, was educated at Emerson, one year, Weset Lynne six years, and she went as high as she could go at this school, and then went to the convent at Letellier to finish off. She has no certificate to teach and no Normal training. She was recommended for this school by Archbishop Langevin. The Indian children attending the school are not allowed to listen to any religious teaching. The Councillor, Big Indian, told me that. When this school was established, the Indiana made the condition that no religion was to be taught in the school.

This is one of the places where a little boarding school might be established; there is always a midday meal, and when the parents go away, the children between six and twelve are kept by the teacher. This would necessitate putting up a small house for the teacher, say 16 x 20, lean-to kitchen, and upstairs over the main part. I spoke to Miss Godon about this, and she thinks it would be successful, and is willing to undertake it.

### **Oak River Day School (Church of England).**

This school was closed at the time of my visit, October 17, and from what the Rev. Mr. McGraw, the resident clergyman at this point, tells me, there is not much probability of its being opened at an early date. There is a good frame school in good order, and it is unfortunate that with over 100 children on this reserve, the school cannot be kept open. Mr. McGraw was the last teacher here, and he tells me that the Indians simply would not, or could not, send their children to school, by could not, I mean lack of clothes and footwear. This is one of the points where a small boarding school would do well.

## **Portage la Prairie Boarding School.**

Rev. J.L. Miller, teacher

I have visited this school three times during the year. At the time of my first visit there were 31 children attending school, 12 boys and 19 girls. The pupils attending school are divided into the following classes: -

Standard I	9
Standard II	5
Standard III	6
Standard IV	7
Standard V	4
Total	31

The children of standard I know their A, B, C's and can read short words of one syllable, and spell and write them very well. They can also count up to thirty or forty.

Standard II read in the second primer, can spell very well and write anything as far as their lessons take, them. They can do small sums in addition and count up to one hundred.

Standard III read in the second reader, and spell and write all they read. They write well in their copy-books, and in arithmetic, can do small sums up to multiplication. They are also taught the geography of Manitoba.

Standard IV are in the third reader, can spell all they read, and are good writers in their copy-books. In arithmetic they have gone as far as long division. They also take up the geography of Canada and composition.

Standard V are in the fourth reader, are good readers, can spell and write well all they read. They are taking all the branches similar to the same grade in our public schools.

The school population was as follows, regarding the tribes the pupils come from: -

Sioux	19
Long Plains band	9
Swan Lake band	4
Total	32

## **Lake St. Martin's Day School.**

The school building is composed of poplar logs and is in size 16 x 24, chinked with wood, and filled up level with logs with mud. The building is whitewashed inside and out, lime wash. The roof is shingled, and the ceiling is covered with three quarter inch ceiling, which is not painted. The building requires to be whitewashed both inside and out, and the ceiling painted white, at least two coats. The blackboard is in bad condition and requires to be painted.

There are the following maps, one each, of the world, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, old, Dominion of Canada, old provinces, Hendry's map of Manitoba.

**THE REPORT OF MR. W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

**Crowstand Boarding School.**

This institution is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and is situated near Coté reserve, Pelly agency. I visited the school in December for the purpose of making an inspection.

This school has an authorized attendance of fifty and at the time of my visit there were forty-nine pupils in attendance.

The staff consists of a principal, Rev. Mr. McWhinney; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss McLean, teacher; Miss Dunbar, asst. matron; F. Hill, seamstress; and G. Coppin, farmer.

I have always found this school in first-class order and the children comfortably clad. The class-room work is good, although the children do not speak out as well as they should.

There is a first-class farm in connection with this school and the boys receive a good training in all lines of agriculture. Last year this farm produced, 1,055 bushels of wheat, 330 bushels of barley and 2,052 bushels of oats. About two-thirds of this grain will be sold and the proceeds used in connection with the carrying on of the work of the institution. I found the six work horses and the equipment in good order. Twenty-eight cattle were well stabled and fed.

There is a large barn under construction which, when completed, will be a great convenience in carrying on the work of the school.

The inspection of books showed the school to be in good circumstances, financially, there being a credit balance of \$100.

The principal of this school is a practical man, and the work is carried on under his close supervision.

**Assiniboine Day School.**

This school was built during the month of June and opened on July 4, 1910. It is a frame structure, 36 x 24 feet, neatly finished inside and out; it has a basement and it is well lighted gas heated.

The attendance at one time was as high as twenty-four, but during the severe weather it has fallen off considerably, which of course was to be expected.

I visited this school three times during the year and my last visit was made in January, 1911, during the very severe weather. I found twelve children in attendance and was greatly pleased to note the progress that has been made during the short time in which the school has been opened. It was also interesting to see how neat and tidy the children all were and to learn how interested the parents were in the school.

A garden has been ploughed close to the school and it is the intention to have this divided into individual plots for each child. In the spring a neat picket fence will be built around, these buildings, which consist of the school, stable and Indian waiting-room. There is a flag pole in front of the school and the Canadian flag is always flying during school hours.

The children attending school have a hot bowl of soup and biscuits every day at noon. The former is prepared by two of the girls in the basement, where there is a stove.

Miss Lawrence is the teacher and she is well qualified for her work.

### **Moose Mountain Day School.**

I visited this school during the month of January, 1911, and as usual found everything in good order. There are twenty-six names on the roll and I was pleased to see the cleanly appearance of the children, who were also well clad.

The class-room work is improving and the teacher spares no effort to bring the children along, and make them thoroughly understand what they are reading.

Since my last visit to this school several improvements have been made. A lean-to kitchen, bath-room and pantry, with a cellar under all, have been built. The idea of this kitchen is to have a place to give the girls instruction in the art of cooking and also for the purpose of preparing the midday meal. When this kitchen is in operation, which I hope will be the case in a few days, it will be a great convenience, as heretofore the meals have been prepared in the Mission house, some distance away. This school also has a garden and the children are taught gardening.

Some seven or eight children, whose homes are at a distance, live in a log house near the school and are looked after and fed by an Indian man and his wife.

Miss Armstrong, the teacher, is very energetic and much interested in her work.

### **Round Lake Boarding School.**

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and under the management of the Rev. Hugh McKay and a staff of five. It is attached to the Crooked Lake agency and is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley.

At the time of my visit in January, the principal was away on leave of absence and the school was temporarily under the charge of Mr. R.B. Heron, late principal of the Regina school.

The class-room work here is very good indeed. The teacher, Mr. T. Ritchie, B.A., is very much interested in his work, the result of which is very apparent.

There are forty children enrolled and as they are all boarders the attendance in the classroom is good. I found the children clean and well clothed and fed.

This school has a nice farm in connection with it and good grain was grown last year. The proceeds from the sale of this grain is used to help to finance the school. There is also a large herd of cattle here.

### **File Hills Boarding School.**

This school is situated near the File Hills agency headquarters. It is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and is under the direct management of Miss J. Cunningham and a staff of four.

This school has been working under great disadvantages all summer, as a new building was being erected, which necessitated certain changes in the existing building and of course upset the work more or less all summer. However, classes were maintained fairly well under these difficulties.

There are in attendance at this institution forty children and, when the new building is completed and interior arrangements settled, there will be room for twenty-five more.

The children are doing good work and the school has always been fortunate in having good teachers.

There is a farm in connection with the institution and the boys are trained in farming. The girls receive a thorough training in all branches of housework.

The principal is much interested in the children and works hard to bring about results.

### **Gordon's Boarding School.**

This school is situated on Gordon's reserve near the Touchwood agency headquarters. It is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England and is under the direct management of Mr. Mark Williams, assisted by his wife, who acts as matron.

I made an inspection of this institution in October, 1910. At that time there were thirty-four children enrolled. I found them backward about spelling out well, which was no doubt partly due to the fact that a stranger was present. I have always found this school in the best of order and the children well clothed and fed. The training they receive here is good, but there should be a farm in connection with the institution so that the larger boys could get a training in this line. One of the best gardens to be found in the country is at this school and, the work in connection with it is carried on by the boys and girls.

The finances, of the school are in good condition.

### **Fishing Lake Day School.**

The little school has not made as much progress as I should have liked to see. The building and situation are poor. However, as this matter has been brought to the notice of the department, I am hoping that something will be done in the near future to improve matters. There are quite a number of school children on the Fishing Lake reserve who could attend school.

### **Day Star Day School.**

I was unfortunate in the time of my visit to Day Star reserve; it being Saturday the school was closed and the teacher, Mrs. Smythe was away. The attendance is regular and the children are doing well.

During the year the department built a neat bungalow for the teacher and repainted the school-room. The children are taught gardening in addition to classroom work.

## **THE REPORT OF MR. W.J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

### **Battleford Industrial School.**

This school was visited three times during the year, the inspection being made in January.

The staff was incomplete at this date, and some of the members were new to their duties; the temperature throughout the month was very low greatly increasing the difficulties of caring for the health and well-being of the pupils; so that altogether the conditions were about the most unfavourable that could occur during the year.

There is practically no difference in the attendance since the beginning of the year, there having been 14 new pupils admitted and about the same number of the older pupils discharged.

The difficulty of maintaining the attendance continues to increase. The reluctance of the Indians to allow their children to be taken away from home is no less than in former years. Of the pupils admitted the majority come from Montreal Lake, which is more than two hundred miles distant; and the change from the freedom and relaxation of their northern home to the confinement and discipline of residential school life is most trying to their frail constitutions.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

Standard I	10 boys, 11 girls, total	21
Standard II	3 boys, 4 girls, total	7
Standard III	3 boys, 5 girls, total	8
Standard IV	5 boys, 8 girls, total	13
Standard V	6 girls, total	6
Standard VI	2 boys, total	2
Total	23 boys, 34 girls, total	57

Four different teachers have been in charge of the class-room at intervals during the year for the most part men of good qualifications. The present teacher, Mr. Marshall, has had good training and experience, holding a second-class certificate for the province of Saskatchewan, and engages in his work with much earnestness and enthusiasm.

In examination the pupils, however, showed a want of thoroughness in most of the subjects, evidently due to repeated interruptions in the course of their studies during the year, incidental to the changing of teachers. An improvement was being effected, however, and in reading and composition especially the pupils displayed greater intelligence and were making progress.

The health of the children seemed only moderately good; several were suffering from coughs and colds, which were in some instances liable to result in more serious ailment. Everything possible was being done for the delicate ones by the matron and assistant matron, both of whom have had, training as nurses.

The building is old, poorly adapted to its present use, for which it was not originally intended, and in bad repair. It would require a larger expenditure than the value of the building to make it a safe and sanitary habitation, especially for a large number of Indian children. In one respect only does it comply with the department's present standard, namely, in regard to space, the class-rooms, dining-room and dormitories being large enough for nearly twice the present attendance.

Calisthenic and breathing exercises, which have always been practised at intervals, have been made a regular part of the programme, in accordance with the department's recent instructions.

The productive industries are limited to farming, gardening, and the keeping of live stock, all of which contribute in a moderate degree to the revenue of the school, and afford sufficient scope for the training of the pupils.

Owing to the diminished attendance and the increased cost of many articles of consumption, it has not been found possible latterly to maintain the school within the revenue derived from the per capita grant and the industries, and there will apparently be a deficit at the end of the year.

### **Duck Lake Boarding School.**

On January 19, in accordance with the department's instructions, I visited the Duck Lake boarding school, for the purpose of inquiring into the sanitary condition of the building. I was accompanied by the Indian agent, Mr. Macarthur, who visits the school frequently and shows a deep interest in its welfare.



The former principal, Rev. O. Charlebois, having been appointed, Bishop of Keewatin, has recently been succeeded in charge of the school by Rev. Father Gabillon, who displays great earnestness in every effort for the improvement of the institution and the advancement of the work which it is designed to accomplish.

The organization of the school is good, and, the educational work in its different branches is efficiently conducted.

The main building is an unsubstantial structure of wood, on a surface stoner foundation, with a partially excavated basement, ceilings somewhat low and portions not well lighted. There is, however, sufficient air space and liberal floor spacer throughout the building for the present attendance; and a thoroughly satisfactory system of heating and ventilation was installed some two years ago at considerable cost.

With further excavation of the basement and the use of cement for the floor and walls, the introduction of a system of waterworks and sewerage, and provision for better lighting in certain parts, the building should meet all requirements.

So far as the present sanitary conditions are concerned, they are all that the most careful supervision and the best methods or housekeeping can make them. In most residential institutions, as well as in private dwellings, flies are a source of trouble and danger. In this school after each meal when the dishes are washed then are set for the next meal, and then each table is spread over with a cover of lawn, which protects the dishes from flies in summer and from, dust at all times.

### **Thunderchild Boarding School.**

On February 1, I visited this school, by direction of the department, in order to inquire into and report upon the accommodation and its adequacy for an increased attendance.

There were at that date 22 Indian children in residence, grant being allowed for 20. There were at the same time 22 non-treaty children in attendance and boarding in the school, for each of whom a charge of \$8 per month has been made, against their parents, to cover the cost of board and tuition.

There is but one class-room furnished for the purpose, which is occupied by the treaty children, while the non-treaty pupils have their lessons in one of the dining-rooms. There are two dining-rooms, of suitable dimensions and properly furnished, one for the treaty and one for the non-treaty children.

The dormitories, of which there are three, afford accommodation for about 31 pupils. One of these dormitories is particularly well provided, with fresh air and light, while one of them is quite defective in these particulars.

One of the most serious defects as regards accommodation is the lack of recreation space within doors.

The building is heated by means of two hot-air furnaces of moderate capacity, which continue to give satisfaction, heating the building throughout with a fair degree of uniformity.

Besides doors and windows, which are largely relied upon for changing the air of the rooms, there are two chimneys which are utilized as ventilating shafts since the installation of furnaces and the discarding of stoves.

I visited the classroom, but did not make an examination of the class work. There is, however, one boy in particular, David Jimmy, whose progress I have observed from his admission to the school in 1901. Ten years is a considerable period of school life; but there are in this instance results to show for it. David is, of course, unusually bright, and is developing well, and in speech and hearing would suffer little in comparison with any well-bred white boy of his age.

### **Church of England Boarding School, Onion Lake.**

This school was inspected on February 3 and 4, and I was assisted in the inspection by the Indian agent, Mr. Sibbald.

Rev. J.R. Matheson is still principal. Mrs. E.B. Matheson M.D, is matron and medical attendant; but for the rest of the staff there is a lack of permanency which impairs the efficiency of the work throughout.

The authorized attendance of the school is 20 pupils; but so seriously has the attendance been reduced through the withdrawal of a number of pupils by their parents and the transfer of a number of others to other schools that at this date there were but ten treaty pupils enrolled.

There is also a varying attendance of non-treaty children, the average for the quarter ended December 31 being 22 daily, which is lower than at any other time for some years past. These are for the most part children of half-breed parents, who contribute nothing appreciable toward their maintenance.

The class work was examined throughout. The English language and composition have been taught intelligently, and good progress has been made in these branches. In reading the old method is still in use with beginners, of labouriously teaching the Alphabet by the arbitrary names of the letters before proceeding to teaching the sounds that the letters represent, a method characterized by the best authorities as being in itself worse than a waste of time. Numbers have been rather well taught, especially to beginners, a free use of objects being made. The other subjects of the programme have received, due attention.

Calisthenic exercises have been practised; and I am told they are always performed in the open air when the weather is favourable. A series of exercises were

As is usual in boarding schools, there is daily practice in singing.

As in usual in boarding schools, there is daily practice in singing.

The building has been evolved by successive additions from a comparatively small original structure, and it fails to comply in some particulars with the department's standard for residential school buildings.

Heating is effected by means of stoves; and while there is some provision, for the admission of fresh air to the different apartments, there is no automatic arrangement for the removal of foul air.

There is a separate hospital building, properly fitted up and equipped for the purpose; but fortunately there has been no demand for hospital accommodation during the past year so far as the school is concerned.

There is no farm, in connection with the school, but there are facilities for the training of the pupils in gardening, dairying, and the care of stock.

### **Lac la Plonge Boarding School.**

This school was inspected on June 27 and 28.

The school is still in charge of Rev. F. Ancel, who had at the time of the inspection ten assistants, though for the first half of the year preceding the staff and teaching belong to one of the orders of Grey nuns, who formerly conducted and teaching belong to one of the orders, of Grey Nuns, who formerly conducted the school when it was located at Ile à la Crosse, and who have returned to this charge in response to an urgent appeal.

The register of pupils attendance shows: -

Enrolled July 1, 1909	30	...
Admitted since	3	...
Total	...	33
Discharged	3	...
Died	2	...
Deduct	...	5
Enrolled June 28, 1910	...	28

Nine more pupils were admitted shortly after the inspection. These as well as the pupils already enrolled were examined individually by Dr. King and were found to be healthy.

The results of the examination of class work were unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the serious disorganization of the work during the first seven months of the year, when there was no properly qualified teacher on duty. In writing and dictation the pupils did fairly well; but they read without expression, had but a poor command of English, and had little facility in the use of numbers.

The sister at present in charge of the class-room, however, is well qualified for her duties; and there is reason to expect a material improvement in the condition of the work.

A few of the ex-pupils whom I observed illustrate in a very creditable manner the benefits of their school training.

About thirty per cent of the pupils are Crees, the remainder Chipewyans. The Crees belong to the Canoe Lake band and show an inclination to engage in agricultural pursuits, in which industries the school affords fair facilities for the training of the pupils.

The area of land in connection with the school which is cleared for farming purposes is not large, but is being increased steadily. It is of excellent quality and grain and vegetables are produced abundantly.

The live stock owned by the school includes 9 horses, 6 work oxen, 1 pure-bred Shorthorn bull, 10 cows, and 33 head of young cattle, besides a few pigs and a small flock of poultry.

A plentiful supply of hay is obtained from, the flats along the Bever river, the site of the school being on the high bank adjacent.

The building affords liberal accommodation for the present attendance; the air space, however, is small relatively to the floor space, the ceilings being less than nine feet high in the first two storeys.

It is the intention to enlarge the basement, which at present is but a small excavation, and to install furnaces for steam heating, in connection with which provision will also be made for a reliable ventilation, this being wanting in the building as it is at present.

### **Lac la Ronge Boarding School.**

On July 28 I arrived at Lac la Ronge in connection with the annuity payments, and on the 29th and 30th made an inspection of the school, after which the pupils were dismissed for a month's vacation.

In December, 1910, Rev. James Brown resigned the principalship and was succeeded by Rev. M.B. Edwards, who was at one time assistant principal of the Battleford industrial school. At the same time Mrs. Edwards succeeded Mrs. Brown as matron.

The school is allowed a per capita grant for an attendance up to 50 pupils. At the date of inspection, as at the end of the preceding quarter, there were actually 55 enrolled, which number is accounted for as follows: -

Enrolled June 30, 1909	48	...
Admitted since	12	...
Total	...	60
Discharged	1	...
Dropped from roll	4	...
Deduct	...	5
Enrolled June 30, 1910	...	55

Of this number 48 were present at inspection, the remainder being out on leave.

The pupils are arranged in two divisions, with a teacher in charge of each. The teacher of the senior division, Miss Culpin, has excellent qualifications and experience; and the work in the higher standards was being followed up logically and successfully. Miss Cunningham, now in charge of the primary forms alone, was making a study of methods and devices specially adapted to beginners.

Satisfactory progress was found in both divisions. In the primary division the pupils engage in their exercises brightly and with enjoyment, thus affording one of the first conditions of successful work. The pupils present at examination were graded as follows: -

Standard I,	8 boys, 17 girls, total	25
Standard II,	4 boys, 3 girls, total	7
Standard III,	3 boys, 5 girls, total	8
Standard IV,	4 boys, 4 girls, total	8
Total,	19 boys, 29 girls, total	48

The pupils were examined, individually by Dr. King and were found in a good state of health. This school has the enviable record of not having had a death among its pupils since its inauguration four years ago; nor has it been necessary to discharge a pupil on account of ill health.

With a view to farming, whether for immediate profit or for instruction, a poorer site could hardly have been chosen. This industry is not, nor can it ever be, of any material value to the school, the land being poor and very stony. Live stock can be kept only at a great disadvantage, owing to the scarcity of native hay for at least ten miles around. A plot sufficient for garden purposes has been cleared of trees and stones and is being cultivated with good results.

In some respects, however, the situation of the school is good; the scenery at least is fine and the drainage is excellent.

Food-supplies are expensive here, with the exception of fish and garden products, which are not brought in from abroad. Flour costs from \$6 to \$8 per 98 lb. sack, bacon 30 cents per lb., sugar 20 cents per lb., and other articles in proportion. The provision bill would be a very large one were it not that a good supply of whitefish is obtainable from the lake on the shore of which the school stands.

The accounts of the institution are kept in excellent order, and the finances are well managed.

The building requires considerable alterations and improvements. The older portion and body of the building has but a small basement, low -ceiling and small windows. The newer portion, or wing, has larger windows and high ceilings, and

is to that extent very much better adapted for its purpose. Stoves are employed throughout for heating, and ventilation has not been adequately provided for. So far as space is concerned, there is ample accommodation for an attendance of fifty pupils.

### **Day Schools.**

Increased interest is being taken in the day schools on the reserves by all parties concerned in them, as a result of the department's present policy for the improvement of these schools. Our agents and teachers are encouraged, realizing that they have now at their disposal the means of making this work a success. The Indians have heard, through papers published by the missionaries in syllables and from other sources, of the increased usefulness of some of these schools, and where they have not the advantages of similar institutions already they express themselves as eager to have them established.

#### **Day School on John Smith's Reserve.**

This school had for years been doing a most unsatisfactory work; and that notwithstanding the fact that it is situated among an advanced and intelligent, class of Indians, where the work of a really efficient school would have been duly appreciated.

The school building, though erected some years ago, is fairly large, well finished and properly equipped, and meets almost all requirements. Last summer a very comfortable teacher's dwelling was provided by the department, and Rev. R.F. McDougall was secured as teacher.

Mr. McDougall took up his duties in the beginning of January; and though the first month's work was seriously interrupted through severe weather and an outbreak of diphtheria, yet the success of the school has even for the past quarter, the first under the new arrangement, been most pronounced. I cannot say that in so short a space there are any marked results as regards actual progress in studies; but two essential conditions have been secured. In the first place, the pupils have been got to school; and, secondly, their interest and enthusiasm have been aroused. There is a possible attendance on the reserve of about 33 pupils, and it is evident that the actual attendance will presently fall little short of that number.

The tone of the school is greatly improved. The exercises are so skilfully varied that the pupils cannot weary; and such life and reality are imparted to their work that they engage in it with intelligence and with pleasure.

The warm noon meal, which has been kept up for years past under unfavourable conditions in connection with a few of the best of our day schools, has here also been introduced, and is serving an excellent purpose in drawing the children to the school and relieving the minds of parents as to the well-being of the children during their absence from home. But it cannot be said that they come to school for the noon meal mainly or chiefly; for school work begins at 9 o'clock, and there is little fault to be found as regards their punctuality.

It is particularly satisfactory to note that the parents of the children, many of whom are themselves ex-pupils of the Battleford industrial school, are showing a sympathy with the work of the school which is generally wanting elsewhere but which will, I am convinced, be found, wherever the school is really entitled to it.

#### **North Fort à la Corne Day School.**

Miss A.A. Hawley has had charge of this school since September, 1909, but combined with her duties as teacher are those of field matron, or nurse, on the reserve.

Notwithstanding that the daily hours of school have been shortened to 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and that these hours have been further seriously broken into by the teacher's other duties, yet the improvement in the work is satisfactory. This is particularly true as regards the third or higher standard, which includes six pupils of from twelve to fifteen years of age who have apparently had a large share of the teacher's attention. These pupils, five of whom are girls, have been receiving a good elementary education and a valuable general training.

The school population of this part of the reserve is about 32. Of these 25 are enrolled as pupils, and for a time the attendance was 20 or more. A scheme for conveying the children to school during the winter was tried and proved helpful for a time in securing an attendance. In addition to this a wholesome noon meal has been provided; but these things combined have not served to maintain the attendance as it should be.

It is, perhaps, not possible for the teacher to perform her combined duties in an entirely satisfactory way: it is certain that neither is at the present time wholly a success.

Preparations are being made to build a new school, which is urgently needed, as well as a teacher's dwelling, to which a children's dining-room will be attached. Moreover, the question is under consideration whether these buildings should not be located centrally on the reserve and this school be amalgamated with the one at the south end.

### **South Fort à la Corne Day School.**

Mrs. Ada Godfrey has been in charge of this school for about seven years; and her work continues to be attended with fairly and uniformly satisfactory results.

The hours of school that have been observed here are from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., and the pupils are tolerably punctual.

The number of pupils enrolled is 19, which is the total school population of this part of the reserve. During the winter the pupils were brought to school by sleigh, the method proving successful and keeping the average well up to the possible attendance.

The pupils engage in their various exercises and desk work with interest and diligence, and at examination answered freely and in an audible voice; while their exercise-books contain much evidence as to the useful and practical character of their daily work.

Mrs. Godfrey also performs the duties of field matron, in which capacity her efforts have been attended with generally good results and have at times been very valuable.

### **Poundmaker's and Little Pine's Day Schools.**

These schools were visited and inspected in the beginning of May. They were at that date improved neither in name nor in reality. They have been in operation for many years, without much change and with but slight indications of valuable results.

Albert Ducharme had recently been appointed teacher in the former, and C.T. Desmarais has been for about twelve-years in charge of the latter. Experience bus in these cases proved of no avail; and neither teacher has any other qualification for the work of the school-room.

There were 16 children of school age on Poundmaker's reserve and 25 on Little Pine's; but the average attendance was in both instances less than one-third of the possible. The punctuality of the pupils was also much at fault; and altogether it appeared that the teachers had very little influence over the pupils or their parents.

The pupils in both schools were all in the first standards although some had been in attendance for three of four years and are naturally as bright as other Indian children.

Since that time special efforts have been, and, are still being, put forth toward awakening interest in these schools and improving the attendance and the class work.

#### **Day Schools of the Saddle Lake Agency.**

I visited the day and boarding schools of the Saddle Lake agency during May, but did not make a report to the department on them, these being outside my regular jurisdiction.

#### **Day Schools of the Carlton Agency.**

I visited during the year all the day schools of the Carlton agency except the one at Montreal Lake; but my visits were brief and I made no full examination of their work.

On Mistawasis reserve a comfortable teacher's dwelling has been provided, with pupils' dining-room attached; and by conveying the children from the more distant parts to and from school a very fair attendance has been maintained. This school is rather well conducted, but admits of improvement in some respects. The teacher, Rev. C.W. Bryden, possesses ample qualifications.

The school on the Big River reserve is a suitable building and properly equipped; and at intervals very satisfactory work has been done. However, the teacher, Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor, has had many difficulties to contend with; and it has not been found possible to secure a full or uniform attendance. The value of the work done has been very much impaired in consequence.

The average attendance at the school on Ahtakakoop's reserve is less than one-third of the school population; the qualifications of the teacher are limited; and the school is far from realizing its possibilities. Measures for improvement in the attendance and character of the work are being inaugurated, and much may yet be looked for here.

At Sturgeon Lake also, where the work had dragged along from term to term with very small profit to any concerned, improvements are about to be made to the school building, a new teacher's dwelling erected, and steps taken to secure better attendance and more satisfactory instruction.

On the Wahpaton reserve, at Round Plain, where Mr. J. Beverley acts as farming instructor and teacher, little value can be attached to the work that has been done. The teacher has but little capacity for school work and the attendance at the best is poor. The population of the reserve is small, and there are but eight children of school age, all told. Latterly a slight improvements has been made in the work of the school through the assistance of Mrs. Beverley in preparing the noon meal for the children and in training them in sewing and knitting.

#### **Schools not Visited.**

The schools on the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves, near Battleford, as also those at Montreal Lake and Meadow Lake were not inspected during the year.

**THE REPORT OF MR. J.A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

**Red Deer Industrial School.**

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and was inspected on June 19, last.

There were then enrolled 61 pupils, classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	17	9
Standard II	6	2
Standard III	9	6
Standard IV	1	6
Standard V	2	0
Standard VI	3	0
Total	38	23

The Rev. A. Barner, principal, had nine assistants, filling various positions, among them Mr. F.J. Dobson, who holds a second-class teacher's certificate.

The pupils in the six standards appeared, to be well up in their work, and evidences of Mr. Dobson's painstaking methods were strikingly apparent.

There is a large farm in connection with this institution. About 250 acres is under cultivation, and besides, there are kept approximately 75 head of horses and cattle as well as hogs and fowl. The boys of advanced years assist at the various farm duties, and the girl pupils at diverse housework. The graduates of this institution should be better men and women, from all standpoints, when they return to their homes to take up work for themselves.

The main buildings of this institution were erected about twenty-five years ago, and while they may be considered substantial, they are not the design to meet the present-day ideas of convenience, heating, lighting and ventilation.

**Sarcee Boarding School.**

This school is located on the Sarcee reserve, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The Venerable Archdeacon Tims is principal; Mr. Grevett, assistant principal and teacher; Mrs. Grevett, housekeeper; and Miss Lear, the girls' matron.

There were 8 boys and 7 girls present when I made the inspection on January 6 of this year. The 15 pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Primer class	6
Standard I	3
Standard II	3
Standard III	3

The average attendance for the year 1910 was 13.85.



The pupils in the advanced class read fairly well, but in too low a tone. Mr. Grevett had recently started the whole school at drill exercises, and very good progress had been made.

Last season there were 1 1/2 acres of land under roots and garden stuff, but owing to the drought in that district there was practically no crop.

Tenders are now advertised for with a view of replacing this dilapidated old building with a new and modern-designed one.

### **Victoria Home Boarding School.**

This school is located, adjacent to the western border of the Peigan Indian reserve, and it is under the auspices of the Church of England, with the Rev. W.R.R Haynes as principal.

This school was inspected on January 16, last.

There were then 17 boys and 9 girls enrolled, and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	16
Standard II	5
Standard III	4
Standard IV	1

Two new wings were added to this institution last autumn to provide sleeping accommodation for the boys and girls, and in which there would be abundance of pure air. These dormitories are on the second floor, and practically the whole southern walls are of canvas only. These new dormitories, however, proved to be too cold for use when the thermometer dropped very low last January. It will, however, be inexpensive to remedy this defect for extremely cold weather use by placing glazed sash in the canvas-covered walls just referred to, and providing each with a heating stove. When these apparent essentials are provided, I entertain the opinion that not only will these dormitories be comfortable during the extremely cold weather, but the pupils who occupy them will have abundance of pure, fresh air, as well.

The fences, yards and premises were in good order and well kept.

### **Goodfish Lake Day School.**

This school is located on the southern portion of the Whitefish lake reserve, and within the Saddle Lake agency.

I inspected this school on February 15, last, and there were then present 9 boys and 3 girls.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. H.S. Alldritt is the teacher.

There were 19 children enrolled, and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	13
Standard II	4
Standard III	2

The average attendance at this school for the year 1910 was 5.3.

Mrs. Alldritt had only assumed the duties at this school a short time before I made the visit. The class-room was clean and tidy, and the teacher seemed to be a very good disciplinarian.

### **Saddle Lake Day School.**

Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer is the teacher here. It, too, is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

There were no children present when I called on February 17, last.

I was informed that there were 13 children whose parents adhered to the Methodist faith, and resided within the boundaries of the Saddle Lake reserve. The average attendance during the last calendar year was only 4.3. The Indians of this reserve, however, patronize the Red Deer industrial and the Blue Quill (Sacred Heart) boarding schools to a creditable extent.

The kitchen portion of the old mission building was used for a class-room when the children did attend. It is not suited for a class-room, and poorly furnished, too.

The Indians reside at too great a distance from any one point on this reserve to expect a regular attendance of even 8 of the 13 children of the Methodist faith on this reserve.

### **Whitefish Day School.**

This school has not been in operation during the past year. There are now only two or three children of school age near the northern portion of the lake, and where this school is located.

### **Samson's Day School.**

The office buildings on the Battle river were fitted up last August for use as a day school for the children of the Samson's and Montana's bands, and within the Hobbema agency.

These buildings were not required for the use of the agent since the transfer of the agency headquarters to new buildings near the Hobbema railway siding.

Mrs. Waters, who taught at Goodfish school for a couple of years, removed to this point and took charge as teacher last August.

I have not had an opportunity to inspect this school, but reports have reached me that the attendance has been fairly good, and that those who attend have made reasonable progress at class work.

### **Old Sun's Day School.**

Although I never visited this day school, I have heard that it was a failure. The Indians who are expected to send their children to this school have for one reason or another not patronized it to even a reasonable extent. The reserve is a large one, 36 miles from the east to the west boundary, and about 12 miles from south to north, and the Indians reside on both the north and the south side of the Bow river, and it is not convenient for the children to attend any school other than a residential one. The Indians of this reserve who claim to adhere to the Protestant faith will soon be provided with a residential school of modern design, and there will then be no valid reasons why every child of school age and in good health on that reserve should not receive the benefits of an education.

The Old Sun's school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

### **Morley Day School.**

This school was closed about a year ago, and to my knowledge there is no school in operation on the Stony reserve.

## **St. Paul's Boarding School.**

This school is located near the Blood Indian reserve, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

During the very early part of March, last, I was on the road to inspect this institution, when I was handed a lettergram instructing me to take up other pressing work. I am unable, therefore, to give any details of the work at this school other than I understand that the authorities of the church are providing a much required new dormitory for the use of the boys, and, as well, making other changes to the buildings of this institution, which will greatly improve them.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

Although the schools, within this inspectorate that are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic denomination do not come within lay work, I have inspected the buildings used for Indian educational purposes at the following points: - Crowfoot school, on the Blackfoot reserve, Sacred Heart school, on the Saddle Lake reserve, Ermineskin's school, on the Ermineskin's reserve, Sacred Heart school, on the Peigan reserve, St. Albert school, at the town of St. Albert, and the St. Joseph's industrial school, located near the mouth of the High river.

The object of the special inspections referred to was with a view of determining whether any improvements could be made to the buildings in use, which would likely conduce to the greater physical well-being of the children then enrolled or the children to be enrolled at some future date.

Detailed reports of these inspections were made together with a number of suggested improvements to buildings, suggested methods to improve the ventilation of class-rooms, dormitories, & c.

I also spent about a month at the Sacred Heart boarding school, Peigan reserve, last autumn, supervising the erection of two fresh air dormitories for the pupils of that institution. These dormitories have since been tested with the most gratifying results when the weather was not particularly cold. The reverend principal assured me that he visited these dormitories on several mornings, and that the air therein seemed to be as fresh as the air outside. It will be necessary, however, to provide against the few extremely cold nights of each year, but this will not be an unsurmountable difficulty, and without affecting in any degree the good ventilation already provided.

## **THE REPORT OF REV. A.E. GREEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

### **COWICHAN AGENCY.**

#### **Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).**

Inspected April, 1910, and February, 1911. The staff consisted of the following: - Rev. P. Claessen, principal and teacher; Rev. W. Cortenaad, teacher; J. Lecromn, trade instructor; A. Rault, farm instructor; Rev. Sister Evariste, matron; Rev. Sister M. Albert, laundress; Rev. Sister M. Florentius, teacher; Rev. Sister M. Stanislaus, cook.

Seventy-four children were enrolled, of whom 72 were present at inspection.

They were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	10	7
Standard II	5	5
Standard III	6	6
Standard IV	5	3
Standard V	6	9
Standard VI	6	6

The senior boys had improved very much in reading and spelling, their pronunciation being much better than at former inspection. Arithmetic, very good; geography, fair. The junior boys made a very fair showing in all subjects studied.

The girls did exceedingly well. The seniors' reading was very good. Spelling, arithmetic, geography, and grammar were also good. They did blackboard exercises quickly and correctly. I told them (both boys and girls) a story, and gave them twenty minutes to write a composition on it. These compositions would compare most favourably with any done by white children.

Both the boys and girls went through the prescribed physical drills in a very creditable manner. The examinations were very satisfactory.

In the class-rooms, the desks are in rather poor condition.

There are nearly 40 acres under cultivation, in connection with this school. The soil is rich and good, and although last season was unusually dry, fair crops were raised. Potatoes, 12 tons; hay, 25 tons; oats, 1 ton, & c.

There is a garden of about 6 acres, where beans, carrots, cabbage, sweet corn, and other vegetables for kitchen use are grown. The orchard, too, is doing well, there being a good supply of apples, plums, small fruits, and walnuts.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 10 milk cows, 2 heifers, 1 bull, 4 calves, 3 pigs, and 150 chickens. They require two stronger horses, as the land is heavy and the ploughing hard.

The boys attend to the horses, milk the cows, & c. All do gardening, six work at carpentry, and one mends shoes.

The girls are taught to be good housekeepers, to cook, to sew, to mend and darn. They make all their own dresses, also the shirts for the boys.

The water system has been greatly improved since former inspection; a new dam and a new ram give them a good supply. The kitchen and drinking water is obtained from natural springs.

The closets and drainage have been vastly improved. The main drain has been laid to tide water, pipes are ready and boxes made, awaiting the low spring tides, when they will be laid out to low-water mark. The boxes are to be weighted with stones to prevent the pipes from being washed out as before.

The school is protected against fire, buckets, axes and ladders being in place, and fire-drill held once a month. New fire-extinguishers were required.

The old barn has been arranged for a play-room for the boys, where they play basketball, football, and other games, and practise their band music. In fine weather they can play outside. The girls play ball and games, too, but have only a poor play-ground. All the children practise club-swinging and dumb-bells, in addition to the regulation drill.

The new barn and stables were completed, and were well built and first-class in every respect. The new bakery, with steel Hubbard oven, bakes well, and is a great saving in fuel. The old stables have been torn down, and the ground added to the boys' playground. Among other improvements, a new bridge has been built

over the creek; a sidewalk put from the girls' home to the chapel; and the kitchen has been furnished with a new cooking range, new sinks, and a new floor.

One girl died in January of consumption. The others all appeared to be healthy.

I met some of the ex-pupils at Victoria, two at Saanich and three at Cowichan; these were doing well. But at Duncan I heard of four boys who had been in trouble through drink.

During my visit the pupils gave an entertainment; there was their band (sixteen instruments), singing, drills, recitations, and all were well rendered.

I might mention that the floor of the girls recreation-room needs to be renewed, and that the dormitories for girls are a little overcrowded.

This school has a deficit of about a thousand dollars, but considering everything, the school is in better condition than it was formerly. Of course the buildings are defective, but with improvements made are somewhat better than they were.

### **Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).**

Inspected January 26, 1911. The teacher, Daniel Dick, is a graduate from Kuper Island industrial school. There are fourteen children of school age, eleven being enrolled. The average for the quarter before my visit was only a fraction over two. I saw the Indians and they again asked that the school should not be closed, and promised to see that their children attend more regularly. The pupils present had made a little progress, but very little.

### **Tsartlip Day School (Roman Catholic).**

Inspected January 26, 1911. Re-opened this year, with Miss Helen Hagan as teacher. Children of school age, thirteen, twelve of whom are enrolled. Only five were present at inspection, the others being away from the reserve with their parents. All the children are in standard 1. Miss Hagan is a very good teacher, taking great interest in the children. Satisfactory progress had been made. The average attendance was 6.25.

### **Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic)**

Inspected January 27, 1911. Sister Mary Berchmans, teacher. There are only ten children of school age on the reserve, and all of them enrolled. The day of my visit was a very stormy one, so the younger children could not get out, and five only were present: three in standard II, and two in standard IV. The five absent are in standard I.

The pupils did well in all subjects, showing they had been well taught. Five girls, having reached sixteen years of age, discontinued going the past year. I found these ex-pupils were doing well. The school-room was bright and homelike.

### **Koksilah Day School (Methodist)**

Inspected January 30, 1911. There are twenty children of school age in the vicinity of school. During the year five of the most regular and most advanced moved to other reserves. Enrolled, fourteen. Present at inspection (a stormy day), six. Most of the pupils have to walk a considerable distance to go to school. Pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	11
Standard II	1
Standard III	2

G.A. Dockstader is the teacher and does good work. Those who had attended regularly had made reasonable progress. I found the school-house in good repair.

### **Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).**

Inspected January 31, 1911 (a stormy day). Number of children of school age on reserve, twenty, enrolled fifteen. Four were present at inspection. There was an average attendance of six. Those present did well in reading, writing, spelling, and counting. Pupils were classified thus: -

Standard	7
Standard II	4
Standard III	3
Standard IV	1

The teacher, Miss Louise Douglass, although very young, appears to have made a very good start. The school-house is an old frame building in fair repair.

### **Quamichan Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected January 31. Children of school age, thirty. Enrolled fourteen; with an average attendance of 4.64. Present at inspection, five boys. Pupils classified: -

Standard I	12
Standard II	2

The teacher, Mr. Ernest J. Bowden, formerly on the Brandon industrial, school staff, is a fine, spirited young man, who will do good work if pupils attend, There seems to be a strained feeling between the Indians and the white settlers here, and the Indians do not appear very willing to send their children to school.

The school building is in good repair.

### **Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).**

This school was Inspected February 3, 1911. There are twenty-three children of school age on the reserve, of whom fourteen are enrolled, with an average attendance of 8.8. The pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	6
Standard II	6
Standard III	2

The seven pupils present did well in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography; the arithmetic being especially good. Pupils were bright, and looked clean. The school-house is in good repair, and the new desks a great improvement.

Mr. W.T. Knott, the teacher, is doing good work.

### **Somenos Day School (Roman Catholic).**

This school has been closed since the teacher, Miss Maud Lomas, resigned. She had become discouraged by the small attendance. After my visit and talk with the Indians, the attendance improved for three or four months, but then fell back again.





## LYTTON AGENCY.

### Lytton Industrial School (Church of England).

I inspected this industrial school July, 1910. The staff consisted of: Rev. Geo, Ditcham, principal and teacher; T.E. Smith, carpenter; Miss Dyer, matron; Sing, cook; Ho, laundryman.

There were twenty-nine boys enrolled, and twenty-three present at inspection. They were classified thus: -

...	Boys.
Standard I	6
Standard IV	17
Standard VI	6

The pupils would compare favourably with white children of the same age, in their studies, but do not speak out very well. The boys have four hours of study and four hours of work each day.

The class-room was well equipped with blackboards, globe, books, & c., all in good condition.

This school has about one thousand acres of land, two hundred and forty being under cultivation. They have a splendid irrigation system, there being plenty of water; and the land, bears good crops. This year they raised eighty tons of hay, twenty-five tons of grain, twenty tons of potatoes, eight tons of alfalfa, and a quantity of roots.

Six acres are laid out in garden, where they grow onions, tomatoes, melons, & c. There was a splendid crop of apples, the tree having to be propped up from weight of fruit.

They have seventy pigs, fifty-three head of cattle, twenty-three sheep, thirty-two chickens, three geese, and five horses. Six cows are milked, and enough butter made for school purposes.

Six boys work at carpentry, two do saw-mill work under Mr. Smith, and others do casual blacksmithing for farm.

The pupils looked healthy, and were well clothed.

For fire-protection, water is carried over the hose through pipes. There was a good supply of buckets, hose, fire-escapes (one on the north side, and two on the south), ready for any emergency.

The Indians here claim that their children should not work, and encourage them to shirk it, even to running away from school. I questioned boys who had run away, and whose parents claimed that they had been worked too hard and punished too severely. I soon found out that their stories were greatly exaggerated, and when I invited parents and boys to accompany me and tell their story in the presence of the staff, they declined.

All the buildings were in good repair, and very clean. Wings have been added to the large dairy barn since last inspection.

### Lytton Day School (Church of England).

Inspected in July, 1910, Miss Lily Blachford, teacher. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, twenty of them being enrolled, with an average attendance of 10.3. Pupils are graded thus: -

Standard I	10
Standard II	5
Standard III	5

The pupils are making reasonable progress, considering their irregular attendance; for like all Indians they are away a great deal from their own village.

Miss Blachford is a faithful teacher, interested in the progress of her pupils.

### **Sholus Day School (Church of England).**

Inspected July 22. There are thirty children of school age in this vicinity, twenty being enrolled, with an average attendance of ten. All are in standard I. The children were making progress, and now understand quite a little English, so should advance more quickly in the future.

Miss Beatrice Hobden is the teacher.

### **All Hallows Girls' Boarding School (Anglican).**

This school was inspected April, 1910. The staff consisted of: Sister Superior, principal; Sister Althea, vice-principal; Sister Louise, matron; Miss Harris, head, teacher; Miss Flower, assistant teacher. Miss Harris was retiring from the school, where she had been very successful.

There were twenty-four children registered, twenty-one of them being present at inspection. They were graded: -

Standard I	4
Standard II	4
Standard III	4
Standard IV	4
Standard V	3
Standard VI	2

The girls did well in the usual subjects taught, as spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, & c. Their writing was good, also their singing. The pupils could repeat the substance of selections read, and answered all questions readily.

Pupils are taught general housework, with its cooking, breadmaking, laundry work, & c. The seniors are very good dressmakers. Children also do fancy-work, and, learn basket-weaving.

Four acres of land are nicely laid out in garden, half an acre in fruits and vegetables, producing an abundance.

The health of pupils at the school was good. They were also well dressed and well fed.

The school owns large water records on two streams behind it. The new system had not worked very well on the whole, but when in good working order, there is an abundance of water for all purposes. The drainage and ventilation were good.

The school is protected against fire; there are four stand pipes outside the buildings and one inside, three lengths of hose with attachments are kept ready, and the older girls understand turning on the water. Fire-extinguishers, fire-axe, a few old, buckets and ladders are kept near at hand. Fire-drill is held. An alarm was given the pupils coming out quickly and in order. The water pressure is sufficient to throw a stream over the roof of the building.

New wash tubs and clothes racks had been put up since my last visit. All the buildings were clean, and in good repair.

The school is doing satisfactory work. There is no debt.

### **NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.**

**Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).**

I inspected this school June, 1910, and January, 1911. The staff was made up of: R.H. Cairns, principal; Chas. Reid, farm instructor; Frank Figgins, gardener

and carpenter; Mary Hortop, matron; Hannah E. Young, assistant matron; Meridea Pittman, school teacher; Isabella Clarke, school teacher; Mrs. Kate Figgins, cook; Martha E. Jefferis, sewing instructor; Lois Peers, laundress.

Ninety-nine children were enrolled; present at inspection, eighty-nine. They were graded thus: -

Standard I	26
Standard II	14
Standard III	17
Standard IV	11
Standard V	12
Standard VI	9

I found excellent work being done in the senior room, where they are taking the full public school course of the province. Reading, good; spelling, very good; and arithmetic really good. The progress made in drawing was excellent. They also have a course in native study. Everything is taught thoroughly, the teacher, Miss Pittman, being very painstaking in her work.

In the junior room, I found all the pupils interested in their studies. Both the reading and number work are well taught. Miss Clarke has the happy faculty of sustaining interest, and is doing splendid work.

Each pupil is in school one-half of each day, giving each child three hours of school and about an hour each evening during winter months for preparation of lessons.

With the new desks the class-room is well equipped.

There is a farm in connection with the school of 85 acres, about 10 of these being used for garden, orchard, and grounds of the institution.

Last year there were 21 acres in hay, which produced 80 tons; 6 acres in oats produced 12 tons; 2 acres of wheat produced 3 tons; 6 acres of potatoes, produced 49 tons. All of excellent quality.

The garden had an abundant crop of tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, squash, beets, celery, & c.; while the orchard produced all the apples needed, apples being on the table twice a day in summer and once a day in winter. There was also a good crop of strawberries and raspberries.

The live stock consists of twenty-one head of cattle, seven horses, and eighty hens. No butter is made, all the milk being consumed by pupils and staff. The principal informed me that it had been found advantageous to give pupils plenty of milk.

Six boys were working at carpentry, some of them giving promise of becoming very good mechanics. One boy is learning blacksmithing. Many have become goad teamsters, some efficient stockmen. They learn to plough and do all kinds of farm work. The boys seem anxious to learn all kinds of work, hence work cheerfully.

The girls do housework, and are taught to make and mend clothes, to wash and iron. The last year of, their course they are taught to cook, and to keep a house clean and tidy.

The pupils have good food, and, are warm and suitably dressed, and all appear to be healthy.

There is an abundant supply of water from the Elk Creek Water Works Company. The ventilation and drainage systems are also good.

In case of fire, buckets and fire-axes are kept in convenient places. A barrel of water is placed on the upper flat on each side of the building. Fire-drill is held at intervals. Some new fire-extinguishers were required.

Since my last inspection the main building and the principal's residence were painted, making a much better appearance. All the other buildings were in good

repair. The tent dormitory, and the junior school-room, both with tent sides, give great satisfy action.

The staff seem to be very interested in their work.

Acting under departmental instructions, two girls, Fanny and Mabel, about ten years of age, were placed in this school during the year. Their mothers, notoriously bad women, were unfit to have charge of them. Aided by some Indians and bad white men, they fled from place to place, to prevent the girls being placed in school. The girls are now doing exceptionally well, being quite contented and happy, and the Indians are quite reconciled.

### **Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).**

Inspected July, 1910. The staff was as follows: - Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Victorien, teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

There are forty-five children enrolled, and all were present when I inspected the school. They were classified thus: -

...	Boys	Girls
Standard I	2	9
Standard II	5	4
Standard III	8	7
Standard IV	0	3
Standard V	4	3

Their reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and composition were very good. The children speak out well. I consider good progress is being made in the school.

The children have four and a half hours of school work each day.

One and a half acres are under cultivation. The boys, assisted by the girls, under supervision of the sisters, do the gardening. The fruit-trees were doing well, the vegetables, which promised to be good, were a failure, owing to lack of water.

There were two cows, two calves, and one hundred fowls.

Two boys milk; four boys have been taught carpentry, and do the general repairing around the school. The boys also do shoe repairing, fish-net making, wood carving, & c. Five of them painted the school-house under the supervision of Mr. L. Page.

The girls learn to cook, to bake, to mend, to knit, to make lace, to make dresses, to weave baskets, & c. I saw a splendid collection of articles they had made.

The health of the children has improved during the year. The premises are kept very clean, and all precautions against diseases are taken.

The food is varied, well cooked, and well served, and the children have plenty. Pupils were neatly clothed.

The water is good, but the supply during the summer was insufficient. This was to be improved at once. The drainage is good.

The ventilation is also good, the sisters taking great care to have plenty of fresh air.

Fire-appliances were on hand, and fire-drill is held regularly. With plenty of water they would be well prepared in case of fire.

The buildings are in good repair and are kept scrupulously clean. They have been painted with paint furnished by the department. The Indians subscribed \$125, handing it over to the principal to secure a painter to oversee the work.

The sisters are doing excellent work, and take great interest in the village Indians. The Indians are friendly to the school. The staff do not have salaries, but



run the school with only the grant from the department and any money made from the sale of their needlework, basket-weaving, & c.

I have recommended that material be furnished by the department for the building of a Woodhouse (as this was greatly needed), the school to do the work.

### **St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).**

This school was inspected June, 1910. The staff was as follows: - Rev. J.P. O'Neil, O.M.I., principal; Bro. J.P. Collins, O.M.I., farm instructor; Sister Mary Benedict, matron; Sister Mary Rogation, teacher (boys); Sister Mary Zéphirin, asst. teacher (boys); Sister Mary Joseph, teacher (girls); Sister Mary Veronica, asst. teacher (girls); Sister Mary Pauline, cook, boys' school; Sister Mary Agnes, girls' school.

Seventy-nine children were enrolled, and seventy-eight were present at inspection. One boy had leave of absence on account of the death of his father. Pupils were classified: -

...	Boys.	Girls
Standard I	4	4
Standard II	2	6
Standard III	12	8
Standard IV	12	13
Standard V	7	11

Much improvement was noticeable amongst the boys. Reading, spelling, geography, grammar were very good. Composition and drawing also were good. Their home work was neat. The girls did remarkably well, all having made satisfactory progress.

The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock and dairy work, with elementary carpentering and painting. The girls are trained to be efficient little house-keepers, dressmakers, & c.

In connection with, the school there is a farm of 310 acres, of which about 110 are under cultivation. Roots and grains of all kinds are successfully raised.

There is a garden of about 4 acres, where vegetables and small fruits do well. Most of what is raised is used in the institution.

They have fourteen cows, eighteen head of young stock, five horses, four colts, seven pigs, and one hundred head of poultry. The boys look after them. Two boys are learning carpentry.

With the exception of a few cases of pneumonia, which occurred in the spring, the-health of the pupils has been very good.

Their food is wholesome, and all are well clothed. Water is plentiful, and the drainage good. The ventilation is well attended to.

There is sufficient water pressure here to fight fire; the pupils are drilled, and know their places. Twenty-four dry dust extinguishers, four fire-axes, forty water buckets, two hundred and eighty feet of new hose and four nozzles for same, are on hand.

All the buildings are in fairly good repair, but are in need of a coat of paint.

Since last examination there is marked improvement in the class work and general application of the children to their studies.

**Squamish Boarding School (Roman Catholic).**

Inspected November, 1910. The staff consisted of: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary Eugene, matron; Sister Jerome, teacher; Sister Felician, teacher; Sister Anatolie, cook; Sister Ambrosine, asst. cook; Joseph Vannier, gardener.

Seventy children were enrolled, sixty-eight of them belonging to the Squamish tribe, and two to the Musqueam tribe. Sixty-seven children were present at inspection. They were classified: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	15	15
Standard II	9	5
Standard III	6	6
Standard IV	4	3
Standard V	2	0
Standard VI	1	4

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, composition, & c., were good. The singing was splendid. The pupils answered the many questions put to them, both fluently and correctly. Both boys and girls were improving in their studies.

Four acres of land belong to the school. About 2 acres are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard, flower beds, & c.; they are well kept. This year they raised three tons of turnips, two tons of carrots, a half ton of potatoes, one ton of cabbages, and three tons of apples.

They have two cows, one horse, and seventy chickens.

The boys attend to the milking. Under the supervision of J. Vannier they are taught gardening, also repair their own shoes.

The girls do all kinds of house and laundry work. They are very efficient in lace-making, and in fact all kinds of fancy-work.

All the pupils looked healthy. Both their food and clothing are sufficient. The drainage is good, ventilation by windows, fair.

Appliances are kept in readiness in case of fire - eight fire-extinguishers, two axes, eighteen buckets. Two hundred feet of new hose has been supplied since date of inspection.

The buildings are in good repair; the interior of them was painted during the summer months, and the roads about the school improved.

The pupils are anxious to learn, seem to be attached to the school, and respect their teachers. At the exhibitions that were held, at Vancouver in August, North Vancouver in September, and New Westminster in October, this school won a great many prizes, the total amounting to \$64, also a bronze medal for a collection of needlework.

### **Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).**

Inspected November 18, 1910. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, and all are enrolled, with an average attendance of 16. Seventeen were present the day of inspection. When going away from the village the Indians leave the children and food with Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson, teachers.

The pupils were classified: -

Standard I	7
Standard II	7
Standard III	11

They had improved in reading, writing, spelling, and were doing fairly well.

Some difficulties have arisen between teacher and Indians, so that the parents do not take as keen an interest in the school as they previously did.

The building was in good repair.

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### **Sliammon Day School (Undenominational).**

Inspected January 11, 1911. There are twenty-eight children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, the average attendance being fourteen. Twelve were present at inspection (a very stormy day). Pupils were classified: -

Standard I	9
Standard II	11
Standard III	8

These children have made good progress. They have improved both in their English, and in their appearance. They stand up like little soldiers, and speak right out clearly. The school is in a very satisfactory condition.

The school building, with class and teacher's living rooms, is in good repair, and kept clean.

The teacher, Mr. J.W. Browne, has cleared and fenced the school grounds, giving the school a much better appearance.

### **WEST COAST AGENCY.**

#### **Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).**

Inspected September, 1910. The staff was as follows: - H.D. Currie, principal; M.J. Currie, matron; Lillie Morrice, teacher; Jean Stevens, asst. matron. The present principal took charge March, 1910.

There were fifty-two children enrolled. Forty-nine were present at inspection. Pupils were classified: -

...	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I	8	2
Standard II	3	8
Standard III	7	4
Standard IV	6	0
Standard V	3	4
Standard VI	0	4

The pupils were examined in all subjects. The reading of the senior classes was very good, showing improvement, also the spelling. In arithmetic there was a decided improvement. The composition was good, manifesting a knowledge of English. The drawing was fair; the copy-books, neat. Miss Morrice maintains excellent order. She is a teacher of several years' experience in Ontario.

The larger pupils attend school half of each day; the smaller ones attend both morning and afternoon sessions.

The general equipment of the class-room is not good, the teacher's desk, an old home-made one, will scarcely stand up; the pupils' desks are only in fair condition and not sufficient in number to seat the pupils. The class-room itself is unfit for use.

There is a farm of 156 acres, the property of the Presbyterian Church. About 11 acres are cleared and under cultivation. Potatoes, corn, beets, carrots, cucumbers, pumpkins, cabbage, tomatoes, raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currant, are grown. The garden has suffered from stock on account of tumbled down fences, but this has been remedied by a new fifty-four inch, ten-strand wove-wire fence, which has been put up all around the land under cultivation.

The stock consisted of one horse, three cows, one spring calf, and seventy-two chickens.



The larger boys assist in repairing fences and buildings. They are also taught farm work, feeding of stock, milking, also looking after poultry. Six boys repair shoes nearly as well as skilled tradesmen. Boys also help in the laundry, and do the bread-making. The local exhibition was being held during my visit, and an exhibit of the boys' bread won the prize.

On entering the school, the girls are instructed in setting tables, washing dishes; as they advance they learn cooking, sewing, darning, dormitory work, and other work necessary to good housekeeping. They too received prizes at the local exhibition for bread, buns, and two for darned stockings.

The health of the pupils in attendance was good. Their food is sufficient, and well served. Their clothing neat and warm.

The water-supply is fairly good, but the drainage needed improving. The principal promised to see that it would be done. The ventilation has been much improved.

The fire-appliances consist of axes, twelve fire buckets, always kept full and conveniently placed, two pieces of hose are kept in readiness to be attached to pipes. There are four Keystone and six Havergill Eclipse fire-extinguishers distributed, throughout the building. Fire-drill had not been held, but the principal assured me this would be observed in the future.

The new book issued by the department on calisthenics had been received, and the exercises commenced, and enjoyed by the pupils. This book will, I think, be of great advantage to the schools.

The main building has been built in sections at different times, and is not in good condition, and presents a worse appearance than conditions warrant; every room required painting, also the outside of the building. This building is 38 x 43, three stories high, with a wing, 32 x 46, two stories high.

The old furnace having given no satisfaction for a couple of years, it was, thought wise to install a new one.

The principal and matron of this school had only been there six months, but were enthusiastic and had already done good work.

### **Clayoquot (Christie) Industrial School (Roman Catholic).**

I inspected this school September, 1910. The staff was as follows: - Rev. I. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Mr. George Sturmer, manual instructor; Sister Mary Scholastica, teacher; Sister Mary Clare, cook; Sister Mary Clothilde, seamstress; Sister Mary Elizabeth, laundress.

There are thirty-eight boys and twenty-nine girls enrolled, three boys not enrolled, making a total of seventy. There were fifty-eight present at inspection. Those were classified: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	4	2
Standard II	13	8
Standard III	8	5
Standard IV	5	1
Standard V	6	9
Standard VI	5	4 - Total, 70.

I heard the pupils read and spell, and questioned them as to the meaning of words. I examined them in arithmetic, geography, dictation, composition, and the seniors in grammar. Standards IV, V, and VI did very well in all these subjects. Their writing and arithmetic deserve special mention, as they were excellent.





Standards II and III read very well; spelling, fair; arithmetic, fair; writing, good; singing, very good. Standard I was the receiving class, with the beginners.

A lot of slashing and clearing had been done the past summer. The land is very hard to clear, and it is worth about \$300 per acre to bring it to a condition for use.

About 2 acres were laid out in flower and vegetable gardens. Every kind of vegetable is grown. The gardens looked well notwithstanding the dry season.

Eleven boys were working at carpentry; they had built one poultry-house and one coal-shed that summer. They were moving the old laundry building, and putting on an addition for a carpenter shop, shoe shop, and blacksmith shop, at time of inspection.

Two boys were learning painting. Three boys attend to the cows, others do plumbing, and some make nets.

They have one bull, five cows, two heifers, two oxen, one calf. Three cows were being milked. They have also a large number of chickens.

The girls learn general housekeeping, cooking, baking, preserving fruit, sewing (plain and fancy), mending, lace-making, & c.

The health of the pupils appeared to be good, and both their food and clothing were sufficient.

The water-supply is splendid, being unsurpassed in quantity and quality. The drainage is perfect; the ventilation, good.

Precautions against fire are taken, drill is held monthly, and fire-hose, chemical extinguishers, ladders, outside fire-escapes, are kept in readiness.

Five couples of ex-pupils had been married since my former visit; they are doing well, seemingly quite industrious.

The books and instruction for physical culture have been received, and were to be taken in hand at once.

The buildings and fences were in good repair, but the main building will need a coat of paint soon.

The new laundry, one year in use, has given great satisfaction, saving much hard labour. The washing for the whole school can now be done in half a day.

The principal is a most energetic and capable manager, and his staff ably assist him.

### **Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).**

Inspected September, 1910. The staff comprised: - John Ross, principal; Mrs. T. Ross, matron; Miss Gertrude Whiting, teacher; Miss Rose Hall, asst. matron.

Thirty-seven children were enrolled, thirty-five of them present at inspection. They were classified: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	2	5
Standard II	8	3
Standard III	3	1
Standard IV	2	2
Standard V	8	3 - Total, 37.

I examined them in the usual subjects. They have improved in their knowledge of English, and speak out better. Miss Whiting is a qualified teacher, holding a second-class Ontario certificate. She maintains good order, and has the faculty of keeping the children interested, in their studies.

The school-room was well equipped, and the material well cared for.

There are 140 acres in connection with this school, mostly timbered and hard to clear. The farm consists of about 17 acres of good loamy soil. About two tons of hay were grown.

The garden crop was a failure. The summer had been exceptionally dry, and as the spring was wet and very late, the vegetables had little chance to thrive. Considerable draining had been done, which, it is hoped, will improve the land.

The live stock consisted of one cow, a bull, and about forty hens. The bull had been trained to plough, and proved a useful animal about the farm. The Indians were greatly interested to see a bull hauling a plough.

Six boys were learning rough carpentry. At the time of my visit two boys were building a smoke-house from their own plan, and doing all the work themselves. They have also built several sidewalks and assisted in building two verandahs.

The boys are taught painting, boat and canoe repairing, baking, gardening, hay-making, ploughing, shoe-repairing.

The girls cook, sew, do fancy-work, and become efficient little housekeepers. They were very cheerful at their work.

The children looked healthy. Their food is properly cooked; their clothing, neat.

The drainage and ventilation were good.

The school had suffered for want of good fresh water on account of the long dry season. The tank supply gave out, and water had to be brought some distance, which was very inconvenient.

For fire-protection they have one force pump and one hundred feet of 1 1/2 inch fire-hose, also six fire-extinguishers (but these are not in good order). Fire-drill is practised from time to time.

The calisthenics book had just been received from the department, and a start had been made with the exercises.

The buildings were in good repair. Two large verandahs (which were much needed) had been built. New water-closets had been built for the boys and girls, making a decided improvement. A new smoke-house, 10 x 10 (for drying and smoking salmon), and a new boat-house, 12 x 30, had been erected. Some painting had been done to walls and floors in the interior.

The boys and girls work willingly, and all seem to take a real interest in the general work about the school.

The day schools in this agency were closed at the time of my visit.

## **WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.**

### **Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).**

This school was inspected by me in October, 1910. The staff was as follows: - H. Boening, principal; J.D. Chiappini, agricultural instructor; J.J. Swain, carpenter; Sister Euphrania, matron and teacher (boys); Sister Seraphin, teacher (boys); Sister Gabriel teacher (girls); Sister Octavia, teacher (girls); Sister Fabian, cook; Sister Eloid, asst. cook; Sister Mary Assumption, seamstress.

There were fifty-three pupils enrolled, and seventeen not yet formally enrolled, making a total of seventy. Sixty-seven were present at time of inspection. Pupils were classified: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	4	0
Standard II	6	5
Standard III	2	2

Standard IV	6	6
Standard V	7	12
Standard VI	6	14

The children read excellently, speaking out distinctly; their spelling was very creditable, especially the younger pupils, who never missed a word. By the short letters written as a composition test, I found they knew not only the theory but the practical part of what they had learned. Their copy-books were neat, the writing excellent. Among their drawings, I want to make special attention of the maps, which were a great credit to the pupils; few white children could do better. On the whole the progress made since my last inspection was very creditable.

The programme of studies laid down by the department is followed; the children spend four hours daily at work, and four hours at study, equally divided between fore-noon and afternoon.

This school has 500 acres of land under cultivation, besides timber and grazing lands.

This year's crop consisted of three hundred tons of hay, twenty tons of oats, nine and a half tons of barley, and eighteen tons of potatoes. There is also a kitchen.

They have thirty horses, three hundred and fifty cattle, sixteen milk cows, thirty pigs, and eighty chickens. There are excellent barns to accommodate the stock.

Five hundred pounds of butter were made, but during summer months the pupils consume a large quantity of the milk.

Two boys were learning carpentry, but four others have been employed for a few months. They are making good progress. The senior boys attend to the garden. Five or six toys have received practical training in tinsmithing and plumbing; others have painted some of the floors.

The girls are trained in the different phases of domestic work. They take their turns in the kitchen work, besides attending to the milk, butter-making, and to the poultry. They make nearly all the clothing used by the pupils.

The children appeared to be in good health. I saw them at their meals, and saw their food, which was plentiful, well cooked, and well served. A beef is killed every few days, so there is plenty of fresh meat.

Both boys and girls were warmly clad.

The water is good, although there seems to be more or less alkali in it. The supply is not sufficient for fire-fighting. The protection against fire is poor, and there are no fire-escapes.

The drainage and ventilation were good.

The book on calisthenics had been received, and when the teacher shall have learned the exercises, they intend, teaching them to the pupils.

The buildings are in good repair, but they all badly need painting. Some of the rooms need new flooring. A new blacksmith shop was being built, as the old one, a log cabin, had fallen to pieces. I found all the buildings clean and orderly.

Some of the Indians did not wish their boys to work on the farm; I think the talk I had with pupils, and with some of the Indians, may help a little in making them think otherwise. They need to be taught to work quite as much as they do to read or spell.

## **QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.**

### **Skidegate Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected December, 1910. There are thirty-seven children of school age in the vicinity; thirty-three are enrolled, with an average attendance for six months of six-teen. There were twenty-four present at inspection. Pupils were classified: -

Standard I	12
Standard II	11
Standard III	10

Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, were good; geography, fair. The children speak English fluently. The Hyda children are exceptionally clean and well dressed. Of course, their parents are frequently away from the village, taking the children with them; this interferes with school attendance.

Rev. J.C. Spencer is the teacher, assisted by Miss Dora Spencer. The school is doing satisfactory work.

### **Massett Day School (Church of England).**

Inspected February, 1911. There are seventy-two children of school age, all enrolled. The average attendance for three months was forty-one. Pupils are graded as follows: -

Standard I	16
Standard II	8
Standard III	5
Standard IV	3
Standard V	9
Ungraded	31

The senior pupils made a good showing in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. The little ones did well, too. Considering that the children are away from school a great deal when their parents leave the village, they did very well. If they could be kept at school, they would soon make rapid progress, as they are exceptionally bright and clever.

A number of the parents and chiefs came to the examination, and were very much interested in the proceedings.

Mr. N. Sherwood, who had taught the school for sixteen months, with Miss J. Edenshaw, assistant, resigned the day before I visited the school, his place being taken by Mr. Chas. A. McConkey.

The missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. Hogan, renders great assistance to the teachers.

The school-house was in good repair, but the interior need a coat of paint.

### **NASS AGENCY.**

#### **Crosby Girls' Home (Methodist).**

I inspected this school December, 1910. The staff was as follows: - Miss F. Hudson, principal and matron; Miss L. Deacon, asst. matron; Miss S. Scholefield, sewing teacher; Miss H. Humphrey, fifth worker; Miss F.S. Gray, school teacher.

There were thirty-seven children enrolled, and all were present at inspection. Pupils were classified: -

Standard I	7
Standard II	5
Standard III	9
Standard IV	9
Standard V	7

Two girls were lately promoted from standard IV to V; two from standard III to IV; four from II to III, and four from I to II. The reading, arithmetic, geography, writing, and spelling were very creditable; the grammar, very fair; singing, excellent. Good progress had been made. The pupils speak English fluently, and even those but recently admitted were learning quickly, and, all readily understood what was said to them.

The public school course for this province is followed. They are instructed in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, composition, history, geography, and hygiene; and the older girls in vocal and instrumental music as well. Fifteen were receiving music lessons.

Besides the general housework, the girls are taught cooking, sewing, mending, fancy-work, basket-weaving, gardening, and poultry-raising in a limited degree.

The sanitary conditions here are excellent, there being good sewerage and drainage, and, the utmost cleanliness is insisted, upon in every department.

The pupils looked healthy, are given nutritious food, and are neatly clothed.

Precautions in case of fire are taken. Fire-axes, ladders, and buckets of water and ashes are at hand. There is a splendid iron fire-escape, and pupils are drilled to get out quickly but in order.

Regular hours are set apart for recreation and exercise each day. The girls were being taught drills, exercises, club-swinging, & c.

I found the buildings in good repair. The W.M.S. of the Methodist Church granted \$600 for repairs to the foundation, which had just been completed. The work is thorough, complete and adequate, and the foundation should last for years to come. These repairs and improvements were done by ex-pupils from Coqualeetza industrial school, and show good workmanship.

Miss K. Manson, the teacher at former inspection, had resigned and was married to Mr. Indian Agent Perry last fall. Her place was filled by Miss F.S. Gray, a well-qualified and successful teacher.

The staff is an excellent one.

#### **Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School (Methodist).**

Inspected December, 1910. The staff was made up of: - Rev. G.H. Raley, principal; office of matron, vacant, asst. matron, vacant; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Buthen were in charge of the boys in the home until a new matron and assistant could be secured.

There were twenty-two children enrolled; fourteen being present at inspection. Pupils were classified: -

Standard I	12
Standard II	5
Standard III	3
Standard IV	2

The review of the lessons was fairly satisfactory. They were examined in the classes with the day school.

A little over a quarter of an acre is cultivated as a garden, where a small quantity of potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and some small fruits are grown.

Only one horse is kept.

The general health of the pupils had been good. I saw them at their meals, and noticed the food was of good quality, and sufficient. They were comfortably clad.

The water-supply is still inadequate, consisting of surface water. When the well that was being dug is finished, there should be plenty.



On account of a stoppage, the drain had to be taken up for one hundred feet or more and relaid. At my visit it was not in use. The ventilation was poor.

Fire-drill is held once a month. Everything is kept in readiness - tank, hose, buckets, and chemical fire-extinguishers.

Recreation is very restricted, as there is no play-room in the present building, and as the rainy season is lengthy, I would recommend that a suitable covered playroom (or grounds for games in wet weather) be erected as soon as possible. This is

essential and would assist the staff, besides making the system more attractive to the boys.

Some improvements had been made, new floors were laid in the main part of the building, new window sashes put in, new stairs to the front entrance, and a new platform and steps to the two side entrances. But the conditions are still very poor, and all the equipment is poor and insufficient; the dormitories are unattractive. The rooms occupied by the staff were in fair repair. Better arrangements should be made for the carrying on of this school, by better buildings, better equipment of dormitories, kitchen, and a play-room.

The frequent change of teachers and members of the staff is detrimental to the school.

### **Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected December, 1910. There were one hundred and seventy-five children of school age on the reserve. One hundred and nineteen were enrolled; the average attendance for three months being eighty-six. Ninety pupils were present at inspection. They were classified: -

Standard I	40
Standard II	8
Standard III	3
Standard IV	1
Ungraded	67

The senior pupils did well in all subjects - reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and composition. The boys who reside in the boarding school were in advance of the village children, who attend so irregularly. As this school is very large during the winter months, and as the boarding-school boys attend there, a first-class experienced teacher is required, who would have no other duties but attending to this school.

Mr. L. Dineen, who had taught for two years, resigned, and Master G.G.E. Raley was supplying at time of inspection, with Mrs. A. Dudoward teaching the juniors.

The school building required some repairs.

### **Metlakatla Day School (Church of England)**

Inspected February, 1911. There were forty-three children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance for three months of 22.85. There were twenty-four pupils were present at inspection; graded: -

Standard I	23
Standard II	11
Standard III	7
Standard IV	2

Standards III And IV did exceedingly well in all subjects. Their physical exercises were well done, too. Good progress had been made since former inspection; a number but lately of school age were getting a good start.

The school is doing successful work. Miss Helena Jackson, the teacher, takes an interest in her work. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party visited this school last August, addressed the pupils and congratulated the teacher. This pleased the Indians greatly.

The school building is in good repair.

### **Port Essington Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected March, 1911. There are twenty children old enough to go to school on the reserve. Seventeen are enrolled, with an average attendance of twelve. Ten were present at inspections.

A number of the children who were present at my former visit are now gone into industrial or boarding schools, the others were making a good start. The reading, writing, spelling, geography, composition, were good.

Miss K. Tranter, who had taught this school so faithfully for twenty years, went on a furlough at Christmas. The Rev. W.H. Pierce had been teaching for two months. I installed Miss H. Bland as teacher on day of inspection. She is well qualified.

The school is still held in the old building, as the new one is not quite ready for occupancy.

### **KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY**

#### **Alert Bay Industrial School.**

Inspected September, 1910. The staff consisted of: - A.W. Corker, principal; Mrs. A.W. Corker, matron; Miss Warrenner, asst. matron; Eli Hunt, trades instructor; Geo. Luther, teacher; Ah Lee, cook.

There were thirty-five enrolled, twenty-nine being present at inspection. Pupils were graded: -

...	Boys.
Standard I	6
Standard II	7
Standard III	8
Standard IV	3
Standard V	2
Standard VI	3

The reading and spelling of pupils were very good, indeed; arithmetic, good; geography, very good; writing and composition, good. Drill and breathing exercises held in the open air were excellent. The class-room work has improved.

Hours of study are from 10 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

There is only one class-room, which is too small for the number of boys. The blackboards were in fairly good order.

Of 410 acres of land, only 50 are cleared. There are about 2 acres in garden, where vegetables and small fruits are grown. The potatoes were poor this season on account of dry weather, but the small fruits did well. When more ground is cleared, it will be of great advantage to the school.

They have two cows, one horse, and eighteen chickens.

Eight pupils were learning carpentry, and had made some progress. Mr. Eli Hunt is an excellent trades instructor, handling the boys tactfully.

The boys looked healthy and strong, and their general health was good. They were well fed, and suitably clothed.

The water is good, but hardly sufficient for all purposes. Wooden pipes are needed to bring the water from the hill for laundry and for fire protection. Drainage and ventilation were good.

Fire-drill is practised regularly. Hose, eight fire-pails, two axes, a ladder, and good iron fire-escapes are kept in readiness.

The calisthenics-book was received, and, although the children had been taught exercises before, it will greatly assist.

The buildings were in fairly good repair, but in need of some paint. The verandah and some kitchen equipment required renewing.

The principal is a good teacher, and has excellent discipline.

### **Alert Day School (Church of England).**

Inspected September, 1910. There were twenty-six children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of nine. Eight pupils were present at inspection. Children were graded: -

Standard I	17
Standard II	9

The children could read, write, spell and count fairly well. Reasonable improvement had been made, considering the irregularity of attendance.

Miss Louisa Harris was teaching. The new school-house is a great improvement.

### **Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected August, 1910. Children of school age on the reserve, twenty-three; enrolled, seventeen, with an average attendance of nine. Present at inspection, nine. These were graded: -

Standard I	3
Standard II	4
Standard III	2

The work of the children present was not very satisfactory. The children are away so often from the village that little progress is possible.

The school-house was in good repair.

Mr. J.E. Rendle was the teacher.

### **Gwayasdums Day School.**

Gwayasdums day school was closed at the time of my visit to this agency, as the Indians were away from the village.

### **BELLA COOLA AGENCY.**

### **Hartly Bay Day School (Methodist).**

I visited this school in March, 1911. Most of the people were away from the village. The teacher, Mr. Peter R. Kelly, who formerly taught at Skidegate, had gone to Victoria three days before I arrived, and was expected back the following Monday. I saw five of the pupils, they read, spell, and count quite well.

The twenty Indians that were in the village came to tell me that they were pleased with the school, and that Mr. Kelly was doing well.

### **Kitamaat Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected March, 1911. Children of school age on the reserve, fifty-five; enrolled, thirty-two; with an average attendance of thirty-five. Thirty-one were present at inspection. These were all in residence in the boarding school, supported

by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The staff consisted of: - Miss L.J. Donogh, matron; Miss M. Lcouten, assistant matron; and Miss C. Kilbourne, nurse for village, and teacher of domestic science.

The children have improved wonderfully during the year. Their spelling, reading, geography, arithmetic, composition, were splendid; also their hygiene.

Miss Mary E. Lawson, B.A., has a wonderful gift for getting the children to learn, and I cannot speak too highly of her work.

The school building had been newly painted, and was bright and pleasant.

### **China Hat Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected March, 1911. Children of school age, twenty, all enrolled. Average attendance, ten. Only six were present at inspection, but a great number of the Indians were away from the village. Pupils were classified: -

Standard I	10
Standard II	3
Standard III	7

Since former inspection the children had improved in reading, spelling, counting, and geography. Mr. G. Reed is a very faithful teacher.

Mrs. Reed has a girls class, where she teaches them to sew, to knit, and to cook. She also goes around to the homes in the village, helping the women.

### **Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected March, 1911. There were sixty-five children of school age, all enrolled, with an average attendance of 21.13. Six were present at inspection, all the others being away from the village. Pupils were classified: -

Standard I	40
Standard II	20
Standard III	5

Four of the pupils present had improved in all subjects since former,inspection, the other two were beginners, understanding only a little English.

The teacher, Miss May G. Reid, she is very much interested in her work, but says it is very discouraging, as the pupils are away so often, and stay away so long. The school-house was in good repair.

### **Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).**

Inspected March 8, 1911. Children of school age on the reserve, thirty-three, and all are enrolled, with an average attendance of eleven. Pupils were graded: -

Standard I	22
Standard II	8
Standard III	3

The pupils who had attended regularly showed great improvement, the others only a little. The younger ones were

beginning to understand English.

Miss Eveline Gibson, daughter of the missionary, is doing good work.

The new school-house is well built, and a great improvement over the old one.

I did not visit the Babine, Stikine, Kootenay, or Kamloops agencies this year, or the schools on the Nass river.

I have visited a great number of the ex-pupils, helping them to get work, and giving them assistance in various ways. A majority of them are making good use of the education received in the schools.



**THE REPORT OF MR. W.E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

**COWICHAN AGENCY.**

**Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).**

I visited this school on December 19, 1910. Rev. D. Claessen is the principal in charge.

This institution comprises a number of buildings, all disconnected, the boys' being much in need of repairs, and the girls' school overcrowded.

There were 74 pupils in the school at the time of my visit -38 boys and 36 girls. The department's grant is for only 60.

The boys' school is in bad order, the plastering on the wall being broken in many places. The principal reports that the building has shagged at one end, owing to part of the foundation having rotted, and the roof is covered with moss. The building is large enough to accommodate the number of pupils, but is greatly in need of repairs. This building, which is only 10 feet above high water mark, is too low to get good ventilation, as the ground in the rear rises above the roof and thus prevents a good circulation of air through the dormitory and classroom.

The girls' school is in a somewhat better state of repair, but is much too small for the number of pupils at present in attendance. In the two dormitories there is a total of 13,823 cubic feet of air space, which would allow of only 28 pupils at the most, but there are 36 pupils sleeping in these two rooms.

The girls' class-room is also very crowded, the desks being placed so close together that it is with difficulty that one can get on to the seats.

The flushing tank of the boys' water-closet was, and had been, out of order for some time, and the flushing had to be done by pouring pails of water down. This is a very unsatisfactory arrangement, for a very bad odour was present for a distance from the building. The water-closets of the girls' school were in good order, but the drain pipes leading to the sea had been taken up on account of their getting continually blocked with sand. - All the sewage therefrom runs to the beach, where it remains till washed away at high tide.

The only method of ventilating the building is by means of leaving the windows open to permit of a supply of fresh air.

There are about 70 acres of land in connection with the institution, 40 of which are under cultivation, from which good crops of vegetables, fruits and hay are obtained. A very large and fine barn has been constructed during the past year, as well as a modern chicken-house and bakery. There is a plentiful supply of good water on the premises, the new hydraulic ram working very satisfactorily.

A good gymnasium has been erected for the boys, and the girls practise dumbbell and Indian club exercises. There is also a very good brass band at the school, composed entirely of the pupils.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, ready for use at all times.

The general health of the pupils during the past year is reported by the principal to have been good.

The pupils have all been making good progress in their studies, and besides these the boys are taught carpentering, farming, gardening, baking and shoe-repairing, the girls receiving instruction in cooking, baking, general housework, dressmaking, laundry work.

As it would take a large amount of money to do the necessary alterations and repairs to these buildings, it would be much more desirable to build a new and modern school, with accommodation for 90 or 100 pupils. A school with accommodation for the number of pupils above mentioned, should meet all requirements of the Cowichan agency for many years.

#### **Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).**

I visited this school on August 18, 1910, and again on January 6, 1911. Sister Mary Berchmans is the teacher. The number of pupils on the roll is 11 - 5 boys and 6 girls, and the average attendance has been 8.1. All the children of school age on the Songhees reserve attend the school, and are making good progress in their studies. The sanitary conditions are as good as in other day schools. The health of the children during the past year has been very good. The building is in a good state of repair.

Five girls passed out of this school during the year, all having been in the sixth standard.

#### **Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).**

My visit to this school was on February 8, 1911. Rev. W.J. Knott is the principal. The number of pupils on the roll was 14 - 10 boys and 4 girls, the average attendance being about 9. At the time of my visit there were only 6 in attendance.

Those pupils who attend regularly are making good progress. There has been no sickness among the children during the year worth speaking of.

The building is in a good state of repair, and the sanitary conditions are good, new water-closets having been built during the year.

As the principal informed me that there should be a better average attendance of pupils, I held a meeting of the Indians in the school-house, at which I obtained promises from the parents that they would see that all the children of school age on the reserve attended the school regularly in future.

The chief of the Nanaimo band reported to me that there were 10 children on the Nanaimo River reserve whose parents wished them to attend, school, but it is too far to the Indian school at Nanaimo, being about six miles by road. They all speak good English, and their parents are desirous of their attending the public school which is close by. The department should make arrangements with the Superintendent of Education for British Columbia for the entrance of these children into the public school.

#### **Quamichan Day School (Methodist).**

I visited this school, which is situated on the Quamichan reserve, on February 10, 1911. The teacher is Mr. E.J. Bowden. There are 14 children on the roll - 8 boys and 6 girls. The average attendance has been 4.64. Those attending regularly make excellent progress. The health of the pupils throughout the year had been good, but at the time of my visit a number of the children were suffering from an epidemic of influenza, which consequently affected the attendance.

The school is in a good state of repair, capable of holding about 45 pupils. The ceiling is high and the ventilation good; but there are no water-closets.

#### **Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).**

I also visited this school on February 10, 1911. The school is situated on the Clenclemalutz Indian reserve, and Miss Louisa Douglas is the teacher. She was

only appointed on February 1, having taken the place of Miss Frumenro. The number of pupils on the roll was 29 - 9 boys and 20 girls. The average attendance during the past quarter had been 6.41. Here also the epidemic of influenza prevailing in the district was apparent, for only five pupils were present. Those attending regularly make good progress. The building is only in a fair state of repair, one window being broken, and there are no water-closets.

#### **Koksilah Day School (Methodist).**

I visited this school on February 10, 1911. Mr. C.A. Dockstader, the Methodist missionary, is the teacher. The school was closed for the afternoon on account of the teacher, as well as some of the pupils, being laid up with a cold. The number of pupils on the roll at this school is 15 - 11 boys and 4 girls - with the average attendance of 5.45. Those attending regularly make good progress in their studies. With the exception of the epidemic of cold prevailing at the time of my visit, the children have been enjoying good health. The building is in good state of repair, well ventilated by means of the open windows. There are no water-closets.

Practically all the children of school age on the Koksilah reserve are on the roll, but the average attendance is poor on account of the children moving off the reserve for a time with their parents.

#### **Somenos Day School (Roman Catholic).**

This school has been closed since September 30, 1910. Miss Lomas, the teacher, resigned on that date, and no other teacher has been appointed. Prior to Miss Lomas's resignation, the attendance at this school had been very poor.

#### **East Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).**

I visited this school on February 24, 1911. The school is situated on the Tsawout Indian reserve, and Daniel Dick, an ex-pupil of the Kuper Island industrial school, is the teacher. There are 11 pupils on the roll - 10 boys and 1 girl. During the last quarter the attendance has been poor, but the average during the present quarter should be much better. Eleven out of the thirteen children of school age on the reserve are on the roll. Several of the children have been suffering from colds during the past month, but generally their health has been good. Those who attend regularly make fair progress. The building is in a good state of repair, and the ventilation is good, the ceiling being high.

#### **Tsartlip Day School (Roman Catholic).**

I also visited this school on February 21, 1911. The school is on the West Saanich road, close to the Tsartlip Indian reserve, and Miss Alice Hagan is the teacher. There are 11 children attending the schools 3 boys and 8 girls. Those who attend regularly, are making good progress. The average attendance during the last quarter was 4.51, but it should be somewhat better than this at the end of the present quarter. There are four other children of school age on the Tsartlip reserve who should attend the school. The health of the children throughout the year is reported to have been good, but at the time of my visit a few were suffering from colds. The building is in a good state of repair, and the ventilation and sanitation as good as at other day schools.

## **KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.**

### **Alert Bay Industrial School (Church of England).**

I visited this school on October 17, 1910. The school has a fine location, being situated close to the beach of Alert bay, on Cormorant island.

At the time of my visit both the principal, Mr. A.W. Corker, and his assistant were absent attending the meeting of the Synod, and the school was in charge of Mrs. Corker, the matron.

There were 35 pupils in attendance at the time, which was the full number.

Mrs. Corker reported that the children were making fair progress in their studies, and that the general health of the pupils had, been good during the year.

The school appears to meet with all requirements so far as sanitation is concerned, but I did not measure up the dormitories and class-room to see whether they meet the specifications that apply to boarding schools in the matter of air space, & c. This will be done on my next visit. I

There is a competent trade instructor, who teaches the boys carpentering and general handiwork.

There is generally a fair supply of water, which is pumped from a well into tanks.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, and there is a fire-escape, which leads from the upper bed-rooms.

### **Alert Bay Day School (Church of England).**

I visited this school on October 18, 1910. The school building is new, only having been built quite recently, and is in charge of Miss Harris. The pupils were reported to be making good progress in their studies, and their health had been very fair during the year. The attendance at the time of my visit was not good, and the school register showed that the average attendance was not what it ought to be. I held a meeting of the band and addressed them on the importance of having their children receive an education, and that all those of school age on the reserve must attend the school. Since that time Agent Halliday informs me that there has been a marked increase in the attendance.

### **Gwayasdums Day School (Church of England).**

The date of my visit to this school was October 19, 1910. This school is conducted at Kingcome Inlet during the summer months, and at Gwayasdums, on Gilford island, in the winter, as practically all Gwayasdums Indians move to Kingcome Inlet for the summer. Mr. Pearson, the teacher, moves with the band back and forth from Gwayasdums to Kingcome Inlet. The register at this school also showed a very poor average attendance. A meeting of the Indians was held in the evening, when the school matters were discussed, and promises of more interest in the matter were given by the parents. The school building is in a poor condition, but the teacher did not feel justified in asking for repairs until there was a better attendance of pupils.

## **LYTTON AGENCY.**

### **Lytton Industrial School (Church of England).**

I visited this school on December 7, 1910. This institution has a beautiful location, being situated on the Lillooet road, about 3 miles from Lytton, overlooking the Fraser river. The school building is a fine stone structure, and has a very large

farm in Connection with it, and immense crops are gathered. The school is owned by the New England Company, and is classed as a Church of England school, but none of the dignitaries of this church in Canada have any authority in so far as the school management is concerned.

Unfortunately a condition of affairs has arisen in connection with this school that has made it necessary to ask for the removal of the principal, Mr. George Ditcham. A special report on this matter is already in the hands of the officers of the department.

At the time of my visit there were only 10 pupils in attendance, all the others having either run away or been discharged, on account of sickness. The 10 pupils then in attendance were only small boys.

It is to be hoped that when a new principal has been appointed, the strong prejudice which exists among the Lytton Indians against this institution will cease.

The Indians around Lytton appear to appreciate the value of giving their children a good education, as well as a practical working knowledge of farming and other general work.

### **Lytton Day School (Church of England).**

I visited this school on December 7, 1910. The school is situated on the Lytton reserve, and Miss Lillie Blackford is the teacher.

At the time of my visit there were 13 children present, but there are often more than this number in attendance. Since my visit Agent Drummond informs me that all the children of school age on the reserve were attending regularly and that as soon as the weather conditions would permit the children from the reserves across the river would also attend.

The teacher reported that the children were making fair progress and that their health had been good during the year.

The building needed some repairs, and the school equipment was very poor at the time, both as regards books and desks.

### **All Hallows Boarding School (Church of England.)**

This school is situated on the banks of the Fraser river at Yale. Sister Superior Constance is the principal of the school, with Sister Althea in charge of the Indian work.

There were 25 Indian girls in attendance at the times of my visits, which were on December 9, 1910, and again on January 9, 1911. The grant for this school is for 35 pupils.

The dormitories at present in use are too small to accommodate the number of pupils on the roll and allow of the specified 500 cubic feet of air space for each pupil, but this condition can be improved by placing three of the pupils in another room which was vacant at the time.

The building is in a fair state of repair, and the system of ventilation is by means of trap doors in the ceilings of the dormitories and the open windows in the classrooms.

There is first-class drainage to the river through the drain pipes.

Two rooms with a southeasterly exposure are used as hospital accommodation for sick pupils.

There are about one and a half acres of ground, which are used for garden purposes.

Besides their regular studies the girls learn cooking, housework, sewing, baking and basket-work.



At the time of my last visit there was a slight epidemic of influenza among the pupils, but the general health of the pupils during the past year was reported to have been good.

The pupils have been making good progress in their studies.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place at the school, and, there is now a plentiful supply of good water on the premises.

There is a desire on the part of the management of this school to make improvements in the building sufficient to bring it up to, the Class 'A' standard.

### **NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.**

#### **Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).**

I visited this school on September 27, 1910. The principal is Mr. R.H. Cairns, the school is situated at Chilliwack, and is a fine institution; there are 13 buildings altogether, which include outbuildings and two canvas-covered buildings, one of which was being used, as a dormitory and the other for an outdoor class-room for the summer months.

At the time of my visit there were 90 pupils in attendance, all enjoying good health, and the principal reported that they were making first-class progress in their studies.

There is a farm of 90 acres in connection with the school from which abundant crops are harvested, consisting of garden truck of all kinds, oats and hay, as well as tomatoes and other different kinds of fruits.

Besides their regular studies the boys are taught carpentering and general farming and gardening, at which they are proving quite proficient. The girls learn to sew, do laundry work and other useful household duties.

The principal stated that the use of the outside canvas-covered dormitory and class-room was proving very beneficial to those pupils with weak lungs.

There is a first-class water-supply at the school, and pails and barrels were kept filled for fire-fighting purposes. Fire drills are held regularly by the pupils, and there are fire-escapes from the dormitories.

I suggested the removal of a window in the outside class-room. This window is placed immediately above the blackboard and it has the effect of making a considerable strain on the eyes of one reading from the blackboard. A few repairs are needed in the stairs leading to the basement, as well as to the floor in the basement itself. These Mr. Cairns promised would be attended to.

Two small pupils ran away from the school during the summer, but were overtaken and returned to the school the next day.

#### **St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).**

I inspected this school on December 10, 1910, and again on January 11, 1911. The principal is Rev. J.M. Tavernier, who has lately taken the place of Rev. J.P. O'Neill.

The school is beautifully situated on the high, ground close to the banks of the Fraser river and about a mile and a half from Mission City. The situation is ideal from a sanitary standpoint, the school obtaining nothing but the purest of air and the drainage being perfect.

The school has an attendance of 75 pupils, with a grant for 60, but the extra number of pupils does not crowd the school, as there is ample room in the dormitories and classrooms to allow of the required amount of air space per pupil.

There are two main buildings, one for the boys, the other for the girls, and they are kept scrupulously clean at all times.

The principal reports that all the children have been making good progress in their studies, and that their general health has been good during the past year.

The boys are taught, besides their regular studies, carpenter work under a competent instructor, as well as farming and gardening; and the girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, dressmaking, lace-making and general housework. This school received 17 first prizes and 5 second prizes at the Mission City fair for work done, by the pupils.

There are 300 acres in the school farm: 15 acres are used as a garden, from which fine crops of fruits and vegetables of all kinds are produced - 150 acres in the farm are under cultivation and on this oats, hay, wheat and corn are grown; the remainder is being cleared up by degrees for fuel purposes. All the products from the farm and garden are made use of at the school.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by means of stoves. A shingle mill has been installed, recently and, a lumber-mill is to be constructed, during the present year, the output of these mills to be used on new buildings.

There is ample hospital accommodation on the premises for the isolation of patients, there being two rooms in both the boys' and girls' buildings which are kept specially for this purpose. They have a southerly exposure.

The buildings are in a first-class state of repair, but there is a desire on the part of the management to bring the school up to the Class 'A' standard.

I The buildings are ventilated by ventilating shafts in the ceilings of the dormitories and the windows being kept open in the class-rooms and dormitories for the entrance of fresh air.

There is abundant water on the premises for household, fire-fighting and irrigating purposes. Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place in case of emergency.

### **Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).**

I visited this school on August 22, 1910, and again on January 11, 1911. The principal is Sister Mary Ann. The school is situated at North Vancouver, near the Indian reserve, immediately across Burrard inlet from Vancouver city.

The number of pupils in attendance at the time of my last visit was 54 - 27 boys and 27 girls, the grant being for only 50 pupils. The school is too small for the number of pupils in attendance, and alterations should be made in the dormitories and class-rooms to increase their capacity.

The building is in a good state of repair and is kept very clean. The only system of ventilation is by means of the windows, which are generally kept open. There is a first-class sewerage system to the septic tanks, and automatic flushing tanks are installed in the water-closets, which work well. There is an abundant supply of good water on the premises. The building is heated by means of hot air, and lighted by electricity.

The children have been making good progress with their studies, and their health had been good during the year. No deaths have occurred during that time.

Besides their regular studies the boys are instructed in gardening, carpentering, painting and general house-building work, the girls learning dressmaking, laundry work, housework and fancy-work.

There is first-class hospital accommodation in connection with this institution, a special building containing four rooms having been erected for this particular purpose.





There are four acres of ground for garden purposes, from which are grown small fruits and vegetables.

There are fire-fighting appliances on the premises, which are kept in place at all times ready for use.

### **Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).**

I inspected this school on January 13, 1911. The school is well situated, on a small hill just back of the Indian reserve at the village of Sechelt. Sister Theresine is the principal.

At the time of my visit there were 49 pupils in attendance -23 boys and 26 girls.

The government grant is for 50 pupils.

The dormitories of this school are too small for the number of pupils. This is especially the case in the boys' dormitory, and alterations should be made to increase the size of these rooms.

The building is in a good state of repair, and is kept very clean.

There is a plentiful supply of good water in the winter months, but in the summer the supply is somewhat limited.

Ventilation in the building is by means of trap doors in the ceilings of the dormitories and the windows in both dormitories and class-rooms being kept open.

Two rooms are kept specially for the purpose of hospital accommodation for sick pupils. These rooms have a westerly exposure.

The pupils are making excellent progress in their studies, and the general state of the health of the pupils has been good during the past year.

Combined with the regular studies the boys are taught carpentering, gardening and general handiwork, and the girls learn dressmaking, housework, cooking and basket-work. Prizes were awarded this school last year at the Vancouver and New Westminster fairs for a collection of sewing; also, a first prize for drawing.

There are about three acres of land used for garden purposes upon which are grown the vegetables used in the school.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place and regular fire drills are taken part in by the pupils.

### **WEST COAST AGENCY.**

#### **Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).**

I visited this school on January 20, 1911. The principal is Mr. H.B. Currie, who has had charge of the institution about one year.

There are 48 pupils on the roll - 22 boys and, 26 girls. The department grant is for 50 pupils.

The principal reported that all the pupils were making good progress in their studies, and that the health of the children during the past year has been very good.

The building is ventilated with a number of ventilators in the baseboards in the dormitories and classrooms for the purpose of taking the foul air off the floors, and the windows are kept open to allow of a plentiful supply of fresh air.

The main building is heated by means of hot air, and the class-room, which is away from the main building, is heated by a stove. This classroom is in very poor condition at the present time, but a new one is to be built during the coming summer, a grant for \$1,100 having been allowed by the church for this purpose. The main building is in need of

considerable repairs to the walls.

At the time of my visit the boys' dormitory was somewhat crowded, but by placing four of the pupils in another room, which was vacant, this objection will be overcome.

There are two rooms kept for the purpose of hospital accommodation, and in the summer months a tent is used.

Besides their regular studies the boys are instructed in farming and gardening, and the girls are taught cooking, sewing and general housework.

Although there are approximately 150 acres of land in connection with the institution, there are only 11 acres cleared, and this produces a quantity of small fruits and vegetables for the use of the school.

There is a plentiful supply of good water on the premises; and there is also good drainage, the school itself standing on high ground on the banks of the Somas river.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place and regular fire drills are held.

### **Ahousah Boarding School (Presbyterian).**

The date of my visit to this school was January 23, 1911. The principal is Mr. John T. Ross.

The number of pupils on the roll at the above date was 36 -22 boys and 14 girls. The department's grant is for only 25. This extra number of pupils does not crowd the dormitories, as there is ample accommodation in the building for the present enrolment.

The building is in a first-class state of repair, being practically a new structure.

The system of ventilation is by means of the windows, which are kept open as much as possible.

The water-supply is obtained from the rainfall, which is stored in tanks. There is also a well on the premises, but the principal informed, me that the quality of water obtained from this source is not very good. The desirability of obtaining a plentiful supply of pure water seems to have been lost sight of when selecting the site for this school.

About 17 acres of land have been reclaimed a short distance back of the school, and the principal expects to put at least two acres of this under cultivation during the coming summer.

The pupils in this school are all making first-class progress in their studies, and the principal reports that their health during the past year has been good.

Besides their regular studies the boys are instructed in the rudimentary principles of house-building, painting, and this year will be given instruction in gardening. The girls learn general housework, cooking, sewing, dressmaking and, fancy-work.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, at all times ready for any emergency.

### **Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).**

I visited this school on January 24, 1911. The principal is Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B.

This is a very fine institution and is in a first-class state of repair. A fine steam laundry has been installed on the premises and there are sanitary lavatories, bath-rooms and water-closets throughout the building. The institution is heated by means of hot water radiators. There is also a fine large concrete basement.

At the time of my visit there were in attendance 61 pupils -32 boys and 29 girls. The department's grant is for 60 pupils. There is ample accommodation in the dormitories for the number of pupils enrolled.

The building is situated on high ground, and there is good drainage out to the sea.

There is also a plentiful supply of pure water, which is obtained from a mountain stream.

Ventilators are set in the ceiling of the boys' dormitory, the windows being kept partially open in both this and the girls' dormitory for the entrance of fresh air. Two rooms are used for hospital accommodation, and in the case of infectious diseases the patients are put in an outside building.

About four acres of ground are used for garden purposes, upon which are grown all the vegetables used at the school with the exception of potatoes.

The pupils are making good progress in their studies, and, combined with these, the boys are taught carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and net-making under the trade instructor; the girls receiving instruction in baking, cooking, sewing, dressmaking and fancy-work.

So far as fire-protection is concerned the school is well equipped with all the necessary appliances, which are always kept in place. There is also an outside fire escape. The pupils have regular fire drills.

The health of the pupils of this school has been good during the past year, there having been no epidemic of any kind among them.

#### **Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).**

I visited this school on January 25, 1911. It is now under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Schindler, he only recently having been appointed as teacher. The school is situated on the Opitsat Indian reserve on the Clayoquot sound opposite Tofino.

There are 29 pupils on the roll - 16 boys and 13 girls. On the day of my visit there were 22 children in attendance at the school, which was a very creditable showing. The teacher reports that the children seem to be making fair progress, and also that their health had been good during the year.

The building is in a good state of repair, and the ventilation is as good as in other day schools and in some of the boarding and industrial schools, i.e., the windows being kept open for the entrance of fresh air.

The teacher has inaugurated the system of giving prizes for punctuality, and this has greatly assisted in increasing the average attendance.

#### **Clayoquot Day School (Methodist).**

This school has been closed, since the spring of 1910.

#### **Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).**

As it was night-time when I arrived at Ucluelet, I was unable to visit the school without the loss of much time, the boat only calling at that place once a week.

However, I met the teacher, Mr. H.W. Vanderveen, and he supplied me with the following information: There are 21 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of between 7 and 8. The progress made by the pupils has been fair and their health had been good throughout the year, but at the time there were a few cases of sickness.

## **THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR W.M. GRAHAM ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

In accordance with instructions I have the honour to submit herewith my second special report on the File Hills colony.

As I said in my last report, this colony contains some nineteen thousand acres of land and was specially set aside for our young Indians who are graduated from industrial and boarding schools. It is subdivided into 80 acre farms, as it was thought this was about all one man could handle, and do the work well. However, it was soon found that a farm of this size was altogether too small, as many of them soon had the original plots under cultivation and were prepared to extend their operations. As the plan of settling the boys on alternate lots had been adopted, I was able to give most of them the adjoining lot, which was left vacant, so that many of them have 160 acres in a block, and those who have more, had to take lots at different places where they happened to be unoccupied. We have several Indians on the colony, who were among the first to settle down, who are now farming from two to four hundred acres each, and are doing their work as well as one would expect to see it done in a thrifty white settlement. Particular attention is paid to the matter of summer fallowing and the keeping down of noxious weeds.

The crop last year yielded 57,276 bushels, and while it was not as heavy as I expected it to be, still it was one of the most profitable crops in the history of the colony, the grain grading from No. 1 to No. 3 Northern.

The season opened up unusually early and seeding was started about the beginning of April. May was quite cold and the growth was retarded. In June we had a good rainfall and the crop advanced very quickly. July and August were too dry to expect anything but a light yield; however this dry weather insured a safe crop from frost, as the grain ripened two weeks earlier than usual.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway passes at a point about a hundred yards South of this colony and the company has put in a siding, which these people find to be a very great convenience, as most of the grain is shipped in car lots. The grain grown on this colony represents at least 45 car loads, so that one will see that these people, have contributed quite a revenue for this railway company.

Two years ago these people bought a large steam threshing outfit. Last fall they completed their second and last payment, the payments being made from money earned by the machine in threshing grain. We have two steam threshing outfits in the File Hills agency. Last year threshing operations lasted only five weeks, and as Indians are employed entirely, many of them who are not farming or who are just beginning to farm, earned good wages at this work.

It is a pleasure to report that the manner in which these people live continues to be most satisfactory. The majority of the homes compare favourably with those of white farmers. The houses are as a rule comfortably furnished, with carpets or linoleum on the sitting-room floor, paper and pictures on the walls, sideboards, chairs, sewing-machines, clocks and other necessaries that tend to make home comfortable. All the houses in this colony are one and a half story buildings, so that in every case the sleeping apartments are upstairs. The houses are, as a rule, made of logs, although the last three or four that have gone up have been frame structures, and it is my intention to encourage this style of building in the future, as it is far more satisfactory in the end. During the year some good stables or barns have been erected, and one, in particular, is worthy of note, being that of J. Ironquill. This man, after paying his debts, and retaining sufficient money to live on for a year, was able to give a contract for a large frame barn that will hold 20 head of stock. The building is 40 x 28 feet and is built on a cement foundation and sills. It has a large loft that will hold 25 or 30 tons of hay. This barn has been paid for in full. It is

the intention of this man, to build a frame residence during the coming summer. He had over \$2,000 worth of grain. There are two others who intend building barns of this kind next year, in fact they were in a position to do so this year, but the season became too far advanced, before they were ready to start.

This fall there was a plasterer engaged on this colony for a couple of months, plastering the new frame houses and lathing and plastering the interiors of many of the log ones. Painters were also at work on three frame houses, and as all the houses are either whitewashed or painted, the settlement presents a thrifty appearance.

A matter that is worthy of note is the manner in which these young people keep house, and the training that they have received at school shows to advantage here. I do not think one will find on this colony, out of the 25 or 30 houses, three that one would say were poorly kept. If one would visit this colony on a Monday, one would see clothes hanging out to dry at almost every house. If one should go on Saturday, one would find them scrubbing. The work of the home is carried on with some system, which of course is the result of the training they have received at school. Bread-baking, butter-making, care of fowls and gardening are kinds of work that are usually left to the housewife.

There is hardly a house in this settlement where there is not an ample supply of vegetables, on hand and all had good gardens last year. In fact a great many vegetables were sold, as the Indians had more than they required.

Many of these young people keep pigs and during the summer they kill one from time to time, which furnishes them with their meat-supply. This, with the eggs, butter, milk and vegetables they produce, supplies almost everything that a white farmer has for his own use, and in addition several of the Indians have eggs and vegetables to sell.

There are a great many fine horses on this colony, many of them of the Indians' own breeding, as they have been using a thoroughbred Clyde sire here for seven years. There are no ponies on the colony. Last spring there was a fine lot of foals sired by the Clyde stallion that is now on the colony. I intend in a few days buying a carload of heavy mares for members of this colony. They have the funds on hand for this purpose.

Many of these Indians who have been living on the colony for 7 or 8 years and who have done well are expected to pay for their own medical attendance and they do this, so that the cases for which the government has to pay are few and are getting less as time goes on. Last year there were two or three white men employed by the Indians to work for them as farm-hands. They were paid wages ranging from \$25 to \$30 per month.

It might be interesting to the department to have a few details of crops growing by individual Indians last year. Fred Deiter the first Indian to enter the colony, had 7,272 bushels of grain. This man held the Governor General's shield since it was first put up for competition, but this year it was won by another. Francis Dumont had 5,038 bushels; Clifford Pinay, 4,055 bushels; Joe McKay, 3,560; Joe Ironquil, 3,560; John Bellegarde, 3,363; and J.R. Thomas, 3,194 bushels. Several others had over 2,000 bushels each. Had the crop filled out as it gave promise of doing, the yield would have been almost one-third more.

The work of this colony is carried on under very close supervision. Hardly a day passes that some officer of the department does not visit them, and if there has been success, it has been the result of this close and constant supervision. The expenditure of money has been no greater than it has been elsewhere. Any assistance they have received from the department has been nearly all returned. There have been two or three cases where the young men have not done as well as might be expected, but when one takes everything into consideration, the proportion is small, and these cases will come right in time.

There are two churches on this colony: one, Presbyterian, with a resident missionary and the other, Roman Catholic, where services are held twice a month. The Indians attend these services regularly.

In all probability there will be 7 or 8 beginners on the colony next year.

Particular attention is paid to the matter of giving those Indians who are able to conduct their own affairs, a chance to do so, as I consider this most essential. We have a few among those who first entered the colony who have a comparatively free hand in conducting their own business. Several of these Indians have private bank accounts, which show a credit balance the year round, and against this they draw cheques from time to time.

**THE REPORT OF A. NELLES ASHTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOHAWK INSTITUTE BRANTFORD, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - Accommodation is provided at the Mohawk Institute for 120 pupils and a staff of 12, including 3 farmhands and a gardener.

Attendance. - The returns for the quarter ended March 31 show 122 pupils classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	8
Standard II	14
Standard III	12
Standard IV	28
Standard V	26
Standard VI	34

The average attendance for the year was 118 pupils.

Class-room Work. - This covers the full course prescribed by the department. Four pupils passed the entrance examination, -Jessie Vanevery, Elsie Davie, Pearl Bearfoot and Jesse Moses. The two latter are attending the Collegiate Institute in Brantford.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer and in winter 8.45 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards iv., v., 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 changed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden. - This department gave excellent results. Cash sale's \$3,985.16 and supplies to the institution \$1,523.23.

Industries Taught. - Boys Work. - Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupation of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 35 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, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothes, also those 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 Mohawks

at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10. a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized into a cadet corps, No. 161, and have lately been served with the new Ross rifle.

The boys are 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 has been excellent. One girl was discharged suffering from scrofula; she is now much better and has recently married.

One girl was sent to the city hospital with typhoid for two weeks; she has quite recovered. Her brother spent 7 weeks in the same hospital suffering from appendicitis. As smallpox was prevalent in the city in August, all pupils were vaccinated and quarantined until the danger was over.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected with the city sewers.

Recreation. - The recreation hours are 1 hour at noon, 2 hours in the evening in summer, and 1 hour in the winter, and for school divisions in summer 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 there 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 playgrounds 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, footballs, croquet, skipping ropes, bars, & c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

Ex-Pupils. - Nineteen pupils left during the year, 13 being girls. Of the six boys who left, two were stolen away and sent to the States, the other four are working out for white farmers. Of the girls, two are keeping house for their fathers, one is living in Brantford and attending the Collegiate, one is married and living on the reserve, one is a telephone operator in Chicago, one girl, Edith Clause, died suddenly at her home, and six are in domestic service.

General Remarks. - At the suggestion of the department new automatic desks have been installed in the assembly-room. Other improvements are now in progress such as increasing lavatory and closet accommodation.

**THE REPORT OF REV. S.R. McVITTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTE, MUNCEY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The main building furnishes room for about 100 pupils and a staff of eight officers. Separate residences are supplied for four officers and their families.

Attendance. - The attendance authorized by the department is 100; average attendance 102.

Class-room Work. - The school is divided into three divisions. Divisions I and II are senior pupils attending school half-time, morning and afternoon respectively. The order reverses monthly. Division III consists of junior pupils. The authorized programme of study is followed with excellent results. Hours: 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.; 1.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. A voluntary study period of one hour is allowed advanced pupils each evening.

Grading: -	...
Standard I	20
Standard II	22
Standard III	25
Standard IV	15
Standard V	21

During the year 13 boys and 17 girls were promoted to higher standards The pupils are diligent and efficient in their school work.

Farm and Garden. - During the year we harvested 35 acres of wheat; 80 acres of oats; 65 acres of corn; 12 acres of rye; 4 acres of potatoes, 6 acres of roots and a sufficient vegetable supply for home consumption.

Industrial Work. - The boys are carefully instructed in all departments of agricultural work, including the care and management of horses, cows, pigs and poultry; also apiculture, gardening (vegetable and floral), fencing, cement work, and engineering (steam and gasoline).

The girls receive thorough instruction in housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy-work; also the cutting and making of garments, quilting, knitting and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training. - A morning and evening service is observed daily; this includes scripture reading. On Sabbath morning the pupils, in charge of a lady and gentleman officer, attend divine worship at the Colborne church on the Muncey Mission. Sabbath school is regularly conducted under the superintendence of the principal, every Sabbath afternoon.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils and staff has been splendid, sickness is of very rare occurrence. This is accomplished by regularity and an abundance of fresh air, outdoor exercise and good food.

Recreation. - In winter all outdoor games are indulged in, such as skating, hockey, tobogganing, sleigh-riding, & c., & c. Indoors various parlour games are provided, and regular periods allotted for these games. In summer great interest is taken in baseball and basketball. All games suitable for field-day exercise, such as running, jumping, & c., & c., are practised, and regular field-days are held. Hunting and fishing are also provided in season. The boys receive military drill.

Ex-Pupils. - Six pupils were discharged during the year at the request of parents. Only two of these were old enough to obtain work. Both are doing well. During the year a few ex-pupils who are really 'making good' visited us and encouraged both staff and pupils.

Conduct. - The conduct of pupils, shows marked improvement from year to year. Punishment seldom has to be administered; in fact only one serious offence occurred during the year.

General Remarks. - During the year general improvement and advancement have been made in all departments. This is specially noticeable in the farm and stock departments.

**THE REPORT OF REV. BENJAMIN P. FULLER, PRINCIPAL OF THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at these homes for 75 pupils, viz., 50 boys and 25 girls, also ample room for staff required.

Attendance. - Under reduced order of management the number of pupils enrolled at beginning of year was 38, namely 26 boys and 12 girls; 4 boys and 2 girls were allowed to return to their homes, 2 girls still in hospital in Toronto, 3

boys and 4

girls were admitted as pupils. There has been no serious illness, excepting grippe, and in one or two cases signs of tuberculosis. To these particular attention has been given regarding food, air, & c. We are sorry to report the death of one boy, who died in the General Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie.

Class-room Work. - The school is taught in two sessions each day by one teacher, in the large school-room. The curriculum adopted is the same as that of public schools in Ontario. First session from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and afternoon session from 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes recess in each session. Instruction in music is taken up in the evenings. Very good progress has been made in the term, and very fair percentage of pupils promoted, to higher classes. The present standing of pupils is as follows: -

Standard I	8
Standard II	10
Standard III	12
Standard IV	8

Industries. - The boys are carefully instructed in agricultural work, including care and management of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry; also handling farm implements. Training has been given in planing-mills, grain chopping, wood-sawing, carpenter work, painting, kalsomining, shoe-repairing, and care of heating and lighting. The boys also their portion of house-cleaning and laundry work. Girls are taught general housekeeping, cooking, laundry, dairy and sewing.

Farm Progress. - Having cleared and drained considerable land last season, we harvested a good crop of grain, hay and green fodder. Having this, we felt secure in adding to our farm stock as follows: 4 head of cattle, 6 sheep, 11 pigs, and 40 hens, with the result we have a good, supply of fresh eggs and milk. Through the winter months we have killed our own meat and expect to do so during the summer, as we have a good supply of ice. For the coming season we have secured farm-land on each side of the home's property, some, 80 acres, which we intend to work in connection with our own, from which we hope to derive some benefit and support. We feel justified in doing this because we have a number of boys now trained and fitted for farm work, and who have a liking for it. We have also, on the home's staff, one man as farmer, who takes careful interest in training the boys and seeing that all shall count for the progress of pupils and homes. We firmly believe that this is the surest and safest way to secure a good, firm financial basis to work upon. Some good farm implements have been bought and brought into use, also cutting-box, root-pulper and grain-chopper. These have been in constant use and operated by the boys in the home, and we are satisfied that these are beneficial, as our boys get a good practical training and our horses and cattle look even better than they did when they went into the stables last fall.

Moral and Religious Training. - The object for which this school and home was established was to take the children and train and teach them that they may be the better fitted for life here and hereafter. Services are attended in the chapel and prayers conducted morning and evening in school-room. Both in the school work and industrial work, there is ever kept before all the fact that there is a religious view to be taken in all our work. Much toleration is exercised in all things relating to the conduct of pupils, mistakes and misunderstandings avoided whenever possible. Pupils, both girls and boys, have been obedient and trustworthy, and a very little punishment has been inflicted.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school is good and adequate for the number of children enrolled at present; in some particulars not quite up-to-date and we expect to make some few changes now that we have entered upon the new contract with the department. The general health of the pupils is good. We had two cases of pneumonia, which have recovered perfectly.

Recreation. - After school studies are finished and work done for the day, pupils are allowed and encouraged in all good general outdoor games, also they have use of two boats to go about on the river, and we hope soon to have ready a gasoline boat for pleasure and training.

General Remarks. - In submitting this report we do so with a certain degree of pleasure and satisfaction and also some regret that it does not give a better showing. During the year the homes have received the government grant per capita, and much consideration from the Department of Indian Affairs. We have received many blessings from friends of the homes, money, clothing, bedding, all of which has helped us greatly in our financial difficulties. Current accounts have been paid up as near as funds would allow, and some old accounts paid off.

The buildings and fences have been repaired, some cleaning, painting, and kalsomining done. The small planing-mill has been operated enough to convince us that with the outlay of a little capital expended in lumber, some revenue can be derived from it. Land has been cleared and drained, so that we may expect better results from the farm. We have tried to do the best possible for the pupils in their studies, and we were encouraged by the report of our public school inspector.

Pupils are quite willing to learn any part of the work connected with the home, when a benefit is explained to them.

We hope and believe that some progress has been made and we are certain of some mistakes and failures, mostly through lack of experience; but with fresh resolves we shall hope to accomplish better things in the term we have now entered upon. I may say, too, that a change has taken place in the fact that both children and staff enjoy much of the true home atmosphere, and each one feels responsibility for the welfare of the other.

**THE REPORT OF REV. CHAS. BELANGER, S.J., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is ample room in the Wikwemikong industrial school to accommodate 90 boys and 80 girls with their respective staffs.

Attendance. - The boys were 77 in number, with 2 teachers and 15 officers; the girls were 71, with 2 teachers and 11 officers. The day pupils are not included in these figures.

Class-room Work. - This is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9.00 to 11.45 a.m., and 1.30 to 4.00 p.m., with a recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study for home-work, private reading, letter-writing, vocal music. On Saturdays they have twice as much; on Sundays they have two hours.

The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only for two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. In the same manner the older girls spend a part of the time devoted to class work, in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, baking. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers, boarders of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	71
Standard II	29
Standard III	24
Standard IV	9
Standard V	14
...	147

Farm and Garden. - The farm, as described above, is managed with a view of supplying the institution with meat, vegetables, milk and, butter. It is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen, under the guidance of an experienced farmer. About one acre is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden. This department is quite profitable, and enables us partly to supplement the annual grant, which covers hardly two-thirds of our expenses.

Industries Taught. - The main industry taught to the boys is farming, because it is the best and almost the only means they will have of earning their living when out of the school. But attention is also given to woodworking, baking and shoemaking. Fifteen of the older boys were especially applied to farming, four to woodworking, and two to shoemaking. Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed daily about two hours, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labours, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting firewood, dairying, gardening feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and, on the farm. The laundry work is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls have a daily sewing class. The pupils generally take well to these various kinds of manual labour. The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers, for, after they have left the school, the village girls still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, & c.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school is, on the whole, good; and, although, on account of the fire of February 5, 1911, when the main building of the girls' department was destroyed, we are slightly crowded, yet nevertheless the sanitation is good, owing to the system of hygienic ventilation which is going through at present along with other improvements. The sanitary condition of dormitories, class-rooms, study-halls and refectories is good, ventilation being well regulated.

When weather permits, the pupils very frequently bathe in the bay, and during the mid-summer time of hot weather, daily. The boys' dormitory is furnished with bath-room, hot and cold water, and other conveniences. The health of the pupils in general is satisfactorily good.

Scarlatina broke out early last fall; eight cases of girls and three cases of boys, but, owing to the very careful isolation, it died out as it came. All recovered rapidly without exception, leaving no after results in a single case.

Notwithstanding all possible care taken, there have been three deaths: two girls and one boy. Of the former, one died of heart disease complications, and one of acute inflammatory rheumatism. Of the latter, the boy died from blood poisoning, having its origin in a congested abscess which broke internally.

Recreation. - Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every boy who has given satisfaction throughout the month. The first Wednesday is for the girls. 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 is divided into two parts, one of which is reserved for the small boys and the other for the senior boys.

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. A few of our former Iroquois boys have gone to college, in Quebec, and a few of our present boys intend, doing the same thing upon leaving school. Another proof of the gradual improvement over their predecessors is the fact of their being fonder of study; some will earnestly ask for more time for study.

Often in the year public entertainments, are given by the girls and boys, and our population in town looks forward with great eagerness for the agreeable hours they spend listening to our promising actors and singers.

On February 5 the girls' school was burnt to the ground, the logs being about \$25,000. A temporary accommodation was provided in the boys' school. The latter are temporarily lodged in the staffs residence. By the strenuous work of the teachers, classes were resumed after eight days' interruption.

### **REPORT OF VEN. ARCHDEACON RENISON D.D., ACTING PRINCIPAL OF BISHOP'S BOARDING SCHOOL, MOOSE FORT, VIA COCHRANE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Attendance. - During the year there have been about 23 children, on an average, in attendance.

Class-room Work. - The children of the boarding school attend classes at the English day school. Here, the work is very elementary, but there are a couple of boys who did fair to deserve a liberal education. The great drawback to the general progress is of course the absolute ignorance of the English language which the majority show when they enter the school. The progress is on the whole very remarkable.

Farm and Garden. - The soil at Moose Fort is very good, indeed, and with skilled labour anything that will grow in Manitoba will ripen here except wheat. I have seen vegetable marrows 40 lbs. weight in the garden. The farm work is all done by the boys except the ploughing. There are cattle and one horse, I which are fed with hay grown on our own farm. Oats are grown as fodder.

Industries Taught. - There are no trades taught, but all the boys learn farming, carpentry and rough manual labour. The girls learn all branches of domestic science.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children have morning and evening prayers, and half an hour every day is devoted to Bible lessons. On Sunday they attend day school for religious instruction and divine service in Indian and English. Many can read and write in the Indian syllabic character, which was universally known by the Indians for fifty years.

Health and Sanitation. - On the whole the health of the children has been very good. Last November there was an epidemic of influenza, which prostrated nearly every one for several days. One child died of tuberculosis of the bowels. He was an orphan and had, been ill for over a year. The obvious difficulty of keeping a first-class health record is seen, when it is remembered that many children have no homes to go to and humanity forbids their being turned out to die. However, in five years' experience this is the first death while I have been in charge of a boarding school. The rooms are kept with military neatness and cleanliness. The premises are inspected every week, and all possible care taken to ensure the health of the children. Gymnastics are taught, and weight and measurement of each child noted every week.



Recreation. - The children are encouraged to remain in the open air as much as possible. Football, skating, snowshoeing and other Canadian sports are taught and enjoyed. During the winter months room in a separate building has been used to ensure the hygienic properties of the living rooms.

**THE REPORT OF REV. P.R. SOANES, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at the Chapleau boarding school for 26 pupils and 3 of a staff.

Attendance. - There was a full attendance for three quarters of the year, but during the last quarter there were only 24 pupils for part of the time.

Class-room Work. - The progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory. Considering that the oldest scholars are only in their third year and entered the school with practically no knowledge of English, their achievements in the three readers are excellent indeed. Their advance in other branches, such as reciting, singing, religious instruction, and general knowledge of English, are also creditable.

Farm and Garden. - The crop of potatoes was good and the returns in other vegetables were fair. Unfortunately in some way the frost penetrated into the basement and spoiled a large quantity of potatoes, so that we were compelled to purchase thirty bushels for table use and for seed.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught to attend to the outside work such as the care of the farm and garden, sawing and splitting of wood, providing water and fuel, the storing of provisions and general household needs. They also act as messengers and mail carriers between the school and the town, because we feel that these things all add to their knowledge and give them an insight into civilized, manners and customs. The girls are taught to look after the inside work, and are engaged in all manner of household duties, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to this branch of the work. Besides their regular morning and evening devotions, they are taught to read and recite verses of scripture, are encouraged to learn and sing hymns, and are drilled in the prayer-book and catechism. On Sunday morning they attend service at the town church, have the Sunday school session in the afternoon, and as often as can be arranged for are given a special service in their own language in the evening.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils was splendid, and there was no case of serious illness till January. At that time amidst a general outbreak in the town of grippe and bronchitis, ten of the children were seized by these ailment and two deaths finally resulted from a complication of pleurisy and consumption. Thus our hope of passing through a third year unscathed was disappointed. The buildings are advantageously situated for drainage and it is comparatively easy to keep the premises clean. The isolation of sick children is not so easy, and we find it a problem with the present building to care for serious cases. All we could do was to utilize a room at the farthest corner separated by a wall from the rest of the children.

Recreation. - In summer the boys amuse themselves with bows and arrows, football, tops, rowing and canoeing, and the girls enjoy skipping, round games and walking. In fall and winter the boys and girls take to skating, sliding and snowshoeing. All the pupils enjoy their drills and singing, of which they are very fond.

Ex-Pupils. - The school is too young yet to be able to speak of the doings of her alumni.

Festivities. - Beyond an occasional visit to the town on some holiday or picnic, the pupils have no festivity which they can claim as peculiarly their own, except the annual Christmas tree and feast. Friends in the town provided chicken and turkey,

and the teachers, with the kind help of other friends, decorated the tree with a lovely lot of gifts. It was delightful to see how thoroughly the children enjoyed their treat.

General Remarks. - The staff had the pleasure during the year of visits from Miss Archer, of Japan, and Miss Lee, of China, and Mr. Ogilvie, of the Indian Department. The two former were particularly welcome visitors, from the fact that they were engaged in native educational work in heathen lands, and could speak therefore by comparison of our conditions and theirs. Mr. Ogilvie's visit was particularly important.

### **THE REPORT OF THE REV. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH ON THE INDIAN ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation at the Fort William Orphanage for eighty pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance. - There are 8 pupils registered. During the year 83 pupils were admitted and 75 discharged. Two of the pupils died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, Frank Wassagijig and Emma Lafford. The attendance of the boarders is regular and there has been a marked improvement in general application during the year.

Class Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are religious instruction, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, history and geography. Special care is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - There is no farm in connection with the home, but we have a large garden well cultivated, and the boys take great interest in planting the seeds and keeping the garden free from weeds.

Industries Taught. - The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work. Most of the larger girls cut and make their own dresses. The boys are taught to keep their charges neat and clean, to help in the garden and to attend to wood and water.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religion training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school each day; apart from this they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the children has been fairly good during the year. Two children died, one of pneumonia and one from tuberculosis. There was an epidemic of mumps, but, there were no fatal results. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated.

Recreation. - The boys and girls have large and well kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of games nearly the whole, year round. The boys have great sport playing football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, swinging and playing other games.

Ex-Pupils. - Two pupils left the school during the year. One is keeping house for her father at Garden River and doing good work. The other girl is working as cook in Saskatoon. Another pupil who left the school two years ago is still working as cook in St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur. During that time she has bought a sewing-machine and paid fifty dollars for it, and has a bank account as well. The Sisters are well pleased with her work.

General Remarks. - Mr. James Whalen, of Port Arthur, treated the children to a sail on his beautiful yacht. Lunch was served on board at Mr. Whalen's expense.

It was truly a royal feast day for the little ones. On Christmas the children had a concert and Christmas tree. After two hours of a very pleasant entertainment of hymns, recitations and songs, Santa appeared in their midst, distributing his many simple gifts, prepared by their teachers.

Painting and decorating in the interior of the institution has made the house cheery and home-like and all are contented and happy. Most of the painting was done by the pupils.

**THE REPORT OF REV. L. CARRIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALBANY, JAMES BAY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The building is sufficiently large for 32 pupils, the number that we register being about the same every year. Moreover, there are 6 members composing the personnel of the school.

Attendance. - The attendance in class is good. Sickness and work occasionally cause a few absentees.

Class-room Work. - Pupils in their first year are trained in reading, arithmetic, writing and translation. Those in second, besides these, receive lessons in grammar, history and geography.

Farm and Garden. - The ground is quite good for culture; the severe climate prevents success. The only vegetable known here yet is the potato.

Industries Taught. - As our school is a boarding school, attention is specially given to moral and intellectual teaching. We do not make any specialty of arts and trades, although girls in the spare times learn sewing, knitting and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is given twice on Sunday, also an hour of religious teaching every day.

During study hours each pupil writes an account of the instruction and religious teaching in special copy-books. Hence, special attention is given to keep in memory what has been taught. After leaving school they make use of these accounts and teach their fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, who live in the woods.

Health and Sanitation. - Indians are weak in constitution, hence the use of the white man's diet is detrimental to their health. Fresh fish and game should be their constant food. It is quite difficult to give these to our boarders, hence sickness often occurs. Salt meat, such as beef and pork, is given to them in abundance, which causes scurvy, & c. Almost every year some of them die.

Recreation. - About four hours every day are devoted to recreation, Sunday and Thursday excluded. Boys spend these hours outdoors. They sometimes bring wood into school or saw it. They also bring water into the school for general use; most of the time they play ball or play cards indoors in bad weather. The task mentioned is given to them mostly to form the habit of working, which Indians have not naturally.

Girls are out about one hour every day. Besides Thursday being a holiday, that is, in the afternoon only, pupils are out playing in the yard or on the river, sometimes they take a walk in the woods.

**THE REPORT OF MR. A.E. WILSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for 100 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance. - The attendance has been rather below that of last year.

Class-room Work. - This is on the half-day system and comprises standards I to VI. The pupils generally show signs of application and in consequence progress is very satisfactory in all grades. This year's medals (one instituted in memory of the late Mrs. Wilson, given by Mr. Ingram, and the other given by myself), were won by 0160, Lizzie Favell, in standard VI, and 0154, Louisa Brydges, in standard V.

School hours are from 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 4 in summer. Morning hours are from 9.30 to 12 in winter with evening classes from 7.45 to 8.45.

Farm and Garden. - Our grain crop was one of the best in the district, the yield being as follows: -

Wheat (average of 20 bushels to the acre)	1,250 bushels
Oats	675 bushels
Barley	175 bushels
Mangolds (including beets)	93 bushels
Potatoes	372 bushels
Carrots	46 bushels
Turnips	407 bushels
Parsnips	12 bushels
Onions	19 bushels

In addition to this the school gardens supplied us with vegetables all summer, sufficient for staff and pupils.

Our farm stock consists of 15 cows and a bull, a sow for breeding, 6 horses and young stock, both pigs and heifers. The pupils are able to have a good, supply of milk every day besides butter for all needs.

The flower gardens did very well again this year in spite of adverse weather conditions.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils have attended regularly at church and Sunday school, and daily prayers have been held morning and evening, but I think that more is being accomplished along these lines by the personal influence of my staff. The moral standard has never been better and punishment has been very rare of late years.

Industries Taught. - As many of the boys as possible are instructed in farming and almost as many in the carpentering department, which includes all the general repair work and also the running of the gasoline engine, affording very useful general instruction. Others again are learning trades in town, while the remainder, the smaller boys, find ample employment in the daily chores and in the gardens and grounds around the school, some of them having their own individual gardens, which are always very successful.

The girls are instructed in cooking, baking bread, laundrying, dairying, and all the branches of general housework, while they are systematically interchanged each month so that each can in turn get instruction in the sewing-room.

Health and Sanitation. - Our bill of health has been as good as ever this year, there having been no sickness of any consequence and no deaths, and I think I may attribute this in part to the efficient and faithful work of our medical officer, Dr. Goodwin, and also to, careful ventilation and disinfecting.

Great improvements have been and are being inaugurated in connection with the drainage system, new drain pipes having been laid to the underground cess tank, and a new plumbing system installed in the school and the principal's house. When this is complete, it will be a very thorough and satisfactory piece of work.

In the laundry also, which has been run at great disadvantage for the past few years, the department is installing proper appliances, which will be of great benefit to us all.



Recreation. - Recreation is part of the curriculum and is considered as important in its way as the work. We have ample grounds for this purpose for football, baseball and other games, both for boys and girls, each in their own part of the grounds. We had a very good rink this winter, which was a great boon to all of us.

Ex-Pupils. - One of my staff, Mr. Ingram, was sent to the Pas reserve last summer as escort to 12 pupils returning home. It being treaty-time, he met many of our old pupils and, from personal observation and information received, he was able to report that almost all our ex-pupils there are doing very well, and in most cases are a credit to their old school. This was the only reserve visited during the year.

General Remarks. - In April Mr. Inspector Jackson visited us officially, spending several days in inspection and other work, leaving us materially benefited by his practical suggestions.

In September, Dr. Bryce, the principal medical officer of the department, spent half a day with us, followed two days later by Mr. Duncan C. Scott, Superintendent of Indian Education, accompanied by Mr. Inspector Graham of the Qu'Appelle agency. Mr. Scott left the same evening, expecting to return, but having to leave suddenly for the east, we were not fortunate enough to have him amongst us again.

The year's work has gone smoothly forward and though our numbers have been meagre, the pupils have faced the increased pressure of work most cheerfully, a result which augurs well for their future success.

I confidently anticipate that a few months will see our numbers increased to our capacity, and under God's guidance, look for the very best results in the near future, a hope in which my staff all heartily join.

In conclusion, I must again thank the department for the very courteous and considerate way in which all our requirements have been met, and trust that under Divine Providence, our school may continue its work for many more years.

**THE REPORT OF THE REV. T. FERRIER, PRINCIPAL OF THE BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - We have accommodation for 125 pupils and staff.

Attendance. - The average Attendance for the year was 101.

Class-room Work. -The two class-rooms, junior and senior, have accommodation for 48 and 40 pupils respectively, who are, graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Primary	3	6	9
Standard I	7	2	9
Standard II	4	4	8
Standard III	5	5	10
Standard IV	13	21	34
Standard V	12	8	20
Standard VI	6	3	9

Total number of pupils at present, 99.

Standard VI boys and girls are preparing for high school entrance examinations. All pupils are making good progress.

Farm and Garden. - This work is in the hands of a first-class farmer. In both appearance and production the farm is equal to the best in the province. We have 175 acres in crop as follows: wheat, 28 acres; oats, 37 acres; barley, 14

acres; oats for

pasture, 9 acres; peas, oats and barley for hog pasture, 3 acres; rape, for hog pasture, 1 acre; corn, 9 acres; potatoes, 11 acres; turnips, 4 acres; mangolds, beets and white carrots, 2 acres; alfalfa, 8 acres; hay, 31 acres; summer fallow, 12 acres; vegetable garden, 3 acres; fruit garden, 3 acres. The stock is as follows: 3 heavy work teams, 3 single drivers, 60 hogs, 300 hens, and 16 milch cows, which have yielded an abundance of milk and 1,667 pounds of butter during the year.

Industries Taught. - Farming, gardening, flower culture, stock, hog and poultry raising, carpentry, painting, kalsomining, paper-hanging, glazing, repairing machinery and all such work required to keep the entire plant in first-class repair, for the boys. The girls learn all branches of house-keeping, sewing, laundering and butter-making, under the competent direction of a most efficient staff of lady workers.

Moral and Religious Training. - Prayers are said every morning and evening at which the children take a prominent part by singing heartily; their singing is excellent. Sunday school is held every Sabbath. All the boys and some of the girls attend church in Brandon every Sunday morning. There is a service held in the school every Sunday evening. Our aim is to make the children feel at home in the school, and while obedience and order is required in every department of work, everything that savours of the reformatory is carefully avoided, and anything that tends to establish friendly relations between teachers and pupils is welcomed. It is only by getting into personal touch with the pupils that we can hope to raise them, by the power of God to the standard of Jesus Christ. Much patience is exercised and is amply rewarded.

Health and Sanitation. - The children are, mostly, very healthy. We have had two deaths from consumption during the year, about half a dozen cases of hives and the same number of ring-worm; this was got by the boys fondling the calves. There has been no epidemic of any kind. The sanitary arrangements are good, all drains being kept thoroughly clean by systematic flushing. There are two rooms especially set apart for isolation purposes; one, a dormitory containing five beds, the other a hospital-room with two beds. The premises are kept scrupulously clean from cellar to garret.

Ex-Pupils. - A number of the boys who have not returned to the different reserves, have located on the colony, others are working on farms, and some as carpenters, one of the latter is in the C.P.R. workshops in Winnipeg building coaches. A number of the girls are at service and many of them are well married, some to white men, and those who have homes of their own keep them in a manner that is a credit to themselves and the training they have received. Particular mention may be made of those who have returned to Fisher River reserve.

General Remarks. - The children seem to be perfectly happy and contented, and show the result of their training, for many of them when placed among young white people, reflect credit on themselves and the training they have received. All work is executed with cheerfulness and vim. The boys, are very fond of football, playing regularly in senior league games, baseball, swimming, running, skating and hockey. The girls are taught calisthenics, and play all games common to school children. Xmas and Easter entertainments are given, at which the children recite, and sing very well indeed. Social evenings are held periodically during the winter, at which the senior boys and girls play all kinds of parlour games together. Sometimes this takes the form of a skating party, when all go down to the lake; on these occasions hot drinks and buns are served before retiring. In summer the senior boys and girls are allowed to promenade together under the surveillance of an officer.

Our fire-fighting forces have been strengthened by the removal of old hose and the placing of new throughout the building together with 100 Diamond-power fire extinguishers. By deepening one of our wells we have a supply of water that our pump has, so far, been unable to exhaust. All our farming is done by up-to-date machinery, of which we have about \$2,000 worth.



The principal is indebted to the faithfulness and efficiency of the members of the staff for the success of the year's labour, and we are looking forward to a happy and prosperous year. He also wishes to convey his thanks to the officers of the General Board of Missions and the Indian Department for their kind and favourable consideration in all matters of business.

**THE REPORT OF REV. W.W. McLaren, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, BIRTLE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - Under the old regulations, we were supposed to have accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of seven. Under the new rules, demanding 500 cubic feet per child, we can accommodate but 40 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance. - The year began with 51 enrolled, and closed with 54, divided as follows: 27 girls and 27 boys. Eight were admitted, including seven transferred from the Regina industrial school. Four were honourably discharged, and one died suddenly from heart failure. The number of grant-earners is 50.

Class-room Work. - The fact that 75 per cent of our pupils are in grades IV, V and, VI is sufficient testimony as to the efficiency of the work done in the classroom by our teacher, Miss E. Macgregor. Sixty per cent of the pupils attend school the whole day. The remainder attend under the half-day system.

Farm and Garden. - The school possesses 190 acres of its own and rents 30 more. Of this 95 acres are now broken, 15 acres being added last summer. When all the available land is cleared and cultivated, our farm will be divided as follows: recreation grounds, 5 acres; pasturage, 30 acres; woods and hay meadows, 15 acres; cultivated fields, 170 acres. Eighty acres were in crop in 1910. The garden and cereal returns were fair; the root crop was a failure. As the neighbourhood had a record harvest, the meagre returns were due to the incompetency of the acting principal and farm instructor, who was discharged. A gasoline engine, a wagon, a democrat, a brush breaker, a disc harrow, and a frame granary were added to the farm equipment. As in former years, our farm products and stock carried off a considerable number of prizes at the local fair.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught the following phase's of housekeeping cooking, sewing, knitting and laundrying. In addition, the older girls are instructed in gardening, care of poultry, dairying, milking, and elementary nursing and sanitation. The boys are taught all phases of mixed farming and how to use tools for ordinary repairs and for erecting ordinary farm buildings.

Moral and Religious Training. - All the children, when in good health, attend the Sabbath morning and afternoon services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. The older children also attend the Sabbath evening, mid-week and special services which are held in the same place. The younger children have a Sabbath evening Bible class at home. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the principal, and a half hour each day is devoted to Bible study in the class-room.

Health and Sanitation. - The location of the Birtle agency hospital beside the school, presided over by a trained nurse and visited daily by a physician, has eliminated tuberculosis from the school, and has maintained a high health record during the year. One pupil died suddenly from heart failure. Two epidemics of influenza laid low most of the children, but all soon recovered. Our lofty situation upon the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine where the soil is stony and sandy, the possession of a complete sewerage plant emptying into a septic tank, make our sanitary provision of the best. An abundant supply of water is our chief need at present.

Recreation. - The children do not suffer from the lack of outside sports. Coasting, hockey, skating and trapping are all enjoyed in the winter, and tennis, football, baseball, bathing, fishing and hunting during the summer. The usual indoor games are indulged in indoors during inclement weather, under the supervision of one of the staff. Fresh air exercise is rigidly enforced upon all.

Ex-Pupils. - Eighteen pupils have been honourably discharged during the last five years. Fifteen of them are living. All the six boys are farming. Of the ten girls, one is in training as a nurse, one is teaching a day school, three are out at service, and four are married. All, save one, have a good record to date for industry and moral conduct.

**THE REPORT OF REV. PH. VALES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALEXANDER, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The school can accommodate 60 pupils and necessary staff.

Attendance. - The per capita grant is allowed for 60 pupils, but we often have more than the authorized number.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed. We used the half-day system for the older pupils. Half the day is spent in the class-room and the other half is industrial training. All are anxious to learn and progress has been good.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming, gardening and other outside work such as saving and carrying wood, clearing up premises, & c. Girls are trained in all the branches of housekeeping and alternate regularly in the following departments: sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room, bake-room and general house-work.

Moral Training. - Our pupils receive one hour of moral and religious training every day. They are also taught to sing hymns, patriotic songs, & c.

Health and Sanitation. - The school is well ventilated, and fresh air is never lacking. All the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year.

Recreation. - Baseball, football, hockey, skating, rowing, hunting and shooting with bows and arrows are the chief amusement for the boys. Long walks in suit-able weather are enjoyed by the girls. Croquet, skipping ropes and swings are also favourite pastimes.

General Remarks. - We lately had the honour of becoming acquainted with our new inspector, Mr. McKenna. He has shown much interest in the work done by our pupils. His visit was greatly appreciated.

**THE REPORT OF REV. M. KALMES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT FRANCES, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - Under present arrangements there is accommodation for 51 children.

Attendance. - The attendance was regular 45 or 48 children generally attended the school.

Class-room. - The programme prescribed by the department is closely followed.

Farm and Garden. - Fifty acres of land are at present under high cultivation.

Industrial Work. - Boys work on the farm in summer and winter. They look after the horses and cows.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is given to this point of education.

Recreation. - Boys and girls have their separate playgrounds and have all kinds of games.

**THE REPORT OF REV. A. CHAUMONT, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, PINE CREEK, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Attendance. - There is an attendance of 66 at this school.

Class-room Work. - Most of the pupils are anxious to learn and do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teacher.

Farm and Garden. - Ten acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught light housework, the care of horses and cattle, and farming; the girls learn housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, and the care of the dairy and poultry.

Moral and Religious Training. - Every day one-half hour is given to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation. - Most of the pupils have enjoyed good health. The house is large and well aired. Exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply. - A windmill draws the water from the river.

Fire Protection. - There are two iron stairs outside as fire-escapes.

**THE REPORT OF REV. G. LEONARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SANDY BAY, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 50 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good throughout the year; there are at present 42 pupils enrolled.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed and the progress has been fair.

Farm and Garden. - We had 50 acres under cultivation. The potato crop was remarkably fine. The garden furnished us with plenty of vegetables for the winter.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught gardening, farming, shoe-repairing, care of horses and cattle; while the girls learn all the different branches of house-keeping.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to this important part of education. Our pupils generally behave well.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of our pupils has been remarkably good. Since the opening of this school, in 1905, only one death occurred, four years ago. The school is well ventilated.

Fire Protection. - There are two fire-escapes from the dormitories, and hose connections on each floor with tanks in the attic. We also have 15 fire-extinguishers throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation. - Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, and skating are the favourite pastimes of our boys, while the girls amuse themselves at croquet, skipping, dressing dolls, and other games.

Ex-Pupils. - The few boys that have already been discharged from the school are living with their parents. They keep steady at work and behave well. There is a great difference between them and those of the same age that have never been at school.

**THE REPORT OF REV. J.A. LOUSLEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWAY HOUSE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - Fifty-five pupils and six of a staff can be comfortably housed. The attendance this year has been all that could be desired: school full all the year and children offering who could not be received. The attendance of those on the roll was the most satisfactory of any year since the school was built.

Class-room. Work. - The regular prescribed course of study has been adhered to and fair progress made.

Farm and Garden. - There is not sufficient land in connection with the school to warrant anything that could be called farming; but we have about three acres of garden, which is being utilized to good advantage. All the ordinary kinds of vegetables are grown, but we do not find that the children care much for any but potatoes, green peas, onions, carrots.

Industries Taught. - Gardening and the care of cattle are all that can be attempted for the boys, but the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking and general household duties.

Moral and Religious Training. - This consists of prayers in the dormitories night and morning. Reading and explanation of scripture, singing of hymns, and prayer twice a day with all the pupils, a special class conducted by the matron once a week for the girls, Sunday school and two preaching services each Sabbath in the church close by.

Health and Sanitation. - A number of minor ailments have gone the rounds of the entire school this year and caused much extra work. Four very serious cases of scrofula have resulted in one death, one girl and one boy apparently recovering, and one girl still in a critical condition. An excellent nurse on the staff has done all that circumstances would allow towards isolating serious cases and caring for the sick.

Recreation. - All possible attention has been paid to this important part of a child's life. Regular recesses morning and afternoon from all the departments of work as well as class-room have been the rule. Football, baseball, skating, coasting and long walks, have been indulged in, and the children urged to take part in all, and other games not mentioned above.

Ex-Pupils. - The ex-pupils of this school are mostly located on this reserve. Some of them are married and following the methods of the country for a livelihood though they nearly all show most commendable zeal for cleanness and tidiness. With three exceptions all our pupils that have graduated here are giving us every satisfaction and these three have only lapsed temporarily, and are now living honourable lives. Our graduates are quite as successful in their work as any others when they follow the native arts, and excel when they attempt finer things.

**THE REPORT OF J.L. MILLAR, PRINCIPAL OF THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The school can accommodate 25 pupils, and a staff of four.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good. The present enrolment is 32.

Class-room Work. - The programme of work prescribed is followed. Lessons in instrumental music are given larger pupils. Good progress is being made in all grades.

Farm and Garden. - The garden produced a good supply of vegetables and potatoes for the school. About one hundred bushels of mangolds were grown for the stock, in addition to two tons of corn. The school keeps three head of stock, one horse and forty hens. We have rented some land and expect to increase our production.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught gardening, caring for stock and poultry and wood-cutting. They do all the shoe-repairing for the school and assist in the repair work of the buildings. The girls learn sewing, cooking, laundry work, dairy work, and general housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training. - There is morning and evening Bible reading and prayer. The children attend Knox church morning service, and Sunday school in the afternoon. A children's service is conducted in the school on Sunday evening. About half an hour is spent in Bible study in the class-room every morning. There are good evidences of the practical application of this teaching.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the school has been excellent. We have had no epidemics. Cleanliness, good ventilation, outdoor exercise and plenty of nourishing food are factors much relied on. The book prescribed on calisthenics and games is, taught. The work on hygiene is studied with good results. The site of the school is favourable for drainage.

Recreation. - A rink in winter for skating and hockey affords very attractive and healthful entertainment for both boys and girls. In summer suitable outdoor games, such as baseball, football, skipping and swinging, are enjoyed.

**THE REPORT OF REV. F.T. DODDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, SHOAL LAKE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school for 40 pupils and six members of staff.

Class-room Work. - The regular programme of studies prescribed by the department has been followed. Hours 9 to 12 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m. The older pupils are half the day in the class-room and the other half receive industrial training.

The pupils have made rapid progress, especially in a knowledge of the English language, also in reading, writing, spelling, geography and drawing. Indian children are, as a rule, weak in mathematics; but some of our pupils are making a very creditable advance in arithmetic also.

Farm and Garden. - We produce no grain, owing to the limited area of arable land and to the lack of facilities to prepare it for market. Owing to dry weather, our garden crop was light. We had 150 bushels of potatoes and enough other roots and vegetables for summer use, but very little to store for winter. The live stock consists of 2 horses, 7 cows, 6 young cattle, and 4 pigs.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught to cut and prepare wood for fuel, feeding and care of stock, milking, driving and management of horses, work on the steamboat, and gardening. The girls receive instruction in all kinds of housework, including baking, cooking, knitting, sewing and mending, washing, ironing, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - We have singing, Bible reading and prayer morning and evening and also as opening exercises in the class-room. On Sunday we have religious services morning and evening and Sunday school in the afternoon. The teachers in all the departments are required to inculcate every day the sound moral principles that are recognized as essential to good citizenship.

Health and Sanitation. - The pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the year, no epidemic or contagious disease has appeared in the school. Every precaution is taken to keep the school in a clean and sanitary condition. The pupils are encouraged to take plenty of outdoor exercise. The sewer discharges into a bay on the opposite side of the peninsula to that from which the water-supply is obtained. The rooms are ventilated by openings in the ceiling and the class-room and children's dining-room by grates, also in the chimneys. Light cotton has been fitted in some of the dormitory windows, instead of glass, for additional ventilation.

Recreation. - In summer, boating and swimming are favourite recreations; baseball and football are also practised by the boys and basketball and swinging by the girls; hockey, skating and coasting are the principal outdoor amusements in winter; while inside checkers, dominoes, crokinole, & c., are practised.

Ex-Pupils. - Of the 19 ex-pupils 12 were boys and 7 girls. All are living except one, Mabel Mandomin. Of the six remaining girls five are married; and one, unmarried, lives with her stepmother. Only two of the boys are married and have homes of their own. The others make their homes with the parents or friends on the reserve, but some of them are away often working in saw-mills, in railroad an lumber camps and on steamboats. All are doing well.

General. - The children all seem very happy in their school home. The Indians, too, heartily co-operate with the staff in maintaining discipline and helping to make everything go smoothly and pleasantly. We have all the pupils we can accommodate.

A patent steel bake-oven was furnished last summer by the W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church.

**THE REPORT OF REV. P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, KENORA, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Attendance. - The attendance has been most satisfactory during the past year; 40 pupils, the authorized number, have been maintained without any difficulty.

Class Work. - Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely. The half day system is in vogue for older pupils; half of the day is spent in the school-room and the other half in their trades. The juniors attend class forenoon and afternoon. The progress of the children has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - The school is at a great disadvantage from having no farm land and pasture, although we have about 13 acres of land under cultivation. But the weather was so dry last summer that we could not have enough potatoes and vegetables for the use of our school.

Industries. - The boys are taught farming and gardening, bread-making, taking care of horses and cattle, & c., & c.

The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, knitting, cooking, baking, even fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Every day one hour is devoted to moral and religious training. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the school for the great part of the year has been good. One girl and a boy have been discharged on account of their health, being scrofulous. One girl died in November, 1910, from pleurisy. Two boys are absent on sick leave and are not likely to return. Cleanliness and proper ventilation are carefully attended to.

Recreation. - The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games, skating, football, swinging, sleighing, canoeing, & c., & c.

General Remarks. - The relations between the school and the reserves are very friendly. The parents take more interest in the school now than formerly and show good desire to have their children educated.

In closing my report I wish to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. R.S. Mckenzie, our worthy agent, for the kindness and assistance that we have received during the year.

The inspection of the school was made in September, 1910, by our kind and devoted inspector, Mr. McKenna. We owe him a debt of gratitude for the encouragement and practical advice he generously gives to both pupils and staff.

**THE REPORT OF REV. E. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - We have accommodation for about one hundred and twenty pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance. - Two pupils died during the year. Nine boys and seven girls were discharged. Seven boys and seven girls were admitted. We enter on the incoming year with an enrolment of seventy.

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, of whom two are now ordained missionaries, are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools, or in mission work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Farm and Garden. - We have seventy acres cultivated.

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 house-work.

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, the Sunday school, a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of a portion of the Holy

Scriptures, each day, and a mid-week service each Wednesday evening. A circle of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and the 'King's Sons' among 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. - There has been good general health. The ventilation of the building is good, a constant supply of fresh air passing through the building, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Recreation. - Swings, football, indoor games and plenty of outdoor exercise.

Ex-Pupils. - Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their surroundings are 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 carpentering and some at general work. 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 reserves, or keep at work among the settlers, or become homesteaders eventually, as it is 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; two have taken a course at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and have been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. Both are married to, English women and are in charge of some of our missions. One of these took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserves to ex-pupils or 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 from the first generation 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 life and work of many of the ex-pupils. The residential schools properly and systematically worked are a true step in the 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 thorn, and there is no difficulty in getting the children of ex-pupils into our residential schools, a change that can be appreciated only by those who know the difficulties encountered in former years in this work, and still encountered in many cases.

General Remarks. - I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. They have all been devoting their energies cheerfully to help in accomplishing the good work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand in the years to come.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy, and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

**THE REPORT OF REV. J. HUGONARD, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, QU'APPELLE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911**

Accommodation. - This school will accommodate 225 pupils and staff of fifteen.

Attendance. - The attendance has been satisfactory, the enrolment at the end of March being 228 pupils; 122 girls and 106 boys.



Class-room Work. - The programme of the department has been followed and classification of pupils is: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	25	42	67
Standard II	28	11	39
Standard III	32	32	64
Standard IV	17	24	41
Standard V	4	10	14
Standard VI	...	3	3

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and the higher ones attend one half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden. - The land, under cultivation, which is about 250 acres, was summer fallowed. Seven acres were planted to roots, giving a return as follows: - 500 bushels of carrots; 200 bushels mangolds; 600 bushels turnips; 1,600 bushels potatoes.

Stock. - The live stock consists of 36 head of horses, 34 head of cattle, 30 hogs and about 125 poultry.

Industries Taught. - The branches of industry are blacksmithing, carpentry, tinsmithing, shoemaking, farming, baking and painting. A number of boys are attached to each branch and are employed one half of the day and attend class the other half.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral training and general conduct of the pupils are attended to by the vice-principal and teachers. Every day during the winter months religious instruction is given the pupils after class for one hour. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils for the year has been good. Sanitary precautions are always taken, premises kept clean, contagious diseases isolated and ventilation attended to. The physician in charge inspects regularly.

Recreation. - Football and baseball are the favourite games for the pupils in summertime. Plays, dramas, singing and band exercises are the winter amusements.

Ex-Pupils. - Nearly all the discharged pupils return to their reserve either to work with their parents or to farm independently. The progressive pupils are those who marry school girls and farm independently; in this way they retain the civilized training acquired in the schools. The ex-pupils who return to their Indian parents are more or less influenced by their surroundings and there is a marked distinction between the two classes. Trades are instructive to pupils even if the knowledge pertaining thereto is limited, as it enables them to repair many articles at home. Carpenters are always in demand and are earning good money.

**THE REPORT OF REV. S. PERRAULT, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, COWESSESS RESERVE, CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation in this school for 60 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - The attendance is very regular; and we always have more pupils present than the number on roll, which is 45.

Class-room Work. - The programme prescribed by the department is closely followed, and the progress is good.

Farm and Garden. - There are about 100 acres in cultivation; and in the vicinity of the school, is a large garden, where we raise an abundant supply of vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught. - The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening, as well as in the care of stock, and shoe-mending, and a number of them have also become fairly skilled in painting and varnishing.

Besides general housework the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making, in fact, all that a good housekeeper should know.

Moral and Religious Training. - We profit by every opportunity to instil into the hearts of our docile pupils the love and practice of virtue. A short instruction is also given them daily, on religious subjects, as well as on politeness, obedience, cleanliness and order, after which hymns are sung. The children take particular delight in such singing. Very little corporal punishment is used; the good and bad note system proves the most successful in forming their character.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of our school is very good, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and abundance of light, as well as to the care taken to keep the premises in perfect order and cleanliness.

We have had no serious illness these last two or three years; but three of our girls have lately been operated on for scrofulous lumps, which are healing very nicely.

Recreation. - During summer, football, swimming, fishing, and shooting with bows and arrows of their own making; in winter, sliding, skating, playing cards, marbles or checkers, are the favourite pastimes of our boys.

The girls amuse themselves dressing dolls, singing, swinging, playing games, cards and ball.

Ex-Pupils. - Amongst our ex-pupils, one girl only is married. She keeps her house in a very satisfactory manner. The boys all seem to be doing well.

**THE REPORT OF REV. H. MCKAY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ROUND LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - We have ample accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 6.

Attendance. - The average attendance has been about 33.

Class-room Work. - The work in the class-room has been good. The school hours are from 9 to 12, and from 1.30 to 4. The programme laid down by the department has been followed.

Farm and Garden. - We had about 100 acres of land under cultivation in wheat, oats, barley, corn and different kinds of vegetables. We had fine tomatoes ripened in the field. Our garden supplies us with all the vegetables we require in the school. Our herd of cattle supplies us with butter, milk and beef. The poultry yard has also been profitable for the school.

Industries Taught. - The girls have been taught in general housework, baking, cooking, laundry work, plain and fancy needlework, and dressmaking. The boys get instruction in farm work, and dairy work, each pupil is expected to spend two hours each day in manual work. We pay the pupils for extra work. A boy who can drive a team may find lucrative employment on the farm, 10 cents an hour is allowed, and thus the older boys may prepare to go out on their own farms with a good outfit when 18 years of age.

Moral and Religious Instruction. - Religious instruction is given in our morning, and evening devotions, in the Sabbath school and in the public services of the Sabbath. In all our dealings with our pupils we try to build up a Christian character.

Health. - The health of the school has been good. We had only one death in eight years. The rooms are large and well ventilated. The buildings and surroundings are kept clean, the food is abundant and well prepared. The children have plenty of outdoor exercise.

Recreation. - In winter, skating, tobogganing, and in summer, football, boating, climbing the hills, riding in saddle.

Ex-Pupils. - Most of our ex-pupils are settling down on their own farms and under the direction of the agent and farm instructors are making fair progress. One of our ex-pupils with third-class Normal certificate taught in a public school during the year.

General Remarks. - We are thankful for the good health enjoyed during the year by the pupils of the school; also for the deep interest taken in our work by the Women's Foreign Mission Society of our church and for any act of courtesy extended to us by the officials of the Indian Department.

**REPORT OF REV. W. McWHINNEY, PRINCIPAL OF CROWSTAND INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - At present we are accommodating a staff of six, and fifty pupils, but according to the latest requirements in airspaces we have not room for more than about thirty pupils.

Attendance. - We should have no difficulty in keeping up our attendance to fifty and over, if we had the room. During the year eight pupils were discharged or allowed home on extended leave of absence, while nine new pupils were admitted and others are awaiting admission.

Class-room. - Miss McLaren still carries on this work very satisfactorily indeed, when we consider the many obstacles in the way of rapid progress. As yet it is very difficult to get Indian children to see the need of exerting themselves to acquire classroom education. This can only come in the second or third generation.

Farm and Garden. - Roots, vegetables and all garden products were good. The grain crop also showed excellent prospects until a frost in August damaged the wheat that was uncut. Notwithstanding this, wheat yielded 30 bushels per acre, oats 72 bushels per acre, and barley 55 bushels per acre. One plot of six acres of Danish Island oats yielded 100 bushels per acre. The wheat graded all the way from No. 2 Northern down to feed.

Industries. - The boys are given a good practical training in mixed farming. A good farm instructor is constantly employed, and the idea of education is always kept to the front, instead of running the farm merely for profit. The girls are given a thorough training in all lines of housework, and when they leave the school are efficient housekeepers.

Moral And Religious Training. - By precept, by example, and by practice, it is sought to instruct the children in the better ways of life for this world, and the world to come. The larger pupils attend church services regularly on the reserve on Sundays. All the pupils attend Sabbath school in the afternoon of Sunday, and a service is conducted in the evening for the larger pupils and staff. Meetings of a varied nature are held during the week, and a part of each day in the class-room is given to instruction in Bible truths.

Health and Sanitation. - The situation of the school is good from, a sanitary point of view, but its condition could be very much improved if we had a water system. A flushing system of water-closets could then be constructed, and would add much to the sanitary condition. Notwithstanding this, the health record has been remarkably good. The doctor has been called in only once during the year. We passed through two epidemics, one of measles and one of chicken-pox, but there were no bad effects from either.

Recreation. - In summer, both boys and girls enjoy many outdoor games, baseball, football, & c. In winter they coast and slide when out of doors and have many indoor games for the evenings and in time of bad weather.

Ex-Pupils. - The success or failure of ex-pupils depends very much upon home surroundings and the helping or hindering influence of husband or wife. Our girls that have been assisted by the department who begin housekeeping show a very praiseworthy desire to use well the training they have received in school. Boys more and more are going home from school with the purpose of becoming farmers. Each year's graduates are more hopeful, than the preceding I find it good policy to retain some control over them for some time after they leave school, until they get used to their new liberty. During the year two of our girls married two young men on the File Hills colony. The others settled on their own reserves.

**THE REPORT OF THE REV. J. DECORBY, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE KEESEKOOSE BOARDING SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Attendance. - There are 26 children in attendance. The progress of all the different standards continues satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - The management of the farm has been, for the greatest part of the year, under the able direction of Father Brauillet and Mr. Elie Dauphinais. The vegetables have been a failure, while the corn has been a fair crop.

Class-work. - This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, to which is added instruction in varied, industries. The boys are instructed in general farm work. The girls are taught to work, to practise economy, tidiness and all other domestic industries such as sewing, knitting, dairying, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral conduct has been very satisfactory; the children being daily taught and always under severe discipline.

Health and Sanitation. - Last year the health has been exceptionally good; no serious diseases and no call for the doctor.

Ex-Pupils. - Three left the school during the past year, two girls and one boy. One girl married an ex-pupil, and they are both doing well; the other is a servant in an honest family at Kamsack, where she gives very good satisfaction, earning \$10.00 per month. The boy is with his family, working with his sick father for the support of the family.

Remarks. - The recreation-room for boys has been enlarged since last fall by the addition of another room appropriated before to another use.

We have just now 29 Indian pupils at school, but only 26 have been admitted by the department.

**THE REPORT OF REV. V. GABILLON, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LAKE, SASK., FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The accommodation is sufficient for 100 pupils, and a staff of five males and fourteen females.

Class Work. - The children are attentive and diligent in their classrooms. Their progress is marked. A desire to learn manifests itself more and more every year. Supplementary reading has great attraction for both boys and girls, and good moral literature is provided for them.

Farm and Garden. - The spring sowing and the products for 1910 were as follows: -

...	Acres.	Bushels.	Products.
Wheat	50	100	760
Oats	35	50	300
Barley	4	8	70
Potatoes	4	100	800

All kinds of vegetables are cultivated successfully in our large gardens. Ripe tomatoes from the girl's garden were in great demand last autumn.

Industries Taught. - Farm work, carpentering, repairing, flower gardening, care of cattle and horses receive the boys' attention, while the girls are occupied in every kind of household work: cooking, sewing, mending, butter-making, poultry raising, and gardening.

Cutting and fitting garments by hand receives special attention even from the younger girls. A girl of ten years drafted a pattern in the presence of Agent Macarthur in one of his visits to the classrooms. Fancy-work in lace and embroidery is taught with much success. The girls are proud to wear lace collars of their own making.

Moral and Religious Training. - Regular religious instruction is given every day and nothing is left undone to make the children truthful, polite and virtuous.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good during the past year. At the present moment steps are being taken to provide a better system of water-closets for the school. The ventilation is pronounced very good, and thorough cleanliness is our chief preventive for diseases.

Recreations. - In winter, mid-day walks, indoor games, singing and gymnastics are the principal recreations for both boys and girls. In summer the recreations are as varied and healthful as possible.

Ex-pupils. - Last year an attempt was made to put the girls out at service in good families for a while before discharging them. Five girls were doing remarkably well, but the parents interfered with the plan and got them back on the reserves.

The doctor of the school would willingly have kept Flora Thomas, as an extra hand for cutting and sewing, but the parents were too obstinate however, she does the sewing in her own home for the doctor's family.

We have good reports from Isabel Arean and Malvena, who are in their own homes. Two others were married and are doing well.

Three boys from Petaquaque's reserve were permitted to go home last spring and break-up land. This spring they will seed it, and when they are discharged, they will have a little beginning. We hope that this will induce them to continue, to practise what they have learned here.

General Remarks. - Inspector Chisholm visited the school in January. He expressed big satisfaction at all he saw and

heard in the following concise manner,

'The school is always the school.' He found the gymnastic exercises remarkably well executed.

Mr. Macarthur, our agent, continues to visit and encourage the pupils and staff with his approbation and suggestions.

The former principal, the Right Reverend Bishop O. Charlebois, now Bishop of Keewatin, visited the school in February. His fatherly heart had lost none of its tenderness for his beloved Indian children. Needless to say, a few days of blissful happiness was enjoyed by both bishop and children before the former departed for his new diocese, the territory of Keewatin.

**THE REPORT OF MISS JEAN CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, BALCARRES, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation in our new building for fifty pupils, and a staff of five.

Attendance. - Our registered attendance for the year is forty treaty, and one non-treaty. We could not possibly accommodate this number in the old building, so used tents for summer and autumn for all our boys. Indeed ten boys slept in a tent summer and winter for the past three years, having the best of health during this time.

Class-room. - The work here was interrupted by a change of teachers. Good progress has been made during the winter. We aim to have our pupils do grade work equal to that of the white schools. At the close of the term the pupils are classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	18
Standard II	4
Standard III	10
Standard IV	5
Standard V	4

Farm and Garden. - The entire farm crop this year was oats and the yield was a good one, there having been the best yield per acre the farm has ever produced.

The garden consisted of 31 acres and yielded well; there being all the common vegetables. The boys under the care of the farm instructor do all garden work.

Industries Taught. - Boys are taught the care, feeding and driving of horses, also how to care for and feed cattle and hogs. They are also taught the use of all tools and implements used on a farm. They can make their beds properly and care for their own dormitory.

Girls are taught all the branches of housekeeping, to bake, sew, care for milk, butter, poultry, wash, iron, mend and make some of their own clothes.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morals are taught incidentally, the principles of living as laid down in the Bible are adhered to. Memorizing of scripture is a part of daily instruction.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been a marked improvement in the health of both children and staff since we occupied the new building. Last autumn an epidemic of chicken-pox caused us to be quarantined for a time, but only one case was severe enough to cause the patient to remain an hour in bed. The large, airy dormitories, in our new building and the splendid large windows with fanlights

above, have added much to our comfort; even when fifty below made us shiver, at the thought of outside air. The whole school is now in good health.

Recreation. - The season, when our Indian children may be out of doors, is one happy dream to them. Happy by nature, one need not spend so much time in devising entertainment for them as in directing it. Indoor season, which is about seven months out of the twelve, offers much time for thought along this line. We have large, well lighted and well heated separate play-rooms, for boys and girls. The senior girls had music, (organ) games bead-work, reading and singing and a half hour's evening recreation. They have an afternoon walk, skating or coasting in its season. The Juniors play outside, and in the evening play games for half an hour before going to bed.

Boys have games and reading in the evening hours indoors, but play football or baseball in season outdoors.

Ex-Pupils. - These are now with one exception in the Indian colony on File Hills reserve. The exception is second assistant matron in File Hills school, here, which is surely a worthy position to occupy in her own home school. The colony residents are all engaged in farming and all doing well.

### **THE REPORT OF MR. M. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, GORDON'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils, and four of a staff.

Attendance. - The attendance on the whole has been remarkably good during the year.

Class-room Work. - The pupils' course of studies is that laid down by the department, calisthenics and hygiene are being carefully taught; their progress is fair.

Farm and Garden. - We did not attempt any farming. The garden consists of about three acres; on this plot we raised 150 bushels of potatoes, and an abundance of all other vegetables. I may add that the flower garden was a delight to the children, and all those who had the pleasure of seeing it.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, milking, and gardening in summer, as well as other necessary work. The girls are taught all household duties, scrubbing, washing, sewing, knitting, mending, cooking, bread making, and butter-making. Some of them have been very proficient in these duties.

Moral and Religious Training. - Very careful attention is paid to them in this respect. Their moral conduct has not been so good as in former years, which I regret to report.

Health and Sanitation. - The health on the whole has been remarkably good; there have been no epidemics of any nature. The sanitary condition is all that can be desired. The building is kept clean, and is well ventilated.

Recreation. - Football and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer; coasting, skating, and games in the school-room are their chief amusements during the winter.

Repairs. - Nothing of this nature was done outside of the annual cleaning and ordinary repairs.

Ex-Pupils. - Most of the boys are farming. Some of the girls are married, and two or three of them are hired as servants and giving good satisfaction.

General Remarks. - I may state that we had a small fire on January 6, caused by the upsetting of a lamp, but no serious damage was done.



**THE REPORT OF REV. E. PLANET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - Under the present arrangement there is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance. - The attendance during the year was regular.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - We have 120 acres under cultivation. There are 65 acres under wheat, 30 under oats, 20 under barley and the remainder under potatoes and garden vegetables. The supply of potatoes and other vegetables is sufficient for the needs of our school.

Industries Taught. - The boys under the direction of a lay brother have a complete training in all branches of farming. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, tailoring, knitting and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given this important branch of education. Religious instruction is given daily and the children attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children was generally good. The house and surroundings are clean, and the building is well ventilated.

Recreation. - In summer-time the pupils take their recreation in the open air and indulge in outdoor exercise as often as possible. Their principal amusements are football, baseball, racing and swinging.

Ex-Pupils. - The pupils who have left the school have started farming on the reserve, and prospects for the future are fair.

**THE REPORT OF REV. FRANCOIS ANCEL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, LAC LA PLONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The building affords room for 60 pupils and the required staff.

Attendance. - All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular. The admissions numbered 9; there were 2 pupils discharged.

Class-room Work. - The programme laid down by the department has been followed as closely as possible. Satisfactory progress is to be noticed throughout all the standards.

Farm and Garden. - Both boys and girls are taught gardening with the end in view that when they have homes of their own they can supply their own wants in that line, and, be an example to others less fortunate.

Industries Taught. - We aim to make our girls practical and neat housekeepers. We train them, carefully in sewing, mending, dressmaking, cooking and laundrying. The boys help in the gardening and taking care of the cattle.

During the year a new carpenter's shop, 30 x 18 feet, was built.

A subterraneous canal passing through the cellar of this shop supplies enough water to put in movement a wheel of a 4 or 6 horsepower. This completes our saw-mill that could not work during winter.

The boys under the care of a brother (engineer) according to their age, do different kinds of work, and are thus able to gain a practical knowledge of it. They take a remarkable interest in the work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The general behaviour is good.

Health and Sanitation. - I am very thankful to be able to report again that not one case of sickness of any kind has been experienced by any member of our home during the year. The health of the children has been very good, a few slight colds have occurred, but not of a serious nature.

Recreation. - Football and different outdoor games are most popular with the boys. The girls enjoy long walks in suitable weather. Parchesi, cards, skipping ropes and doll-dressing are also favourite pastimes. Picnics, taken during summer, are most liked by the pupils.

General Remarks. - In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the good will and courtesy shown by Inspector Chisholm.

### **THE REPORT OF THE REV. M.B. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 24 boys and 36 girls, and a staff of 6.

Attendance. - The attendance has been remarkably good during the year. The average for the year has been 49.

Class-room Work. - The regular course of studies prescribed by the department is closely adhered to. The hours are from 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon; and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches. Supplementary reading is fostered, so is letter-writing. Vocal and instrumental music is being taught and the progress is good.

Farm and Garden. - There is not sufficient land suitable for farming, but we have an extensive garden, which yields a good crop of vegetables. Our live stock consists of 2 cows, 1 bull, 1 calf and a horse.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught gardening, caring for stock and poultry, woodcutting and general repairing. The girls are taught general housework, baking, cooking and laundry work, likewise knitting and sewing.

Moral and Religious Instruction. - These subjects receive special attention; Every effort is made by all our staff to place before the pupils the highest ideals and to teach them a pure and upright life both by precept and example. The children attend prayers daily with Bible reading and instruction. Sunday services with weekly classes constitute the main features of training.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has continued excellent during the year. We have been free from any epidemic, though it is said that small-pox was in the neighbourhood. Every possible precaution is taken to insure perfect sanitary conditions.

Recreation. - Boating and swimming are favourite means of amusement and recreation with all. The boys enjoy football and other sports, while the girls delight in swinging, skipping and lawn tennis.

Ex-Pupils. - During the year one girl has been discharged. She is now staying at home with her parents.

General Remarks. - It is very gratifying to notice that the Indians show much appreciation of the work being done by the school, and they seem to realize more and more the importance of having their children educated.

It gives me great pleasure to mention here the painstaking zeal of my staff in performing the duties they have undertaken, which at times are very trying.

I would likewise thank the officers of the department for the courtesy and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

**THE REPORT OF REV. E.J. CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation in this school for seventy-five pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance. - The average attendance during the term has been forty pupils; there have been six admissions and nine discharges since last March.

Class-room. - Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible.

The subjects taught are geography, history, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, composition, language lessons, and drawing. Particular care is given to reading, writing, and hygiene. The children like their class-room work and are eager to learn.

Half an hour is given every day either to singing or gymnastic exercises. The pupils form the church choir.

Farm and Garden. - About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening, and sufficient vegetables of all kinds are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

Industries Taught. - The boys have the care of the horses and stock, the preparing of fuel, and cobbling. The girls are instructed in the culinary department, dairy, laundry, knitting, plain needlework, machine sewing, and general housework. All the girls' garments, and the boys' clothing are made by the sisters and girls.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education. The children are thoroughly instructed in the principles of faith and religion. Every effort is used to instil morality and righteousness into their hearts. Half an hour each day is devoted particularly to religious instruction. The general behaviour of the children is satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - There is nothing lacking in the attention given to sanitary conditions, ventilation is good and everything is kept in good condition about the house.

We had a few cases of very mild diphtheria among the children in February.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, as medical officer, visited the institution regularly during the year.

Before closing my annual report, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, including desks, which were greatly needed. I also wish to express my high appreciation of the courtesy and assistance tendered us by our inspector, Mr. J.A.J. McKenna, and devoted agent, Mr. W. Sibbald.

**REPORT OF REV. J.R. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL AT ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - We have ample accommodation for sixty pupils and their necessary teachers.

Class-room Work. - Very good progress was made in the class-room during the year and the children have improved greatly in English speaking.

Farm and Garden. - Our garden covers about five acres, but, owing to the dry season, our produce was slight, and for the first time since we began work we had to buy our vegetables for the winter.

Industries. - The boys are taught to use carpenter's tools and also to assist in caring for the stock. The girls are taught all branches of housework, and sewing.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is paid by each member of the staff to this branch of the work, realizing, as we do, that, without this, all our other work is useless.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children in the school has never been better in any previous year, and particular care has been taken to keep the children free from any risk of infection.

Recreation. - The principal recreations are football, foot-racing, and swinging and in the winter months skating.

General Remarks. - As mentioned in last year's report, we had quite a lot of repairing of old buildings and putting up of one new building this year. The old verandah of the school-house was taken down, as it seemed to interfere with the light, and did not improve the appearance of the schoolhouse. The new verandah is much higher and gives a decided improvement to the appearance of the building. A porch built in sections, has been added to the front entrance on the balcony, which greatly adds to appearance and comfort.

A new storehouse for provisions, beef, flour, and grain, has been built. It is 18 x 24 feet, with 16 foot walls and a cellar filled with ice for preserving the beef during the summer months.

This summer we shall have to paint the outside walls of every lumber building and all the inside of the school building.

**THE REPORT OF REV. H. DELMAS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL,  
THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - This school can accommodate 45 children with the staff. Therefore, we have taken this year, 20 white boarders besides our 20 Indian children.

Attendance. - The attendance was 20 pupils as shown by the quarterly returns, and classified as follows: -

Standard I	8
Standard II	4
Standard III	3
Standard IV	3
Standard VI	2

Class-room Work. - The school hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with an hour of study from 5 to 6 in the evening. The teaching is grounded on the programme of studies. The reading is particularly attended to. The pupils are accustomed, even in the low grades, to give an account of their reading, whether oral or written, according to their ability. The progress was fair during the past year.

Farm and Garden. - Owing to the want of rain, our garden did not yield half as much vegetables as usual and so was not sufficient for the school use. We keep four cows, which supply us with milk the year round.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming, gardening and shoe-repairing. Besides, they have to clean up the yard, to saw and carry the wood for the kitchen. On washing days they help, in turn, at the laundry. The girls are trained, successfully, in all branches of domestic work. Half a day is spent, every week in mending, knitting and clothes-making.

Moral and Religious Training. - Half an hour daily is devoted to moral and religious training. We are careful to make known to the children all that is given by the department to maintain their schools and with what solicitude their rights are protected, in order to instil in them a feeling of gratitude toward those who govern them. Politeness and cleanliness are continually insisted upon. The children are also taught to be careful of what they own and how to utilize the pennies they receive from their parents.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils was remarkably good this year. There has been no serious sickness and no deaths were registered. The most special care is taken of the health of the pupils. The premises are scrupulously kept clean. The calisthenic exercises are performed every day as prescribed by the department. The 'Breathing Exercise' was taken in the open air every day for the whole winter.

Recreation. - The most enjoyable games for Indian boys are coasting, running, jumping, baseball and football. The girls, accompanied by a sister of the staff, have regular walks daily. The inside games such as checkers, playing cards and several other games, are enjoyed both by the boys and the girls.

Ex-Pupils. - During the past year 3 girls were discharged, and 1 boy, Peter Wolf, was transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow, to learn engineering and farming. The first girl, Marie Totoos, is working for Mr. Day at Battleford agency and is proving satisfactory. Catherine Moosomin was married when leaving the school to Thomas Favel, an ex-pupil of Duck Lake boarding school. She was in charge of Poundmaker day school for the last four months. M. Louise Natakam was asked for by her grand-parents, who live in Jackfish Lake. She behaves very well.

Remarks. - The most important fact of the past year is the visit of Mr. Chisholm. He was warmly welcomed here, but unfortunately could spend only a few hours at the school. The pupils sang a patriotic song. They also had a little entertainment on the return of the principal from a long journey in the province of Quebec and the United States. There were songs, recitations and offering of gifts.

**THE REPORT OF REV. ARTHUR BARNER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RED DEER, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this institution for 75 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance. - The year began with 61 names on roll, and 60 in actual attendance. The record for the year is as follows: -

Number on roll	61
Admitted during the year	16
Total	77

Died	1	...
Discharged	7	...
Dropped	0	...
...	...	8
Total number now on roll	...	69
Total number now in attendance	...	66

Class-room Work. - The half-time system is carefully followed, and a very successful year has been spent in this department. The children are taking a more initiative interest in their studies.

At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	23	10
Standard II	12	5
Standard III	1	1
Standard IV	5	10
Standard V	2	0
Total	43	26
Grand total, 69.	...	...

Farm and Garden. - Last season we had about 238 acres of land under cultivation, as follows: fall wheat, 38 acres, 1,400 bush.; oats, 80 acres, 2,500 bush.; barley, 25 acres, 200 bush.; timothy, 35 acres, 15 tons; green feed, 8 acres, 28 loads; potatoes, 5 acres, 800 bush., roots and garden, 2 acres, good yield; summer fallow, 45 acres.

We have live stock as follows: -

11 head of horses, valued at	\$1,800
28 cows, valued at \$35 each,	\$980
3 heifers, valued at \$25 each,	\$75
12 steers, two years old, valued at \$20 each	\$240
27 calves, one year old, valued at \$20 each	\$540
1 thoroughbred bull, four years old, valued at	\$125
1 thoroughbred bull, two years old, valued at	\$100
17 pigs, valued at	\$285
1 thoroughbred cow	\$150
40 fowl at 50 cents each	\$20
Total	\$4,315

Industries Taught. - Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries in which the boys are trained. This is quite appropriate, for all our pupils come from good agricultural districts. The Hives Bros. have had charge, of this department during the year, and there has been marked progress in the interest and efficiency with which the boys have done their work.

When there are improvements being made around the estate, the boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, paper-

hanging, & c., by Mr. John Joblin, who has taken the position previously held by Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. W.W. Foster, who has succeeded Mr. Kendall.

The girls receive a very thorough training in housekeeping and sewing under the care of Miss Cummings as matron, Mrs. Hopkins as cook, Miss MaGee as laundress and Miss Edmiston as seamstress.

I can say on behalf of the members of the staff, one and all, that the advancement of the pupils in every department of endeavour has been marked over that of any previous year.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - We have continued to conduct the regular services three times each Sabbath with Morning and evening family prayers every working day. The use of a gramophone in the Sunday evening services has proved to be a good thing, and it has brought the children into touch with some of the best music and song of the day. The voluntary meetings, one each week for girls and boys, have been well attended. It is growing upon us that, as I said last year, the most powerful influence brought to bear upon these children is that of the personal touch, and to this matter we are giving special attention.

**Health and Sanitation.** - We have enjoyed another year almost free from sickness of any serious character. In the month of June one of the little girls became suddenly ill, and in spite of the efforts of two doctors, died in the course of three days of a complication of the liver. An outbreak of measles in the same month caused much inconvenience, but there were no injurious results. There is not a child in the school who has weak lungs, and the few cases of scrofula are being very successfully treated by building up the constitution, and thus giving the children affected power to throw off the disease.

All the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated. We have the best of drainage.

**Recreation.** - The girls have found ample recreation during the winter in skating and walking. In the summer they play all the seasonable games.

The boys have enjoyed skating and hockey. They have now commenced on the usual round of summer games.

Reading still continues to be one of the favourite forms of recreation. We have a reading-room for the boys and one for the girls, where current newspapers and magazines are kept. Our library is now under the care of the teacher and is well patronized in season.

**Ex-Pupils.** - No. 57, Francis Whitford, at Whitefish Lake Reserve; No. 78, Louie Lee Bull, earning \$40 per month and board in Red Deer; No. 101, Wallace Steinhauer, following academic studies in Alberta College, Edmonton; No. 63, Edith Baptiste, at home, Saddle Lake reserve; No. 108, Reuben Bull, helping his mother at the White Fish Lake reserve; No. 105, Willie Pocha, attending school at his grandfather's home; No. 141, Jacob Susan, at home, White Whale Lake.

### **General Remarks.**

(a)Relationship with the Reserves. - There is every indication that the feeling toward the work of the school is steadily improving. On two occasions during the year children have been gathered together and brought to the school without any personal canvass on the part of the principal. The words of Rev. R.B. Steinhauer, B.A., are worthy of mention. In addressing the children at the close of a recent visit he said: - 'You have a fine opportunity here. The members of the staff are doing all in their power to lead you to a noble life. You are well cared for and comfortable. You are surrounded with kindness. I have a double interest here now, for two of my children are pupils of this school. I quite expect that before long, instead of Mr. Barner having to go and urge the parents to send their children, there will be a reserve list of applications for admission.'

This attitude will apply to the Whitefish and Saddle Lake, also to the White Whale Lake country, but the Hobbema reserve remains seemingly unchanged in its antagonism to this institute.

(b)The Work and its Outlook. - The life of the school during the past year has been a decided improvement on anything we have previously known. The children as a body have been much more susceptible to reasoning and, generally speaking, have



taken a much larger interest in upholding the life and reputation of the school. Amongst the older boys and girls there has been a distinct advance in the matter of vision and ideals of life. These things I look upon as hopeful indications for the future. The disposition toward truancy that existed to such a marked degree in years gone by has entirely disappeared, and the only case where I have had to enforce the return of a pupil during the year was that of a boy whose father took him away north during the holidays and thus made it impossible for him to return to the school in the regular way. It can be said quite unequivocally that the children who are here feel that they have in the school a real home, and we believe that such is the atmosphere where true manhood and womanhood are most likely to be developed. This atmosphere must be directly attributed to the spirit of the lives of the members of the staff with whom the children are in direct and close contact. Thus there are going out clear ideas of practical Christianity, and these ideas are taking a very promising root in many lives.

Conclusion. - In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the unfailing kindness of government officers, missionaries and teachers on the reserves, also the evident kindly attitude of the officials of the Indian Department at Ottawa, and of the Missionary Society at Toronto.

**THE REPORT OF REV. J. RIOU, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, DAVISBURG, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for 125 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - There was an attendance of 72 pupils.

Class-room Work. - The half day system is in vogue for the older pupils. Half of the day is spent in the school-room and the other half is spent at their trade.

Regular school hours are observed. The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m.

The junior pupils attend school forenoon and afternoon, the authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible, the progress of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - We had about 250 acres under cultivation, but, on account of the unusually dry season, had very poor returns. We grow all our own vegetables. Both the boys and girls are taught gardening.

Industries Taught. - Farming. - This is the principal industry taught. The pupils are taught farming and stock-raising in all their different branches and under the direction of a farm instructor do all the work. The pupils take quite an interest in the work. All the boys and girls learn to milk.

Carpentry. - The boys, under the instruction of the school carpenter, did all the repairs and building during the year.

Needlework. - Under the direction of the reverend sisters the girls are taught dressmaking, knitting, machine sewing, fancy and plain needlework.

Housekeeping. - The girls are thoroughly instructed in the art of housekeeping and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils are well grounded in the principles and doctrines of their religion. A half hour each day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils during the year has been good. The sanitary condition of the school is good. The premises are kept neat and clean.

Recreation. - Hockey is the favourite game. In summer the favourite pastimes are football, baseball and field sports. The girls play basketball, skip, swing, coast and take long walks when the weather permits. Both the boys and girls have large well lighted play-rooms, where they spend their time in bad weather.

Ex-Pupils. - The ex-pupils for the most part have taken up work on the different reserves to which they belong. Most of them are engaged in farming and cattle raising and are doing well.

General Remarks. - No breaking was done last year on account of the dry season, but we expect to break 100 acres more this year.

**THE REPORT OF REV. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, ACTING PRINCIPAL OF ST. PAUL'S MISSION,  
CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been regular. The number on roll is 43.

Class-room Work. - Good progress has been made throughout.

Farm and Garden. - Owing to the drought, which was general, the field crops were more or less of a failure. The garden, however, gave fairly good results. There are fifty acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught both practical and theoretical agriculture. Practical lessons are given them and the different methods are fully explained to them.

The judging and comparing of all kinds of live stock is fully dealt with and the treatment of all domestic animals.

The older boys are taught carpentry by a capable instructor. Success has crowned the efforts of the boys in their practical duties. The girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, dairying, dressmaking and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - The principles of religion and the doctrines of the church are fully explained at morning and evening services and great stress is explained as to their moral life.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils during the past year has been good. Disinfectants are regularly used and all refuse is burned.

Recreation. - Great enthusiasm is manifested in all kinds of sports. Both boys and girls are regularly drilled. The girls take daily walks with members of the staff.

Ex-Pupils. - During the past winter I formed a club amongst the ex-pupils, which has met with great success. From the commencement the club has been self-supporting, the members defraying expenses for different games and lighting. Could this plan be carried out on a larger scale and a gymnasium formed in connection, it would tend to counteract the Indian environments -which they are so subject to.

The girls who have left the school are married and make splendid wives.

**THE REPORT OF THE REV. E. RUAUX, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR, ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for fifty pupils, and a staff of eight.

Attendance. - There are forty pupils on the roll, seventeen boys and twenty-three girls.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies is followed closely. The progress is noticeable.

Farm and Garden. - There is no farming done at the school, neither gardening. The ground too close to the river bank is unfit for the purpose. But a farmer, living some six miles off, lent the school about three acres of his own, which were sown in potatoes, the return was a fair one.

Industries Taught. - Stable work, baking, sawing and chopping wood for the kitchen and the furnaces are some of the occupations of the boys. The girls are trained in the different branches of housework, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is given daily, and all the children attend regularly all the church services. As a matter of fact this part is looked after with the greatest care.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been very good throughout the year.

Recreation. - Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal. Football, fishing and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls enjoy themselves swinging, playing ball and skipping. As often as the weather permits, outdoor recreation is indulged in. Boys and girls have each their own playground, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

Ex-Pupils. - As a rule our older pupils are transferred to the High River industrial school, where they receive their discharge.

**THE REPORT OF REV. J.L. LEVERN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL (CROWFOOT) BLACKFOOT RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation in this school for fifty pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance. - There are at present forty-five pupils, thirty boys and fifteen girls.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is very good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - About twenty-five acres are under crop; ten in oats, ten in potatoes, and five in gardening. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing when the hay season comes.

Industries Taught. - Farming and gardening, baking and dairy work, the care of horses and cattle are taught the boys.

The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, cooking, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Of course, great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given to the

pupils by the principal and the teacher every day, and it is encouraging to see the great efforts the children make to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been very good all this year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings.

Recreation. - Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, swinging and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls amuse themselves in playing ball, swinging, skipping, croquet, & c.

Ex-Pupils. - All our ex-pupils are, with but few exceptions, doing well on the reserve.

**THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER M.A. DIGUIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The present buildings have accommodation for 300 persons.

Attendance. - There has been an average attendance of 71 Indian pupils during the year.

Class-room Work. - The authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible. The school hours are 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., with short recess in the middle of each session. The pupils, progress is very good and encouraging. There is a mandolin club for the girls and a brass band for the boys. A few of the girls have taken lessons on the organ and the piano. Special attention is given to class training in vocal music and expression.

Farm and Garden. - Last year the yield of grain was as follows: - 52 acres of land sown with wheat yielded 1,700 bushels; 116 acres sown with oats yielded 4,705 bushels; 54 acres sown with barley yielded 2,265 bushels; 7 acres of potatoes yielded 2,500 bushels.

The rest of the land was sown with various kinds of vegetables and produced a very large crop.

Industries. - The boys are carefully instructed in all branches of agricultural work, including care and management of horses, cows and pigs. The girls are trained for domestic work, including plain and fancy needlework, knitting, crocheting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in the principles of faith and religion. They are as a rule very docile and readily respond to the religious and moral training so carefully given to them. Corporal correction is unknown.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been excellent. There was no serious illness of any kind; however, one girl died of dropsy. Our doctor is very devoted and clever. We are very grateful to the department for the supply of drugs received in February.

Recreation. - Walks in fine weather, hockey, skating and tobogganing in winter; picnics, baseball, football, croquet, basketball, skipping and physical drills in summer, make the recreation hours very amusing.

Ex-Pupils. - A number of the ex-pupils are married and doing well. Others are helping to make their parents' homes brighter.

General Remarks. - The year that has just closed has been pleasant. The officials of the department have been kind and courteous. Inspection of the school

was made by our kind and devoted inspector, Mr. McKenna, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for the encouragement given to both pupils and staff; and also sincere thanks for the co-operation of our agent, Mr. U. Verreau.

**THE REPORT OF REV. FATHER L. DAUPHIN, PRINCIPAL OF ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, HOBHEMA AGENCY, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for 60 children and ten sisters.

Attendance. - The attendance during the year was 55.

Class-room Work. - The application has been very good the year round and the progress has been very satisfactory in every branch of the programme. The children of the high standards seem to understand more and more the importance of education.

Farm and Garden. - Our garden has yielded 150 bushels of potatoes, 375 head of cabbages, 8 bushels of carrots, 6 of onions and a good quantity of other vegetables.

Industries Taught. - Every day outside of school hours, some time is given for farming, and as for the girls, they are taught to keep a house in good condition, cooking, and the making and mending of their garments. All the clothes are made by the children, the girls cut and fit the boys' suits as well as their own.

Moral and Religious Training. - Daily instruction is given by the missionaries or teachers, to which the pupils pay great attention.

Health and Sanitation. - In June last a great number of children were sick with the measles, but all recovered and have enjoyed good health since.

Recreation. - Baseball and football are the amusement enjoyed in summer, coasting and checkers are games for the boys in winter; while at school, they enjoy reading the newspapers, especially the Canadian Century offered so generously by the department. The girls' chiefest amusement is music.

Ex-Pupils. - Most of our pupils give satisfaction by their conduct and work, and are able to live comfortably; they like to come back to their Alma Mater, and also delight in reading newspapers, reviews, & c., in a room at the rectory; some of them attend the Sunday school.

General Remarks. - The pupils have given one public entertainment and several, concerts during the course of the year; our brass band and mandolin orchestra add to our little feasts very much. Last summer, we had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. D.C. Scott, Superintendent of Indian Education. The girls executed a few pieces for him. The children have made wonderful progress in their studies, and especially in the art of declamation; at last we have got them to lay aside their bashfulness, and the boys, as well as the girls, are happy to take part in our little feasts.

**THE REPORT OF LEON BALTER, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SACRED HEART, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Attendance. - The pupils of this institution are all boarders, and therefore the attendance is quite regular.

Class-room Work. - The programme laid down by the department is followed and the progress is generally speaking fair and encouraging.

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.

Industries Taught. - Gardening, stable work, baking, sawing and splitting 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, sewing, dressmaking, knitting, laundrying, & c. All the children's clothing is made at the school.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is 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. - One girl died last September of consumption. Another girl had influenza, her parents took her home, at a distance of 35 miles, in spite of our objecting to it. She died a fortnight after her removal. The few children who had the same epidemic soon recovered under the sisters' care and nursing. With those few exceptions, the health of the children has been good.

Recreation. - The girls as well as the boys are supplied with different games, music, singing, reading, outdoor exercises and drives.

Boys and girls have each their own playground, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

General Remarks. - Several times during the year, entertainments are given by the children to their parents and to visitors. The programme consists of national songs, drills, dialogues, recitations and music the band being played by the boys, and twelve mandolins by the girls.

**THE REPORT OF REV. W.R. HAYNES, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The school has accommodation for 40 pupils, and a staff of 6 persons.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good.

Class-room Work. - The work in the class-room is proving satisfactory. In the older class of boys instead of using the ordinary readers, we use Campbell's dry farming books, to prepare them for the work on their farms when they leave school; practical instruction along these lines is also given.

Farm and Garden. - The school owns a quarter section of land, four acres of which is used for garden purposes, where all the vegetables are grown for use in the school. Although last year was a very dry season, we had a very fair crop of potatoes, an excellent crop of turnips, carrots, beets, and onions and other small seeds. Ten acres will this spring be put in crop, alfalfa, for the stock. Some seven hundred native trees have been planted, such as willow, cottonwood, and balm of Gilead. We have nine head of cattle, and have milk all the year round; one team of work horses, also chickens and pigs.

Industries Taught. - While in the strict sense of the word we have no industries, still the pupils are taught along the lines that will be most beneficial to them when they leave school.

The boys work on the farm amongst the stock, in the garden, and are taught the necessity of keeping the ground weeded, and cultivated, instead of, as we generally see on the reserve, the older people off to the fairs, and their gardens neglected. The girls are taught along lines that will be most useful to them, housekeeping and cleanliness on sanitary lines, to make, wash and mend their own clothes, and particularly personal cleanliness.

Moral and Religious Training. - It is difficult for those who do not understand the Indians, to understand their code of morals. It would astonish most people to find in the last ten years the rapid strides they have made along these lines. It is the exception to find cases of immorality brought to light, whereas then it was, I might almost say, the rule, and these things are instilled into those who are under our control in the school. Cases are rare, but still exist, but everything is done to show them the wrongfulness of it. The religious instruction is given not only by the principal, but by every member of the staff, for is it not true the life often appeals more than the mouth, so that it is our object not only to instruct them, but also to lead them.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good; there was one death, from the old scourge, tuberculosis, but nothing else of a more serious nature than slight colds, and here, I may say, we find the children so much healthier and they have escaped colds to a very great extent since they have been sleeping in the open air dormitories. Plenty of outdoor exercise, good plain food, and the fresh air dormitories seem to be the only salvation of our Indians, with a sprinkling of good common sense in their use.

Recreation. - The recreation consists of football for both boys and girls, swimming in summer, sleighing and skating in winter, with exercises every day in the gymnasium with the boxing gloves and the bars, and drills every afternoon, such as dumbbell, flag and gun drills, with breathing exercises. The girls are taken out each day by a member of the staff, when weather permits.

Ex-Pupils. - The ex-pupils are all living on the reserve, and all follow the occupation of farming; although some of them are fair carpenters, there is not sufficient work of the kind to keep them occupied. The farming proposition is the most suitable for them, and now having made a good start, it will not be long before many of them will be independent of outside help.

Their homes and children are much better and cleaner than those of the older Indians, and they are of a much more independent turn of mind.

General Remarks. - I must thank the department for what it has done for this school, and gladly say it has listened and granted anything within reason for the furtherance of our work, also the officials at the agency here have been always willing to assist in any way possible, so that all these combined, with a good Christian staff, has made the work go ahead, I hope to the satisfaction of the department, and to all those who so kindly in the grand work of training our Indian wards towards the attainment of independence, and to become Christian citizens of our Dominion.

### **ANNUAL REPORT OF REV. J.M. SALAUN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, BROCKET P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for 40 pupils and the staff.

Attendance. - There are 24 pupils on the roll, 11 girls and 13 boys.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies is the one prescribed by the department. It is followed as closely as possible.

Farm and Garden. - There is no farming done at this school. Below the school-site, there is a plot of about one acre used as garden. Someone is hired to do the ploughing, the rest of the work is done by the children and staff.

Industries Taught. - The boys do the stable work and busy themselves doing their own house-cleaning.

The girls also do their own housework, and besides are taught cooking, and mending their own clothes.

Religious Training. - The pupils are taught the Roman Catholic catechism and Bible history almost every day.

Health and Sanitation. - Three girls died last year, two from tuberculosis, the third one from a sudden disease.

In the main the rest of the pupils are doing well as far as health is concerned.

It is a matter of fact to state that the premises are kept clean, and that a pupil, when he takes sick, is attended to in a private room.

Recreation. - The pupils enjoy themselves the best they can, indoors, when the weather is too severe; outdoors, when the weather is good.

Ex-Pupils. - Ex-pupils are now trying the regular farm work, and seem to be in earnest to follow the department's wishes in this respect.

**THE REPORT OF THE VEN. ARCHDEACON J.W. TIMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, SARCEE RESERVE, CALGARY, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The school has always been considered capable of accommodating thirty children (twenty boys and ten girls), and a staff of three persons. Under the new regulations it will only accommodate twenty pupils all told.

Attendance. - The attendance of pupils has been regular during the year. Fifteen have been in attendance during the whole year, and four others have been admitted since Christmas, making a total of nineteen (eleven boys and eight girls) on the register at the end of the fiscal year.

Class-room Work. - This has gone on as usual throughout the year, the usual holiday periods excepted. Class work is carried on from ten to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to four in the afternoon on five days of the week. The pupils are graded as follows: -

Standard IV	3
Standard III	3
Standard II	3
Standard I	5
Ungraded	5

Farm and Garden. - There is no farm carried on in connection with the school at present. A large garden is regularly cultivated, which usually supplies the school with all the vegetables required. Last summer, however, owing to the dryness of the season, it was a complete failure. The work is done by the boys, under the supervision of a member of the staff. The boys also milk and tend the cows, and care for the horses.

Industries Taught. - Beyond the garden and care of stock, together with the sawing of wood, no further industry is taught the boys. The girls are well trained in every branch of housekeeping and in making their own clothing. They also do most of the repairing and darning for the institution, under supervision.



Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils all attend morning and evening prayers in the institution, and the church services, morning and evening, on Sundays. The staff are all deeply interested in their spiritual welfare, and every opportunity is taken of inculcating religious truth.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been good, except for coughs and colds, and is now apparently none the worse.

Recreation. - An hour after dinner and again after afternoon school, and in summer another hour after supper, is always at the pupils' disposal. Football is indulged in by the boys, whilst skating, tobogganing, fishing and walking are all enjoyed by all the pupils according to the season of the year.

Ex-Pupils. - There have been no discharges during the present year. We keep in close touch with all the ex-pupils, and most of them frequently call at the school. They are all located on the reserve. The girls are all married, and the young men are, with one or two exceptions, doing fairly well, whilst one or two hold important positions on the reserve as foreman and assistant, respectively, of the cow camp.

General Remarks. - Owing to Mr. Stocken's removal to take a position under the department, and to the resignation of Miss Crawford, there has been a complete change in the staff during the year. I am glad to be able to say that their places have been efficiently filled by Mr. and Mrs. Grevett and Miss Lear. Mr. Grevett was formerly in charge of one of the church army labour homes in England, and his wife an active worker among girls, while Miss Lear was for some time a missionary in China. Mr. Grevett acts as teacher and house master; Mrs. Grevett as boys' matron and housekeeper, and Miss Lear as girls' matron.

### **THE REPORT OF SISTER M. LAVERTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for pupils and staff.

Attendance. - The attendance is regular, owing to the fact that all are boarders.

Class-room Work. - For class the pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, sacred history, history of Canada, composition, vocal and instrumental music, calisthenics for the girls and military drilling for the boys.

Industries Taught. - The children have special hours for manual work. The boys, during the winter season, familiarize themselves with the use of the axe and saw, in preparing wood for fuel. In summer they weed and clean the garden, which is for them an agreeable and healthy exercise. The girls are carefully trained in washing, cooking, knitting, sewing, darning and all household duties. The large girls are taught machine sewing and dressmaking, they also receive some lessons on tailoring.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given this important branch of Christian education. The religious instruction given by the Reverend Father in charge, has, I am pleased to say, a salutary effect on the hearts and minds of those dear children, whose conduct, both in and out of class, is gratifying to observe.

Health and Sanitation. - I have to report an exceptionally healthy year for all our pupils; no deaths nor cases of serious illness occurred.

Recreation. - The chief amusement in the summer months for both boys and girls is boating in the bay close by; they are also given little excursions out on the lake with the mission steamer, and this is enjoyed immensely. In winter the boys

set snares for rabbits, & c. But there is always one of the Reverend Fathers to over-see these little expeditions. Unless the weather does not permit, the girls as a rule, take long walks morning and evening. In their respective playgrounds they amuse themselves with balls, swings and other such games.

Remarks. - The most interesting feature of the year was a visit from the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior. Although not announced, and altogether unexpected, this distinguished visitor had the kindness to give us the assurance of his pleasure and satisfaction with all he had seen and heard, thus counterbalancing: the deep regret we felt at not having had time to tender a reception more in keeping with his honourable position.

For reference regarding financial statements, kindly apply to our procurator, Rev. Father Falher, Edmonton, who receives the subsidy granted us by government, and pays all our expenses. The amount hitherto contributed by government under per capita grant was: 40 boarders at \$72, \$2,880. But we learn with great pleasure that it is now increased to \$125 per child.

In the past this mission was taxed to the utmost to meet the ever increasing expenses occasioned by the maintenance of a large boarding school in this isolated part of the country, where transportation is so very difficult. It is, therefore, with deep sentiments of gratitude that we desire to express our hearty thanks to the department for this kind and just consideration in our behalf. We ask the Almighty to bless all who may have taken part in the cause. The prayers of our dear little pupils will also be offered to heaven with the same intention.

**THE REPORT OF REV. J.B.H. GIROUX, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S MISSION), GROUARD, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance. - The attendance was regular, as all the pupils are boarders.

Class-room Work. - This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, sacred history, composition, vocal music, & c.

Farm and Garden Work. - Our garden and potato field were kept clean, and the crop was taken in by the children.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught gardening and do all the work of their own house. Girls are taught sewing, mending, darning and knitting; they do all their own washing, ironing and mending, and, in fact, everything that would be useful to them when they leave school and have homes of their own.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education.

Health and Sanitation. - In the month of November we had several cases of measles. They had proper care by Dr. Donald.

Recreation. - Exercise in the open air is greatly encouraged. Football and shooting with bows and arrows are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls themselves with the dressing of dolls, singing and skipping.

**THE REPORT OF REV. J. CALAIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL AT STURGEON LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for forty pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance. - The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work. - The school-room is opened twice daily, from 9 to 11.15 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies is followed with great application.

Farm and Garden. - The garden provides a good supply of potatoes and other vegetables to the school during the year.

Industries Taught. - The boys are kept quite busy preparing fuel and carrying water; the girls are taught cooking washing, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training. - A half hour daily is given to religious instruction; while to make certain that the moral education is carefully attended to, the pupils are kept continually under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Health and Sanitation. - The children enjoy very good health; all have been exempt from grievous illness during the year.

Recreation. - The children indulge in much outdoor exercise, especially after meals. In summer several picnics are given, to the great delight of both boys and girls.

**THE REPORT OF REV. J. LETRESTE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT VERMILION, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for 100 pupils and the staff.

Attendance. - The attendance is regular, the pupils being all boarders.

Class-room Work. - The subjects taught are reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic and vocal music.

Farm and Garden. - There are over eighty acres of land under cultivation at present.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied teaching of the Holy Scriptures.

Health and Sanitation. - Every possible precaution is taken to insure perfect sanitary conditions. However, we have to deplore the loss of three children, who died of consumption at the end of the last quarter.

Recreation. - Recreation is taken after meals in the open air, during which the children enjoy outdoor games. In cold weather a long walk is taken almost every day.

**THE REPORT OF W.F. BROADSTOCK, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. JOHN'S INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, WABASCA, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - In the school building we have accommodation for 15 girls and 12 boys, also for 2 ladies of the staff.

Attendance. - On the whole the attendance is good, the average, has been fairly high for the last year.

Class-room Work. - The teaching ranges from the very beginning to the fourth reader. All the pupils have made a fairly good advance in their studies this year; at a test examination held in December, the average for the whole school was 77.70.

Farm and Garden. - There is in this neighbourhood no real farming; cattle and horses are raised, and the missions and a few Indians have good gardens. Our garden has been very successful and a source of profit to us, also it is an object lesson to the Indians in what the land can produce.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught the care of horses, stock, & c., gardening and fishing. The girls receive good training in all matters connected with housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training. - Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers and staff to give to all 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 pupils for the past year has been exceptionally good; there has not been one serious illness to report.

Recreation. - All the pupils have stated times for recreation every day. we have swings and teeters, sleighs and skates, also football and cricket.

Ex-Pupils. - All our ex-pupils with the exception of one are living in this district, most of them are chiefly engaged in hunting and trapping. It is noticeable that invariably the ex-pupils are given the first opportunities for any work that is to be done, and that generally the cleanest homes are those that belong to them.

### **THE REPORT OF SISTER CATHERINE AURELIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LAKE WABISKAW, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The establishment can easily accommodate fifty boarders, and in fact we have had forty all the year round.

Attendance. - The children are very assiduous here.

Class-room Work. - The children are attentive to their studies, and make good progress in all branches of common education. Some are very intelligent and most willing to learn. They all enjoy the English language taught in this school.

Industries Taught. - Boys help to collect the cattle or horses, to prepare fuel or carry water, to plant potatoes in spring and to gather the crops in fall. Girls are taught to sew, knit and fill kinds of mending. They are very willing to learn the making of new clothes, and in general, the household industries the Sisters are so well versed in.

Moral and Religious Training. - The Fathers and the Sisters attend to this part of education with the most careful watchfulness. They spare nothing to make these young hearts love God and their religious duties. We can say that the children generally give satisfaction by their good conduct.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children is very good. Outside of a slight cold there was no sickness among them. The premises are of an irreproachable cleanliness and the ventilation is very well provided for.

Recreation. - Recreation is taken in our school yard under two Sisters guard. The boys chief pleasure is football.

Ex-Pupils. - A boy and three girls left this school since March 31, 1910. These girls are now helping their mothers at home, who are very proud of their ability to keep house, sew, knit and wash.

**THE REPORT OF REV. W.G. WHITE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITEFISH LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There are 26 pupils including day boarders.

Attendance. - Compulsory education not being enforced, moral persuasion only in use, the attendance of the Indian and half-breed children is not as regular or continuous as we should like to see it.

Class-room Work. - Religious instruction in English and Cree. Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, recitation, geography, history, singing, Cree syllabics, sewing and knitting.

Garden. - The garden is of a fair size, and free of stumps, the result of hard work; growing all vegetables well, except turnips and cabbages.

Moral and Religious Training. - This is of a sound and high standard, great attention being bestowed in training the children to understand what is their duty to God and man. The religious training is that of the Protestant Church of England.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indian children markedly improves when under the cleanly management of the school, and sharing in the wholesome and well-cooked food. Every precaution is taken as to sanitary conditions, the rooms being well ventilated and disinfected during and after the epidemic of grippe that was visited the settlement generally.

Recreation. - Between school sessions and afterwards the boys play football, toboggan, swing, or use their bows and arrows; and the girls in their own playground toboggan, swing or skip.

General Remarks. - The tone of the school is good, both religious and secular subjects are taught thoroughly and interestingly.

**THE REPORT OF THE REV. ALFRED J. VALE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PETER'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, VIA EDMONTON, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Location. - I have the honour to report that the above named Indian boarding school, in connection with the Church of England in Canada, 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 Indian 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 about eight acres of Crown lands cleared, adjoining the Indian village of Hay River. This year we have broken up for farming another one-fourth acre of our clearing, and planted it with potatoes. The soil is flat alluvial deposit on a bed of sand, and is adapted for agriculture. A varied growth of trees - spruce, tamarac, poplar, birch and willow - extends all around us. The land has been acquired by what is known as settlers' 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 consecutively erected, the last being 2 1/2 stories high; the whole is constructed of logs and boards, and contains 18 rooms. We have metallic roofing on two-thirds of this dwelling-house.

(2) A new dwelling-house, 25 x 23 feet, 2 1/2 stories high; and a lean-to of a story and a half, 25 x 15 feet. We use part of this as a dwelling for the principal, and the rest as a storehouse for some of our provisions.

(3) A workshop, used for carpentering, blacksmithing and, the hand-sawing of lumber. This leas this spring been completely overhauled, raised, and roofed with spruce shingles.

(4) A storehouse for winter fish.

(5) A wood-shed.

(6) A small house for cleaning the fish.

(7) A stable, with hay loft, and accommodation for 6 cattle and 2 horses. It is of logs, size 21 x 18 feet.

(8) A small dwelling-house for hired help.

(9) A small dwelling-house now used as tool-house.

(10) Our church, now complete, covered, inside and out, with metallic sheeting.

(11) A small house used for mending nets and storing harness.

(12) A new two-storied warehouse, built of logs and floored with boards, 24 x 21 feet.

Accommodation. - Our institution is a mission home, and school, the age of the pupils ranging from 4 to 20 years. We occasionally receive widows and others as mission helpers under instruction. We have room for about 40 pupils in our home, and can accommodate others in our various dwellings.

Attendance. - The attendance of pupils during the year has been: regular boarders, 32 - (girls 18, boys 14); day scholars, 3. These, however, are very irregular in attendance, going off into the woods for months with their parents.

Class-room Work. - The subjects taught include reading, writing, arithmetic, history, composition, dictation, geography, and Holy Scripture in the English, Slavi and Tukuph languages. After the summer vacation we shall add hygiene to the curriculum, as per request by our last mail, received this month.

The pupils are in school from 9.30 a.m. to noon, and from 1.30 p.m to 3.30 p.m. We find that too close confinement tends to impair their health.

Farm and Garden. - We plant all our available ground with potatoes, and usually get a good harvest. Last year we had about 800 bushels.

The garden, an inclosed plot in front of the school, is kept for cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, onions, parsnips, turnips, beets, peas, lettuce and celery. Lettuce does particularly well here. We also grow flowers to beautify the place.

The work on the farm and garden is done by the boys of the school under our supervision. This year we have given each of the larger boys and girls a small plot for themselves and they seem to take pride in their and are caring for them nicely.

Our hay-supply is derived solely from the natural grass found along the river banks and sloughs near by. This is becoming increasingly more difficult to obtain in a sufficient quantity, because of the great prevalence of the horse-tail or equisetum.

We have 2 milch cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer and 3 calves. We train the cows to work and use them with the bull for hauling and ploughing. We keep two or three teams, 4 dogs to a team, for hauling on the ice and snow.

During the past year we had one horse, but he wandered off while pasturing, and we have failed, so far, to find him.

Industries Taught. - We have no stated industries, but we aim to make all our children useful.

The boys are taught outdoor work, such as fishing, ploughing, driving cattle and dogs, milking, and the use of tools and building. The girls learn the various branches of housework and how to make their own clothes, including moccasins for all the school children.

Moral and Religious Training. - We try to teach our pupils to be obedient, diligent, straightforward and honest. We seek to develop in them the essential principles of faith and trust in God and obedience to His will, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments. All of our training is under the control and inspection of the bishop of the diocese.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been excellent during the year. We take all possible precautions to preserve the healthfulness of the school and village. We have no cesspools or the like, near the house; all rubbish is removed burnt so as to avoid infection; and the bed-room windows are kept open all night, except in severe or stormy weather.

Our water is supplied by the river flowing by our school.

During the year two pupils contracted erysipelas, one in severe form, the other lightly. These were isolated from the others until both were fully recovered and desquamation had ceased.

Recreation. - We encourage the pupils to play all healthy outdoor games such as football, baseball, jumping, swimming and skating for the boys; and skipping, swinging and ball playing for the girls. All are taken frequently for long walks, both in winter and summer. Indoor games and books are provided also.

Fire Protection. - We keep water stored in barrels, and have ladders conveniently placed. Axes are kept on hand for fire purposes only. All the doors open outwards. Water pails, for fire only, are placed in each dormitory for immediate use.

A system of fire-drill is now practised throughout the year, both by day and night.

Heating and Lighting. - We heat all our dwellings with wood stoves; our fuel is the spruce growing near by. We use paraffine candles, and coal oil lamps, the latter chiefly for the staff.

Ex-Pupils. - Most of the ex-pupils have returned to their parents or guardians, and live in the woods. Some have married, and live in the village, or elsewhere, and keep their houses clean and sanitary. One young man is in full charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur-trading post here; another is hired to a trader, and after working diligently for him in the day, gathers the other native children into his house in the evenings and teaches them to read and write; he is living at Rampart House on the Porcupine river, Yukon Territory; a third is clerk in a store in Alberta.

Food Supply. - By far the greater part of our food is derived from the lake, nets being set for fish all the year round. These with the potatoes raised on our land form the staples of our food-supply. We get a little fresh meat from the Indians, and kill one of our beef animals almost yearly. We import from Edmonton and the east all our cereals, bacon, & c. These cost us for carriage at the rate of ten cents per lb., gross weight.

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 in Canada.

Mail Service. - We now receive three winter mails and two summer mails yearly.

Finance. - We are only now beginning to use the money system; 'the skin system' has been, and still is, the more general mode of exchange. All native helpers are paid wages in goods. These goods are bought in Winnipeg and paid for by the bishop of the diocese. Some of the clothing given by the Women's Auxiliary is also used for this purpose. All freight charges and travelling expenses of the children are paid by the bishop. All mission helpers are hired and paid by the bishop or diocesan treasurer. It will be seen from the above that I am not able to forward a financial statement.

**THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER ST. ELZEAR, PRINCIPAL OF THE PROVIDENCE MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT PROVIDENCE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - Accommodation can be provided for about 70 pupils and 12 Sisters.

Attendance. - The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular.



Class-room Work. - Pupils attend school from half-past eight a.m. to eleven, and from one to three p.m. They are taught French and English reading, French and English grammar, sacred history, letter-writing, arithmetic and ethics. Besides this they have two hours of vocal music lesson per week. The children in general are quite intelligent and improve very well.

Farm and Garden. - We have no real organized farm in connection with the school; still we generally keep 25 to 29 head of cattle, for the wintering of which the Oblate brothers have to provide hay from different and very distant places. During the summer the milk cows furnish the daily supply of milk and butter for about fifteen persons. The oxen work at the ploughing, sowing and harvesting; they also carry the hay and wood here during winter. From about 120 bushels of potatoes sown by the end of May we generally get about 1,200 bushels by the middle of September.

Industries Taught. - The girls are trained to housekeeping and are gradually taught sewing, mending, darning, cutting and making of their clothes, bead-work, embroidery, cooking, baking, washing and ironing.

The boys provide water for the whole establishment, by means of a capstan, taking the barrels up and down the bank to be filled. They also saw and chop the wood for fuel, and keep the yard clean. Besides this, all the children able to work help in the sowing and harvesting. These outdoor works are most enjoyed by everyone.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great attention is paid to these important matters. The conduct in general is very good.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of two who died last May, all the children enjoyed good health the whole year.

Recreation. - Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. The boys and girls have a playground leading from their respective departments, where they can enjoy themselves at the sports common to their age. They generally take a walk at least once a day. To ramble in the woods close by is their most delightful amusement. The Roman Catholic mission possessing a little steamboat, the children are occasionally favoured with an excursion to the surrounding islands.

Ex-Pupils. - Most of these are either at Fort Norman, Good Hope, or Red River, which are from 400 to 800 miles distant from us. Being so far away, it is almost impossible to give any exact information as to their occupations and success. Some of the boys are engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company or by the traders; and some girls are married to men having good positions.

**THE REPORT OF REV. D. CLAESSEN, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - Notwithstanding the deficiencies in the buildings the institution can accommodate about 80 pupils.

Attendance. - During the year 76 pupils were in attendance. The average attendance was 74. Four pupils were formally discharged, 6 pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work. - The school hours were from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m. and from 4.3 to 5.30 p.m. Monthly examinations are held by the principal. The pupils made good progress. At the end of the year they were graded as follows: -

Standard I	11
Standard II	14
Standard III	14
Standard IV	13
Standard V	16
Standard VI	11

Farm and Garden. - Instruction in farming and gardening is imparted to all the boys.

Industrial Work. - Carpentry. - Seven boys have received instruction in the trade. They erected a modern new barn with stables.

Shoe-making. - One boy did mostly all the mending.

Painting. - Three boys were employed in this work.

Baking. - One of the senior boys does the baking

Dairying. - All the senior boys are trained in the milking of cows. Two of them operate the cream separator.

Laundrying. - Boys and girls are every Monday detailed for this work under supervision of the laundress.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls are trained to do all kinds of general house-work. They show great skill in hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, and also in crochet and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is given daily during half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children was good, especially among the boys this last winter.

Recreation. - The boys are very fond of basketball and football and played many games against the best aggregations of white. We ascribe their very good health this year to their continual exercise in these games. The girls amuse themselves skipping, playing ball, boating and bathing, when the weather is suitable. We had occasional concerts with recitations, songs and drills. The boys have a very good brass band and gave selections at exhibitions. Some girls show taste and skill in piano playing.

General Remarks. - I wish to thank our agent, Mr. Robertson, and the inspector, Mr. Green, for their courtesy and kind assistance. Mr. Ditchburn also paid us a very pleasant visit.

**THE REPORT OF R.H. CAIRNS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (COQUALEETZA HOME), CHILLIWACK, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The main building will accommodate 90 pupils and a staff of 10 teachers.

Attendance. - One hundred and six pupils have been in attendance during the past year. Of these 87 are now in school, 10 were discharged, are away on holiday, and 2 have died.

Class-room Work. - The hours of study in the school-room are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. Each pupil is in the school-room one-half of each day. The regular course of study of the schools of the province of British Columbia is followed. Our teachers are doing splendid work. The pupils are making rapid progress. At the close of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	26
Standard II	6
Standard III	19
Standard IV	6
Standard V	19
Standard VI	11

The older girls receive instruction in music. A few of them remain long enough to become fairly proficient. They play for our religious services. Both boys and girls are fond of singing. The boys have a reading-room, which is supplied with papers and magazines. A number of the boys keep in touch with the world by reading the daily paper. Some of them subscribe for magazines for themselves. The pupils of our schools are receiving a good practical education. An attempt is being made to develop the powers of the pupils. It takes genius to do this work; but the genius needed is simply the genius of hard work, study, patience, and, above all, love.

Farm and Garden. - Our crops were splendid last year. The following were produced: 14 tons of oats, 75 tons of turnips, 10 tons of field carrots, 35 tons of potatoes, 5 tons of mangolds, 80 tons of hay, 2,000 heads of cabbage, 5 tons of tomatoes, 200 boxes of apples; besides the foregoing there were large quantities of onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, squash, pumpkins, radish, rhubarb, berries, and cucumbers. The live stock consists of 20 head of cattle, 6 horses, 1 colt, 75 chickens, and a number of pigs.

Industries Taught. - The boys learn to do all kinds of farm work, including milking and the feeding of stock. Many of the boys become efficient teamsters. They do all the repairs under the supervision of a carpenter. Some Indian boys have natural talent for the use of a carpenter's tools. A number of ex-pupils are making a living as carpenters. The boys do the baking. The girls are also taught to bake; the difference being that the boys bake on a large scale in a brick oven, while the girls bake in small batches, in the oven of the range. The girls are taught washing, cooking, sewing, baking, and all kinds of housework. The aim of the school is to turn out girls and boys that can do things. They are taught both by precept and example to get results. It calls for teachers of more than ordinary ability to do this work well.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and spiritual education is most carefully looked after. If there is failure here, then all our work fails. The Bible is carefully studied; prayer meeting is held one evening each week; the elder pupils are gathered in classes once each week and given instruction in spiritual things; there is preaching service once each Sabbath; a Junior Epworth League has been organized during the year. This is proving very helpful to our pupils. A simple prayer service is held each morning and evening, at which all the staff attend as well as the pupils. At this service a hymn is sung, a portion of scripture is read or recited in concert, and a short prayer offered by some member of the staff. A fairly good number of the pupils are striving to live the Christian life.

Health and Sanitation. - All things considered, the health of the pupils has been good. Whooping-cough broke out in the school about the middle of May. Some of the pupils were very much weakened by it. Two were allowed home for an indefinite holiday. In one case it developed into consumption, which carried off the girl in less than two months. She died at home. The Indian children are not robust and vigorous. It seems impossible to prevent a large percentage of them breaking down at fifteen or sixteen years of age. However, the conditions under which they live in this school are the very best that can be given them. They have an abundance of good, well-cooked food; plenty of pure, fresh air, day and night; and frequent bathing. All drains are systematically and regularly flushed. We use crude carbolic for disinfecting the drains at least once a week.

Recreation. - The pupils have more or less time for play each day. Saturday afternoon all work is suspended. The pupils play football, baseball, basketball, and

all the games usually indulged in by healthy and active boys and girls. The boys are particularly fond of running. Nothing seems to give them more pleasure than to don the running suit and run from one to four miles.

General Remarks. - The year just closed has been a year of success. Both pupils and parents seem to be getting a better understanding of our work; there is a growing appreciation of education among the Indian people. Some very promising pupils have been discharged. The staff has done faithful work. Both the officials of the church and the Indian Department have been responsive to the needs of the work.

**THE REPORT OF REV. ALPH. M. CARION, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAMLOOPS, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is sufficient accommodation for sixty pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - During the past year, seventy-three pupils were on the roll, and for the last quarter, the average attendance was nearly seventy-one. Twelve pupils were discharged and twenty were admitted with the consent of the department.

Class-room Work. - The school hours for all the boys were in the morning from 8.45 till 12 o'clock, every week day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon from 4.45 to 6.15. Besides, the boys of the lower grades attended school from 1.30 to 2.30. The school hours for the girls were from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour study in the evening. The course of studies prescribed by the department was followed as nearly as possible. The progress of the pupils in general gave satisfaction.

At the end of the fiscal year, the pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	30
Standard II	11
Standard III	10
Standard IV	9
Standard V	0
Standard VI	13
Total	73

Farm and Garden. - Even for the dry belt of British Columbia, of which Kamloops is the centre, the spring of 1910 was exceptionally dry. Hardly any snow had fallen in the winter, and the water remained so low in the river that no pumping for irrigation could be done before the end of April. The seeding operations had to be delayed, and the growing season was cut short, at least for potatoes and beans, by an early frost, which occurred on August 24. As a consequence, the crops were not as good as formerly. Currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes gave a fair crop, but the produce of the orchard was very poor. On August 22, a terrific storm damaged the wheel of the windmill, thus putting an end to irrigation and causing the hay crop to be poor. All the boys are employed at farm and garden work. They milk, the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours, which are from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. The live stock consists of two horses, one bull, five cows, two yearlings, and about fifty fowls.

Industries Taught. - Carpentering. - Seventeen boys have received more or instruction in the practical rudiments of carpentry. They have made the repairs

needed about the buildings; they have built the new laundry and made two large stationary wash-tubs. They have also manufactured a nice book-case, which is now in the parlour.

Shoe-repairing. - Five boys have repaired the shoes of the pupils and occasionally of Indians, as well as the harness used on the farm. They have done their work very well.

Baking. - The boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the girls did the rest. They have always succeeded in turning out first-class bread.

Girls' Work. - The girls did the cooking and washing and were taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they gave in the general baking, they were made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They were taught also hand and machine sewing, knitting mending and darning. They made all their dresses and other articles of clothing.

Moral and Religious Training. - Every possible attention is paid to this most important branch of education. Religious instruction is given almost daily for half an hour, and constant supervision is exercised over the pupils in order that they may acquire more easily the habit of fulfilling all the duties they owe to God, to their neighbour and to themselves. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sunday, the pupils assemble three times in the chapel and half an hour is devoted to the study of the gospel.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils generally has been good during the year. Last summer one boy was so badly hurt in the foot while swimming in the river that it was feared that amputation would be necessary; but he is now as well as ever. We had two cases of pleurisy, successfully treated by the matron, who is an excellent nurse. One girl, whom the medical officer pronounced to be suffering from acute tuberculosis, was discharged last September; she is still living and seems to improve. One boy, having a sore in neck, was sent home in March upon advice of the medical officer. Two girls suffered lately from skin disease, but they are now getting better.

The sanitary conditions are good. The water from the kitchen, the baths and the laundry is carried away by an underground drain. Garbage and refuse matter are not allowed around the buildings; chloride of lime and lye are used as disinfectants. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of fresh air.

Recreation. - The pupils are allowed ample time for recreation during the weekdays, and on Sundays and holidays they usually take a walk through the country. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex, such as football, baseball, jumping, running, coasting, skating and swimming. The girls are fond of reading and listening to the gramophone, but the boys prefer outside exercises which the dry climate of Kamloops affords them the whole year. The deep breathing movements prescribed by the department are regularly practised by the boys.

Ex-Pupils. - The ex-pupils, as a rule, are doing well. Some reside on their reserves and cultivate their little farms, though occasionally they work out for wages. Others find it more profitable to work steadily for the winter, and are employed on railroads, steamboats and farms or in saw-mills and logging camps, where they give general satisfaction. Most of the female ex-pupils remain at home with their parents, till they get married. Many ex-pupils are regular subscribers to magazines and newspapers, and keep up friendly relations with the school by visits and correspondence. They seem to appreciate better now the benefits of education and advise their relatives at school to make a good use of their time.

**THE REPORT OF THE REV. GEO. DITCHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LYTTON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - This school was built for thirty-five pupils and staff of four.

Attendance. - For various reasons and from various causes the attendance has been very bad. As there is to be a change in the principalship, it is hoped a change will also come in the attendance. There are only five small boys at school - some finished and others absconded, some from the school, some from Lytton hospital - one followed the other like cattle, and as the expense was too great for constables to bring them back and hold them at school, they are still away.

Class-room Work. - From 9 a.m. to 12, and from 7.30 p.m. to 8.30.

The Subjects Taught. - The three Rs.

Farm and Garden. - Prosperous.

Industries Taught. - Farm and garden work, carpentry, and general blacksmithing.

Moral and Religious Training. - As usual in schools.

Health and Sanitation. - Both good up to March 31.

Recreation. - All time not given to work and school in day-time is allowed for play.

Ex-Pupils. - One has gone to Australia, five are doing well on their own places; others working on the Canadian Pacific railway. I hear good reports of most of them.

**THE REPORT OF REV. FELIX BECK, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ST. EUGENE, KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for about sixty-five pupils in attendance, although the grant allowed the school is for only fifty. There is no difficulty in securing pupils, as the parents are anxious to send their children to school.

Class-room Work. - The programme of the department is closely followed. The pupils are quite intelligent and good progress is made. They show remarkable application to their work and are eager to learn. The pupils generally show a marked aptitude for music. The boys have a brass band of which they may well be proud. During the past year a string band, was formed among the girls. They have made good progress and play very creditably.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

Standard I	34
Standard II	5
Standard III	15
Standard IV	7
Standard V	2
Total	66

Farm and Garden. - All the vegetables needed for the use of the school are raised on the farm. All kinds are grown with good success, the vegetables being much larger than the ordinary size. There is also an orchard, which yields an abundant supply of fruit. The yield of hay is large, and more was raised the past summer than was need-

ed for the stock. Large crops of wheat and oats are also grown. The soil is very rich, but irrigation is necessary in order to secure any good results.

Industries Taught. - As a good knowledge of farming is necessary to the Indians, special hours each day are devoted to the general work which should be carried out on a well managed farm. They are taught the best way to cultivate the land, and how to use all the implements generally found on a farm. Besides this, they receive good training in dairying and the general care of cows, poultry and the like. The foreman is a competent carpenter and plumber, and under his supervision the boys are able to make all necessary repairs about the place. The boys are also taught to repair their own shoes and some of them do fine repairing. The girls receive a thorough training, which makes them good housekeepers and home-makers. They are taught to do their own sewing and mending. They do all the baking for the school, and also make butter and help with the cooking. They are excellent workers, neat and tidy in appearance and clean in their methods of work.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils have half an hour instruction each day. Their careful religious training makes them honest and straightforward. They observe the rules well and no serious violations occur.

Health and Sanitation. - The pupils generally enjoy good health. Work in the open air and lots of healthful exercise contribute largely to this effect.

Recreation. - In winter skating, coasting and hockey are the main pastimes; while in summer football, baseball and swimming are keenly enjoyed. There is excellent fishing in St. Mary's river, which flows nearby, and the surrounding district abounds in game of all kinds. A great source of enjoyment is the fishing and hunting excursions.

**REPORT OF MR. A.W. CORKER, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALERT BAY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for thirty-five boys and three officers.

Attendance. - The average attendance was thirty-four.

Class-room Work. - The work done in class has on the whole been excellent. Marked progress has been made in English, reading, arithmetic, geography, and grammar.

The pupils were taught all the year by the principal, ably assisted by George M. Luther, who was educated in this institution.

The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed.

The pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	1
Standard II	8
Standard III	12
Standard IV	9
Standard V	1
Standard VI	4

Farm and Garden. - The flower garden was tended by the matron, Miss Warrener, and the smaller boys. Most of the boys have a small patch of their own, seeds are given them and a prize awarded for the best.

The vegetable garden yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables and small fruit.

We had a very good crop of strawberries.

The potato crop was only fair; the summer was dry.

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A fresh piece of land, 200 x 100 feet, has been cleared and stumped with the rig and horse supplied by the department.

Industries Taught. - All the smaller boys received definite and systematic instruction in the general housework of the institution. The older boys had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop under W.E. Hunt, and they have made very good progress. The pupils did all the washing.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious welfare of the pupils is strictly and conscientiously looked after. Morning and evening prayers are said daily. A Bible lesson is given to each class every morning and a prayer meeting held every Saturday evening. The pupils attend morning and evening services in church on Sundays, and Bible classes are held in the institution Sunday afternoon. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purity of mind and body.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good, with the exception of an attack of grippe just before Christmas.

The smaller boys had it very slightly, but three of the bigger boys had to go to the hospital. Under the care of the C.C.M. staff, the pupils were soon returned to us quite well.

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room, and laundry to the sea. Cleanliness is enforced, and disinfectants used.

The ventilation is carefully attended to.

Recreation. - The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games: football, baseball, lawn tennis, running.

Indoor games are draughts, crokinole, parlour croquet, chess, and educational games such as word-making, geographical and historical games.

Once a week they have the modelling in plasticine, and the pupils have made great progress with this interesting and elevating amusement.

Ex-Pupils. - Very friendly relations exists between the ex-pupils and the school, many of whom live in the vicinity. On the whole they are well conducted and fairly industrious. Some are logging, others work in the saw-mill, some trap and fish.

General Remarks. - It is a pleasure for me to state the interest taken by the pupils in all the departments of work and study, also the interest taken by the Indians in the education of their children. Comparing the attitude of the older people towards this school when it was just opened and the year just passed, the change is most marked.

It is with thankfulness I am able to state that the Indians have every confidence in the management of this school. We have more applications for admission than we have room for.

Two American gentlemen visited the school in August. They were so pleased with the institution that they offered to give the school a present in remembrance of their visit. We chose three enamel bath tubs, which they kindly gave. The instructor and boys put them in and they are much appreciated both by the staff and pupils.

The provincial government inspector of public schools in B.C. visited the school in November. He spent the whole afternoon in the class-room, and wrote in the visitor's book: - 'Greatly pleased with my visit to this institution. The school is being conducted with great credit to the Principal and his assistants.'

The Bishop of New Westminster and his wife visited the school early in March. His Lordship carefully examined the boys, and was well pleased with their answers.

I, again thank Miss Monk, the matron of the Alert Bay hospital, for her interest taken in the school during the year, in giving the boys lessons in singing, breathing and chest expansion.

I also thank Dr. Baker, and. Dr. Woods of the same hospital, for professional visits and their interest taken in the health of the boys.

**THE REPORT OF REV. P. MAURUS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL, SCHOOL (CLAYOQUOT), KAKAWIS, VIA VICTORIA, (WEST COAST AGENCY), B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - This school has comfortable accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10 members.

Attendance. - The average attendance was 65.

Class-room Work. - The hours of attendance are from 8 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. All pupils are in school from 8 to 10 a.m. While the seniors have their classes from 10 to noon, the juniors are at their chores and trades; from 1.30 to 4 p.m. the juniors attend school. Oral and written examinations are held monthly. Good progress was made by all pupils during the past year.

At the end of the term they were graded as follows: -

Standard I	5
Standard II	12
Standard III	17
Standard IV	9
Standard V	9
Standard VI	9
Total	61

Farm and Garden. - Farm we have none, but a garden of about two and a half acres, wrested by dint of hard labour from nature's luxuriant growth of dense underbrush and heavy timber. The boys cleared a new piece of ground of one half acre, which was sown in grass. The crops of vegetables, and small fruit from the gardens were very good this last year. All boys receive lessons in gardening.

Industries. - Our course of manual instruction is designed to cultivate habits of thrift coupled with a love of honest labour as well as to impart a thorough knowledge and intelligent practice of such industries as will benefit our pupils in their future struggle of life.

Clearing land for gardening is foremost in our list of industries. A laborious task this metamorphosis of a howling wilderness, typical of the west coast, into productive gardens; but we confidently hope by following systematic methods at slow stages to convince the young native of the wisdom of having provident mother earth spread him a bountiful table in reward for some well directed efforts and time profitably employed.

Carpentry, in as far as it includes house construction, decoration and equipment, favourably appeals to the Indian's ambition of providing for himself comfortable dwellings. There is always plenty of work on hand and in sight for the boys apprenticed to this trade, and instruction is thorough and competent.

Fishing is encouraged as a matter of course, as fish is the staple article of food of the west coast Indian. The boys are taught to make nets and trawls, and mend the same when necessary.

The painters had but few occasions this year to display their skill and artistic taste in painting, staining, varnishing, polishing; whatever work they did, however, is creditably done.

Our five cobblers, true to the motto of the trade, stuck to their last faithfully all year and, it may be added, with profit to themselves and the school.

In blacksmithing, plumbing, masonry, the pupils can be given only a smattering, as there is not enough work in these trades.

Dairying is conducted on a small scale, three boys doing the milking and having the care of our few cows.

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The girls are taught and assigned tasks, according to ability and proficiency, in the various departments of domestic work, such as sweeping, dusting, scouring, and the care of rooms. They take their turn in the kitchen, cooking, baking, preparing vegetables, in feeding and caring for poultry. Each girl has to pass through specified courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, sewing by machine, plain and fancy knitting, mending, hemstitching, cutting, fitting, and finishing dresses, in crocheting, lace-making, and embroidery. They make their own garments and much of the boys' clothing.

The laundry work is mainly done by the girls, the small boys wash their own stockings, and some large boys attend to the machinery. Every detail and nicety of doing fine laundry work is explained and practically demonstrated to the girls.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - The development of Christian character is our ideal of religious training, and we hold that religion must be the dominant influence in that part of education. By thorough religious instruction imparted daily we strive to implant in the hearts of the young a sincere love and fear of God, to develop the right conscience, and to stimulate by precept and example the practice of Christian virtues aided by the supernatural means of holy religion. Correction and suasion in private we find a potent factor of moulding character, determining individuality and spurring the young Indian to earnest effort for good.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The health of the pupils was at no time as good as during this year. There was no kind of epidemic whatsoever, there was not even a case of serious cold; we had only one case of inflammatory rheumatism, and one case of glandular swelling. Sewerage and sanitation are as good as perfect. Cleanliness in and around the premises is strictly enforced. Floors are treated with antiseptic dressing, chloride of lime, disinfectants are kept on all floors, in all halls and stair-landings, and in toilets and lavatories.

**Recreation.** - Liberal allowance is made for recreation, in the middle of morning and afternoon sessions, after meals on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Each day ten to fifteen minutes during school hours are devoted to breathing and calisthenic exercises. In the beach of hard packed sand in front of the school we have an ideal playground, of which the boys and girls delight to make use on every favourable day, playing football, baseball, or running and jumping. For rainy days various indoor games and amusements are liberally provided.

**Ex-Pupils.** - Our ex-pupils are giving a good account of themselves. Nearly all the girls are married and living in their own homes; one girl is in service in Victoria. Several at Rivers Inlet, some were in the employ of the Marine Department building. Of the boys many were engaged in pelagic sealing last year, a few worked in can-the lighthouse at Nootka, one had a logging contract in Jordan river, another worked for the Barclay Sound Lumber Manufacturing Company, and three conduct stores successfully on their respective reserves. The relations between the ex-pupils and the school are most cordial.

### **THE REPORT OF REV. H. BOENING, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WILLIAMS LAKE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

**Accommodation.** - The school can easily accommodate ninety pupils with the necessary staff.

**Attendance.** - There are now sixty-three children in attendance, of whom thirty-six are girls and twenty-seven are boys.

**Class-room Work.** - There has not been, I am very glad to say, any lessening in the splendid progress of last year in the two departments. The school hours for the

boys are in the forenoon, from 8.15 to 10 every week day and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.30 except Saturday. The school hours for the girls are in, the forenoon from 10.30 to 12 every week day except Monday forenoon and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.30. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department. The pupils are at present graded as follows: -

Standard I	2
Standard II	10
Standard III	5
Standard IV	9
Standard V	18
Standard VI	19
Total	63

Farm and Garden. - All the field crops did fairly well. In the garden also we raised a good supply of all kinds of vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, pease, celery, leeks, and currants and raspberries did well as usual.

Industries Taught. - Farming being in this part of the country the best and most lucrative occupation for our Indians, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. All the work in our garden of about 6 acres, except ploughing, was done by the senior boys, and, at times even all the smaller ones were employed there. During winter they saw and split the fire-wood, which is no small item.

Carpentry. - The three apprentices in carpentry have continued progressing in a very marked degree under the efficient trade instructor, Mr. J.J. Swain. They built a new blacksmith shop and besides attending to all the wear and tear in and around the buildings made some fine pieces of furniture.

Plumbing. - Occasionally some work has to be done in the many plumbing fixtures of the institution, when two of the more promising boys are called in to learn something of the trade.

Shoemaking. - In the absence of a competent shoemaker, work in this shop is limited to half-soling and mending. This is done in a neat manner by some of the senior boys.

Dairying. - Twice every day, at noon and in the evening, four boys attend to the separator. They also do the churning, while the girls attend to the lighter work of buttermaking.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls attain great proficiency in all branches of housekeeping: in knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Except their underwear for winter, they make all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a Sister also, they in turn attend 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. How well the good Sisters succeed is shown by the many inquiries from white people for girls to help in the housework, and by the Indians being very anxious to send their girls to school so that they may learn well cooking, knitting, and mending, as is shown by the great number of girls at school: thirty-six against only twenty-seven boys.

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. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holy days the children do all the singing in the church, often in two and three, sometimes even in four parts. Under this heading I am very pleased to repeat, to

the children's credit, that our efforts meet with splendid success. Very, very seldom am I obliged to resort to punishment of any kind, religious persuasion being mostly sufficient to obtain the desired effect.

Health and Sanitation. - For the first time since my arrival ten years ago, I am very sorry to be obliged to state that death has made its entrance here also. Two children died, a girl, last August, from consumption, and a boy, last November, from tubercular meningitis. Then after Christmas we were also visited like nearly every place in the district by a very severe attack of measles. Of the sixty-six children scarcely ten escaped; many of them were seriously ill for quite a time. Still, with all the possible care our devoted and experienced nurse lavished on them we had the great sorrow to lose three more. Now, however, everything is again in its normal state and the children enjoy their former excellent health.

Recreation. - Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of outside games nearly the whole year. The girls have one part of their playground fenced off, where each one has her little flower garden.

Ex-Pupils. - Our ex-pupils are nearly all settled on the reserves. They continue on the whole to be a credit to the school.

General Remarks. - I here beg to tender my sincerest thanks to the members of my staff, especially to the devoted Sisters, whose untiring zeal and constant care have largely contributed to the success that has crowned again the good work done by the school to the Indian children.

**THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER THERESINE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SEHEL T RESERVE, NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There would be ample accommodation for fifty pupils if the boys' dormitory and the sewing-room were larger.

We intend to have them both enlarged in the near future.

Attendance. - It has been very good.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies, as given by the department, is strictly followed and good progress has marked the work of the year. The subjects taught are reading, catechism, Bible, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history of Canada, geography, composition, letter-writing, vocal music and drawing. In this last branch the children take a great interest; our school won the first prize in drawing at the Vancouver exhibition, August 15, 1910.

The classification of the pupils is as follows: -

Standard I	8
Standard II	17
Standard III	7
Standard IV	8
Standard V	6
Standard VI	3
Total	49

Farm and Garden. - The garden work is entirely done by the children and the staff. We have about three acres and a half under cultivation. The soil though very sandy produces good vegetables with plenty of water. Our fruits trees do very well and are beginning to bear, they have been sprayed by the boys under the direction

of Mr. Wilson inspector of Indian orchards. The lawn and the flower-beds in front of the building draw the attention of all visitors.

I regret to say that our water-works being out of order during the summer months, our crop of last year was a complete failure.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught gardening, carpentering, netting, shoe-repairing, wood-carving, & c. Last June, they painted the school-house; in the fall, they built the shed already mentioned and they enlarged the chicken-house and yard, in winter, they dug out over forty big stumps and now they are clearing a piece of land for a pasture. The small boys chop and carry the fire-wood and weed the garden.

The girls are taught housekeeping, laundrying and all kinds of needle and fancy work. The large girls can cut and make their own garments and all can sew, darn and knit. Some of them are expert basket-makers: Seraphine, pupil No. 015, and Emily, pupil No. 011, won a special prize for Indian basketry at the Canadian Handicrafts Guild's show. The girls obtained many prizes for their work at the different exhibitions of the country, the most appreciated was a bronze medal received for a collection of needle-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - This is carefully and strictly attended to; morning and evening prayers are said in common, and the children attend all the services of the mission church. They have half an hour of religious instruction daily. On Sunday the missionary questions them on the part of the catechism they have learned during the weekend gives them new explanation. In the afternoon he preaches in our chapel, and the most advanced pupils are called upon to make a report of the sermon.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of two slight cases of pneumonia and one of tuberculosis, the health of the children has been very good during the pas year. Every sanitary precaution is taken to prevent disease, the premises are always kept clean, the drainage is good, all the rooms are well ventilated, frequent baths are taken, healthful breathing exercises and calisthenics are held daily according to the instruction of the department and no effort is spared to keep the Children in good health.

Recreation. - All the children have plenty of outdoor exercise; recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible and they have an hour's walk every day, weather permitting.

Football, baseball, swimming, fishing, hunting are the favourite pastimes of the boys, while the girls amuse themselves in skipping, swinging, singing, reading, & c. In summer, picnics and excursions are greatly enjoyed by both the boys and the girls.

Ex-Pupils. - The pupils discharged are few. The girls are married and live on the reserve, the boys are logging; all behave well and are a credit to the school.

General Remarks. - We had our Christmas entertainment as usual, but, instead of being given by Santa Claus, the toys were bought by the children with their good marks. Every one enjoyed the big sale immensely for the very reason that, not only the toys, but material for handiwork and other useful articles, were left to their choice.

On this occasion, the head-pupil of each class was presented with a richly bound prayer-book by the missionary.

In concluding, I beg to express my sincerest thanks to the department for the valuable assistance given us during the past year and also to Mr. A.E. Green and Mr. R.C. McDonald, whose kindness and courtesy we highly appreciate.



**THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER MARY AMY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SQUAMISH, BURRARD INLET, FRASER RIVER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH, 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - According to the inspection of Mr. W.E. Ditchburn, we have accommodation for about 50 pupils, and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - As this is a boarding school, the attendance is under control and is always good.

Class-room Work. - The subjects taught in our institution include reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history of British Columbia, composition, calisthenics, Bible, catechism, also vocal and instrumental music. The hours of study are from 8.30 to 11.45 a.m., and from 2.30 to 4 p.m., besides one hour study before bed-time. The work of the children has been very satisfactory in all the studies taken up. The pupils at present are graded as follows: -

Standard I	13
Standard II	11
Standard III	0
Standard IV	11
Standard V	9
Standard VI	6
Total	50

Farm and Garden. - There is no farm connected with the school; 4 acres of land only are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. All the work is done by the boys under the supervision of the gardener. The crops were as follows: -

Turnips, 3 tons; carrots, 2 tons; cabbages, 1 ton; potatoes, ton; apples, 3 tons; pears, 1/2 ton.

Industries Taught. - The boys besides receiving a thorough training in gardening, are also able to attend to all repairing that is needed about the buildings and premises. With the aid of the foreman they have during the rainy season dug the basement of both the old and the new building. This basement is divided into five compartments, used as follows: two for the furnaces and fuel; the third one as a cellar for fruit and preserves; the fourth as root cellar, and the fifth as recreation-room for the boys.

The girls are steadily acquiring a more thorough knowledge of needlework, and are becoming more competent in the art of housekeeping. They are taught plain and fancy sewing, darning and, mending; each girl, when discharged is able to make her own clothing.

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 in their minds a true sense of their Christian duties. They attend mass every morning in the school chapel, and every Sunday they go to the village church, where they attend, the two services, which are held, one at 7.30 a.m., and the other at 1.15 p.m. It is a pleasure for me to certify that the conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory. Punishments are of very rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good with the exception of a mild attack of grippe during winter. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room, wash-room and toilets to the sea. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Recreation. - The boys enjoy the different games of the season, as football, baseball and hockey. Boating, swimming and fishing are their principal amusements in summer-time. The girls are fond of reading, skipping, dressing dolls, & c. Boys and girls are taken out for a long walk twice a week.

Ex-Pupils. - Most of these are married on the reserve, and are working in the many saw-mills of the city of Vancouver. They all seem to be thrifty.

General Remarks. - As usual, we had a concert for Christmas, and the following, taken from the 'Western Catholic,' is the appreciation of one of the many auditors, Mrs. H. Perry, from Vancouver.

'Last Tuesday, with its drizzling downpour and decided January chill, was a most, unpromising evening to predispose for enjoyment. Nevertheless, in answer to an invitation, we took boat for North Vancouver, feeling that we were heroically doing our duty. The invitation to a little entertainment by our Indian children gave no indication of the surprise in store. The large schoolroom being converted for the occasion by its stage drop-curtain, electric strung lights and all the appurtenances of a theatre proper, it needed no effort of the imagination to make believe we were seated in a first-class "Bijou." Among the many pieces of the programme, was "The Confidential Clerk," dialogue by the boys, which was capitally put on; the "Market," a hustle show, was simply marvellous; "Mischief," an operetta, by the girls, was very daintily staged, teaching the lesson of not judging the book by the cover. The "Rustic dance," piano duet, and the instrumental solo, "Sextet Lucia di Lammermoor," by Indian pupils was a further surprise. The precision, technique and expression evidenced talent of a high order, speaking volumes also for the painstaking patience of their teachers.'

To this I must add that our pupils work just as well as they play. At the exhibitions that were held at Vancouver in August, at North Vancouver in September, and New Westminster in October, they won a good many prizes, the amount of which was \$64, and also a bronze medal for a collection of needlework.

Before closing my annual report I must acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material and with a monthly journal 'The Canadian Century.' I also wish to convey my most sincere thanks to our worthy inspector, Rev. E.A. Green, and our devoted agent, R.O. McDonald, for their promptitude in attending to all matters connected with the school.

**THE REPORT OF REV. P.J. COLLINS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. MARY'S MISSION, FRASER AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There, is sufficient accommodation in this school for about 90 pupils and the requisite staff.

Attendance. - On an average, 75 children, 35 boys and 40 girls, have been in attendance during the past year, and as the pupils are all boarders, there was no occasion for anyone being absent.

Class-room Work. - The education of the children is attended to by the Rev. Sisters of the Order of St. Ann, whose zeal and success as educators in the different institutions throughout the Dominion have won for them the highest praise. The of class and study are from 8.00 a.m. to noon and from 4.45 to 6.00 p.m. daily, Satur-method of teaching prescribed by the department is strictly adhered to. The hours day excepted, which is devoted to a general clean-up in the morning and a short walk or some outdoor game in the afternoon. The pupils in general apply themselves well to their studies and with few exceptions make good progress in the different branches taught. The daily programme consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, Christian doctrine, and drawing, the last of which is their favourite subject, music lessons, vocal and instrumental, are taught several times a week and are very much enjoyed by all. The boys' band, although annually losing a few members, is still to the fore and is able to render a few selections in a creditable manner.

Farm and Garden. - Good attention is paid to the cultivation of the soil and the products have increased remarkably during the past few years. Excellent crops of hay and grain are harvested every year, whilst the vegetable and root crops are all that could be desired. Samples of our farm produce are shown at our local exhibition and always carry off numerous prizes. Our large orchard, comprising fruit-trees of sundry kinds, is kept in good order and by careful spraying and pruning at the different seasons yields large crops of delicious fruits which last the whole year round.

Industries Taught. - Occasional instruction in carpentry and painting, together with some practical lessons, are for the present the only trades taught; a shoe-mending outfit is to be installed very soon. All our boys receive a practical training in husbandry, some of them having special plots and gardens to dig, seed and cultivate by themselves. They are always employed when the clearing of land, ploughing, seeding cultivating, harvesting or threshing is being done and are always willing to lend a helping hand. The care of the live stock, milking, butter-making and dairying in general is taught them by competent instructors. The boys give about three hours to manual labour every day. The fire wood is generally prepared in wet weather and with the help of a power-saw adjacent to our wood-shed a fair amount is cut and split in an afternoon. The girls receive a thorough and practical training in housekeeping, cooking, knitting, dressmaking and fancy-work. Their productions, when exhibited receive much praise and many prizes. Many of our girls like gardening also, and spend many a pleasant afternoon amongst the vegetable plots and, the flower gardens.

Moral and Religious Training. - This part of our daily programme receives the strictest attention and nothing is left undone to infuse in the young mind a true sense of duty towards God and the laws of the state. The pupils are all brought up to the practice of daily prayer, assisting at the Sunday services and in the general teachings of the Roman Catholic belief.

Health and Sanitation. - Great care is taken to keep the house and surroundings in a scrupulously clean and sanitary condition. There is no sparing of the mop or scrubbing brush, and with a good and sufficient supply of well prepared food, frequent use of the bath-tub, lots of fresh air and physical exercise, our children are as a rule stout and healthy. There have been no deaths in this school for the past year. We had, however, a passing visit of the chicken-pox epidemic which prevailed in this vicinity during the winter months and a few light cases of small-pox. In case of any sickness of consequence we always have the immediate assistance of Dr. Stuart, our worthy physician, who has rendered most valuable service in emergent cases, during the past few years.

Recreation. - Our children are allowed ample time for recreation. Outdoor games are baseball, football, and lacrosse, which are much enjoyed in fine weather, whilst band practise, singing and indoor amusements are much indulged in during the long winter evenings.

Ex-Pupils. - The pupils who have been recently discharged from this institution are mostly engaged in the different local industries, whilst some hire out to the farmers, and, being accustomed to handle horses and the cultivation of the soil during their school term, easily find steady employment.

General Remarks. - In response to an invitation, our band boys paid a visit to Squamish Mission, North Vancouver, June 29, 1910, for the purpose of furnishing music at the blessing of a new church, built by the Indians of that village. The sacred ceremonies were performed by Archbishop McNeill, of Vancouver city. In the afternoon a well contested game of lacrosse was, played by our boys and a team from the Squamish Mission boarding school, which ended, in a draw. We were then treated to a trip in a gasoline launch and a delightful walk through Stanley park.

The boys were much interested in the different animals, the beautiful birds and the other objects of curiosity all new to them.

The Christmas festival is always looked forward to with great pleasure by our little ones, they have had so many kindly visits from Santa Claus that Xmas without him would not be considered a success. We always manage to have a well decorated Christmas tree and last year as usual the 'Old Man' came loaded with presents. A concert was organized for the evening, when the music, songs, recitations, and dialogues rendered by the children were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. I avail myself of the present opportunity to tender my sincere thanks and that of our staff to the worthy officials of the Department of Indian Affairs for the interest they have taken in our work during the past year, also for the supply of oil and paint to renovate our buildings, and for books supplied at different times for the use of our pupils. I also thank Mr. R.C. McDonald, our agent, and Mr. A.E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, for their many visits and encouraging exhortations. In conclusion I thank sincerely the teachers, disciplinarians and those who were engaged in the actual care of the children, not forgetting our devoted Dr. Stuart, who has so ably dealt with our sick members and in whose ability the children have such confidence that, generally speaking, they begin to rally after his first visit. I am pleased to state that our pupils have made good progress in their studies during the past year and that they seem to take greater interest in their work and show a willingness to profit more and more by the benefits of education.

**THE REPORT OF CONSTANCE, SISTER SUPERIOR, C.A.H., PRINCIPAL OF THE ALL HOLLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - By the new regulations as to cubic feet of air space in the dormitories, the school will now only accommodate 26 pupils, with 5 teachers or sisters.

Attendance. - All the girls are boarders; there are 25 pupils (2 not on the register.)

Class-room Work. - This is under the direction of a fully qualified teacher, holding a Queen's scholarship certificate, assisted by a junior teacher, with some years' experience of teaching in Indian schools. The sisters of the community teach singing, lace-work and plain needlework; they also give religious instruction to all the children. Physical drill is regularly practised by all pupils.

Farm and Garden. - About half an acre of land is devoted to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Last year was an exceptionally good one for fruit. Over twelve hundred pounds of very good cherries, of large size, were gathered in the orchard, some were put up for winter use, and the remainder were sold. Apples, pears, plums and small fruit also produced enormous crops. The school gained a diploma at the First Canadian National Apple Show in Vancouver, for a plate of apples 'King of Tompkins County.'

A large number of fruit-trees of the best standard varieties have been planted to take the place of old or poor trees.

Abundance of fresh vegetables were produced in the garden throughout the summer and autumn, also plenty of cabbages, and roots such as carrots and parsnips for use during the winter and spring.

A flower garden is laid out nearer the house, which produces flowers in great profusion from early spring until the frost comes.

Industries Taught. - Housework, cooking, bread-making and plain needlework are systematically taught. Some of the older girls are taught lace-making by one of the sisters. A few also learn basket-making, but this is slow work and takes more time than can generally be given. Every girl is taught laundry work, so that even the younger children can wash and iron their own clothes each week. Heavy washing, such as sheets, curtains or bedspreads, is done by the older girls. Gardening is taught in summer, but chiefly the care of flowers.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is imparted carefully by the chaplain and sisters. The children attend a short service morning and evening in the school chapel, and go to the village church for matins on Sundays. The elder girls are confirmed, and have become regular communicants.

All the girls are taught to join in the church services, the elder ones attend choir practice once a week. Interesting books on scripture and church teaching are provided on Sunday, with Bible picture-books for the younger ones.

All the moral virtues are continually inculcated and practically taught, special attention is always given to this.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been, on the whole, very good throughout the year, with the exception of two epidemics of influenza this winter. Two children had this severely; many others more slightly; all made a good and rapid recovery. One little girl had a gland beginning to swell just before she went home in the summer, but this was the only case in the school during the year. One girl was in the hospital last year for very successful operations for inverted eyelids, and another little child for a time for a slight rise in temperature.

The sanitary arrangements are in excellent order, and the drains always kept well flushed by allowing a constant stream of water to flow through them all night. A good outdoor man keeps all the premises thoroughly clean outside. Smaller rooms are provided for any children who may be taken ill, so that they may be entirely separated from the others. A room with large glass doors, which always stand open at night, is used for any children who show signs of scrofulous or tubercular trouble.

Doors, windows and two large ventilators in the roof stand open day and night, summer and winter alike, so that there is always plenty of fresh air in the sleeping apartments.

The same care is taken in the class-room and play-room.

Recreation. - An hour's walk is taken daily by all the pupils in suitable weather. Saturday evenings are spent in games or music. There is a large playground with a swing, see-saw and summer-house, also plenty of trees and a garden for each child in the school. Meals are often taken out of doors in hot weather.

In the winter coasting or playing in the snow is much enjoyed, with indoor games instead when the weather is very cold or wet.

The girls know a large number of games, and enter into them with enjoyment, running out to play after school, or in any spare time they may have through the day.

Ex-Pupils. - We have had encouraging letters from a large number of former pupils during the past year. Several have also been able to visit the school. The girls who have left the school in former years have generally gone back to live amongst their own people, though a few, chiefly those whose homes had been broken up, have gone out to service.

Many have married, some marrying Indians and some white men. As a rule they have made good wives and mothers and we hear of some who are a great help to their people by their example and influence.

Several have sent their little daughters back to be trained in the school.

General Remarks. - The school closing took place on June 30, when a very pretty little cantata 'Grannie's Birthday' was performed very well indeed by the girls. The songs were sweetly sung, and the actions very pretty. There was also an elaborate music drill. Prizes were given for class work, lace work, kitchen work,

bread-making, needlework; a silver cross for scripture, a gold medal for catechism, and a silver medal for good conduct.

Inspector Ditchburn visited the school on December 9, 1910, also on January 9 of the present year. On the latter occasion he thoroughly inspected the building, and passed it as a 'school in class C,' entitled to an increased grant to begin in April. The only stipulation was that only eighteen girls were now to sleep in the large dormitory, which had been originally passed for 25 girls. Acting on his advice, we therefore asked for and obtained from the department at Ottawa permission to try to build a 'class A' school, with the promise of the maximum grant if this were done according to the wishes of the department.

A building fund has already been begun with this end in view. It is proposed to erect the new building on a very good site, very near the present one, where the ground is much more open, so that it should benefit the children in many ways.

**THE REPORT OF REV. GEO. H. RALEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (BOYS' HOME), PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation at this school for about 25 boys with staff of three.

Attendance. - The attendance has improved considerably during the year; with a suitable building, there would be no difficulty in obtaining 50 boys and maintaining that number as the average strength.

Class-room Work. - The boys attend the Indian day school, which is a bright, airy building. The work in the class-room has been fairly satisfactory. No matter what age a boy may enter the school, his education is invariably backward. Classified the standing is as follows: -

Standard I	16
Standard II	4
Standard III	4
Standard IV	1

Farm and Garden. - There is no farming. One horse is kept, chiefly for hauling freight and fuel. Owing to climatic conditions and the nature of the soil on the Tsimpshian peninsula, farming as an industry is not practicable.

Gardening is engaged in annually; the land has been cultivated for years, and when the season is favourable, sufficient sunshine without excessive rain, produces a variety of vegetables and an abundance of small fruits.

Industries. - No instructor is kept. The boys generally show an aptitude for manual training. They do the general housework, bits of carpentry, painting, some boat-building and gardening.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils attend the church services regularly, and receive daily Bible instruction, together with frequent talks on character building.

Health and Sanitation. - The boys have been remarkably healthy; there has been no epidemic and the only case sent to the hospital was a boy with an injured hand requiring surgical treatment.

The dormitory windows, except in severe weather, are open day and night. Much time is spent out of doors. The premises are kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

Recreation. - There is a small playground where football is enjoyed, also baseball. Running and jumping are favourite pastimes. In winter, so long as the snow lasts, coasting is the chief sport. The boys are well provided with indoor games.

General Remarks. - Considering all things, the year has been quite satisfactory. The boys' health and deportment have been good. The work was slightly broken owing to changes on the staff during the fall.

We look hopefully for a new building in the immediate future, knowing it will lighten the work of the staff and result in marked improvement in the general training of the boys.

**THE REPORT OF MISS FRANCES E. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (CROSBY GIRLS' HOME), PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - We have good accommodation for 40 girls and 5 teachers.

Attendance. - The average attendance is 40.2; the total enrolment is 49; the number discharged is 7; the number admitted is 9; the number in attendance at present is 42.

Class-room Work. - The hours of study in the school-room are from 10.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. with a study hour from 7 to 8 p.m. two evenings a week for the older pupils. The regular course of study of the schools of British Columbia is followed. The progress of the pupils is very satisfactory. The grading is as follows: -

Standard I	8
Standard II	3
Standard III	6
Standard IV	15
Standard V	10

Thirteen of the girls are receiving instruction in music. Four of them are fairly efficient, being able to play for morning prayers. All are fond of singing and some time each day is given to training. Twenty minutes of each day is devoted to Bible study.

Farm and Garden. - A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated by the girls under a teacher's supervision.

Industries Taught. - The aim of the school is to give the pupils a practical training so that they will be able to do things. The girls are taught to sew, wash, cook and to do all kinds of housework. Several of them are quite proficient in fancy-work; crochet, embroidery, and basket-weaving.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and spiritual education is carefully considered. The Bible is carefully studied; prayer meeting is attended each week; the girls attend two preaching services each Sabbath; a simple prayer service is conducted each morning and evening; each Saturday evening the pupils are gathered together for the study of the Sabbath school lesson and instruction in things spiritual. The older girls have an organized mission band, which meets each Monday evening. We try to teach our pupils to be obedient, diligent, straightforward, and honest.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good; no deaths occurred this year. At present two girls are in the hospital, one because of



tubercular indications, the other because of an ulcer on her leg. Both are decidedly improved. Everything possible is done to teach the girls to care properly for their bodies. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are well ventilated.

Recreation. - The girls take a daily walk if the weather is favourable, and have plenty of outdoor exercise. Picnics and berry-picking excursions are often allowed in summer, while in winter and wet weather indoor games are played. Calisthenics and fancy drills are taught. Many of the smaller girls enjoy their dolls very much. The larger girls play basketball, having a game once a week under the direction of a teacher. Some are very fond of reading and this taste is encouraged.

Ex-Pupils. - Many of the ex-pupils are a credit to the school and show their approval and appreciation by sending their own children for training. Where the girls are free from the old patriarchal system and have their own little home, they are very neat, clean and capable. A gentleman said a short time ago, 'The graduates of the Girls' Home make good, housekeepers.' Whenever our girls have gone astray, it has usually been through drink.

General Remarks. - We are convinced that the year has been one of progress. There is a better school spirit among the girls accompanied by a greater desire for knowledge.

**THE REPORT OF JOHN T. ROSS, PRINCIPAL OF THE AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL, AHOUSAHT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 40 pupils and 4 of a staff.

Attendance. - The enrolment during the year was 40. The present attendance is 35: 21 boys and 14 girls. During the year 5 pupils were discharged and 4 admitted into the school.

Class-room Work. - The pupils attend forenoon and afternoon sessions of school. The course of study prescribed by the department is followed. One qualified teacher has charge of the class-room work. Satisfactory progress was made in all the different branches of study, and some additional instruction given to the larger boys in drawing and building construction. The pupils are graded as follows: -

Standard I	6
Standard II	7
Standard III	7
Standard IV	3
Standard V	12

Farm and Garden. - This consists of 18 acres of low-lying soil of sandy loam. It is not yet in the best state of cultivation, as the land is somewhat sour, having been under a lake at one time. During the summer the drains were deepened and some ploughing done. By constant turning up of the soil and using plenty of lime we hope for some returns next year. The stock consists of a cow and a bull. The bull has been broken into ploughing the land, and proves to be a very useful animal in farm work.

Industries Taught. - During the year the boys assisted the principal in the building of verandahs, sidewalks and other outbuildings, also with the painting and repairing throughout the school. All the wood, used for fuel was cut and split by the boys. They were also taught the baking of bread and assisted in the laundry work.

The girls received instruction in cooking, baking, mending, knitting, dressmaking and the proper care of dormitories. Some of the girls are capable housekeepers, and when they leave school they should make a marked difference in their homes on the reserves.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to the Moral and religious training of the pupils. Besides morning and evening prayers, regular Sabbath services are held. The boys and girls are taught to be honest and truthful, obedient and industrious. The spiritual tone of the school has improved and as a result, the pupils have done a little to improve the moral condition of their people on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils during the year was good, no epidemics. Cleanliness and the proper ventilation are carefully attended to. Two rooms are provided for isolation in case of sickness. The drainage of the school is good.

Recreation. - In favourable weather various games are played by the boys, such as football, baseball, foot racing and pumping, also surf riding is a common amusement during the summer months. The girls find amusement at croquet, canoeing and other recreations.

Ex-Pupils. - No. 81, George Quisot, deceased, January 28, 1906.

No. 82, David Zatwash, married and living on Heshquiaht reserve. He is doing very well and since leaving school he makes a living by sealing and fishing. He is a quiet and industrious young man.

No. 37, Dick Samuel, married and, living on Marktosis reserve. He Makes a living at sealing and fishing. Last year he went sealing to the Behring sea and earned considerable money. He is a steady, industrious young man and tries to show a good example to his people.

No. 43, Edward Arnold, deceased, May 3, 1909.

Nellie Bishop, No. 021, married and living on Marktosis reserve. She has a good home, keeps a clean house, and in other ways setting a good example to Indian wives.

Mary Ann Opat, No. 022, married and living on Marktosis reserve. Like Nellie Bishop, she tries to be a good housekeeper, and put into practice what she was taught in school.

No. 40, William Little, unmarried and living with his parents on Marktosis reserve. He makes a living by sealing and fishing. He is industrious in his work, and his conduct while at home has always been good.

No. 51, Jeff Noothlenu, unmarried and living on Heshquiaht reserve. When discharged from school, he was provided with a set of carpentry tools by the department. He does some rough carpentry work now and again for the Indians. He is careful and industrious, and will do well for himself. His father and mother are dead, and he lives with an uncle at Heshquiaht.

May Harris, No. 030, deceased, March 4, 1910.

Bella Peter, No. 037, deceased, May 30, 1910.

Katie Manulth, No. 029, deceased, August 10, 1910.

Sophia Noothlenu, No. 032, deceased, September 3, 1910.

Fanny Keitlah, No. 033, unmarried, and lives with her people on Marktosis reserve. She is a strong, healthy young woman, a fair type of her race living in the remote past before tubercular diseases began to cut off the poor Indian.

Louisa Kopat, No. 028, unmarried; father and mother both dead. At present she is out at domestic service and doing well for herself. She is strong, very clever with her hands and will make a capable housekeeper.

Hall Mack, No. 60, unmarried, and living with an uncle on Marktosis reserve. His father and mother are dead. He also was provided with a cobbler's outfit by the department on leaving school. He is quite handy with cobbler's tools and made

himself quite useful while in school, repairing boots and shoes. He is a steady boy and will do very well for himself.

Alex. Sutherland, No. 62, unmarried and living while at home on Marktosis reserve. At present he is on the sealing schooner Jessie, and signed for the Behring sea. He is a promising young man, steady and industrious at his work; seems to have some ambition and a worthy aim in life.

General Remarks. - All the ex-pupils who have died since this school was opened in 1903, died of consumption. From the number of young people outside of the school who have died of consumption or tubercular diseases, the death-rate is much higher on the reserve than in the boarding school. The relations between the school and the reserve continue to be friendly. The parents show some desire to have their children educated and are more reasonable than formerly.

**THE REPORT OF H.B. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERNI B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The school can accommodate fifty-five pupils and a staff of six.

Attendance. - The attendance during the year has been the best in the history of this school. We started the year with 46 pupils, 22 boys and 24 girls. During the year 9 girls and 4 boys were admitted, each after a stiff medical examination. Several applications were rejected, because they could not pass the examination. Nine pupils were discharged during the year, five girls and four boys, leaving our present roll fifty; twenty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. The attendance has suffered very little from sadness or other causes.

Class-room Work. - The course of study as set forth in the rules of the department is largely followed. Three teachers have been in charge of the classroom during the year, and while the changes have in a measure interrupted the work, good progress has been made in each class and every subject.

Farm and Garden. - Since last annual report our cleared land has been fenced all around with 54 inch, ten strand 'Page wove wire,' with iron gates to match. This fence has proved a great comfort to us, in keeping out the stock, which in other years broke in, destroying a large portion of the crop and garden. During the year an acre of new land has been cleared up, and is about ready for crops.

The proceeds from the garden were not so large as we expected. Adverse circumstances prevented early planting. The season was rather dry for most crops and an early frost hurt us very much, killing the potatoes and nearly all the garden plants. The stock consists of two horses, three cows, three head of young cattle, and about forty chickens. Excellent results have been obtained from cows and chickens.

Industries Taught. - The boys are instructed in the care of stock and poultry, milking, all branches of farm work-cutting wood, teaming, gardening, painting, shoe-repairing, plain- carpenter work, and baking of bread, for which our boys took first prize at the local exhibition. The boys also care for their own dormitories, and most of them are expert fishermen. Last year we packed ten barrels of salmon.

The girls are taught sweeping, dish-washing, dining-room work, dormitory work, cooking, baking, sewing, darning and mending, in fact all lines in connection with good plain housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training. - This is a phase of the work we believe in doing well. Not only do we endeavour to train our pupils to be honest, loyal citizens, but

we strive to give them such instruction as will give them a good knowledge and a strong faith in the Sacred Word. Upon such a foundation we trust they will build a superstructure honourable to the builder. Twice daily devotionable exercises are conducted in the home. Daily religious instruction is imparted in the classroom. One service and Sabbath school are conducted every Sunday. Many of our pupils will put to shame white children with much better opportunities in Bible knowledge.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this school during the past year has been good. There have been no deaths in the school during the year.

At the time of our last annual report one girl was suffering from tuberculosis. The doctor said she would not live two weeks. She was isolated in a tent, given plenty of fresh air and kept on a special diet (plenty of eggs and good milk) kept out of school, no work, and today she takes her place in work and play with the other pupils. She is fat and strong, shows no signs of her former trouble, and is apparently a cured girl.

During the year we had one case of pneumonia, one case of jaundice, one boy wounded by being impaled on a knot on a log; several scrofulous sores to fight, and at the present time one girl is suffering from a swollen gland in her neck, but is apparently doing nicely. In each case where necessary, isolation and special dieting are adopted.

During the year our school was disinfected with formaldehyde. Carbolic acid and carbolic soap are used liberally in the bath, disinfectants are used in the scrub water. Chloride of lime is much in evidence. Lavatories are regularly (twice a week) cleaned out and contents disposed of by being buried.

Our school being on a good elevation, we have a splendid opportunity for drainage, which to Indian pupils is an all important matter.

Ample good food is always provided. If a child shows signs of losing in weight, special attention is given to that child's food. Good and suitable clothing are always provided.

Hygiene is taught in the class-room, and in the open air the pupils are put through drills and movements to develop lungs, limb and muscle.

Recreations. - The principal recreations are football, running, swimming, boating, fishing, wheeling, swinging, and walking. Outdoor games are encouraged as much as possible. When weather will not permit, all sorts of indoor games are resorted to. Our lantern has proved very useful in providing many pleasant and instructive evenings' entertainment.

Ex-Pupils. - Most of the ex-pupils are in the immediate vicinity, and a greater part of the rest are located at different points along the Albern Canal. Most of the ex-pupils are doing well. The girls, as a rule, are at home with their parents, or get married, most of these girls make good housekeepers, and keep their homes tidy. The boys work largely in saw-mills, fishing at the canneries, at road - Construction, and at carpenter work. Most of them make good wages and have nice homes, dress well, but are inclined to spend to excess when they have money. But even the poorer class of the ex-pupils are superior to the old Indian who has never participated in the advantages of our boarding school.

#### **THE REPORT OF ARCHDEACON CANHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE CARCROSS INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, CARCROSS, YUKON TERRITORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Accommodation. - The present number of pupils, counting girls and boys, is twenty (20). The staff consists of matron, and two (2) lady teachers. We are rather cramped for room, and are anxiously awaiting the erection and completion of the new buildings.

Attendance. - The attendance of the scholars during the past year has been very good, there being no sickness to keep them from school more than a day or two at a time.

Class-room Work. - Course of study followed as far as 5th grade-four (4) hours daily: Two (2) hours for juniors, while seniors are at housework or felling trees, sawing wood or other outside duties; two (2) hours for seniors, while juniors are being taught needlework, knitting, & c.

Farm and Garden. - Two small gardens made and attended to by the boys have supplied the school with a variety of vegetables.

Industries Taught. - The boys besides being taught carpentry and gardening have had lessons in felling trees, sawing logs and cording wood. The girls are trained in cooking and other household duties.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care is taken in the moral and religious training of the children. (a) Each day opens and closes with Bible reading, singing and prayer. (b) The first half hour of morning school is devoted to the Scripture lesson and prayer. (c) Wednesday evenings a Bible class and prayer meeting is held, and (d) On Sunday all attend church and the Sabbath school.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been good and with the exception of one case of tuberculosis they have been free from diseases and epidemics.

Once a week antiseptics are used on the floors of the rooms, and once a month the houses are well fumigated. Under the beds in the dormitories are kept vessels containing chloride of lime and each boy and girl has his or her own towel. So far we have had only surface drainage, but all is done that can be done to keep the premises clean and free from contagious diseases.

Recreation. - Between and after school hours both boys and girls have all the outdoor exercise they wish. During the winter months the boys are kept busy hauling, sawing and chopping fire-wood. The girls take walks and exercise themselves sliding, skating and tobogganing.

Ex-Pupils. - Two pupils left school during the past year, a girl and a boy. Both were taken to Dawson by Bishop Stringer. They are there yet and seem to be doing well and giving satisfaction.

### **THE REPORT OF MR. JAMES OLIVER, TEACHER OF THE INDIAN DAY SCHOOL, CHRISTIAN ISLAND RESERVE, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

In answer to the request contained in your letter, dated January 16, for a report on my work in the Christian Island school, I desire to respectfully submit the following observations. On taking charge in September, 1909, I found a new and very interesting field of work. The pupils were in every case much more familiar with the Ojibway tongue than with English even in its simplest form. Indeed, in some cases, their knowledge of the latter was practically a negative quantity, and this added greatly to the task of placing the discipline and work of the school on a right footing. Moreover, the children, being all more or less of mixed origin, with the Indian element very greatly prepondering, showed not a few characteristics that needed to be eradicated in order to enable them to take advantage of the means of mental, moral, and material improvement placed within their reach by the care and forethought of the department. The illness of my venerable predecessor, the late Rev. G. Wilson, B.A., had unavoidably allowed a certain laxity of study and discipline to prevail, and so

fostered the distaste to continued effort which forms so serious an impediment to the progress of most native races, and markedly so to that of most of the Indian tribes of North and South America. This inertia seems almost inseparable in both the young and the adults of the people among whom it is my lot to labour, and forms the clue to all those defects of character and conduct which a thoughtful observer cannot fail to notice in them. Hence, inattention, untruthfulness, furtive disobedience, neglect of duty, indolence, untidiness, and unmannerliness, truancy, and malingering absenteeism were among the faults that had to be minimized, if not eliminated. A sense of honour (so strangely absent even among their elders of both sexes) had to be built up, if ever so slowly, and a spirit of emulation implanted and incited. I am very glad to say that though the labour was, and continued to be, no light one, the seed sown has already begun to bear fruit in a much higher standard of conduct among the scholars in general, and in a great improvement in the quality of their work, in better manners, neater ways, and a growing regard and respect for the teacher as their guide and friend.

The school as at present constituted contains thirty-nine scholars, of these the girls number twenty-five and the boys fourteen. The girls as a rule are better behaved and more neat and industrious than the boys. They are also more ambitious to excel and more anxious to please the teacher; in all these points being much like their pale-faced sisters of the worlds older lands. They are also very kind and considerate to the younger children, mothering them in quite an amusing way. Of eleven prizes awarded at the recent Christmas gathering, eight were obtained by the girls, and five of the six pupils who read or recited at the same gathering were girls also.

In teaching these children, a serious impediment is found in the custom of their parents (even when they themselves understand English) of using Ojibway as the medium of conversation. English thus becomes to the children what Latin is, in a less degree, to the white pupil, who reads that language and studies it orthographically and grammatically. The young Christian Islanders think in Ojibway (a language with a very limited vocabulary), and find as much difficulty, as a rule, in speaking or writing the English language as the average Canadian pupil would find in dealing with the classic tongue referred to above. They choose the line of least resistance to the expression of their ideas, which are very limited; and hence almost invariably use, Ojibway with one another, using English as it were only on compulsion. This forms another bar to a proper mastering of the Anglo-Saxon speech, by accustoming the tongue in its most plastic period to a pronunciation as alien from our native English as that of the Ojibway is. 'Practice makes perfect' is a very wise adage; and practice is the only remedy for the defects under notice. Hence it becomes the duty of the teacher to drill the children as frequently and interestingly as possible in the use, oral and written, of the English language. I am glad to say that I have met with encouraging success in many cases by adopting this course. Some of the scholars, who a year ago could not have dared to do so, at our late Christmas gathering gave readings or recitations in a very pleasing manner from Longfellow, Tennyson, and other standard writers; their Indian accent adding a quaint charm to the rendering. Now I shall add a few words as to their studies in general.

Reading from the Bible and the books prescribed by the department is an essential element in the daily round of work. From each reading a number of words are carefully selected to be memorized as a spelling exercise. Then a paragraph of prose or a number of lines of poetry, the subject matter and diction of which are of interest and beauty, has to be neatly and carefully transcribed as a lesson both in writing and the use of unexceptionable English.

Drills in the pronunciation and grammar (elementary) of colloquial English are also a frequent part of this branch of work. Short poem's are selected for learning by heart, only the best being used for this purpose, as I find the memories of my scholars require very much in the way of development. Lessons on conduct, manners,

industry, and duty are given in clear and simple words. Short stories of travel or adventure and history are told to excite a desire for further knowledge, the aim of the teacher being also to accustom the children to hear and, unconsciously it may be, acquire a proper form of expression. In brief, whenever advisable, the teacher endeavours to illustrate the subject matter anecdotally from reading or experience.

In geography familiarity with the map is made the first essential; and the scholars far enough on to take up this study, show in some cases great readiness in observation, and in all a fair amount of ability to benefit by systematic instruction. The manners and customs of the different peoples and the products of the various countries never fail to arouse the interest of children whose scope of local vision is as limited as that of these young islanders. A call to the map is always answered with alacrity. The lessons on the care of the body, on food, pure water and air will, I am sure, justify the time devoted to them; for hygiene is a subject which is not studied even by the most capable of the people of this island. Loyalty to the throne and to the flag I have tried to implant in the hearts of my scholars; not in vain, I trust; for I have given much of heart and thought to it wherever I have dwelt. I fear I am outrunning the limits of a fair report; so I shall condense what remains to be said as much as possible.

I find that in any work requiring the use of the reasoning powers these children are sadly deficient. Hence in arithmetic they find mountains in what the average white child sees only mole hills of difficulty. So 'carrying' in addition and subtraction form deep mysteries to them, which require infinite patience and ingenuity on the part of the teacher to overcome. The obtuseness of some of the pupils on this point is almost incredible, and is only equalled by their natural paucity of ideas when required to write a few lines, unaided, on any simple subject, such as 'winter,' 'snow,' 'gold,' & c. My predecessor, I find, made the same observation. Of course the reasoning faculties both in races and individuals are the latest to develop. Still this slowness seems abnormal in the Ojibway children of this island, and is perhaps due somewhat to their insular position. They can work mechanically in arithmetic, but they find the greatest difficulty in initiating the steps necessary to solve even the simplest problems. Hence I may be pardoned, if I respectfully suggest that the new arithmetic-book is not so suitable to the requirements as the old one it has superseded, and that a simpler set of readers would suit their special needs better than the present ones. Of course I base my remarks only on my experience of the children of this school, who may differ from those of other reserves. In conclusion I am glad to say that in general intelligence, in manners, conduct and habits, the past year has seen a great change for the better in my scholars. Greater neatness of dress and tidiness of person are observable in all. Some of the scholars in this regard would do credit to any school. Truthfulness has become no rare feature in the school, where its absence was often sadly conspicuous.

Indeed I think a great step forward has been made, though much remains to be done; and I have been greatly encouraged by the way in which words of suggestion have been received and acted on in regard to conduct and manners. For 'manners are morals' is a weighing truth. The new drill is a source of great enjoyment and amusement. No regular instruction in 'domestic science' has been practicable, as I am quite alone. The effect of education on the home life of the island is a subject on which from the shortness of my stay here I cannot speak from personal experience. 'Facilis descensus' is a trite saying, and much learnt in any school, fades quickly from the memory, from disuse, on leaving it for life outside. Education has been imparted on this island for many years; yet the home life of the people seems not to have been influenced so much by it as is desirable. They are by no means a reading people, though the newspaper is taken in quite a number of houses. Local affairs and their daily wants and toils engross their attention. Improvidence and wastefulness, I fear, lay heavy burdens on their shoulders; for, childish in many ways, they live mainly in the present, and hardly know the meaning of that noble word 'thrift'. So



that their homes in general are very meagrely furnished, sometimes painfully so. Eating, sleeping, and family life often centre in one room; and even those stricken with a mortal illness (such as the terrible scourge of consumption) often drift slowly into eternity from the varied environment of such a room. There are pleasant exceptions, of course, to the above order of things. But an air of hopelessness pervades many of these people, arising, I imagine, from the futile result of their past efforts (in spite of the paternal care and kindness of the department) to escape being so deeply immersed in monetary liability to the firms doing business with them on the island in the logging trade; they see so little in the way of solid return for the labour expended. Religion is a powerful stimulant in the life of these people; for they are in truth a people of 'but one book' and that the New Testament; which is read, both in English and in Ojibway, chiefly in church; for I fear individual reading and family worship are alike rare among them. To speak frankly, I think that in material comfort and refinement neither the people nor their homes are on a par with what one might expect from their material endowments and mental opportunities. The younger men and women seem to have no idea of, or desire for, anything beyond trivial amusements (such as dancing), and it is in these members of the band that the hope of the immediate future lies. For this reason I purpose as soon as possible to turn the basement of the Methodist church into a commodious room for reading and recreations, a place where lectures, popular and instructive, may be delivered also. A good library and a lantern with pictures of travel aid other topics of interest will form, it is hoped, valuable aids to the object in view. Perhaps the department may see its way to help in the promotion of a plan so full of benefit to the rising generation. Music is another thing that appeals strongly to these people, and good voices and instrumental ability are by no means uncommon; and yet no piano has yet been obtained for public purposes. I should like to see greatly improved dwellings, farms, gardens, household comforts, and the humbler adjuncts that tend to ameliorate and refine the lives even of the lowly, the rule everywhere here. Speaking as a thoughtful observer, I am of opinion that to secure a higher standard of public opinion, promote ambition, evoke interest in public matters, and develop the latent powers of the people, a fuller sense of responsibility in commercial, industrial, and educational matters should be insisted on by the department, whose beneficence no one appreciates more highly than I. Perfect probity in all dealings should be the trademark of all on the island; for after all has been done in the way of mental improvement, I believe that the grace of God, in the human heart is the chief factor in all schemes of improvement: -

'It is the heart, and not the brain,

That to the highest doth attain,' as Longfellow simply puts it. Apologizing for these (I fear) desultory remarks, in which perhaps more has been omitted than said.

**THE REPORT OF MISS MOFFITT, TEACHER OF THE INDIAN DAY SCHOOL, CAPE CROKER RESERVE, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report: As my work is still in the experimental stage I do not feel qualified to express very decided views on either methods or results.

In my school work I employ the same methods I used in schools for white children, but find it more beneficial to supplement all oral work with written exercises.

This not only impresses the lesson, but also corrects faulty expressions the child is apt to catch when he learns by sound only.

Although the children as a rule are quick to learn, the teacher meets with several difficulties which, not only increase her labour, but lessen considerably the results She might reasonably expect.

First. - Outside of school hours, the children hear and speak little or no English although the parents and children could use English if they wished or if they could be made to realize the advantage greater familiarity with English would be to them.

Second. - Irregular attendance. Bad weather and roads, hardly remediable, are frequent enough to cause considerable disadvantage. Add to this, when the children reach standards III and IV, they are frequently detained at home one, two, and three weeks at a time to work. This is regrettable because it does not seem necessary. With a little forethought, which has yet to be cultivated, the parents could arrange to have the children perform light work on Saturday and before and after school; for the heavier work, the boys may be able to assist with the farming, but they are not strong enough to be exposed to the hardship of fishing and timbering. In order to interest the parents, I have, for the past two years, given prizes for attendance. This has improved matters, but there still remain some delinquents.

The third difficulty is the crowded programme necessitated by the number of classes embracing all the standards, and sometimes a senior or junior division of each. It seems to me that during the first three years of an Indian child's school life, he is in a position to develop habits of inattention and idleness that later are eradicated only with difficulty. He understands no English. The teacher can give him perhaps two five-minute lessons in each session; he draws or writes on his slate, but for hygienic reasons the combined periods of this occupation should not exceed one hour. This makes one hour and twenty minutes out of five or six hours. How to fill usefully the remaining time is a problem I am still trying to solve.

With the authorization of the agent and the inspector, I dismiss standards I and II after the afternoon recess. At first some of the parents who desired to be relieved of their little ones for the whole day objected; but when they understood that the older pupils needed my time and that it was detrimental to the health of the little ones to keep them confined, uselessly, for so long a period, they were satisfied.

The little ones like to be occupied, so I have introduced various kinds of busy work; blocks, pea-work, dissected pictures, and modelling. The results are so satisfactory that I am convinced that a liberal supply of busy work material is one of the most necessary equipments of the school.

This year when the weather permitted, we used the entry a recitation-room and employed the older pupils in assisting the younger ones in preparing the lessons they recite to me. This giving both parties more practice in English has been productive of good results.

In all cases constant repetition is necessary. If the course of studies permitted, I should give more time to reading, composition and literature than to the other subjects. I think, by training a pupil to understand what he reads, thus creating a taste for reading, I give him a means of further self-improvement, I am conferring on him a greater benefit than if I prepare him to pass the entrance. Of course preparation for the entrance involves this work, but it is far from sufficient for the Indian children, and in bringing a class to the required standing in arithmetic, geography and technical grammar, a teacher has not time to do extra work in other branches.

This leads me to the vocational branches which I find so important, perhaps not so much for the instruction that is imparted as for the habits of observation, neatness and industry that are acquired.

The subject that has given most satisfaction and interested the parents most is the school garden, which has been in operation for three years. From the first the

children responded to all I asked in improving the school grounds. On reading that in one year we removed over 2,000 rocks and a great quantity of stones of all sizes one can form an idea of the amount of work the beginnings entailed. As the object is to create a liking for work, I never allow the children to become tired and occasionally reward extra labour with an extra recess. Standards I, II and III work in groups. Standards IV and V have individual beds. To the latter are awarded the prizes granted by the department. To the prizes I attribute much of the success, because the desire to win encourages the children to tend their gardens during the summer holidays; this interests the parents, and the whole community think a little more about agriculture.

Last spring each child did his or her share in whitewashing the fence and outbuildings, and in the fall in order practically to show them how easily they could improve their homes, I had the older boys and girls paint the wood-work of the class-room. It was gratifying to see them point out what they did and the interest they take in keeping it clean. Lesson's in cooking are given to the girls in standards IV and V, and needlework is taught in all the standards during the winter months. The girls are especially interested in cooking, and their parents say they put the lessons in practice in their homes. Different modes of preparing vegetables, soups and economical desserts have been the subjects of the lessons.

This year, as the department aids in supplying material for needlework, it is carried on more systematically. The lessons are given on Friday or Saturday afternoon. Each pupil cuts and sews the garment that is the object of the lesson, and the interest and improvement of each pupil is all I could desire.

So far the only manual work done by the boys during the winter months was cardboard construction. This and the drawing of plans I found useful in training the eye and cultivating precision.

As the teacher's room opens into the school, which I think an ideal arrangement for schools on the reserves, the cooking lessons can be easily given in the kitchen. If I have not time, my companion, who is a good cook, assists me.

I have watched with interest the effects of higher education, not only on the boys who have been sent away to school during recent years, but also on those who had that advantage in former years, and facts, seem to justify the opinion of some of the older Indians who claim that 'too much education spoils an Indian.' Intellectual development without training in good habits and cultivation of right ideals does not seem a benefit to them. They are often poor standards of industry, honesty and morality for their less educated fellow-citizens and are frequently better critics of authority than supporters of it.

Taken as a whole, the Indians compare favourably with their white neighbours in the same condition of life. Not a few families, are subscribers for some paper or magazine.

The most industrious seem to be those who had fewer educational advantages. The men seem to respond to the influence of education more readily than the women and to the latter may be attributed much that hinders the progress of the community. This may result partly from the fact that for the majority of girls training ends when they are 13 or 14 years of age, for, though they still attend school, they are allowed too much liberty in their homes, especially in going out at nights alone or without proper escorts. As a consequence the naturally fickle mind is made even more so, application becomes a constraint, ambition to learn dies out, and, the girl loses all interest in her studies just when she is able to profit by them. We have tried by societies to continue the work begun in school. The girls or young ladies' society so far has not been a success; while that for the young men has been. Perhaps a few words about it will best illustrate what is being done. It was organized seven years ago. As the object was to offer to all a means of self-improvement, at first, no conditions for admission were set clown. That it has been a factor in the training

of the young men is evinced by the fact that last year the members of their own accord ruled that absence from meetings and intoxication are causes for suspension and eventually expulsion. Originally at each monthly meeting a programme of music, songs and short dialogues was rendered, later a debating club and dramatic circle was formed. In the earlier days it was necessary to allow the performers on the stage to read, their parts, the improvement has been such that now they give long plays and rarely require the services of a prompter. They have also given several public debates. In order to furnish music for their entertainments all the boys in the vicinity were invited to form a music class. A good number responded. The only condition for admission and retention was regularity to lessons and practice from one to two hours, two or three times a week when the weather does not permit outdoor games.

The instruments, lacking only a cello and clarinet to form a complete orchestra, belong to the society or the teacher.

There is also a good brass band, the members of which are older men.

Of course this requires no little expense, and as the income of the societies is not sufficient, much of the burden is borne by Father Cadot, the resident priest, who spares neither time nor money when the good of the people is in question. The result, in increased sobriety, industry and self-respect among the young men, testifies that the labour and expense have not been in vain.

Isolated as the Indians are, they have few opportunities of self-improvement after they leave school. Those who seek work outside the reserve seldom associate with white people who can uplift them. Considering these disadvantages, it would seem more beneficial to the majority if, instead of sending at public expense to higher schools, a few boys whose habits and personality so far have not been considered, and whose only required qualification is that they have passed the entrance, some opportunities were offered for further self-improvement on the reserve. As the majority of men and women under 40 years of age understand English fairly well, this could be done by means of lectures, and no doubt subjects such as sanitation, good housekeeping, home nursing and different branches of agriculture, would be productive of good results. Again, if those who are farming could be sent in groups, under a competent guide to visit the Experimental Farm and some fall and winter fairs so that they could have opportunities to see good-looking cattle, crops and tidy gardens, farms aid buildings, they might be trained to improve their own.

It seems to me the Indians need this encouragement, and that they can profit, by it is manifest in the manner they respond to the efforts of Father Cadot, through whose instrumentality the Farmers' Institute was organized here. It is only in its first, year, but the Indians were much benefited by the visit of the secretary, Mr. Swales, who was surprised at the thoughtful and intelligent questions they asked him, when after his lecture he visited their farms.

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**PART II**

**TABULAR STATEMENTS**

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## INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

**SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1911, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.**

<b>ONTARIO.</b>					
Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Quantity remaining Unsold.	Remarks.
Albermarle	Bruce	100 00	40 00	362 00	...
Amabel	Bruce	163 00	189 50	122 00	...
Eastnor	Bruce	...	...	480 00	...
Lindsay	Bruce	...	...	587 00	...
St. Edmund	Bruce	...	...	4,104 00	...
Bury (T. plot)	Bruce	44 40	12 00	436 94	...
Hardwick (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	1,111 00	...
Oliphant (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	40 00	...
Southampton (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	21 00	...
Wiarion (T. plot)	Bruce	0 45	12 00	12 00	...
Islands of West Coast, Saugeen Peninsula	Bruce	7 77	36 00	180 23	...
Keppel	Grey	...	...	104 00	...
White Cloud Island	Grey	...	...	7 00	...
Thessalon	Algoma	...	...	848 00	...
Thessalon (T. plot)	Algoma	7 69	278 50	12 31	...
Aweres	Algoma	...	...	3,698 00	...
Archibald	Algoma	...	...	3,264 00	...
Dennis	Algoma	...	...	364 00	...
Herrick	Algoma	...	...	80 00	...
Havilland	Algoma	...	...	641 00	...
Kars	Algoma	...	...	7,367 00	...
Apaquosh (T. plot)	Algoma	315 68	636 00	7,367 00	...
Laird	Algoma	...	...	3,839 00	...
Macdonald	Algoma	398 00	258 70	705 00	...
Meredith	Algoma	...	...	3,883 00	...
Duncan	Algoma	...	...	12,129 00	...
Kehoe	Algoma	...	...	14,120 00	...
Thompson	Algoma	...	...	125 00	...
Cobden	Algoma	...	...	186 00	...
Pennefather	Algoma	...	...	1,681 00	...
Ley	Algoma	...	...	1,264 00	...
Fisher (T. plot)	Algoma	...	...	365 00	...



Tilley	Algoma	...	...	5,577 00	...
Tupper	Algoma	...	...	3,193 00	...
Vankoughnet	Algoma	...	...	5,686 00	...
Billings	Manitoulin	...	...	3,111 00	...
Bidwell	Manitoulin	...	...	312 00	...
Howland	Manitoulin	0 50	10 00	3,116 50	...
Sheguiandah	Manitoulin	...	...	1,825 00	...
Sheguiandah (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	310 00	...
Assiginack	Manitoulin	...	...	100 00	...
Campbell	Manitoulin	...	...	572 00	...
Manitowaning (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	14 00	...
Carnarvon	Manitoulin	...	...	7,940 00	...
Tehkummah	Manitoulin	...	...	4,670 00	...
Sandfield	Manitoulin	...	...	3,987 00	...
Shaftesbury (T. plot)	Manitoulin	1 00	50 00	349 00	...
Tolsmaville (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	1,002 00	...
Allan	Manitoulin	...	...	1,726 00	...

<b>ONTARIO.</b>					
Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Quantity remaining Unsold.	Remarks.
Burpee	Manitoulin	...	...	4,667 00	...
Barrie Island	Manitoulin	...	...	1,099 00	...
Gordon	Manitoulin	...	...	2,109 00	...
Gore Bay (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	2 00	...
Mills	Manitoulin	...	...	4,148 00	...
Cockburn Island	Manitoulin	...	...	25,534 00	...
Dawson	Manitoulin	...	...	9,408 00	...
Robinson	Manitoulin	...	...	30,874 00	...
Cayuga	Haldimand	...	...	297 00	...
Cayuga (T. plot)	Haldimand	...	...	106 00	...
Dunn	Haldimand	...	...	1,571 00	...
Caledonia (T. plot)	Haldimand	...	...	50 00	...
Deseronto (T. plot)	Hastings	...	...	5 00	...
Tyendinaga	Hastings	34 30	151 70	...	...
Shannonville	Hastings	1 01	244 00	1 45	...
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	2 71	440 00	17 29	...
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	Prov. Ontario	0 78	30 00	1,864 22	...
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Prov. Ontario	1,549 04	3,052 00	...	...
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	133 00	...
Meldrum Bay (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	78 00	...
Lake Huron	Prov. Ontario	0 50	100 00	...	...
Alnwick Res.	Northumberland	62 87	...	...	...
Bay of Quinte	Prov. Ontario	1 50	20 00	...	...
Fort William Res.	Thunder Bay	120 00	2,400 00	...	...
Maganatawan Res.	Parry Sound	52 12	528 00	...	...
Onondaga	Brant	2 20	150 00	...	...
Agency Res. No. 41, Pither's Point	Rainy River	3 30	2,475 00	...	...
French River Res.	Algoma	36 43	392 90	...	...
...	...	2,901 29	11,506 40	195,229 94	...
<b>QUEBEC.</b>					
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	134 00	53 60	3,979 00	...
Dundee	Huntingdon	323 26	808 29	4,057 74	...
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	0 50	260 00	45 75	...
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	2,116 00	1,351 21	5 750 04	...

Caughnawaga Res.	Laprairie	0 22	150 00	...	...
...	...	2,573 98	2,623 10	12,832 53	...
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>					
Tobique	Victoria	200 00	200 00	3,573 00	...
<b>MANITOBA.</b>					
Gambler's Res.	Marquette	...	...	400 00	...
Parish of St. Paul	Prov. Manitoba	11 00	4,000 0	...	...
Roseau River Res.	Prov. Manitoba	...	...	800 00	...
...	...	11 00	4,000 00	1,200 00	...

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Quantity remaining Unsold.	Remarks.
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>					
Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	1 74	1,825 00	...	...
Assiniboine	Wolsley	...	...	320 00	...
Coté Res.. No. 64	Swan River	1,393 00	7,306 00	2,890 00	...
Grizzly Bear and Lean Man	Battleford	3,009 00	11,656 75	...	...
Crooked Lakes Nos. 72 and 73	Whitewood Grenfel	3,680 00	191,183 88	...	...
Little Bone Res.	Yorkton	1,523 76	14,874 80	3,544 04	...
Fishing Lake	North Qu'Appelle	10,751 18	136,782 65	...	...
Muscowpetung	North Qu'Appelle	...	...	352 00	...
Moosomin and Thunderchild	Battleford	3,804 00	24,586 00	799 00	...
Reserve No. 80	Battleford	48 70	2,157 80	...	...
Mosquito Res. No. 109	Battleford	78 28	1,174 20	...	...
Swan Lake No. 7 A	Battleford	2,403 00	33,950 50	...	...
Keeseekoose Res.	Battleford	6,029 00	63,742 95	504 00	...
Key (T plot)	Battleford	6,747 32	39,558 28	3,983 00	...
Kylemore (T. plot)	Battleford	1 02	710 00	21 00	...
Lestock (T. plot)	Battleford	12 99	6,135 60	15 70	...
...	...	39,482 99	535,644 41	12,428 74	...
<b>ALBERTA</b>					
Peigan Res.	Macleod	2,5650 00	41,200 00	6,240 00	...
Sharphead Res.	Ponoka	...	...	685 20	...
Louis Bull Res.	Ponoka	1,019 00	7,473 00	1,107 00	...
Bobtail Res.	Ponoka	1,253 00	14,338 50	6,151 00	...
Samson Res.	Ponoka	2,070 80	20,667 75	1,920 00	...
Wabamum (T. plot)	Ponoka	15 93	4,954 00	22 85	...
...	...	6,918 73	88,633 25	16,126 05	...
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>					
San Miguel Island	Nootka	4 00	100 00	...	...
Matsqua Main Res.	Fraser	13 91	2,428 00	...	...
Sumas Res.	Fraser	28 83	135 00	...	...
Whonock Res. No. 2	New Westminster	7 51	1,537 50	...	...
Squia Ala Res.	New Westminster	5 59	767 00	...	...
	New				

Squamish Res. No. 21	Westminster	5 60	2,800 00	...	...
Kowtain Res. No. 17	New Westminster	4 90	2,260 00	...	...
Commonage Res. No. 17	New Westminster	1 01	140 00	...	...
Kitselas Res. No. 1	Coast	29 42	1,863 55	...	...
Kitwanger Res. No. 1	Cassiar	99 30	3,159 50	...	...
...	...	200 07	15,190 55	...	...
<b>NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.</b>					
The Pas (T. plot)	...	42 97	20,770 00	361 53	...

**General Remarks.**

The land sold during the year amounted to 52,331 03 acres, which realized \$678,567.71. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 242,752 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to \$2,031,685.52, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.



Stonies	665	...	...	665	...	...	...	...	...	83	102	65	65	19	18	138	156	4	15	21	25
Peigan Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigans	448	64	...	...	136	...	...	...	248	45	42	44	36	16	15	123	111	3	13	20	36
Blood Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloods	1,122	150	...	...	150	...	...	...	822	100	86	136	112	37	47	275	290	11	28	51	79
Total, Alberta Inspectorate	5,465	484	...	1,535	1,952	...	...	...	1,494	601	577	578	478	302	286	1,201	1,261	57	124	187	230

Table, see page 6



Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.		
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andimaul	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	6	5	8	10	8	7	23	21	1	1	10	6	
Kitselas	79	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	8	46	11	7	9	7	10	6	7	
Kitwanger	155	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	8	15	16	8	10	41	43	5	4	17	14	
Kitwancool	47	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	4	4	5	4	4	10	8	3	2	5	6	
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	63	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	9	8	7	5	12	13	1	1	7	3	
Getanmax (Hazelton)	251	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	7	24	22	12	13	79	81	3	5	9	7	
Glen Vowell	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	7	6	13	15	5	6	22	23	2	1	8	6	
Kispiax	222	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	15	9	8	25	26	12	9	63	62	4	4	15	12	
Kisgegas	234	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	9	20	21	11	10	72	71	8	5	13	14	
Kuldoe	67	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	25	2	3	4	3	3	3	6	8	2	3	3	3	
Hagwilget Village	165	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	7	8	13	14	10	11	46	48	3	5	13	9	
Moricetown (Lackalsap)	164	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	6	7	14	16	12	10	47	46	4	2	7	1	
Fort Babine	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	8	9	15	14	9	10	39	40	6	5	4	2	
Old Fort Babine	136	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	7	6	11	12	7	8	37	41	3	4	5	5	
Total	1,898	611	...	356	620	...	...	190	121	80	86	182	190	121	117	504	514	52	52	122	95	
Bella Coola Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitkatla	210	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	24	22	14	11	58	52	...	4	8	2	
Kitkahta (Hartley Bay)	92	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	8	7	2	5	25	18	3	5	3	1	
Kitimat	287	...	...	287	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	14	16	12	13	91	77	12	17	18	6	
Kitlope	68	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	6	1	...	20	17	...	3	1	2	
Kitasoo (China Hat)	109	...	...	409	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	9	8	3	5	25	18	3	5	6	...	
Bella Bella	321	...	...	321	...	...	...	...	...	39	31	38	36	16	15	72	60	8	6	14	8	
Kinisquit	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	20	15	2	1	1	...	

Bella Coola and Tallio	25	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	16	23	23	14	12	6	71	47	9	4	6	2
Oweekayno (Rivers Inlet)	108	...	...	108	40	...	...	...	...	9	5	5	8	4	3	35	32	4	3	2	2
Ulkatcho	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	4	2	2	15	17	1	1	...	...
Total	1,507	210	...	1,257	40	...	...	...	...	128	118	134	123	67	61	432	353	42	49	59	23
Cowichan Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sooke	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	3	1	9	6	...	1	...	...
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	32	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	3	2	2	3	4	2	7	8	...	1	2	2
Esquimalt	16	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	1	1
Songhees	94	...	...	15	79	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	6	4	4	31	30	2	3	2	3
Malakut	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...
Tsekum	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	1
Panquechin	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	6	2	20	22	1	1	1	...
Tsartlip	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	8	7	8	15	15	1	1	2	1
Tsawout	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	5	9	7	8	12	10	20	19	1	1	4	4
Kilpaulus	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Comeakin	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	4	...	1	20	23	2	1	1	2
Clemclemaluts	112	...	...	10	102	...	...	...	...	5	6	21	13	2	3	28	33	...	1	...	3
Shenepsin	40	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	3	12	12	1	1	...	...
Koksilah	16	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	6	6	1	...	1	...
Quamichan	245	...	...	48	197	...	...	...	...	27	21	15	25	6	7	68	76	...	...	2	4
Somenos	99	...	...	10	89	...	...	...	...	15	13	8	6	7	4	22	21	2	1	3	2
Hellelt	28	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	15	3	3	2	3	1	2	5	7	1	1	...	1
Siccameen	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	4	5	3	12	6	...	1	2	...

Table, see page 8

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Kulleets	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	9	9	8	5	1	3	18	17	1	2	1	...
Lyacksum	83	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	7	10	4	12	9	7	15	15	3	1	1	...
Llmalche	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Penelakut	138	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	14	10	9	10	8	6	41	40	...	...	...	2
Tsussie	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	6	4	4	13	12	...	...	...	...
Nanaimo	158	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	6	20	21	15	15	12	15	25	32	2	1	...	2
Snowas	14	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	...
Qualicum	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	4	3	...	1	...	...
Comox	38	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	3	1	1	13	12	...	1	...	1
Galiano Island	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	4	2	...	9	7	...	...	...	...
Mayne Island	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	...	...	...
Discovery Island	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	3	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Lake	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
Total	1,742	...	35	293	1,377	...	...	16	21	152	152	154	155	100	92	441	454	19	23	24	29
Kamloops Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adams Lake	196	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	15	15	20	20	10	10	52	53	...	1	8	5
Ashcroft	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	2	2	14	15	1	...	2	...
Bonaparte	147	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	13	13	12	12	6	6	42	42	...	1	5	...
Cook's Ferry	183	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	13	12	8	8	55	58	1	1	...	...
Deadman's Creek	117	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	11	11	12	21	9	8	24	27	2	2	...	...
Kamloops	242	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	20	20	19	19	9	9	60	60	8	8	9	9
Neskainlith	162	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	14	7	7	47	43	1	1	15	3
North Thompson	128	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	10	10	12	12	10	10	31	31	1	1	6	3
Oregon Jack Creek	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Little Lake Shuswap	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	12	11	12	11	4	4	21	20	2	2	4	1
Total	1,336	245	...	...	1,091	...	...	...	...	114	112	118	125	65	64	351	354	16	17	49	21
Kootenay Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	212	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	22	15	32	22	8	6	50	47	...	10	4	...

Tobacco Plains	57	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	7	...	2	18	14	...	69	2	...
Lower Columbia Lake	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	2	4	10	9	2	3	17	18	3	4	...	1
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	154	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	14	13	11	17	6	4	41	42	3	3	...	...
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	4	5	10	5	6	3	10	11	6	3	...	...
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	1	7	6	...	1	...	1
Total	580	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	47	41	68	61	24	19	143	138	12	27	6	2
Kwawkewlth Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koskemo	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1	...	...	1	...	...	24	22	2	2	...	6
Klawatsis and Matilpi	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	8	8	9	5	2	1	35	25	2	2	3	5
Kwatsino	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	1	3	...	...	...	5	5	...	3	1	2
Kwawshela	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	3	4	1	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	1
Kwawkewlth	115	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	12	9	36	2	32	30	1	1	3	2
Mamalilikulla	90	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	8	6	5	4	3	2	32	26	2	2	4	3
Nakwakto	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	3	11	8	6	1	1	27	27	...	...	4	4
Nimkish	143	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	22	8	3	8	36	36	2	2	5	3

Table, see page 10

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Nuwitti	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3	4	8	3	1	1	18	15	2	2	2	2
Tanakteuk	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	8	7	12	10	3	2	25	23	2	2	5	3
Tsawataineuk	228	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	14	14	7	1	82	63	5	8	7	5
Wawlitsum	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	1	2	1	12	11	...	...	1	1
Wiwaiakum	58	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	1	...	23	17	1	1	...	1
Wiwaikai	86	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	6	6	3	1	25	25	2	2	2	4
Kwiakah	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	...
Total	1,208	494	...	194	...	...	...	...	520	99	87	115	73	29	20	400	338	20	27	39	42
Lytton Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boothroyd	158	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	11	10	7	8	48	46	1	1	5	...
Boston Bar	143	84	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	10	10	11	11	6	5	45	45	...	...	4	...
Kanaka Bar	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	4	3	16	15	...	...	1	1
Lytton	470	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	38	40	40	26	26	123	122	8	8	17	15
Nicomien	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14	...	...	1	1
Nicola (Lower)	355	323	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	24	24	29	29	19	19	98	98	7	8	13	11
Nicola (Upper)	194	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	17	17	16	17	11	11	48	48	4	5	7	2
Siska Flat	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	10	...	...	1	1
Skuppa	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...
Spuzzum	157	71	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	11	11	13	13	9	10	43	43	2	2	5	4
Cold Water	107	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	9	9	10	9	6	7	25	25	4	3	...	...
Cheam	95	...	...	1	94	...	...	...	...	19	13	19	9	7	9	15	17	3	3	5	6
Ewawoos	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	1
Hope	79	2	...	1	76	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	6	7	5	17	21	1	2	3	4
Ohamil	53	8	...	3	42	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	6	6	5	10	10	1	2	2	2
Popkum	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Squawtits	47	14	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	5	3	4	7	8	3	5	2	2
Skawahlook	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	...
Texas Lake	29	2	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	2	1	2
Yale	76	17	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	6	7	6	13	20	3	5	3	4
Total	2,153	1,307	...	17	829	...	...	...	...	169	172	179	181	126	128	550	562	39	47	71	56
Nass Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gitladamax	105	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	19	18	2	1	25	22	8	3	3	7

Aiyansh	190	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	20	22	12	9	47	41	6	4	13	21
Gwinaha	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	9	4	1	...	11	14	1	1	1	...
Lackalsap	145	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	25	20	2	3	46	36	4	3	7	4
Kincolith	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	19	26	23	8	8	63	64	1	12	5	...
Port Simpson	717	...	...	717	...	...	...	...	...	52	60	90	79	29	25	193	164	9	16	12	15
Metlakatla	191	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	25	22	8	9	51	38	3	1	5	6
Kitsumkalum and Port Essington	160	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	17	19	12	9	35	33	3	2	6	4
Total	1,806	929	...	877	...	...	...	...	...	139	131	231	207	74	64	471	412	35	42	52	57



Table, see page 12

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Aitchelitz	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	6	2	2	8	9	1	1	1	...
Chehalis	117	4	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	13	15	7	6	7	7	24	29	3	6	5	4
Coquitlam	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	2	1	...	6	5	...	...	1	2
Douglas	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	6	6	6	11	17	2	3	2	3
False Creek	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	4	4	11	14	2	2	1	2
Homalco	97	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	8	10	14	12	7	9	15	16	3	3	4	3
Katzie	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	5	7	6	15	20	2	4	2	2
Klahoose	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	5	6	7	11	14	2	4	3	2
Kapilano	39	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	3	3	4	2	3	1	2	10	12	1	1	1	2
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	...	1	2	...
Langley	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	4	2	2	8	10	2	2	1	...
Mission, Burrard Inlet	221	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	...	26	27	21	18	17	18	38	44	5	7	11	9
Musqueam	98	...	...	8	87	...	...	...	3	9	8	8	9	9	11	16	21	3	4	3	3
Matsqui	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	4	4	5	6	8	1	2	...	3
New Westminster	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	3	5	3	7	11	...	1	...	1
Nicomén	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
Pemberton Meadows	259	...	...	...	259	...	...	...	...	26	32	24	21	19	20	52	55	4	6	9	7
Semiahmoo	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	4	2	3	8	10	1	1	...	...
Seshelt	243	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	25	26	26	23	18	16	51	50	4	4	9	8
Sumas	52	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	6	5	4	4	2	3	9	15	1	3	3	2
Scowlitz	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	5	4	3	4	6	1	3	...	1
Squiala	13	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	2
Skweahm	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	2	5	7	...	1	1	1
Sliammon	111	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	13	13	11	13	11	12	14	16	3	5	5	4
Skwamish, Howe Sound	37	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	22	4	4	3	3	1	1	6	8	4	3	4	2
Skwah	108	...	...	4	104	...	...	...	...	9	9	10	11	8	9	20	23	4	5	5	4
Skookum Chuck	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	11	12	9	9	8	9	18	19	4	7	5	4
Samahquam	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	8	5	5	9	13	2	4	3	3
Skulkayn	31	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	2	8	8	2	1	1	...

Seymour Creek	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	...	1	1	1
Skway	30	3	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1	...	1	...
Tsawwassen	51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	6	7	6	5	3	3	7	8	1	5	1	1
Soowahlie	49	...	...	40	9	...	...	...	...	6	5	3	5	4	4	8	10	2	2	2	2
Tzeachten	45	5	...	19	21	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	4	3	3	9	10	1	2	2	1
Whonoch	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	2	1	2	6	7	...	1	...	...
Yukkwewioose	28	...	...	6	22	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	2	1	1	5	6	1	3	2	1
Total	2,436	12	...	136	2,260	...	...	...	28	242	257	223	217	176	187	446	521	64	100	92	80
Okanagan Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okanagan	230	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	13	12	16	14	11	11	73	72	4	4	14	9
Osoyoos	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	5	3	2	17	17	1	...	2	1
Penticton	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	18	18	18	17	10	10	33	33	2	1	6	4
Semilkameen (Lower)	136	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	12	21	11	11	8	8	30	35	2	2	5	4
Semilkameen (Upper)	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	2	13	13	...	1	1	1
Spallumcheen	164	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	17	11	11	34	30	3	3	6	4
Total	795	...	...	...	795	...	...	...	...	68	77	70	67	46	44	200	200	12	11	34	23

Table, see page 14

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Queen Charlotte Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Masset	372	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	43	24	29	18	19	96	89	2	8	...	...
Skidegate	239	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	20	23	15	17	5	4	76	72	3	4	...	...
Total	611	372	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	64	66	39	46	23	23	172	161	5	12	...	...
Stickine Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahltans	217	52	3	...	27	...	...	...	135	15	9	28	23	8	5	57	50	12	10	10	10
Stuart Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yucutce	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	2	2	1	8	7	1	1	4	...
Thatce	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	54	5	3	4	3	4	8	9	1	1	3	4
Pintce	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	45	3	2	3	2	2	9	10	...	2	3	2
Grand Rapids	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1
Tsislainli	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	2	4	1	5	5	...	1	2	1
Stuart Lake	170	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	...	12	9	18	14	20	16	36	35	4	6	6	5
Stella	90	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	7	6	8	9	6	5	21	23	3	2	4	1
Francis Lake	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	1	2	11	9	...	1	3	4
Chislatta Lake	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	4	2	3	25	23	1	2	4	5
Fraser Lake	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	6	3	4	18	16	2	2	3	2
Stony Creek and Lake Town	172	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	20	23	14	16	9	11	33	37	3	6	4	2
Blackwater	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	6	4	3	19	22	1	1	3	3
Fort George	119	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	13	17	10	8	9	5	27	26	2	2	3	4
McLeod's Lake	85	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	5	6	9	11	4	3	22	20	3	2	4	5
Fort Graham	88	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	11	5	4	24	22	3	3	3	4
Connolly Lake	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	7	4	13	12	6	5	35	32	4	2	7	5
Na-anees (2 bands north of Connolly Lake)	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	6	7	14	15	7	8	43	44	3	5	8	9

Total	1,391	...	...	...	1,391	...	...	...	...	109	105	128	126	87	78	346	342	31	39	65	57
West Coast Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahousaht	212	...	100	...	10	...	...	...	102	7	13	21	23	8	5	58	65	7	5	8	17
Clayoquot	209	...	...	50	80	...	...	...	79	8	17	15	13	12	8	53	58	10	15	6	5
Checklesit	61	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	11	1	2	4	12	5	1	17	14	1	4	...	...
Ehatisaht	93	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	73	6	5	4	5	3	5	25	35	2	3	3	3
Ucluelet	134	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	34	8	11	16	16	8	5	33	31	4	2	5	4
Hesquiaht	139	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	14	8	20	12	7	7	30	35	3	3	3	7
Uchucklesit	35	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	25	1	...	6	8	1	2	6	7	...	4	1	1
Kelsemaht	80	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	60	5	3	9	5	3	1	22	21	2	9	3	2
Kyuquot	226	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	76	9	7	13	16	2	4	74	77	12	12	3	14
Matchilaht	52	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	27	...	3	4	3	3	1	14	19	3	2	1	5
Moachaht	135	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	35	4	1	9	8	5	4	39	56	6	3	1	6
Nitinaht	180	...	...	100	...	...	...	20	60	8	10	20	21	6	10	41	52	10	2	3	5
Noochatlaht	41	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	16	1	5	3	2	1	1	9	12	4	3	2	4
Oiah	131	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	81	7	8	16	14	3	6	30	32	7	8	2	9
Opitchesaht	48	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	4	7	7	3	...	9	12	1	2	1	3
Pachenaht	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1	5	9	3	1	4	15	14	1	3	3	2
Toquaht	24	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	2	3	2	...	1	5	7	2	1	1	...
Tseshaht	128	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	48	8	12	6	17	6	6	29	29	8	7	6	10
Total	1,984	...	380	160	616	...	...	20	808	92	116	185	187	77	71	509	576	83	88	52	97

Table, see page 16

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Williams Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alkali Lake	209	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	13	11	10	14	12	12	51	72	5	9	7	18
Alexandria	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	3	3	4	15	8	2	1	4	8
Canim Lake	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	8	7	5	5	3	4	20	17	2	1	7	14
Canoe Creek	128	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	7	13	12	10	8	8	32	29	2	7	1	11
Soda Creek	100	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	16	9	8	4	6	10	16	19	7	5	2	8
Quesnel	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	1	4	3	6	9	3	2	4	9
Williams Lake	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	16	20	10	10	3	3	32	42	7	7	4	4
Clinton	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	7	6	3	3	2	3	10	10	3	3	2	8
Lillooet No. 1	86	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	13	7	5	10	4	3	15	15	8	6	3	1
Lillooet No. 2	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	1	...	1
Cayoosh No. 1	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	8	7	2	4	2	...
Cayoosh No. 2	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	5	...	1	1	1
Fountain	244	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	26	25	13	15	13	16	56	60	7	14	2	1
Bridge River	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	7	3	7	10	10	5	24	26	2	3	...	1
Pavilion	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	10	7	8	3	...	7	10	13	...	1	1	...
Anderson Lake	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	2	3	12	10	...	...	2	1
Seton Lake -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicait	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	5	3	...	8	12	3	3	2	1
Seton Lake	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	4	5	2	2	...	...
Mission	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	6	7	8	9	2	1	11	11	4	4	2	1
Anaham	280	...	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	22	25	15	20	25	35	60	75	2	1	10	7
Stones	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	10	9	3	4	3	...	7	11	1	...	2	2
Toosey	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	4	5	12	16	2	1	...	1



Red Stone	57	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	4	3	...	8	11	3	5	1	1
Nemiah Valley	56	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	2	6	3	9	10	6	7	7	9
Total	1,996	13	...	...	1,983	...	...	...	...	189	187	144	143	118	125	432	496	74	88	66	108
*Nomadic Indians (estimated)	2,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, British Columbia Agencies	24,338	4,245	418	3,529	11,609	...	...	226	1,633	1,707	1,716	1,998	1,924	1,141	1,098	5,454	5,474	513	632	741	700

[\*No official information as to the religious belief and vital statistics.]

Table, see page 18



Black River	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	7	8	7	7	10	12	5	2	1	2	
Hollowwater River	93	56	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	15	7	10	8	10	7	7	18	17	6	3	2	4
Bloodvein River	55	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	41	5	4	6	4	4	9	8	2	6	2	2	
Grand Rapids	124	100	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	17	16	9	9	18	23	3	4	6	2
Berens River	283	...	...	274	9	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	46	35	18	18	45	52	4	6	7	6
Poplar River	154	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	25	17	7	7	27	34	2	2	4	3
Norway House	745	207	...	511	27	...	...	...	...	40	51	49	98	87	60	60	147	173	10	11	38	24
Jackhead River	84	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	6	5	13	10	6	6	14	15	4	4	4	2
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	150	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	135	14	16	21	17	8	8	25	29	3	4	...	...
Pekangekum	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	15	25	14	19	9	9	19	27	2	2	...	...
Fisher River	455	...	...	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	35	65	64	43	43	78	75	8	11	19	10
Deer Lake East	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,446	477	...	1,423	82	...	...	...	...	369	198	198	320	287	410	178	410	465	49	55	83	55

Table, see page 20

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Norway House Agency - Northern Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxford House	286	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
Island Lake	449	...	...	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
God's Lake	288	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
Fort Churchill	180	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
York Factory	278	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cross Lake	461	...	...	200	192	...	...	...	69	46	48	53	50	33	33	81	105	5	7	14	25
Split Lake	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson House	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,678	458	...	1,223	192	...	...	...	69	46	48	53	50	33	33	81	105	5	7	43	45
The Pas Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemawawin	145	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	16	11	5	3	34	38	5	6	2	...
Moose Lake	117	116	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	10	8	10	8	9	25	29	3	3	...	2
Shoal Lake	83	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	9	12	6	4	4	20	18	...	2	9	...
Red Earth	124	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	17	13	7	4	23	30	3	7	...	1
Le Pas	427	408	...	...	9	...	...	10	...	34	38	31	34	38	42	86	110	6	8	10	...
Cumberland	152	135	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	14	17	18	22	8	8	28	31	3	3	...	...
Total	1,048	992	...	...	27	...	...	10	19	92	97	102	96	70	70	213	256	20	29	21	3
Birtle Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birdtail Sioux	77	...	68	1	...	...	...	...	8	6	8	5	6	4	3	13	21	5	6	5	2
Keeseekoowenin	94	...	85	...	7	...	...	...	2	5	6	11	14	5	4	17	28	1	3	5	5
Clear Water Lake	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	6	2	1	...	1
Waywayseecapo	192	...	75	...	43	...	...	...	74	17	16	29	15	12	5	38	48	6	6	13	7
Gambler	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...
Rolling River	76	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	52	5	5	8	4	4	2	18	27	2	1	3	2
Total	477	...	246	1	94	...	...	...	136	35	39	59	44	29	15	91	132	16	17	27	17
Griswold Agency (Sioux).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oak River	320	132	8	6	3	...	...	...	171	30	25	36	38	10	9	75	72	7	18	15	7
Oak Lake	91	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	57	6	8	12	13	3	1	18	22	3	5	2	2
Turtle Mountain	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	...	...
Total	419	132	42	6	3	...	...	...	236	36	33	48	51	14	10	95	96	13	23	17	9

Fort Frances Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Couchiching	188	2	...	...	164	...	...	...	22	10	11	17	30	11	6	43	53	4	3	2	14
Hungry Hall No. 1	33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	...	3	3	3	1	8	13	...	...	...	1
Hungry Hall No. 2	16	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	1	...	2	2	...	1	3	7	...	...	1	...
Long Sault No. 1	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	3	1	2	1	1	7	7	...	1	1	2
Long Sault No. 2	45	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	4	4	4	3	3	10	12	2	2	1	1

Table, see page 22



Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Manitou Rapids No. 1	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	3	5	9	7	2	3	21	20	...	1	3	8
Manitou Rapids No. 2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	2	2	2	...	6	8	1	1	...	...
Little Forks	46	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	4	1	4	5	1	1	10	14	2	3	2	2
Stangecoming	42	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	36	2	3	7	5	...	4	6	12	1	2	1	3
Niacatchewenin	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	6	7	12	2	2	14	14	1	1	2	1
Nickickousemenecaning	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	3	5	3	8	5	...	7	13	...	2	1	1
Seine River	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	9	9	10	16	6	5	30	41	2	1	7	2
Lac la Croix	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	3	4	18	14	6	6	21	38	2	2	5	7
Sturgeon Lake (Kawaiagamot)	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	7	...	...	1	1
Total	862	30	...	...	171	...	...	...	661	44	52	91	112	44	35	191	259	15	19	27	43
Kenora and Savanna Agencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assabaska	143	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	136	10	14	14	14	4	9	31	39	4	4	4	8
Big Island	151	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	148	16	12	23	15	8	5	32	37	1	2	6	4
Buffalo Bay	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	5	3	...	2	...	10	9	1	1	4	...
Eagle Lake	70	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	62	3	7	9	11	4	...	17	15	3	1	2	...
Frenchman's Head	167	166	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	22	21	18	6	6	33	38	3	1	10	1
Grassy Narrows	138	36	...	...	69	...	...	...	33	13	11	20	17	6	2	31	33	2	3	4	5
Ignace	84	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	9	14	7	7	11	5	4	15	18	2	1	5	6
Islington	235	157	...	...	8	...	...	...	70	25	27	21	28	9	5	57	55	5	3	13	8
Lac des Mille Lacs	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	5	5	8	15	4	1	17	25	1	...	3	3
Lac Seul	437	409	...	...	9	...	...	...	19	49	42	57	65	14	15	96	87	6	6	28	8
North West Angle No. 33 B	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	2	5	5	1	1	6	10	...	1	2	7
North West Angle No. 34	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	5	...	2	...	1
North West Angle No. 37	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	6	7	11	5	3	4	21	21	...	2	3	2
Rat Portage	82	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	70	7	10	14	7	4	2	15	19	3	1	3	4
Shoal Lake No. 39	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	6	8	9	5	2	4	13	12	...	4	5	1
Shoal Lake No. 40	77	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	74	11	3	7	7	7	2	16	22	1	1	4	2
The Dalles	74	33	...	...	30	...	...	...	11	11	7	10	5	1	1	17	20	2	...	4	1
Wabigoon	101	13	...	...	5	...	...	...	83	7	9	8	13	4	6	21	28	1	4	4	1
Wabuskang	54	22	...	...	10	...	...	...	22	4	2	9	10	...	5	9	9	3	3	2	1
Whitefish Bay	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	61	1	8	7	7	2	1	17	17	1	1	2	4

Total	2,181	849	1	...	227	...	...	...	1,104	215	208	263	260	87	73	476	519	39	41	108	67
Total, Manitoba Inspectorates	13,876	4,771	380	2,653	2,030	75	...	149	2,987	1,114	1,109	1,300	1,264	678	618	2,354	2,620	228	269	491	356

NOTE. - No information as to the religious belief of 831, and the age of 2,312 Indians in the Manitoba inspectorates.

Table, see page 24

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.		
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrencetown	12	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	9	7	10	6	5	3	13	7	4	3	2	2	
Lequille	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middleton	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Milford	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Springfield	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Antigonish County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Afton	79	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	20	15	25	29	23	21	43	32	7	4	13	11	
Guysborough	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Heatherton	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Summerside	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cape Breton County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eskasoni	127	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	15	17	11	12	4	4	24	30	3	7	8	2	
North Sydney	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	7	3	3	7	11	1	2	...	...	
Sidney	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	10	12	14	11	7	2	19	22	...	2	6	9	
Colchester County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Micmacs - Millbrook	102	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	7	9	7	9	6	2	29	27	3	3	2	3	
Cumberland County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Franklin Manor	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	4	6	4	5	4	...	1	2	1	
Parrsboro	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	
River Hebert	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	
Springhill Junction	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	5	2	1	4	8	1	1	2	1	

Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bear River	83	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	13	10	10	8	7	3	15	19	5	5	5	10
Weymouth	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guysborough County included in Antigonish County Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedford	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...
Dartmouth	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	9	7	6	3	1	4
Elmsdale	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	11	12	3	7	6	7	11	12	3	1	2	2
Enfield	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	...	...	1	10	6	3	1	1	...
Fall River	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
Harrigan Cove	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Sheet Harbour	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	5	2	1	5	4	...	1	...	...
Wellington	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	...	1	1

Table, see page 26

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Hants County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs - Indian Brook	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	17	3	2	18	15	6	5	6	...
Inverness County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malagawatch	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	6	1	1	7	9	...	1	3	3
Whycocomagh	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	12	12	13	20	7	6	30	28	4	2	10	2
Kings County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aylesford	7	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	8	7	11	9	9	8	12	13	3	4	2	1
Berwick	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishopville	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn Corner	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaspereaux	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentville	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgewater	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Gold River	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
Lunenburg Town	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
New Germany	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	6	6	9	12	12	1	1	2	1
Pictou County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisher's Grant	161	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	9	14	25	12	12	8	38	33	6	4	3	3
Indian Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queens County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caledonia	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Mill Village	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2

Milton	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	7	6	6	8	7	2	2	2	4
Wild Cat	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...
Richmond County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapel Island	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	6	6	17	15	7	4	22	24	2	1	2	1
Shelburne County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrington	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Clyde River	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sable River	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	...	1	4	3	...	...	1	...



Table, see page 28

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Victoria County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle River	88	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	8	8	12	8	6	4	15	25	2	...	4	2
Yarmouth County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	3	3	4	20	16	4	4	2	2
Total, Nova Scotia	2,026	...	...	...	2,026	...	...	...	...	184	185	227	224	143	116	412	400	72	63	87	69

Table, see page 30

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Superintendency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Edmundston	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	4	5	3	8	9	3	...	...	
Tobique	179	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	10	17	19	19	5	5	53	46	3	2	3	3
Northeastern Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bathurst	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	5	...	...	4	4	1	2	1	...
Big Cove	328	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	56	42	31	29	13	6	73	61	8	9	5	3
Buctouche	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	4	...	2	...	2
Burnt Church	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	...	30	29	18	18	9	9	52	46	8	3	8	1
Eel Ground	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	9	20	12	16	10	10	40	30	4	4	5	1
Eel River	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	19	17	7	10	...	3	15	22	1	2	3	...
Fort Folly and Vicinity	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	5	9	6	6	3	1	15	13	1	2	2	4
Indian Island	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	5	4	8	6	...	...	...	1
Red Bank	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	7	6	3	2	4	4	14	14	2	2	1	1
Southwestern Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlotte County	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	5	4	3	7	9	3	1	8	3
Gagetown, Upper and Lower	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	6	4	3	5	3	1	1	1	1
Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte and Queens Counties	156	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	10	12	15	17	8	11	36	34	6	7	2	2
Kingsclear	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	3	12	10	7	2	3	15	12	1	2	3	1
Kings County	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	1
Oromocto	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	10	6	8	6	3	1	15	16	1	1	2	1
St. Mary's	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	9	14	14	14	6	6	24	25	5	3	3	3
St. John's County	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1	...	1	...
Woodstock	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	8	4	7	7	2	4	12	10	...	...	1	...
Total, New	1,802	...	...	...	1,802	...	...	...	...	197	212	174	179	90	80	408	370	49	43	50	28



Table, see page 32



Algonquins	139	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	12	15	22	18	17	16	17	18	2	2	...	...	
Gore Bay Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn Island	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	5	8	5	8	9	2	3	1	1	
Obidgewong	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	
Sheshegwaning	174	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	15	18	16	12	9	9	42	36	7	10	5	2	
West Bay	337	...	...	...	337	...	...	...	...	33	32	28	35	20	12	77	93	4	3	5	11	
Hagersville Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mississaguas of the Credit	264	12	...	208	...	15	...	29	...	16	17	18	20	16	9	78	75	10	5	6	11	
Lake Simcoe Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chippewas, Georgina and Snake Island	99	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	6	5	5	5	24	22	8	6	...	2	
Manitowaning Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chippewas of Beausoleil, (see also Christian Island Agency)	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	2	1	7	6	...	...	2	...	
Maganatawan (see also Parry Sound Sup't'cy)	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	...	2	13	12	1	1	...	...	
Point Grondin	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	5	3	2	11	14	1	2	2	2	
Sheguiandah	109	88	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	6	11	14	10	5	3	25	26	4	5	5	4	
South Bay	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	6	4	6	16	17	3	1	2	2	
Spanish River No. 3	382	...	...	...	382	...	...	...	...	20	30	52	36	19	18	85	113	5	4	16	14	
Sucker Creek	107	90	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	8	14	12	10	2	1	30	26	...	1	8	1	



Table, see page 34

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Sucker Lake	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	1	1	1	1
Tahgaiwinini	211	...	...	...	211	...	...	...	...	19	12	22	25	17	16	46	47	4	3	13	7
Whitefish Lake	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	14	10	23	19	5	12	33	45	3	4	9	10
Whitefish River	74	46	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	4	1	7	10	5	5	17	18	3	4	2	4
Wikwemikong and Wikwemikongsing	683	...	...	...	683	...	...	...	...	46	36	76	76	36	28	167	164	33	21	19	15
Moravian Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moravians of the Thames	335	25	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	28	20	39	23	26	24	80	79	9	7	10	6
Parry Sound Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henvey Inlet	170	...	...	44	126	...	...	...	...	16	11	14	7	13	9	45	49	2	4	8	5
Maganatawan (see Manitowaning)	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	4	2	6	6	1	...	1	1
Parry Island	108	...	...	51	55	...	...	...	2	10	2	11	10	6	5	32	30	1	1	2	2
Shawanaga	114	...	...	60	54	...	...	...	...	8	8	7	10	6	10	26	37	1	1	4	6
Watha (Gibson)	130	...	8	110	12	...	...	...	...	13	5	9	14	14	9	36	28	2	...	8	4
Port Arthur Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	261	...	...	...	230	...	...	...	31	18	20	31	32	20	15	48	69	4	4	3	6
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	292	12	...	...	210	...	...	...	70	26	28	32	32	29	31	51	56	3	4	6	19
Long Lake	278	10	...	...	216	...	...	...	52	29	30	32	36	17	19	48	55	5	7	12	8
Pays Plat	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	4	3	3	8	8	...	1	...	5
Pic	220	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	12	15	22	26	17	20	50	55	...	3	6	10
Red Block (Lake Helen)	243	38	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	22	30	35	24	15	16	42	54	3	2	6	7
Rama Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Rama	242	...	...	223	16	1	...	2	...	8	12	30	30	17	14	50	54	13	14	9	5
Rice and Mud Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	199	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	17	19	18	17	11	8	64	45	...	...	3	2
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	97	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	12	3	5	26	22	3	4	2	...

Sarnia Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points	154	68	...	83	...	...	...	3	...	12	16	19	13	4	9	33	36	4	8	...	...	
Chippewas of Sarnia	276	52	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	27	26	10	12	75	73	6	9	...	...	
Wyandottes of Anderdon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Saugeen Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chippewas of Saugeen	427	...	...	371	56	...	...	...	...	34	21	40	30	39	25	99	115	13	11	10	10	
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Batchawana	400	40	5	...	355	...	...	...	...	20	25	31	39	41	43	90	96	8	7	4	5	
Garden River	428	194	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	20	23	36	38	35	38	101	108	17	12	4	10	
Michipicoten (see also Chapleau Agency)	143	3	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	13	19	14	36	35	5	3	1	1	

Table, see page 36

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Scugog Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaguas of Scugog	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	...	1	11	10	...	...	1	1
Six Nation Superintendency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,466	1,556	2	749	...	928	18	329	884	281	290	397	401	317	310	1,179	1,117	84	90	113	66
Sturgeon Falls Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dokis	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	9	13	6	9	5	1	17	27	1	1	3	...
Nipissing	285	...	...	...	825	...	...	...	...	47	43	26	34	9	4	47	73	2	...	12	8
Timagami	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	12	7	6	5	1	2	19	35	1	1	1	6
Thessalon Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississagi River (see Chapleau)	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	5	9	8	32	27	1	1	2	8
Serpent River	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	8	7	12	10	13	12	24	23	1	...	5	7
Spanish River No. 1 - See also Chapleau Agency.	209	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	16	16	13	20	20	22	50	45	5	2	2	3
Spanish River No. 2 - See also Chapleau Agency.	43	34	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	5	5	3	10	8	1	1	1	3
Thessalon	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	4	12	14	32	29	2	3	...	7
Tyendinaga Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,343	1,325	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	68	95	125	141	81	67	355	339	38	34	26	11
Walpole Island Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Walpole Island	564	300	...	250	14	...	...	...	...	22	30	45	50	35	50	157	141	14	20	13	11
Pottawattomies of Walpole Island	173	90	...	80	...	...	...	...	3	13	12	14	11	11	9	53	39	4	7	4	5
North Renfrew County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algonquins	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	19	19	11	11	46	48	4	4	...	...

Total, Ontario Agencies	17,889	4,715	16	4,513	5,811	1,078	18	406	1,133	1,701	1,292	1,701	1,676	1,182	1,103	4,434	4,446	394	393	417	403
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NOTE. - No information as to the religion of 199 Indians in the Ontario agencies.

Table, see page 38

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
P.E.I. Superintendency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lennox Island reserve	224	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	17	23	22	25	12	13	53	42	11	6	...	...
Morell reserve	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	8	2	5	17	14	...	2	2	2
Total, Prince Edward Island	292	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	23	27	32	33	14	18	70	56	11	8	2	2



Table, see page 40

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
<b>QUEBEC AGENCIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Recanour Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abenakis	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	12	6	...	2	1	
Bersimis Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bersimis	550	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	75	72	52	52	40	41	107	88	12	11	37	
Escoumains	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	10	4	...	10	12	3	1	1	
Cacouna Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amalecites of Viger	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	6	5	9	8	22	17	12	25	2	...	2	
Caughnawaga Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iroquois	2,240	...	...	65	2,175	...	...	...	...	344	312	229	164	109	119	432	415	51	65	85	
Lake St. John Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pointe Bleue	583	49	...	...	534	...	...	...	...	77	79	62	48	36	32	116	105	5	7	20	
Lorette Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurons	487	1	7	...	479	...	...	...	...	63	52	54	45	32	34	98	94	7	5	15	
Maniwaki Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
River Desert Band	421	11	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	26	26	32	15	32	43	94	106	7	10	10	
Maria Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Micmacs	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	14	13	14	20	5	6	19	20	2	2	1	
Mingan Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mingan	198	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	18	16	15	11	16	23	40	40	4	6	...	
Moisie and Seven Islands	402	...	...	...	402	...	...	...	...	38	32	28	20	40	31	101	100	12	10	16	
Natashkwan	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	10	9	6	2	9	5	12	10	...	1	...	
Romaine	239	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	30	28	26	33	8	13	48	49	6	5	...	
Shalloop River	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	3	1	1	3	2	...	...	

St. Augustin	183	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	20	20	19	10	16	18	26	27	2	2	...	...
Oka Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alonquins of Two Mountains	67	...	...	6	61	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	...	1	3	18	13	3	6	4	4
Iroquois of Two Mountains	434	...	...	305	129	...	...	...	...	52	40	44	35	16	16	114	92	7	14	15	12
Pierreville Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	313	40	...	...	256	...	...	17	...	23	25	40	50	22	17	67	71	8	5	11	14
Restigouche Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs	513	...	...	...	513	...	...	...	...	54	51	55	...	24	26	114	112	15	12	7	...

Table, see page 42



Quebec (estimated)																					
Total, Quebec Agencies	11,296	1,015	7	536	9,721	...	...	17	...	1,058	981	884	810	534	555	1,749	1,625	217	238	288	195

NOTE. - No information as to the ages of 2,645 Indians in Quebec.

Table, see page 44





Cote	260	...	175	...	26	...	...	...	59	32	25	39	35	8	7	50	54	1	5	10	5
Keeseekoose	140	7	13	...	100	...	...	...	20	19	14	13	18	7	8	22	34	5	...	2	4
The Key	90	44	...	...	37	...	...	...	9	9	14	8	15	6	6	14	18	3	1	3	1
Valley River	78	...	8	31	39	...	...	...	...	15	4	4	12	2	2	17	18	2	2	5	4
Total	568	51	196	31	202	...	...	...	88	75	57	64	80	23	23	103	124	11	8	20	14

Table, see page 46

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Battleford Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bear's Head	30	20	...	...	10	...	...	...	64	3	3	2	2	2	1	7	7	...	3	...	
Lean Man	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mosquito	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	5	2	5	17	19	2	2	1	
Kopwayawakenum	92	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	10	9	7	12	7	9	7	12	22	3	4	...	
Little Pine and Lucky Man	145	69	...	...	56	...	...	...	20	11	12	12	9	14	5	33	41	4	4	5	
Moosomin	132	41	...	...	66	...	...	...	25	9	14	10	14	7	13	30	29	1	5	2	
Poundmaker	109	10	...	...	97	...	...	...	2	13	9	11	9	7	3	24	26	3	4	...	
Red Pheasant	154	108	...	...	40	...	...	...	6	12	11	12	11	8	10	39	44	4	3	...	
Sweet Grass	75	30	...	...	36	...	...	...	9	5	6	5	5	5	2	19	23	1	4	...	
Thunderchild	124	46	...	...	62	...	...	...	16	10	9	10	10	10	3	30	35	3	4	...	
Total	925	324	...	...	449	...	...	...	152	76	76	76	72	64	49	212	246	21	33	8	
Carlton Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahtahkakoop	232	212	1	...	13	...	...	...	6	22	26	24	19	15	11	48	57	3	7	3	
Kenemotayoo	127	61	...	...	31	...	...	...	35	13	10	13	10	11	11	24	28	3	4	8	
Mistawasis	140	2	91	...	47	...	...	...	...	13	10	14	14	9	9	31	36	2	2	3	
Pelican Lake	54	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	46	8	5	4	4	6	6	6	13	1	1	2	
Petaquahey	117	...	5	...	112	...	...	...	...	10	15	10	11	9	9	23	27	1	2	5	
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	161	34	2	...	11	...	...	...	114	16	17	20	9	12	7	32	45	1	2	8	
Montreal Lake (William Charles)	214	213	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	17	22	23	23	21	39	48	1	4	7	
James Roberts	530	511	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	62	73	65	75	33	30	73	98	9	12	28	
Peter Ballendine	541	124	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	77	63	66	70	29	26	96	100	5	9	32	
Wahspaton - Sioux	67	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	35	6	12	5	3	2	5	15	16	3	...	3	
Total	2,183	1,157	130	...	660	...	...	...	236	243	248	243	238	149	135	387	468	29	43	99	
Duck Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beardy	128	...	18	...	105	...	...	...	5	8	21	15	19	3	6	22	31	2	1	4	
James Smith	237	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	26	24	8	7	46	47	5	6	10	
John Smith	155	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18	14	16	6	7	34	36	3	1	8	
Kinistino	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	13	11	10	10	2	1	12	15	...	1	6	
Nut Lake	227	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	225	25	39	30	16	10	16	46	43	1	1	12	
Okenasis	30	7	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	3	1	2	4	9	...	...	...	
One Arrow	96	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	12	11	7	17	4	6	4	18	23	2	4	4	
Total	948	399	18	...	214	...	...	...	317	114	135	115	92	36	43	182	204	13	14	44	

Onion Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Island Lake	187	21	...	...	32	...	...	...	134	19	18	21	27	2	3	42	40	5	10	11	11
Keeheewin	189	12	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	14	20	29	26	7	3	38	38	5	9	10	4
Kinosayo (Chipewyan)	279	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	...	31	28	42	38	4	4	57	67	2	6	13	16
Oonepowhayo	49	16	...	...	32	...	...	...	1	6	2	2	5	2	2	12	12	2	4	1	2
Puskeehkeewin	23	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	4	7	...	3	1	1
Seekaskootch	185	63	...	...	110	...	...	...	12	19	19	18	19	7	5	44	43	2	9	5	14
Weemisticooseahwasi	80	6	...	...	73	...	...	...	1	6	7	8	13	2	1	18	19	1	5	3	3
Sweet Grass (attached to Seekaskootch)	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	4	6	1	...	...	3
Total	1,010	141	...	...	721	...	...	...	148	97	96	124	134	25	19	219	232	18	46	44	54

Table, see page 48

Agency and Band.	Population.	RELIGIONS.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.		BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
Sioux.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitecap, Moose Woods	62	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	3	7	6	8	4	1	4	13	12	2	5	12	1
Moose Jaw	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	186	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	3	7	6	8	4	1	4	13	12	2	5	12	1
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates	8,430	2,250	795	102	3,225	...	...	...	1,934	880	870	870	881	403	366	1,693	1,924	171	248	335	238

NOTE - 124 Indians, no particulars received as to religion or age.

Table, see page 50





District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osnaburg	407	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ft. Hope	504	350	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marten's Falls	117	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English River	61	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Bay District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ft. Albany	806	406	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Factory	320	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Post	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abitibi	278	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matatchewan	88	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	13	5	6	5	1	2	19	34	2	1	...	...

Table, see page 52





Table, see page 54



Sound																						
North Shore of Hudson Strait	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Shore of Hudson Strait	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Shore of Hudson Bay	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Shore of Hudson Bay	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herschel Island	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Native Population	108,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE. - There are no official returns for the religions of 13,978 Indians, or for the ages, births and deaths of 24,704 Indians.

Table, see page 56





Island																					
Total	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Native Population	108,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE. - There are no official returns for the religious belief of 13, 978 Indians, or for the ages, births and deaths of 24, 704 Indians.

Table, see page 58

**AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**

**REALTY OF INDIANS - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
...	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
<b>ALBERTA.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot	299,950	250	1,273,803 00	24	...	...	132
Blood	346,601	2,725	3,554,485 00	...	...	...	318
Edmonton	33,355	1,514	428,134 00	51	70	43	67
Hobbema	238	790	390,694 00	72	58	32	82
Lesser Slave Lake	11,450	50	300,640 00	...	47	1	24
Peigan	92,283	1,255	954,930 00	58	...	...	125
Saddle Lake	79,636	1,449	481,992 00	99	170	...	135
Sarcee	58,120	218	1,099,596 00	20	16	6	23
Stony	44,365	355	157,915 00	...	100	...	65
Total	965,998	8,606	8,696,189 00	324	461	82	971
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	7,847	627	54,908 00	...	885	445	30
Bella Coola	82	31	97,840 00	...	415	54	5
Stuart Lake	2,965	232	62,576 00	3	745	42	34
Cassiar (Stickine)	330	...	390 00	...	65	16	...
Cowichan	5,405	3,202	726,835 00	25	104	331	...
New Westminster	3,456	2,909	660,555 00	403	530	480	305
Okanagan	106,451	8,290	926,856 00	207	107	...	191
Kamloops	76,287	4,335	596,838 00	3337	202	10	332
Kootenay	38,346	1,650	133,147 00	127	146	82	112
Kwawkewlth	314	12 3/4	53,166 00	...	696	233	...
Nass	303	112	65,747 00	...	456	84	...
Lytton	58,947	5,225	676,842 00	455	336	150	369
Queen Charlotte	130	20	4,485 00	...	66	8	...

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
...	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
West Coast	314	54	24,002 00	...	603	64	...
Williams Lake	20,801	1,791	303,304 00	164	201	121	141
Total	321,978	28,490	4,387,491 00	1,721	5,557	2,110	1,519
<b>MANITOBA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	17,502	2,724	352,555 00	60	59	19	74
Clandeboye	12,515	488	376,360,00	234	1	236	94
Griswold	9,406	2,604	204,118 00	67	44	18	28
Manitowapah	10,553	411	173,261,00	100	200	...	...
Portage la Prairie	17,758	1,317	172,429 00	43	130	100	28
Valley River Band	9,149	131	59,055 00	10	13	10	7
Total	106,883	30,075	1,337,778 00	514	447	383	231
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	1,370	980	45,375 00	173	142	252	...
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	167	280	11,426 00	10	...	25	...
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	138	27	12,450 00	26	53	107	...
Total	1,675	1,287	169,251 00	209	195	384	...

Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											
...	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
<b>ALBERTA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3,000 00
Blood	...	...	1	2	44	...	...	3	...	7	1	36,750 00
Edmonton	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	77	1	16,515 00
Hobbema	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11,761 00
Lesser Slave Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	12,750 00
Saddle Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	200 00
Sarcee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	10,000 00
Stony	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1,100 00
Total	3	1	2	4	46	3	2	13	4	100	2	92,076 00
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	800 00
Bella Coola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4,700 00
Stuart Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	200 00
Cowichan	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	10,245 00
New Westminster	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	3	...	...	...	52,300,00
Okanagan	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	5,400 00
Kamloops	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	13,200 00
Kootenay	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	25,180 00
Kwawkewlth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2,875 00
Nass	3	...	...	4	...	7	5	7	...	14	...	59,250 00
Lytton	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	14,830 00
Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	4,800 00

Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											
...	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
West Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams Lake	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	39,050 00
Total	3	...	...	4	1	119	13	28	...	15	...	232,830 00
<b>MANITOBA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	1	...	1,755 00
Clandeboye	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	9	...	...	2	38,000 00
Griswold	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	5,000 00
Manitowapah	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	12	...	6,875 00
Portage la Prairie	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	6	...	2,050 00
Valley River Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	450 00
Total	...	...	...	...	4	19	2	25	4	19	2	54,130 00
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	5	...	10,500 00
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	8,085 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4,200 00
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	4	8	1	22,785 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.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	...	...	...
<b>ALBERTA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot	13,229	19	...	19	132	...	1	68	3	37	1	5	3	1	...	1,100 00	19,550 00	20,650 00
Blood	3,392	...	...	7	20	...	...	70	...	100	...	...	18	...	32	...	11,530 00	11,590 00
Edmonton	5,020	...	...	10	69	33	2	81	15	37	5	32	8	5	4	4,300 00	21,500 00	25,800 00
Hobbema	1,915	...	...	2	68	39	...	57	...	47	2	14	19	7	...	1,770,00	11,520 00	13,290 00
Lesser Slave Lake	197	...	...	...	35	...	...	30	...	17	...	7	3	...	...	400 00	5,225 00	5,625 00
Peigan	16,700	...	...	25	104	5	3	41	...	25	...	...	20	...	...	12,400 00	8,890 00	21,290 00
Saddle Lake	68,823	...	...	...	188	...	...	42	...	159	...	10	...	2	...	9,315 00	14,800 00	24,115 00
Sarcee	69,120	...	...	2	50	...	...	28	1	18	...	2	1	2	...	7,000 00	4,000 00	11,000 00
Stony	11,000	...	...	...	130	...	...	44	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	7,500 00	13,000 00	20,500 00
Total	189,396	19	...	65	796	77	6	461	19	465	8	70	72	17	36	43,785 00	110,075 00	153,860 00
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	885	...	...	363	310	69	...	64	...	49	...	38	124	...	...	13,400 00	106,200 00	119,600 00
Bella Coola	701	...	...	334	...	150	...	6	...	8	...	...	18	...	...	1,500 00	73,500 00	75,000 00
Stuart Lake	385	...	...	37	210	94	...	25	...	29	...	3	38	...	...	3,850 00	32,170 00	36,020 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,250 00	10,250 00
Cowichan	5,439	...	...	567	10	23	213	5	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	105,350 00	87,600 00	192,950 00
New Westminster	4,019	...	...	597	58	249	233	212	1	210	61	4	27	1	...	11,821 00	120,436 00	132,257 00
Okanagan	21,000	...	...	49	163	...	...	133	2	36	26	2	67	1	...	42,000 00	55,750 00	97,750 00
Kamloops	44,200	...	...	49	273	...	...	172	...	18	18	24	75	2	...	48,400 00	79,850 00	128,250 00
Kootenay	1,650	...	...	36	143	86	34	23	...	24	...	...	23	...	...	9,885 00	13,760 00	23,645 00
Kwawkewlth	27	...	...	89	...	165	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615 00	30,515 00	31,130 00
Nass	69	...	...	480	10	27	3	2	...	2	...	1	116	...	...	3,865 00	189,750 00	193,615 00
Lytton	55,299	...	...	264	350	65	90	356	...	100	68	69	180	1	...	112,176 00	151,210 00	263,386 00
Queen Charlotte	10	...	...	116	5	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	200 00	24,000 00	24,200 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.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	...	...	...
West Coast	64	...	...	453	...	248	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100 00	101,550 00	103,650 00
Williams Lake	9,170	...	...	8	410	...	14	221	...	...	8	...	234	...	...	19,845 00	52,100 00	71,945 00
Total	143,118	...	...	3,442	1,969	1,181	603	1,224	3	547	181	141	942	5	...	375,007 00	1,128,641 00	1,503,648 00
<b>MANITOBA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	10,510	...	...	13	76	28	3	94	10	75	7	57	3	5	...	1,891 00	16,210 00	18,101 00
Clandeboye	3,545	...	...	3	456	...	...	27	...	195	...	40	8	...	...	6,800 00	87,400 00	94,200 00
Griswold	1,130	...	...	29	32	27	...	35	15	14	1	36	23	...	...	860 00	12,800 00	13,660 00
Manitowapah	563	...	...	...	343	32	...	140	...	246	23	144	8	49	...	1,065 00	22,515 00	23,580 00
Portage la Prairie	2,950	...	...	...	64	32	...	51	...	36	4	14	4	4	...	3,600 00	4,400 00	8,000 00
Valley River Band	1,269	...	...	...	18	1	...	12	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	462	3,937 00	4,399 00
Total	19,467	...	...	45	989	120	3	359	25	579	35	293	46	58	...	14,678 00	147,262 00	161,940 00
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	930	...	...	188	...	35	38	58	...	51	20	...	49	1	...	2,075 00	22,225 00	24,300 00
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	220	...	...	49	2	...	10	10	...	10	2	...	9	...	...	550 00	8,000 00	8,550 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	159	...	...	74	10	11	7	2	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	850 00	9,200 00	10,050 00
Total	1,309	...	...	311	12	46	55	70	...	68	25	...	58	1	...	3,475 00	39,425 00	42,900 00



Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES & c.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
...	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	...
West Coast	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	5	...	...	...	...	13	936 00
Williams Lake	185	74	...	...	59	96	6	90	...	...	...	114	...	86	...	106	78	...	41,965 00
Total	1,107	686	3	17	341	327	50	253	36	24	235	17,067	598	101	602	232	180	277	192,924 00
<b>MANITOBA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	87	59	25	5	1	53	23	45	6	...	...	1,675	83	...	78	43	31	56	12,991 00
Clandeboye	75	47	1	...	...	65	...	44	2	...	12	17	12	4	91	12	16	14	26,200 00
Griswold	92	39	15	1	...	27	30	24	5	1	4	472	64	...	59	38	46	32	16,155 00
Manitowapah	27	20	...	...	...	50	...	45	...	...	8	780	79	16	129	79	6	68	9,400 00
Portage la Prairie	37	25	10	1	...	22	10	22	4	...	1	250	36	10	32	37	10	42	7,500 00
Valley River Band	6	3	1	...	...	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	...	4	7	2,000 00
Total	304	193	52	7	1	224	64	145	17	1	25	3,194	285	30	402	209	113	219	74,246 00
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	25	23	...	7	3	7	...	5	...	...	19	1,445	15	...	67	16	28	19	4,070 00
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	8	8	...	5	1	3	...	6	...	...	1	40	10	...	7	6	4	4	1,400 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	9	8	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	107	10	...	8	...	...	...	1,080 00
Total	42	39	...	15	...	11	...	12	...	...	20	1,592	35	...	82	22	32	23	6,550 00



AGENCY	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	
...	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				...
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...
<b>ALBERTA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	20	1,550	180	5	...	338	389	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	98,770 00
Blood	46	36	2,539	148	...	684	1,672	3,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209,115 00
Edmonton	2	238	...	...	8	15	208	341	...	...	...	...	59	10	...	...	430	23,907 00
Hobbema	...	407	87	...	10	48	141	144	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	256	27,051 00
Lesser Slave Lake	5	117	8	8	...	36	76	19	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	10,580 00
Peigan	3	1,255	200	...	...	219	606	848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	100,030 00
Saddle Lake	...	272	78	2	78	107	335	356	...	...	...	14	...	8	10	...	400	51,160 00
Sarcee	...	377	20	...	...	5	109	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	29,895 00
Stony	...	1,400	...	...	...	7	374	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000 00
Total	76	5,652	3,112	163	96	1,493	3,910	6,397	...	...	3	19	...	18	10	...	1,281	610,508 00
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	36	272	50	12	...	10	111	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,050 00
Bella Coola	5	230	24	4	...	10	26	24	...	...	...	...	30	...	5	4	327	7,895 00
Stuart Lake	32	289	63	17	...	40	136	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,300 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150 00
Cowichan	159	269	58	8	3	47	345	192	409	1,065	...	5	30	...	347	330	5,100	42,990 00
New Westminster	59	437	79	37	62	83	580	393	194	283	38	202	1,447	...	20	773	2,482	52,161 00
Okanagan	40	1,525	415	25	...	147	510	885	12	10	23	207	627	...	10	15	936	92,743 00
Kamloops	64	1,963	522	17	...	81	336	552	15	20	11	72	200	...	...	...	900	101,987 00
Kootenay	55	1,270	185	39	...	84	765	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	87,314 00
Kwawkwalth	...	3	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	20	50	1,490	1,870 00
Nass	1	8	...	3	...	11	7	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,520	760 00

AGENCY	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	
...	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			...	
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...
Lytton	83	2,576	938	39	10	179	719	897	38	58	27	153	715	...	26	162	1,687	148,469 00
Queen Charlotte	20	20	12	12	...	26	38	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	100	6,200 00
West Coast	...	16	...	13	...	...	73	41	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	5,250 00
Williams Lake	3	1,392	270	28	...	12	875	313	...	...	1	32	113	7	1	...	1,278	63,410 00
Total	557	10,581	2,517	255	78	731	4,524	4,057	683	1,447	100	671	3,162	7	429	1,354	17,580	666,549 00
<b>MANITOBA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	4	289	...	10	29	134	157	169	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	424	36,871 00
Clandeboye	4	212	24	11	138	202	260	210	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	150	30,675 00
Griswold	...	193	6	...	8	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	170	14,066 00
Manitowapah	7	319	38	35	70	174	676	845	1	22	1	9	33	...	...	...	119	36,700 00
Portage la Prairie	...	122	9	4	35	19	63	59	...	...	...	5	48	...	...	...	158	7,800 00
Valley River Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,396 00
Total	15	1,135	77	60	280	531	1,161	1,283	1	22	3	19	86	9	5	10	1,021	130,508 00
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Division -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	...	33	...	...	...	64	31	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	315	3,305 00
Northern Division -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	12	...	1	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	83	2,150 00
Southwestern Division -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	220	1,045 00

Total	...	54	...	1	...	64	41	17	...	...	...	...	43	1	...	...	618	6,500 00
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Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
<b>ALBERTA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	...	14	...	62	41	...	48	135	5,230 00	7,600 00	1,430,845 00
Blood	...	1	...	40	10	...	40	220	2,200 00	6,000 00	3,865,140 00
Edmonton	...	...	21	57	83	60	1,424	121	2,963 00	2,855 00	575,896 00
Hobbema	...	1	...	31	69	45	1,401	106	3,425 00	1,797 00	467,184 00
Lesser Slave Lake	...	...	22	26	25	41	371	31	3,660 00	1,945 00	324,785 00
Peigan	...	4	...	20	35	...	110	...	1,415 00	3,000 00	1,114,090 00
Saddle Lake	...	21	58	36	119	146	1,130	178	4,860 00	4,510 00	590,322 00
Sarcee	...	...	...	6	8	...	50	70	500 00	2,000 00	1,157,491 00
Stony	...	...	...	125	12	2	240	150	2,500 00	9,500 00	264,318 00
Total	...	41	101	403	402	294	4,814	1,011	26,753 00	39,207 00	9,790,071 00
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	...	4	211	543	328	150	6,700	88	10,600 00	25,700 00	277,058 00
Bella Coola	157	60	158	443	262	82	2,970	104	36,950 00	26,700 00	252,335 00
Stuart Lake	...	1	150	434	235	98	4,580	10	21,045 00	9,390 00	158,491 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	4	1	145	30	8	2,000	110	6,800 00	1,500 00	20,290 00
Cowichan	137	1	412	362	307	67	30	185	26,475 00	36,100 00	1,071,170 00
New Westminster	103	131	402	345	377	147	939	744	37,672 00	50,461 00	997,977 00
Okanagan	2	9	35	189	56	23	335	204	4,791 00	9,450 00	1,151,914 00
Kamloops	...	1	69	216	85	88	335	349	6,686 00	16,400 00	883,645 00
Kootenay	...	...	57	185	26	...	115	151	5,016 00	5,000 00	294,944 00
Kwawkewlth	83	65	350	293	183	209	2,800 00	90	26,250 00	55,200 00	173,291 00
Nass	146	99	343	890	130	179	3,420	133	70,000 00	72,500 00	470,322 00
Lytton	11	63	125	366	198	389	1,095	529	16,767 00	32,209 00	1,173,179 00
Queen Charlotte	60	27	200	250	55	55	750	35	19,235 00	14,600 00	73,920 00



Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	...	...
West Coast	106	9	1,250	189	418	76	1,750	359	42,200 00	29,350 00	205,388 00
Williams Lake	...	25	57	329	52	...	2,056	429	12,128 00	11,550 00	543,352 00
Total	805	499	3,820	5,179	2,742	1,571	29,875	3,520	372,615 00	396,010 00	7,747,276 00
<b>MANITOBA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	11	...	...	26	52	25	870	94	1,720 00	3,190 00	427,183 00
Clandeboye	7	221	40	45	134	322	1,040	234	67,880 00	18,100 00	651,415 00
Griswold	...	...	5	49	67	...	1,650	65	1,704 00	3,720 00	258,423 00
Manitowapah	35	154	116	121	274	1,089	6,615	294	11,000 00	11,950 00	272,766 00
Portage la Prairie	...	11	8	41	45	30	900	85	1,450 00	2,950 00	202,179 00
Valley River Band	...	...	...	10	10	...	251	18	580 00	2,375 00	73,255 00
Total	53	386	169	292	582	1,466	11,326	790	84,334 00	42,285 00	1,885,221 00
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: - Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	47	43	20	12	184	260	71	6	5,100 00	16,000 00	108,650 00
Northern Division: - Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	...	12	10	6	...	55	4	850 00	3,400 00	35,861 00
Southwestern Division: - Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	2	15	68	48	48	3	216	28	2,335 00	5,080 00	36,240 00
Total	49	58	100	70	238	263	342	38	8,285 00	24,480 00	180,751 00



Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.															
...	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.		CORN.		PEASE.		RYE.		BUCK-WHEAT.		BEANS.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Lytton	179	4,310	615	16,740	5	100	21	605	96	2,800	...	...	...	...	74	1,433
Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams Lake	226	4,460	313	3,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	180
Total	1,567	30,060	5,355	114,423	5	100	21	1,872	318	9,620	...	...	...	...	160	3,391
<b>MANITOBA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	714	12,835	1,100	33,370	43	690	942	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye	68	1,020	190	5,700	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griswold	2,123	9,758	591	1,146	63	270	22	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie	902	9,450	400	7,340	15	500	20	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valley River Band	...	...	72 1/2	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,807	33,063	2,353 1/2	49,063	131	1,660	984	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	10	81	173	1,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	115	1/4	3
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1	10	32	700	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	20	400	1/2	5
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	...	...	6	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	62
Total	11	91	211	2,513	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	27	515	3 3/4	70

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued										Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
...	POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.		...	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ALBERTA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Blackfoot	4	...	1	5	1	6	2	...	...	1,830	6	...	5	12	21
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	33	...	...
Edmonton	28	2,950	...	...	1	163	9	82	...	2,248	248	15	275	236	400
Hobbema	...	1,773	...	...	...	315	10	...	...	3,934	420	6	59	...	...
Lesser Slave Lake	8	350	1/4	9	1 1/2	26	...	...	...	670	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan	14	140	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	800	20	...	1,000	1,000	12,000
Saddle Lake	24	1,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	90	...	15	...	66,048
Sarcee	2	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...
Stony	4	...	1 1/4	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...
Total	85	6,439	2 1/2	14	4 3/4	510	31	82	...	15,722	784	21	1,687	1,248	78,469
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	307	51,300	...	...	48	13,150	...	...	320	266	...	109	109	109	101
Bella Coola	13	1,250	1	95	1/2	35	...	...	30	65	...	5	4	4	20
Stuart Lake	67	4,600	...	...	26	5,250	...	...	102	438	...	25	25	25	42
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan	35	2,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	...	...	5	...	...	...
New Westminster	202	34,747	11	1,543	25	4,182	...	...	479	855	318	14	14	12	12
Okanagan	125	16,240	20	2,700	21	3,450	...	...	2,760	250	325	...	...	...	...
Kamloops	142	19,300	22	2,500	21	2,750	4	550	1,345	310	234	...	...	...	...
Kootenay	80	6,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	425	115	10	10	10	10
Kwawkewlth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nass	42	3,795	1/4	20	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...



Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	10	455	...	...	...	...	3	72	10	3	4	...	...	...	...
Total	203	7,050	...	...	...	...	3	72	174	11	54	18	...	5	...

**PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1910 - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911 - Concluded.**

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
<b>ALBERTA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	...	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	550 00	1,330 00	1,880 00
Blood	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,665 00	700 00	2,365 00
Edmonton	...	...	1	9	1	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2,133 00	1,655 00	3,788 00
Hobbema	...	...	2	10	4	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	210 00	830 00	1,040 00
Lesser Slave Lake	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 00	125 00
Peigan	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000 00	400 00	12,400 00
Saddle Lake	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020 00	600 00	2,620 00
Sarcee	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
Stony	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	7	47	7	2	30	1	3	...	4	1	1	1	18,578 00	5,740 00	24,318 00
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	...	...	9	15	7	...	15	...	7	...	12	11	...	...	6,650 00	9,500 00	16,150 00
Bella Coola	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500 00	11,500 00
Stuart Lake	...	...	...	3	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 00	1,100 00	3,500 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	2,550 00	2,950 00
New Westminster	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045 00	1,750 00	2,795 00
Okanagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamloops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 00	1,500 00
Kootenay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 00	300 00	525 00
Kwawkewlth	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800 00	800 00
Nass	...	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4,000 00	4,000 00
Lytton	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,760 00	400 00	2,160 00
Queen Charlotte	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000 00	4,000 00

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
West Coast	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,250 00	4,250 00
Williams Lake	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,900 00	900 00	3,800 00
Total	...	...	84	19	24	5	17	...	7	...	16	11	...	...	15,380 00	42,550 00	57,930 00
<b>MANITOBA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	...	...	...	6	...	...	10	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,301 00	1,485 00	2,786 00
Clandeboye	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300 00	1,300 00
Griswold	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	600 00	700 00	1,300 00
Manitowapah	...	...	...	19	2	...	6	...	16	...	4	...	...	...	105 00	1,325 00	1,430 00
Portage la Prairie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...	100 00
Valley River Band	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	245 00	475 00	720 00
Total	...	...	1	32	2	...	24	...	25	1	9	...	...	...	2,351 00	5,285 00	7,636 00
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 00	650 00	740 00
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	...	50 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 00	650 00	790 00



**SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911 - Concluded.**

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.		
...	...	...	...	...	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	...	...
<b>ALBERTA.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	24,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	...	150 00	900 00	200,000 00	251,050 00
Blood	65,164 00	18,880 00	9,500 00	...	...	...	1,500 00	95,044 00
Edmonton	29,751 00	6,262 00	4,257 00	...	1,105 00	9,080 00	4,670 00	55,125 00
Hobbema	15,182 00	1,317 00	978 00	854 00	635 00	2,763 00	4,159 00	25,888 00
Lesser Slave Lake	4,345 00	160 00	150 00	...	350 00	2,100 00	50 00	7,155 00
Peigan	7,000 00	9,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	...	...	4,000 00	25,000 00
Saddle Lake	12,343 00	6,205 00	1,450 00	...	1,000 00	2,200 00	500 00	23,698 00
Sarcee	3,000 00	1,240 00	3,000 00	...	...	...	900 00	8,140 00
Stony	1,320 00	1,611 00	1,882 00	...	...	8,183 00	18,276 00	31,276 00
Total	162,105 00	57,675 00	38,217 00	1,854 00	3,240 00	25,226 00	234,055 00	522,373 00
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	50,800 00	1,100 00	43,500 00	...	13,500 00	20,600 00	28,000 00	157,500 00
Bella Coola	2,700 00	900 00	38,500 00	...	59,000 00	18,100 00	6,000 00	125,200 00
Stuart Lake	19,475 00	2,110 00	13,500 00	...	12,750 00	22,170 00	5,850 00	75,855 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	...	...	5,000 00	...	100 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	18,100 00
Cowichan	21,730 00	4,225 00	27,075 00	...	27,350 00	750 00	1,150 00	82,280 00
New Westminster	41,045 00	4,915 00	61,360 00	...	49,025 00	32,120 00	58,665 00	247,130 00
Okanagan	68,238 00	5,350 00	41,000 00	...	3,500 00	4,450 00	1,400 00	123,938 00
Kamloops	37,360 00	2,025 00	74,000 00	1,500 00	9,600 00	7,750 00	3,250 00	135,485 00
Kootenay	24,700 00	7,000 00	16,500 00	...	1,795 00	4,250 00	3,400 00	57,645 00
Kwawkwalth	...	...	8,300 00	...	54,450 00	5,450 00	20,050 00	88,250 00
Nass	400 00	190 00	19,715 00	...	111,900 00	7,800 00	15,150 00	155,155 00
Lytton	51,742 00	5,020 00	83,605 00	...	28,845 00	11,570 00	15,949 00	196,731 00
Queen Charlotte	1,400 00	200 00	6,500 00	...	15,500 00	3,500 00	1,200 00	28,300 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.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	586 00	265 00	26,700 00	...	30,900 00	5,400 00	37,000 00	100,851 00
Williams Lake	30,478 00	4,860 00	12,400 00	...	6,300 00	13,690 00	8,350 00	76,078 00
Total	350,654 00	38,160 00	477,655 00	1,500 00	424,515 00	169,600 00	206,414 00	1,668,498 00
<b>MANITOBA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	34,732 00	3,975 00	7,105 00	...	485 00	3,100 00	2,525 00	51,922 00
Clandeboye	24,030 00	6,630 00	21,800 00	30 00	3,450 00	17,500 00	7,600 00	81,040 00
Griswold	13,052 00	1,770 00	1,940 00	...	270 00	420 00	780 00	18,232 00
Manitowapah	7,317 00	3,045 00	13,950 00	...	19,650 00	12,800 00	3,550 00	60,312 00
Portage la Prairie	13,880 00	400 00	4,000 00	...	500 00	4,800 00	2,750 00	26,330 00
Valley River Band	1,906 00	19 00	595 00	...	...	679 00	1,408 00	4,608 00
Total	94,917 00	15,839 00	49,390 00	30 00	24,355 00	39,299 00	18,613 00	242,444 00
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	3,750 00	...	26,200 00	...	9,075 00	345 00	9,400 00	48,770 00
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2,000 00	600 00	8,700 00	...	50 00	...	1,350 00	12,700 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	472 00	930 00	16,950 00	...	265 00	2,950 00	11,500 00	33,067 00
Total	6,222 00	1,530 00	51,850 00	...	9,390 00	3,295 00	22,250 00	94,537 00

**REALTY OF INDIANS - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	LAND AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...
Norway House	12,019	1,632	151,944 00	...	169	...	...
The Pas	7,850	105	49,985 00	...	380	33	...
Total	19,869	1,737	201,929 00	...	549	33	...
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	222	...	900	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	207	485	4,030 00	40	30	60	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	400	400	4,000 00	18	...	21	...
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	17 3/4	...	6,000 00	...	...	53	...
Colchester	20	15	1,700 00	...	28	10	...
Cumberland	240	10	1,550 00	...	24	...	...
Digby	200	48	1,625 00	...	...	...	...
Halifax	...	...	515 00	...	...	...	...
Hants	212	88	3,092 00	8	20	10	3
Inverness	595	535	7,100 00	32	...	...	...
King's	50	2	3,230 00	...	20	20	1
Lunenburg	300	45	4,850 00	30	28	20	...
Pictou	80	40	3,360 00	...	...	...	...
Queen's	200	200	2,000 00	15	27	18	...
Richmond	150	180	4,890 00	...	...	18	18
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	210	60	9,180 00	24	3	13	...
Yarmouth	4	1	150 00	...	22	...	...
Total	3,107 3/4	1,809	58,172 00	164	202	243	21

Agency.	LAND AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwich	100	2,526	59,315	9	...	...	...
Cape Croker	3,500	1,500	153,360 00	154	35	100	89
Caradoc	4,459	10,512	369,536 00	91	...	...	...
Chapleau	45	20	...	...	200	...	...
Christian Island	546	205	31,400 00	5	11	14	7
Fort Frances	76	134	219,295 00	1	502	192	12
Golden Lake	200	70	4,329 00	8	6	10	...
Gore Bay	4,215	1,668	59,730 00	273	24	274	...
Kenora	153	44	128,927 00	...	141	93	4
Lake Simcoe	546	205	31,400 00	5	11	14	7
Manitowaning	31,875	3,565	144,750 00	135	66	114	...
Moravian	1,200	1,000	95,000 00	70	25	60	62
Mud Lake	900	300	40,000 00	11	60	...	...
New Credit	1,925	3,825	224,450 00	38	2	35	...
Parry Sound	1,174	810	116,407 00	73	91	45	...
Port Arthur	408	252	93,407 00	...	246	75	...
Rama	419	766	50,650 00	5	15	60	...
Rice Lake	885	575	36,200 00	17	6	...	...
Sarnia	2,801	2,895	483,975 00	117	9	21	24
Saugeen	4,000	1,180	66,320 00	75	...	100	...
Sault Ste. Marie	1,446	1,566	55,300 00	36	84	171	...
Savanne	962	58	101,281 00	...	200	82	...
Scugog	20	740	56,800 00	4	10	10	3
Six Nations	8,296	26,400	1,092,400 00	430	...	380	430
Sturgeon Falls	45	355	229,327 00	...	97	14	5
Thessalon	440	527	103,876 00	3	...	120	...
Tyendinaga	1,736	7,820	1,635,500 00	69	5	1	8
Walpole Island	33,420	1,010	247,600 00	70	40	101	101
Total	107,792	70,528	5,930,235 00	1,699	1,886	2,086	752

Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Norway House	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	11	...	...	...	15,700 00
The Pas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2,275 00
Total	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	13	...	5	...	17,975 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,500 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2,800 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3,000 00
Colchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	300 00
Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	125 00
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	850 00
Halifax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1,600 00
Inverness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2,830 00
King's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lunenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	300 00
Pictou	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4,500 00
Queen's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	16,530 00
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	850 00
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	11	3	6	1	37,180 00

Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, & c.
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	6,250 00
Cape Croker	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	...	15,750 00
Caradoc	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	11	...	7,625 00
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1,700 00
Fort Frances	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	3,075 00
Golden Lake	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1,163 00
Gore Bay	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	6,900 00
Kenora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	440 00
Lake Simcoe	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1,700 00
Manitowaning	...	...	...	...	2	7	4	9	1	4	...	21,000,00
Moravian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4,500 00
Mud Lake	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	11,000 00
New Credit	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	3	...	8,300 00
Parry Sound	2	...	...	...	8	1	5	1	5	...	...	15,600 00
Port Arthur	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	2	...	9,200 00
Rama	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	4,500 00
Rice Lake	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5,600 00
Sarnia	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	3	2	1	...	9,450 00
Saugeen	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	4	12	...	18,600 00
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	1	...	12,500 00
Savanne	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	390 00
Scugog	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1,000 00
Six Nations	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	10	2	21	...	26,500 00
Sturgeon Falls	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	9,000 00
Thessalon	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	1	9,250 00
Tyendinaga	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	6	...	39,000 00
Walpole Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	2	2,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>251,993 00</b>

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.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	...	...	...		
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Norway House	347	...	...	...	456	...	...	...	...	150	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,361 00	48,820 00	50,181 00
The Pas	123	...	...	14	160	36	...	20	...	57	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	1,230 00	22,850 00	24,080 00
Total	470	...	...	14	616	36	...	20	...	207	...	39	...	2	...	...	...	2,591 00	71,670 00	74,261 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	35	...	...	16	...	4	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	1,100 00	1,150 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	...	...	45	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 00	3,700 00	3,760 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	400	...	...	13	...	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 00	5,300 00	5,900 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	2	...	...	25	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	3,775 00	3,800 00
Colchester	15	...	...	19	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	1,400 00	1,420 00
Cumberland	10	...	...	22	...	6	4	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	1,000 00	1,025 00
Digby	300	...	...	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	1,800 00	1,900 00
Halifax	...	...	...	25	...	19	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258 00	940 00	1,198 00
Hants	80	...	...	14	...	3	7	1	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	1,400 00	1,600 00
Inverness	692	...	...	32	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	800 00	5,300 00	6,100 00
King's	...	...	...	13	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300 00	1,300 00
Lunenburg	502	...	...	17	...	4	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	2,750 00	3,000 00
Pictou	75	...	...	36	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 00	5,830 00	5,890 00
Queen's	150	...	...	14	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	1,500 00	1,600 00
Richmond	10	...	...	...	...	3	9	5	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	100 00	1,700 00	1,800 00
Shelburne	10	...	...	8	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	475 00	1,850 00	2,325 00
Victoria	180	...	...	20	...	1	13	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	4,300 00	4,800 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.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	...	...	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 00	225 00
Total	2,661	...	...	346	2	79	103	13	...	31	17	7	4	3	...	3,623,00	45,170 00	48,793 00
<b>ONTARIO.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	2,530	...	...	48	8	2	18	20	2	4	2	...	1	1	...	4,880 00	18,050 00	22,930 00
Cape Croker	1,400	3	1	35	40	10	40	45	2	30	12	1	3	8	...	2,500 00	41,190 00	43,690 00
Caradoc	14,800	5	10	192	114	18	44	128	20	76	36	47	24	29	37	28,214 00	93,744 00	121,958 00
Chapleau	...	...	...	7	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	6,175 00	6,475 00
Christian Island	582	...	...	14	19	1	8	15	2	12	9	5	5	5	...	800 00	6,500 00	7,300 00
Fort Frances	1,518	...	...	41	39	32	...	39	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1,690 00	14,800 00	16,490 00
Golden Lake	120	...	...	2	21	1	4	6	...	6	5	2	2	7	...	300 00	2,625 00	2,925 00
Gore Bay	1,893	...	...	14	102	19	39	77	28	40	94	51	43	15	2	7,540 00	19,400 00	26,940 00
Kenora	52	...	...	1	146	...	...	43	...	13	...	18	...	...	...	78 00	4,820 00	4,898 00
Lake Simcoe	582	...	...	14	19	1	8	15	2	12	9	5	5	5	...	800 00	6,500 00	7,300 00
Manitowaning	6,690	...	...	28	371	46	119	285	2	70	234	128	242	...	...	6,960 00	43,400 00	50,360 00
Moravian	2,800	...	1	80	6	...	14	50	3	30	35	...	15	...	...	24,700 00	25,000 00	49,700 00
Mud Lake	600	...	1	30	6	...	10	10	5	10	5	2	5	2	...	3,720 00	18,000 00	21,720 00
New Credit	6,090	1	3	53	16	1	32	14	13	8	5	4	2	7	1	7,600 00	38,887 00	46,487 00
Parry Sound	875	...	...	47	115	34	13	44	6	48	17	1	7	5	2	2,850 00	23,078 00	25,928 00
Port Arthur	61	...	...	43	81	35	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	761 00	49,690 00	50,451 00
Rama	1,200	...	...	46	15	...	10	15	2	3	3	...	10	3	...	3,500 00	12,000 00	15,500 00
Rice Lake	796	...	1	10	8	...	13	14	2	7	10	...	2	...	...	3,962 00	14,920 00	18,882 00
Sarnia	6,735	...	3	107	7	11	26	60	7	17	15	24	2	5	18	8,400 00	53,320 00	61,720 00
Saugeen	1,400	...	1	76	31	...	30	75	15	23	30	1	10	...	...	1,500 00	9,500 00	11,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1,735	...	...	53	90	14	47	59	1	36	17	10	18	2	...	2,040 00	17,400 00	19,440 00
Savanne	83	...	...	...	133	...	...	15	...	8	...	12	...	...	...	124 00	4,102 00	4,227 00
Scugog	...	...	...	6	1	2	5	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,150 00	6,093 00	10,243 00
Six Nations	43,696	5	33	441	410	15	245	384	101	190	181	62	41	110	67	436,960 00	596,502 00	1,033,462 00
Sturgeon Falls	267	...	...	34	60	22	20	24	4	5	7	24	4	3	...	610 00	22,400 00	23,010 00
Thessalon	527	...	...	37	76	8	23	26	...	25	22	2	22	...	...	7,600 00	42,965 00	50,563 00
Tyendinaga	13,658	1	4	222	11	...	101	113	34	136	60	23	5	9	33	134,405 00	7,600 00	142,005 00
Walpole Island	1,150	1	...	93	89	...	2	57	2	...	25	51	2	7	47	14,400 00	27,000 00	41,400 00
Total	111,750	16	58	1,775	2,085	273	874	1,646	253	833	833	473	470	225	207	311,344 00	1,225,661 00	1,537,006 00



**PERSONALITY OF INDIANS - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	...
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House	13	12	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	7	955	4	2	4	...	...	...	1,330 00
The Pas	9	12	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	567	5	2	9	6	...	...	1,550 00
Total	22	24	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	...	7	1,522	9	4	13	6	...	...	2,880 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	7	...	...	1	50 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	30	1	3	3	2	...	...	200 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	12	8	10	5	...	1	1,500 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 00
Colchester	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	80 00
Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	2	...	1	...	1	200 00
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00
Halifax	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	281 00
Hants	2	1	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	8	200	2	...	4	5	2	3	1,800 00
Inverness	8	7	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	135	5	7	9	3	...	...	830 00
King's	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	75 00
Lunenburg	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	5	3	2	3	...	...	350 00
Pictou	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	2	...	1	380 00
Queen's	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	2	2	1	...	...	150 00
Richmond	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	5	5	11	1	...	...	450 00
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35 00
Victoria	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	150	4	4	5	3	1	4	540 00
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46	38	...	10	1	10	...	7	...	...	69	906	53	38	59	27	3	12	7,014 00

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	...
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	22	16	8	13	5	8	10	6	8	...	25	295	18	2	16	22	10	21	5,318 00
Cape Croker	28	25	2	...	2	14	2	20	15	1	2	300	25	1	25	15	16	16	6,831 00
Caradoc	147	120	39	113	27	55	30	49	37	4	29	2,337	85	12	76	71	45	150	24,353 00
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	11	10	2	5	...	3	2	3	3	...	7	100	4	1	7	5	3	2	1,150 00
Fort Frances	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	610	3	...	11	6	...	...	1,565 00
Golden Lake	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	4	3	4	2	350 00
Gore Bay	55	44	...	2	...	17	1	17	5	1	32	2,706	41	2	60	61	14	40	12,050 00
Kenora	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,791	...	...	1	...	...	...	948 25
Lake Simcoe	11	10	2	5	...	3	2	3	3	...	7	100	4	1	7	5	3	2	1,150 00
Manitowaning	219	166	4	14	10	78	8	74	19	4	65	3,470	170	7	198	237	39	83	18,400 00
Moravian	60	55	9	60	5	17	4	30	15	...	5	500	40	...	20	5	6	35	8,500 00
Mud Lake	15	8	4	6	2	3	3	4	4	1	5	10	6	6	5	6	8	25	2,400 00
New Credit	39	23	13	31	6	18	14	16	15	1	1	200	24	5	20	20	11	32	8,000 00
Parry Sound	35	22	...	6	1	15	...	2	8	...	...	490	25	...	56	5	8	19	5,750 00
Port Arthur	17	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	215	8	...	9	...	...	1	1,567 00
Rama	10	3	2	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	4	100	4	...	2	10	...	4	1,200 00
Rice Lake	14	14	4	3	2	4	4	3	5	...	1	75	7	2	6	5	...	6	2,100 00
Sarnia	73	54	14	35	2	27	16	28	30	1	9	348	45	4	33	11	9	54	9,048 00
Saugeen	50	40	...	6	1	12	1	12	7	...	50	1,460	31	...	40	30	25	35	4,590 00
Sault Ste. Marie	68	33	...	8	3	4	...	11	11	...	5	1,180	19	5	66	15	3	7	5,780 00
Savanne	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,266	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,507 60
Scugog	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	...	1	43	2	...	3	2	4	2	592 00
Six Nations	372	310	96	173	96	172	119	166	170	4	49	3,742	298	67	219	167	131	246	201,360 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	14	...	8	4	35	17	...	4	2,025 00
Thessalon	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	2	...	10	26	...	...	1,065 00
Tyendinaga	128	106	40	82	25	71	32	63	39	...	33	806	98	...	85	99	42	108	43,103 50
Walpole Island	30	30	1	23	2	13	1	12	12	...	...	800	56	6	50	10	35	56	8,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>25,968</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>378,703 35</b>

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Norway House	1	27	...	16	49	49	182	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,625 00
The Pas	4	55	7	10	16	38	121	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,355 00
Total	5	82	7	26	65	87	303	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,980 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	2	...	...	2	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	400 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	11	1	...	...	...	21	30	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2,275 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	55 00
Cumberland	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	25	125 00
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	720 00
Hants	...	4	...	...	...	2	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	400 00
Inverness	1	8	...	...	...	...	22	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	999 00
King's	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	100	400 00
Lunenburg	...	3	1	1	8	10	12	16	26	20	...	...	8	15	14	12	25	1,000 00
Pictou	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	280 00
Queen's	...	1	...	...	4	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	300 00
Richmond	2	3	1	...	...	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	655 00
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00
Victoria	...	6	...	4	...	3	25	24	30	17	2	3	12	...	...	35	150	1,550 00

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	47	3	5	17	26	115	117	76	55	2	3	31	18	14	51	934	9,399 00
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwich	...	33	1	1	...	3	38	42	...	...	...	8	34	8	10	2	689	6,298 00
Cape Croker	1	80	8	1	...	30	35	60	25	20	3	30	100	25	...	10	300	13,085 0
Caradoc	1	260	26	9	1	70	182	183	...	...	4	71	170	297	53	116	5,638	45,404 00
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	...	17	3	...	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	3	10	9	...	...	222	3,758 00
Fort Frances	11	67	...	...	4	...	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,240 00
Golden Lake	...	7	1	1	...	3	7	5	...	...	1	6	10	...	4	12	46	1,000 00
Gore Bay	4	116	16	3	...	19	47	22	14	6	6	51	184	5	4	13	879	13,946 00
Kenora	...	78	1	11	16	14	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,305 00
Lake Simcoe	...	17	3	...	...	...	21	15	...	...	...	3	10	9	...	...	222	3,758 00
Manitowaning	16	491	90	20	9	89	310	233	60	20	13	259	921	...	6	...	3,740	25,275 00
Moravian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mud Lake	...	30	2	...	20	20	30	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	...	...	500	6,100 0
New Credit	2	69	16	1	...	13	66	40	8	...	1	18	60	30	7	10	703	11,730 00
Parry Sound	7	57	12	11	3	7	89	32	2	...	1	12	20	...	2	10	1,070	10,150 00
Port Arthur	...	16	...	1	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	3,770 00
Rama	...	9	...	...	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	4	250	1,500 00
Rice Lake	...	19	5	...	...	...	18	19	...	...	2	3	30	9	62	99	431	4,210 00
Sarnia	2	94	10	3	...	2	53	29	...	...	5	11	10	66	9	99	8,231	14,818 00
Saugeen	...	80	8	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	18	25	20	10	15	150	7,400 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1	48	16	10	31	46	75	60	...	...	9	43	62	90	155	48	576	10,160 00
Savanne	...	7	...	3	9	...	19	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,429 80
Scugog	...	6	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	6	1	7	...	96	1,228 00
Six Nations	225	690	190	31	4	131	741	831	43	110	36	476	1,361	680	186	810	16,012	195,865 00
Sturgeon Falls	18	55	7	11	4	4	62	68	...	...	4	12	...	...	10	12	215	8,980 00
Thessalon	2	55	...	...	...	...	18	15	...	...	1	34	24	...	...	...	426	6,184 00
Tyendinaga	2	284	15	13	...	3	513	260	...	...	2	58	261	432	96	252	3,737	66,109 50
Walpole Island	26	182	5	12	8	40	185	220	15	...	13	60	110	175	55	115	1,600	17,400 00
Total	318	2,867	439	142	109	497	2,644	2,252	167	156	101	1,184	3,428	1,860	679	1,627	46,119	488,103 30

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House	12	511	158	144	347	1,345	3,000	461	26,525 00	17,200 00	273,505 00
The Pas	...	20	260	77	245	617	4,340	169	8,750 00	5,790 00	102,785 00
Total	12	531	418	221	592	1,962	7,340	630	35,275 00	22,990 00	349,290 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	6	5	9	5	15	3	140 00	150 00	2,620 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	3	1	...	30	3	6	...	160 00	1,700 00	13,750 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	5	8	...	...	5	6	40	...	320 00	1,600 00	18,395 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5 00	1,075 00	13,923 00
Colchester	...	...	...	5	14	...	20	...	80 00	250 00	3,885 00
Cumberland	1	4	...	10	16	...	35	...	220 00	400 00	3,645 00
Digby	...	...	5	9	7	...	20	3	175 00	325 00	4,925 00
Halifax	4	7	2	13	32	8	45	...	970 00	760 00	4,444 00
Hants	...	2	2	3	20	...	150	...	195 00	...	8,687 00
Inverness	3	13	...	1	17	10	160	...	385 00	930 00	1,315 00
King's	...	1	2	5	10	...	100	1	125 00	200 00	5,330 00
Lunenburg	...	5	6	5	6	...	18	4	250 00	350 00	10,100 00
Pictou	2	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	200 00	700 00	15,310 00
Queen's	...	4	7	7	6	10	12	6	250 00	275 00	4,575 00
Richmond	4	8	...	...	16	3	50	...	...	300 00	24,625 00
Shelburne	1	2	1	3	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,850 00
Victoria	3	10	2	3	18	3	150	...	500 00	500 00	17,920 00
Yarmouth	...	...	1	4	1	...	10	1	75 00	250 00	700 00
Total	25	69	35	74	218	51	906	20	4,200 00	10,065 00	156,999 00

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	1	5	39	17	33	2	1,850	27	2,461 00	7,594 00	110,166 00
Cape Croker	15	14	2	20	20	150	20	6	3,016 00	18,750 00	254,482 00
Caradoc	1	2	1	58	57	1	634	1	692 20	47,739 90	617,307 00
Chapleau	...	1	138	73	132	258	582	119	7,125 00	5,950 00	...
Christian Island	3	13	3	8	10	9	230	15	750 00	2,650 00	55,208 00
Fort Frances	29	23	210	84	146	506	3,730	87	7,907 00	6,925 00	259,497 00
Golden Lake	4	7	12	21	6	8	200	12	684 00	995 00	11,446 00
Gore Bay	33	28	...	31	44	155	352	5	3,201 00	14,001 00	136,768 00
Kenora	...	6	447	97	278	348	6,534	180	14,657 40	14,980 00	169,155 65
Lake Simcoe	3	13	3	8	10	9	230	15	750 00	2,650 00	48,708 00
Manitowaning	115	24	41	116	166	348	1,140	102	7,220 00	26,950 00	337,355 00
Moravian	...	...	...	20	15	15	75	...	300 00	34,000 00	212,000 00
Mud Lake	...	4	50	20	50	...	1,500	30	1,620 00	10,700 00	93,540 00
New Credit	1	2	2	10	20	...	233	2	350 00	9,000 00	308,317 00
Parry Sound	22	55	34	68	76	33	1,325	84	6,870 00	17,350 00	212,630 00
Port Arthur	49	50	302	131	231	1,117	650	206	14,062 00	6,190 00	178,647 00
Rama	1	2	50	25	20	...	500	50	1,100 00	4,300 00	78,750 00
Rice Lake	...	...	14	15	8	...	900	14	1,480 00	6,200 00	74,672 00
Sarnia	...	18	...	15	37	2	83	3	640 00	14,894 00	594,545 00
Saugeen	...	4	...	40	80	23	110	20	1,000 00	5,590 00	114,500 00
Sault Ste. Marie	22	31	50	62	106	148	409	54	5,300 00	10,600 00	119,080 00
Savanne	1	2	478	120	283	519	5,745	236	16,401 50	16,657 00	141,894 40
Scugog	...	1	9	1	7	...	429	5	342 00	1,075 00	71,280 00
Six Nations	...	5	3	40	141	...	290	4	1,300 00	39,985 00	41,285 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	42	135	99	134	196	1,410	143	8,875 00	20,300 00	301,517 00
Thessalon	41	20	75	9	116	242	667	58	4,858 00	7,793 00	183,091 00
Tyendinaga	1	14	1	24	27	8	754	...	2,058 50	55,070 00	993,311 50
Walpole Island	1	35	44	9	35	...	300	2	500 00	6,000 00	331,700 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>30,882</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>115,520 60</b>	<b>414,888 90</b>	<b>6,050,852 55</b>

**AGRICULTURE, SEASON, 1910 - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.															
	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.		CORN.		PEASE.		RYE.		BUCK-WHEAT.		BEANS.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	1	50	3	120	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	30
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester	...	...	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Hants	...	...	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness	1/8	2 1/2	10	115	1/4	6	1/2	4	1/8	3	...	...	...	...	1/8	2
King's	1	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45	1/2	10
Lunenburg	...	25	7	140	1	27	...	...	...	...	1	25	1	25	1	14
Pictou	...	...	7	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's	...	...	1	30	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2	15	...	...
Richmond	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	...	...	10	200	1	40	1/2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/8	20

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.															
	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.		CORN.		PEASE.		RYE.		BUCK-WHEAT.		BEANS.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1 1/8	27 1/2	74	1,110	6 1/4	213	1	9	3 1/8	33	1	25	4 1/2	85	10 3/4	84
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwich	10	267	153	5,000	21	455	1 1/2	23	51	286	13	105	56	1560	...	6
Cape Croker	40	600	150	3,000	...	...	15	...	75	1,500	...	...	...	...	2	20
Caradoc	268	5,992	608	15,400	46	1,290	523	19,600	14	350	3	125	22	635	87	1,770
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	20	420	22	545	...	...	2	40	6	100	...	...	3	60	1/2	10
Fort Frances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake	4	40	12	140	...	...	1/2	10	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay	4	55	170	3,432	4	81	42	3,490	104	2,521	...	...	...	...	5	327
Kenora	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Simcoe	20	420	22	545	...	...	2	40	6	100	...	...	3	60	1/2	10
Manitowaning	76	1,899	331	12,477	12	320	91	1,510	232	5,365	...	...	...	...	8 5/8	133
Moravian	150	2,500	400	12,000	...	...	180	7,200	60	1,200	60	1200	60	1200	60	900
Mud Lake	150	3,000	200	2,910	50	700	25	920	200	902	...	...	30	1000	2	50
New Credit	102	1,772	377	9,723	38	635	13	390	7	105	...	...	8	105	1/2	41
Parry Sound	...	...	31	925	...	...	25 1/2	860	8	180	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	311
Port Arthur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rama	15	350	250	7,000	5	75	5	100	12	250	...	...	...	...	5	75
Rice Lake	72	1,910	116	2,730	...	...	1	50	40	188	...	...	2	40	...	...
Sarnia	80	1,720	228	6,996	28	590	73	1,768	14	232	...	...	...	...	11	180
Saugeen	25	500	225	2,250	...	...	25	400	35	100	...	...	...	...	4	110
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	11	1,600	...	...	1	35	30	500	...	...	...	...	2	40
Savanne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scugog	12	150	29	640	...	...	1/2	15	8	150	...	...	3	40	1/2	8
Six Nations	1,909	23,695	2,950	97,403	304	7,344	396	11,451	510	5,639	64	675	39	723	34	491
Sturgeon Falls	...	...	28	870	...	...	7	210	6	170	...	...	2	40	1	25
Thessalon	...	...	41	806	...	...	29	806	29	706	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyendinaga	68	606	115	19,975	365	4,070	90	4,647	30	246	39	246	63 1/2	1533	6	76
Walpole Island	97	2,150	125	4,400	6	110	165	8,300	4	45	...	...	42	670	78	450
Total	3,119	48,046	6,594	210,767	879	15,670	1,760 1/2	62,053	1,487	20,841	119	1151	273	6466	257	4,133



Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued										Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.			Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.		...	...	...	...
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Norway House	59	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	...	...	...	...	5
The Pas	59	6,850	2	65	3	245	...	...	...	1,057	...	1	6	13	41
Total	118	8,730	2	65	3	245	...	...	...	2,509	...	1	6	13	46
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	4	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	15	2,000	...	...	1/2	50	...	...	50	30	5	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester	2	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland	5	350	...	...	1/2	50	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby	8	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants	3	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	10	5	...	...	2	10
Inverness	36	1,335	1/4	2	1 1/2	18	...	...	147	85	6	12	7	6	10
King's	2	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	50	3	...	...
Lunenburg	5	600	...	...	1 1/2	300	2	40	60	20	16	2	2	4	4
Pictou	3	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's	2	300	...	...	1/2	175	1 1/2	300	20	10	2	1	...	1	1
Richmond	12	600	...	...	1	35	...	...	35	4	...	13	1	...	10
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	12	900	...	...	1	25	...	...	100	120	15	...	3	1	4

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued										Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.			Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.		...	...	...	...
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1	...	...
Total	122	8,145	1/4	2	6 1/2	653	3 1/2	340	546	316	49	84	17	14	39
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwich	23	4,625	...	...	5 3/4	1,175	1	40	130	...	123	...	...	...	...
Cape Croker	50	3,000	2	50	3	400	...	...	200	...	25	5	10	10	10
Caradoc	220	10,300	1 3/4	600	2 1/4	780	15	2,160	1,570	10	235	...	...	...	66
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Christian Island	5	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8	...	...	2	2	...
Fort Frances	17 1/2	2,120	...	...	...	...	5 3/4	440	56	231	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake	5	150	...	...	1	60	...	...	7	12	8	10	...	10	12
Gore Bay	113	6,256	2	237	4 1/2	690	11 1/4	1,390	356	3	155	33	10	10	1
Kenora	40 1/2	2,505	5 1/4	170	10 1/2	417	7	216	...	402	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Simcoe	5	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8	...	...	2	2	...
Manitowaning	333	26,798	6	167	31 1/2	1,678	...	...	1,996	70	99	117	51	56	25
Moravian	60	3,000	...	...	...	...	4	1,600	300	...	120	...	...	...	120
Mud Lake	20	1,500	1	150	5	1,000	...	...	100	100	...	30	20	10	20
New Credit	6	1,310	1/4	70	1/4	110	1/4	95	455	...	297	5	10	5	...
Parry Sound	53	5,900	4	350	4	825	2	150	250	240	...	3	...	...	3
Port Arthur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	40	...	3	...	...	2
Rama	30	1,400	2	100	3	400	1	50	75	20	10	...	...	...	...
Rice Lake	11 1/2	956	...	...	2 1/2	650	2 1/4	43	83	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sarnia	60	2,767	3	167	4	256	7	242	530	...	2	55	13	6	7
Saugeen	25	750	...	...	5	600	5	100	85	6	100	...	...	...	3
Sault Ste. Marie	131	10,100	1	60	4	360	...	...	70	390	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne	29 1/2	2,475	4	194	4 3/4	454	3 1/4	96	...	155	...	...	6	6	49
Scugog	2	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Six Nations	260	2,405	5	530	8	860	25	2,605	6,901	...	5,908	...	...	400	...
Sturgeon Falls	23	2,950	1 1/2	60	6	360	4	120	30	95	...	...	...	...	...
Thessalon	80	5,453	...	...	3	350	...	...	38	88	17	69	...	60	79
Tyendinaga	136	6,346	3	140	...	...	4	391	2,061	723	375	...	...	...	8
Walpole Island	115	4,500	3	110	2	150	100	3,000	220	1,200	700	...	...	...	...
Total	1,784	115,391	45	3,055	106	11,575	195	12,738	15,732	3,801	8,171	335	125	577	405



**PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1910 - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911 - Continued.**

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Norway House	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	2,850 00	3,000 00
The Pas	...	...	2	9	10	...	1	...	14	...	7	...	2	...	795 00	2,145 00	2,940 00
Total	...	...	2	25	10	...	1	...	16	...	7	...	2	...	945 00	4,995 00	5,940 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00	20 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	250 00
Colchester	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	300 00
Cumberland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
Halifax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	200 00	300 00
Inverness	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	150 00	2,100 00	2,250 00
King's	...	...	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	150 00	220 00	370 00
Pictou	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	200 00
Queen's	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	100 00	150 00
Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 00	100 00	210 00
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 00	500 00
Victoria	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 00	300 00	330 00

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Yarmouth	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	50 00
Total	...	1	27	1	11	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	590 00	4,440 00	5,030 00
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Croker	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 00	400 00	700 00
Caradoc	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	100 00	2,332 00	2,432 00
Chapleau	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00
Christian Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 00	7 00
Fort Frances	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 00	600 00
Golden Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	75 00	125 00
Gore Bay	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272 00	390 00	662 00
Kenora	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 00	90 00
Lake Simcoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowaning	...	...	...	13	3	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1,205 00	855 00	2,060 00
Moravian	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	6,000 00	6,200 00
Mud Lake	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	1,200 00	3,280 00	4,480 00
New Credit	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	250 00	2,800 00	3,050 00
Parry Sound	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 00	1,150 00	1,270 00
Port Arthur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 00	...	40 00
Rama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	...	10 00
Sarnia	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386 00	550 00	936 00
Saugeen	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245 00	300 00	545 00
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	200 00
Savanne	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	88 50	399 50	488 00
Scugog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Six Nations	1	1	12	2	...	7	3	3	3	1	...	1	1	1	10,000 00	19,400 00	29,400 00
Sturgeon Falls	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,420 00	1,420 00
Thessalon	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,580 00	1,000 00	2,580 00
Tyendinaga	...	1	2	1	...	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1,580 00	1,000 00	2,580 00
Walpole Island	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,615 00	7,615 00
Total	1	2	59	38	11	15	19	7	14	3	4	3	2	2	17,626 50	50,263 50	67,890 00



**SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

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.		
...	...	...	...	...	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	...	...
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Norway House	12,080 00	500 00	21,050 00	...	23,200 00	34,000 00	7,650 00	98,480 00
The Pas	5,130 00	770 00	6,020 00	...	12,850 00	56,300 00	...	81,070 00
Total	17,210 00	1,270 00	27,070 00	...	36,050 00	90,300 00	7,650 00	179,550 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	150 00	...	1,000 00	...	150 00	75 00	700 00	2,075 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	550 00	...	1,600 00	8 00	400 00	200 00	6,550 00	9,308 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	2,070 00	200 00	2,500 00	...	500 00	100 00	...	5,370 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	7,760 00	...	...	...	1,500 00	9,260 00
Colchester	153 00	100 00	3,000 00	...	40 00	350 00	1,250 00	4,893 00
Cumberland	400 00	...	2,000 00	...	50 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	5,150 00
Digby	287 00	...	2,500 00	...	25 00	300 00	800 00	3,192 00
Halifax	1,150 00	555 00	5,450 00	...	200 00	3,500 00	10,983 00	21,838 00
Hants	500 00	50 00	1,000 00	...	150 00	350 00	200 00	2,250 00
Inverness	2,850 00	66 00	4,850 00	...	300 00	450 00	950 00	9,466 00
King's	350 00	...	2,000 00	...	200 00	2,000 00	500 00	5,050 00
Lunenburg	1,650 00	300 00	2,650 00	...	750 00	700 00	650 00	6,700 00
Pictou	600 00	...	3,000 00	...	1,000 00	...	4,000 00	8,600 00
Queen's	1,000 00	200 00	1,500 00	...	300 00	450 00	375 00	3,825 00
Richmond	700 00	60 00	1,000 00	...	700 00	50 00	3,790 00	6,300 00
Shelburne	110 00	...	1,400 00	...	250 00	550 00	225 00	2,535 00
Victoria	2,500 00	250 00	2,000 00	...	700 00	200 00	4,000 00	9,650 00
Yarmouth	...	...	70 00	...	...	...	...	70 00
Total	15,020 00	1,781 00	45,280 00	8 00	5,715 00	10,475 00	37,973 00	116,252 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.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	8,528 00	375 00	7,527 00	1,814 00	350 00	1,343 00	3,923 00	23,860 00
Cape Croker	8,000 00	500 00	4,000 00	...	3,500 00	100 00	5,000 00	21,100 00
Caradoc	40,963 00	1,669 00	76,821 00	6,521 00	815 00	764 00	4,797 00	132,350 00
Chapleau	...	...	18,800 00	...	2,325 00	11,000 00	750 0	32,875 00
Christian Island	1,736 25	150 00	1,560 00	231,00	400 00	225 00	1,325 00	5,627 25
Fort Frances	2,225 00	...	28,600 00	770 00	27,500 00	21,700 00	17,450 00	98,245 00
Golden Lake	2,38 00	...	530 00	61 00	77 00	300 00	525 00	1,731 00
Gore Bay	13,943 00	5,512 00	25,430 00	15 00	1,026 00	377 00	20,234 00	66,537 00
Kenora	3,258 00	...	24,245 90	15 00	18,301 00	26,801 40	11,358 80	83,980 10
Lake Simcoe	1,736 00	150 00	1,560 00	231 00	400 00	225 00	1,325 00	5,627 00
Manitowaning	38,834 30	600 00	8,050 00	5,320 00	2,850 00	3,775 00	12,950 00	72,379 30
Moravian	12,800 00	1,500 00	5,000 00	...	300 00	250 00	2,500 00	22,350 00
Mud Lake	4,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	...	...	3,000 00	720 00	11,220 00
New Credit	11,981 16	1,900 00	12,500 00	2,850 00	25 00	200 00	3,000 00	32,456 16
Parry Sound	9,570 00	780 00	11,050 00	...	1,500 00	1,675 00	5,100 00	29,675 00
Port Arthur	4,360 00	...	15,150 00	...	8,220 00	19,800 00	...	47,800 00
Rama	6,000 00	...	5,000 00	...	100 00	200 00	4,000 00	15,300 00
Rice Lake	736 00	385 00	800 00	324 00	...	1,157 00	300 00	3,702 00
Sarnia	12,225 00	300 00	23,005 00	3,508 00	475 00	775 00	4,395 00	44,683 00
Saugeen	2,784 00	700 00	17,000 00	8,300 00	500 00	300 00	8,000 00	37,584 00
Sault Ste. Marie	6,000 00	600 00	15,600 00	2,000 00	2,050 00	2,550 00	8,350 00	37,150 00
Savanne	2,164 00	...	28,060 60	...	26,959 60	44,261 45	6,303 15	107,749 10
Scugog	867 50	578 00	205 50	109 00	235 00	509 00	994 00	3,498 00
Six Nations	179,645 00	...	136,421 00	5,354 40	...	...	...	321,420 40
Sturgeon Falls	2,350 00	600 00	18,000 00	...	3,200 00	9,400 00	7,000 00	40,550 00
Thessalon	4,730 00	...	34,491 00	...	2,210 00	1,117 00	1,855 00	44,403 00
Tyendinaga	37,554 35	2,604 20	48,451 10	4,745 50	1,510 00	423 90	350 00	95,639 05
Walpole Island	17,200 00	4,900 00	36,000 00	...	1,800 00	2,000 00	10,000 00	71,900 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>434,698 86</b>	<b>25,303 20</b>	<b>605,058 10</b>	<b>42,168 90</b>	<b>106,628 60</b>	<b>154,228 75</b>	<b>142,504 95</b>	<b>1,510,591 36</b>





**REALTY OF INDIANS - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	234	392	19,884 00	31	34	...	...
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	21	90	4,200 00	10	...	7	2
Bersimis	365	62,825	63,000 00	160	...	...	...
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Caughnawaga	4,927	4,000	211,800 00	30	...	478	...
Lake St. John	456	830	25,790 00	70	...	97	...
Lorette	26	...	22,000 00	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	108	873	127,974 00	155	116	150	...
Maria	136	2,500	22,500 00	7	3	16	1
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	703	...
Oka	355	2,088	4,150 00	...	...	...	...
Pierreville	218	500	80,525 00	...	10	313	2
Restigouche	...	682	138,000 00	48	5	65	15
St. Regis	2,718	3,125	187,550 00	173	...	...	30
Timiskaming	128	197	19,110 00	21	10	18	11
Total	9,458	77,710	906,599 00	674	144	1,877	61
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	16,077	1,857	263,484 00	26	9	7	22
Battleford	154,812	1,124	1,127,076 00	117	16	191	158

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
Carlton	134,044	2,394	522,698 00	140	156	156	184
Crooked Lakes	101,842	1,853	800,224 00	50	...	...	61
Duck Lake	93,218	1,419	1,267,518 00	80	175	12	144
Moose Mountain	3,644	910	205,997 00	25	24	...	21
Onion Lake	143,127	409	985,252 00	64	147	12	136
Pelly	23,962	1,302	303,969 00	51	23	...	76
Qu'Appelle	71,703	3,204	730,467 00	86	24	...	86
Touchwood Hills	85,657	2,745	1,048,553 00	88	123	181	91
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	365	...	8
File Hills	53,796	3,658	559,206 00	38	18	84	47
Total	881,882	20,875	7,814,444 00	765	1,080	643	1,034



Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											Value of Public Properties, & c.
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	
Duck Lake	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	6,660 00
Moose Mountain	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	1	1	1	...	4,200 00
Onion Lake	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 00
Pelly	...	...	2	1	17	3	...	3	2	11	...	9,110 00
Qu'Appelle	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 00
Touchwood Hills	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	6,725 00
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File Hills	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	8,200 00
Total	3	2	15	13	109	11	...	23	5	20	1	65,963 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.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	392	...	...	52	...	...	25	22	...	22	12	4	47	6	...	1,618,00	8,508 00	10,126 00
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	105	...	...	4	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	200 00	900 00	1,100 00
Bersimis	38	...	...	23	47	...	4	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	18,240 00	3,100 00	21,340 00
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450 00	2,450 00
Caughnawaga	2,613	59	2	408	48	6	20	325	...	...	113	13	2	10	14	15,678 00	205,275 00	220,953 00
Lake St. John	1,066	...	...	37	18	2	29	...	...	...	16	1	9	16	...	4,0005 00	16,533 00	20,538 00
Lorette	18	1	1	82	...	...	7	7	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	250 00	27,800 00	28,050 00
Maniwaki	411	...	...	2	30	32	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5	...	2,843 00	8,915 00	11,758 00
Maria	147	...	...	18	3	1	16	8	2	17	18	1	3	5	...	230 00	1,275 00	1,505 00
Mingan	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 00	1,200 00
Oka	684	2	...	72	10	...	27	57	23	18	26	12	8	28	9	2,923 00	29,747 00	32,670 00
Pierreville	415	...	2	73	...	...	13	5	3	20	7	30	...	2	...	1,000 00	52,735 00	53,735 00
Restigouche	682	...	...	70	19	3	62	28	...	64	40	9	...	13	...	12,000 00	40,000 00	52,000 00
St. Regis	565	...	...	169	33	...	68	63	60	48	9	4	...	60	60	1,275 00	64,975 00	66,250 00
Timiskaming	155	...	...	8	18	7	...	11	...	7	2	...	11	3	...	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>59,144 00</b>	<b>461,905 00</b>	<b>521,049 00</b>
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	6,550	...	...	2	48	...	...	9	...	25	...	5	...	...	...	815 00	7,575 00	8,390 00
Battleford	23,730	...	...	...	218	...	...	59	...	123	9	22	26	...	...	17,310 00	22,701 00	40,011 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.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
Carlton	15,047	...	...	...	98	110	2	79	...	144	17	65	2	16	...	5,164 00	14,596 00	19,760 00
Crooked Lakes	3,931	...	...	...	33	90	...	62	...	76	12	39	4	3	...	11,793 00	15,960 00	27,753 00
Duck Lake	13,911	...	...	2	132	20	...	50	...	140	...	21	...	6	...	12,660 00	25,442 00	38,102 00
Moose Mountain	100	...	...	...	6	47	...	24	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	4,700 00	4,800 00
Onion Lake	1,295	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	73	...	11	...	...	...	2,325 00	10,625 00	12,950 00
Pelly	3,020	...	...	2	51	46	...	27	...	66	...	5	...	5	...	2,480 00	15,450 00	17,930 00
Qu'Appelle	12,983	...	...	3	110	19	...	58	...	73	...	...	1	...	29	4,800 00	18,750 00	23,550 00
Touchwood Hills	17,333	...	...	2	119	10	...	40	4	98	4	39	...	4	...	4,845 00	17,301 00	22,146 00
Treaty No. 10	14	...	...	...	230	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	565 00	17,885 00	18,450 00
File Hills	14,596	...	...	5	42	25	2	51	...	50	12	...	...	...	57	6,594 00	20,420 00	27,014 00
Total	102,510	...	...	16	1,211	367	4	467	4	902	54	207	33	34	86	69,451 00	191,405 00	260,856 00

**PERSONALITY OF INDIANS - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	...
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	11	9	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	76	3	5	9	...	...	...	780 00
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	2	2	500 00
Bersimis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	136 00
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	420	207	17	50	8	150	50	147	20	10	24	560	150	225	204	60	...	102	18,865 00
Lake St. John	24	30	...	1	3	4	1	8	9	10	1	233	17	25	32	28	20	10	4,653 00
Lorette	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	155	4	5	8	5	1	3	700 00
Maniwaki	26	26	1	...	3	5	1	5	9	1	...	600	10	12	26	12	6	19	5,400 00
Maria	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	125	6	7	...	7	...	8	1,200 00
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	56	58	5	22	4	14	11	26	7	7	10	508	19	52	55	36	10	50	12,677 00
Pierreville	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	2	...	2	300 00
Restigouche	32	30	...	8	4	4	2	16	3	2	8	200	10	6	38	15	4	15	5,500 00
St. Regis	140	110	10	112	6	69	18	71	8	6	60	354	80	29	65	29	10	83	10,650 00
Timiskaming	10	10	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	300	5	1	13	3	1	2	1,350 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>61,931 00</b>
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	35	11	7	...	...	19	7	17	1	1	...	227	27	...	26	20	9	17	9,956 00
Battleford	120	57	4	...	...	91	15	75	10	...	1	1,145	170	14	131	81	34	45	27,048 00
Carlton	120	86	4	12	3	57	6	52	5	1	6	1,274	115	9	121	90	28	16	20,657 00



Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	...
Crooked Lake	67	43	16	15	...	48	16	42	5	...	...	515	96	7	87	51	17	50	21,950 00
Duck Lake	93	71	14	9	3	65	16	64	7	1	16	2,144	116	23	101	62	17	42	30,292 00
Moose Mountain	32	8	2	1	1	18	4	14	2	1	2	250	35	...	29	10	11	22	4,900 00
Onion Lake	24	20	...	...	...	45	1	40	...	...	1	800	96	13	91	...	...	32	11,405 00
Pelly	76	44	14	...	...	40	10	39	3	1	5	460	53	8	57	29	10	24	11,230 00
Qu'Appelle	61	28	24	11	1	38	25	32	10	...	3	680	65	11	62	53	33	48	19,154 00
Touchwood Hills	94	43	16	34	...	64	16	49	5	2	3	975	105	20	96	67	13	33	24,088 00
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	410 00
File Hills	61	23	14	...	...	37	18	34	8	2	...	740	61	16	52	30	9	37	20,000 00
Total	783	434	115	82	8	522	134	448	56	9	37	9,212	940	125	855	493	181	366	201,090 00

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				...
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	...	6	4	...	...	1	6	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	233	1,045 00
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	...	4	2	2	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	700 00
Bersimis	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	56	335 00
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	4	450	275	20	...	20	572	400	25	12	10	85	150	35	30	...	600	28,238 00
Lake St. John	15	25	6	8	5	27	64	40	...	12	7	30	36	...	...	...	250	6,417 00
Lorette	1	8	...	...	2	...	13	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	130	450 00
Maniwaki	...	32	1	3	...	6	51	7	7	15	3	10	25	20	...	...	300	3,978 00
Maria	...	2	1	1	2	12	11	15	10	21	...	1	6	...	...	...	95	1,275 00
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	6	62	10	9	...	4	92	60	...	...	5	23	37	90	...	8	300	7,942 00
Pierreville	...	9	...	1	...	...	24	14	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	105	1,600 00
Restigouche	1	33	5	4	...	12	35	96	...	...	4	8	62	...	...	...	124	7,600 00
St. Regis	8	207	53	18	...	35	320	179	...	...	20	69	14	350	90	110	500	35,850 00
Timiskaming	1	11	...	2	...	2	29	15	...	11	...	...	13	...	...	...	110	2,950 00
Total	37	844	353	68	9	118	1,230	843	42	71	49	229	381	495	120	118	2,610	97,335 00
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	...	100	35	...	30	6	49	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	13,914 00

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.			...	
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...
Battleford	9	640	...	23	112	155	352	339	111	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	240	76,811 00
Carlton	3	339	41	...	166	207	601	603	138	...	3	21	12	...	...	...	585	94,251 00
Crooked Lake	1	258	28	10	45	27	164	162	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	266	34,373 00
Duck Lake	4	329	39	17	103	51	386	525	7	...	2	18	33	16	2	11	233	47,853 00
Moose Mountain	1	105	...	1	23	59	61	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	13,000 00
Onion Lake	...	16	...	1	53	220	614	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,888 00
Pelly	...	135	...	9	37	76	346	288	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	260	32,420 00
Qu'Appelle	1	240	30	13	30	92	322	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	51,010 00
Touchwood Hills	5	302	53	15	66	151	475	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	151	81,585 00
Treaty No. 10	1	21	...	1	4	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,800 00
File Hills	7	109	39	9	28	3	173	332	...	...	5	26	30	...	...	...	430	28,010 00
Total	32	2,994	265	99	697	1,047	3,553	3,622	256	...	10	70	111	16	5	11	2,475	556,914 00

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	7	21	...	...	19	46	61	...	880 00	2,950 00	43,465 00
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	30 00	200 00	8,730 00
Bersimis	3	1	114	32	153	20	1,433	84	6,012 00	8,100 00	99,923 00
Cacouna	...	...	9	...	24	...	283	...	450 00	1,080 00	...
Caughnawaga	2	39	...	50	25	2	125	3	16,578 00	58,075 00	601,234 00
Lake St. John	...	...	160	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,600 00	92,803 00
Lorette	...	...	6	8	30	...	300	6	360 00	9,600 00	85,160 00
Maniwaki	...	...	45	33	96	20	850	35	3,153 00	5,000 00	159,333 00
Maria	...	...	8	3	15	...	125	2	290 00	2,000 00	31,270 00
Mingan	63	9	289	139	433	102	1,850	227	31,260 00	13,300 00	63,760 00
Oka	5	25	8	7	28	4	214	5	714 00	4,545 00	64,239 00
Pierreville	...	5	4	10	25	2	493	10	800 00	12,000 00	176,960 00
Restigouche	...	3	32	20	6	...	92	2	1,500 00	16,000 00	224,850 90
St. Regis	...	65	...	19	22	21	500	...	550 00	13,350 00	326,200 00
Timiskaming	...	1	26	30	10	25	300	17	1,000 00	3,700 00	37,110 00
Total	73	149	702	528	1,107	347	13,765	592	83,767 00	155,550 00	1,971,572 00
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	...	...	...	19	44	...	150	47	1,201 00	2,250 00	307,412 00
Battleford	...	10	3	76	136	155	1,662	187	6,561 00	12,220 00	1,298,427 00
Carlton	...	6	55	123	172	117	3,462	183	5,921 00	8,521 00	684,008 00
Crooked Lake	...	...	...	27	56	15	104	119	2,077 00	6,950 00	895,378 00

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
Duck Lake	...	10	9	80	110	42	3,208	188	7,645 00	15,657 00	1,413,728 00
Moose Mountain	...	...	...	16	40	3	300	52	1,200 00	1,200 00	235,297 00
Onion Lake	...	6	81	87	118	144	1,775	176	6,577 00	3,230 00	1,082,802 00
Pelly	...	1	...	27	85	10	590	67	1,750 00	6,610 00	383,019 00
Qu'Appelle	...	1	...	25	59	43	166	95	2,159 00	6,000 00	833,340 00
Touchwood Hills	...	...	...	42	91	5	1,950	107	2,675 00	7,570 00	1,193,342 00
Treaty No. 10	...	...	569	339	308	550	3,521	394	31,630 00	22,160 00	95,450 00
File Hills	...	...	...	30	46	...	137	59	1,290 00	8,600 00	652,320 00
Total	...	34	717	891	1,265	1,084	18,025	1,677	70,686 00	100,968 00	9,074,523 00



Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.															
	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.		CORN.		PEASE.		RYE.		BUCK-WHEAT.		BEANS.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Battleford	608	3,807	313	1,776	16	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton	1,165	11,113	952	12,090	24	243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crooked Lake	873	14,123	390	10,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duck Lake	564	5,322	496	4,881	17	368	6	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	1/4	3
Moose Mountain	312	5,600	60	1,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onion Lake	5	71	188	2,161	7	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly	241	9,245	746	35,544	94	2,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle	1,270	20,532	912	16,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills	577	8,461	884	23,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File Hills	1,151	19,552	1,354	44,041	36	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7,354	107,854	6,722	162,085	194	4,449	9	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	1/4	3

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued										Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.			...	...	...	...
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Prince Edward Island	9 1/2	1,210	...	...	3/4	150	...	...	58	17 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	2	200	...	...	1 1/2	150	...	...	...	5	...	3	2	5	3
Bersimis	32	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	125	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	150	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John	300	6,000	1	40	5	150	...	...	170	3	80	1	...	...	2
Lorette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	35	3,000	2	200	8	2,400	5	400	200	10	75	7	...	7	7
Maria	4	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	50	3,600	...	...	5	100	...	...	195	10	155	10	6	...	21
Pierreville	9	940	...	...	...	...	1/8	16	50	...	...	43	4	1	...
Restigouche	46	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	18	250	2	...	...	...
St. Regis	350	9,500	7	300	10	800	11	1,200	1,450	350	750	5	5	5	65
Timiskaming	10	1,200	...	...	3	150	...	...	25	35	10	20	8	10	5
Total	963	29,992	10	540	32	3,750	16 1/8	1,616	3,805	596	1,320	91	25	28	103
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	8	1,520	6	412	7	1,576	...	...	...	940	450	...	315	362	...



Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued										Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.			...	...	...	...
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
Battleford	21	774	25 1/2	330	...	...	...	...	25	3,807	398	...	309	192	4,987
Carlton	45	1,990	3 1/2	75	2	100	4 1/2	67	...	3,420	2,126	...	749	...	...
Crooked Lake	12	1,927	...	...	...	...	3 3/4	520	30	1,570	1,250	...	261	152	111
Duck Lake	24	2,260	1/2	18	3	222	1/2	5	...	4,300	371	35	271	165	380
Moose Mountain	5	600	2	100	1	200	...	...	...	400	500	...	134	83	30
Onion Lake	23	1,293	3	16	1	32	...	...	...	3,157	250	...	134	25	155
Pelly	6	1,140	...	...	1	120	...	...	...	1,573	386	...	261	277	720
Qu'Appelle	15	1,775	1	205	3	260	2	195	...	2,525	1,250	...	463	369	...
Touchwood Hills	7	1,797	3	467	2	515	2	371	...	2,645	2,000	...	1,191	270	288
Treaty No. 10	5	960	6	245	2	650	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
File Hills	13	1,800	2 3/4	110	10	800	...	...	...	2,314	5,082	...	434	336	80
Total	184	17,836	53 1/4	1,978	32	4,475	12 3/4	1,158	55	27,425	14,063	35	4,522	2,231	6,751

**PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1910 - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911**

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	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.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	150 00
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200 00	...	200 00
Bersimis	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800 00	2,800 00
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	...	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,540 00	2,540 00
Lake St. John	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 00	400 00	435 00
Lorette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210 00	250 00	460 00
Maria	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	...	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	130 00	2,180 00	2,310 00
Pierreville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	435 00	25 00	460 00
Restigouche	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 00	450 00	530 00
St. Regis	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	1,750 00	1,900 00
Timiskaming	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	400 00	50 00	450 00
Total	...	7	16	1	2	4	9	2	3	1	2	1	...	1	1,640 00	10,545 00	12,185 00
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	4,734 00	1,725 00	6,459 00

Agency	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	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.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Battleford	...	...	...	24	...	...	16	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	4,408 00	5,130 00	7,538 00
Carlton	...	...	...	10	22	...	11	...	14	...	7	1	1	...	1,872 00	3,948 00	5,820 00
Crooked Lake	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,572 00	495 00	2,067 00
Duck Lake	...	...	...	14	4	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	909 00	1,905 00	2,814 00
Moose Mountain	...	...	...	3	4	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	670 00	500 00	1,170 00
Onion Lake	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170 00	350 00	1,520 00
Pelly	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,017 00	450 00	1,467 00
Qu'Appelle	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	4,160 00	1,830 00	5,990 00
Touchwood Hills	...	...	2	11	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,818 00	2,310 00	14,128 00
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
File Hills	...	...	1	7	...	2	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	2,170 00	3,040 00	5,210 00
Total	...	...	3	100	37	2	40	...	52	3	26	1	2	8	34,500 00	19,683 00	54,183 00

**SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911**

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.	...	...
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	1,500 00	34 00	50 00	...	1,410 00	35 00	14,480 00	17,509 00
<b>QUEBEC.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	500 00	35 00	2,200 00	...	10 00	50 00	100 00	2,895 00
Bersimis	201 75	...	3,465 00	...	700 00	22,800 00	800 00	27,966 75
Cacouna	...	...	2,940 00	148 00	90 00	1,170 00	2,695 00	7,043 22
Caughnawaga	27,230 00	...	...	3,800 00	...	...	5,700 00	36,730 00
Lake St. John	7,900 00	500 00	5,000 00	...	400 00	40,000 00	1,200 00	55,000 00
Lorette	...	...	16,000 00	...	...	1,400 00	24,000 00	41,400 00
Maniwaki	7,123 00	2,000 00	22,000 00	...	700 00	6,000 00	5,400 00	43,223 00
Maria	500 00	100 00	3,600 00	...	300 00	675 00	1,700 00	6,875 00
Mingan	...	...	...	...	800 00	51,600 00	...	52,400 00
Oka	5,407 00	1,400 00	7,510 00	1,533 00	200 00	500 00	3,460 00	20,010 00
Pierreville	1,379 90	...	5,042 00	...	...	600 00	25,00 00	32,421 90
Restigouche	12,000 00	750 00	25,000 00	150 00	300 00	280 00	7,000 00	45,480 00
St. Regis	59,000 00	22,000 00	80,000 00	256 00	1,450 00	14,000 00	11,400 00	188,106 00
Timiskaming	3,000 00	250 00	12,000 00	...	300 00	2,000 00	200 00	17,750 00
Total	124,241 65	27,035 00	27,035 00	5,887 22	5,250 00	141,075 00	89,055 00	577,300 87
<b>SASKATCHEWAN.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	19,483 00	1,920 00	2,385 00	...	...	1,875 00	9,388 00	35,051 00
Battleford	14,918 00	10,483 00	6,532 00	2,716 00	1,760 00	9,956 00	13,508 00	59,873 00
Carlton	15,011 00	8,667 00	7,077 00	...	2,896 00	18,359 00	5,371 00	57,381 00
Crooked Lake	20,654 00	3,139 00	3,000 00	5,730 00	900 00	1,650 00	8,210 00	43,283 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.	...	...
Duck Lake	14,933 00	9,406 00	8,665 00	3 00	2,275 00	30,440 00	4,045 00	69,767 00
Moose Mountain	7,000 00	2,500 00	1,100 00	...	600 00	500 00	2,833 00	14,533 00
Onion Lake	16,343 00	11,292 00	10,240 00	...	8,660 00	37,330 00	2,975 00	86,840 00
Pelly	20,928 00	5,220 00	815 00	2,560 00	35 00	2,160 00	1,335 00	33,053 00
Qu'Appelle	52,222 00	6,050 00	3,300 00	...	2,300 00	1,350 00	9,269 00	74,491 00
Touchwood Hills	26,478 00	5,728 00	5,260 00	3,615 00	3,650 00	15,000 00	12,100 00	72,131 00
Treaty No. 10	3,670 00	...	10,020 00	...	52,000 00	65,520 00	7,315 00	138,525 00
File Hills	42,253 40	3,720 00	2,300 00	...	...	1,750 00	3,600 00	53,623 40
Total	253,893 40	68,125 00	60,694 00	14,624 00	75,076 00	185,890 00	79,949 00	738,251 40

**RECAPITULATION.**  
**AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**  
**REALTY OF INDIANS - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	LAND AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock-raising.
...	Acres.	Acres.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...
Alberta	965,998	8,606	8,696,189 00	324	461	82	971
British Columbia	321,978	28,490	4,387,491 50	1,721	5,557	2,110	1,519
Manitoba	106,883	30,075	1,337,778 00	514	447	383	231
New Brunswick	1,675	1,287	69,251 00	209	195	384	...
Northwest Territories	19,869	1,737	201,929 00	...	549	33	...
Nova Scotia	3,107	1,809	58,172 00	164	202	243	21
Ontario	107,792	70,528	5,930,235 00	1,699	1,886	2,086	752
Prince Edward Island	234	392	19,884 00	31	34	...	...
Quebec	9,458	77,710	906,599 00	674	144	1,877	61
Saskatchewan	881,882	20,875	7,814,444 00	765	1,080	643	1,034
Total	2,418,876	241,509	29,421,972 50	6,101	10,555	7,841	4,589

Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											Value of Public Properties, & c.
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Alberta	3	1	2	4	46	3	2	13	4	100	2	92,076 00
British Columbia	3	...	...	4	1	119	13	28	...	15	...	232,830 00
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	4	19	2	25	4	19	2	54,130 00
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	5	4	8	1	22,785 00
Northwest Territories	1	...	...	...	...	8	2	13	...	5	...	17,975 00
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	11	3	6	1	37,180 00
Ontario	2	...	6	2	16	51	34	81	31	76	4	251,993 00
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	7,800 00
Quebec	...	...	3	1	4	14	4	19	14	18	2	149,320 00
Saskatchewan	3	2	15	13	109	11	...	23	5	20	1	65,963 00
Total	12	3	26	24	180	240	63	218	65	269	13	932,052 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.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Storehouses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	189,396	19	...	65	796	77	6	461	19	465	8	70	72	17	36	43,785 00	110,075 00	153,860 00
British Columbia	143,118	...	...	3,442	1,969	1,181	603	1,224	3	547	181	141	942	5	...	375,007 00	1,128,641 00	1,503,648 00
Manitoba	19,467	...	...	45	989	120	3	359	25	579	35	293	46	58	...	14,678 00	147,262 00	161,940 00
New Brunswick	1,309	...	...	311	12	46	55	70	...	68	25	...	58	1	...	3,475 00	39,425 00	42,900 00
Northwest Territories	470	...	...	14	616	36	...	20	...	207	...	39	...	2	...	2,591 00	71,670 00	74,261 00
Nova Scotia	2,661	...	...	346	2	79	103	13	...	31	17	7	4	3	...	3,623 00	45,170 00	48,793 00
Ontario	111,750	16	58	1,775	2,085	273	874	1,646	253	833	833	473	470	225	207	311,344 50	1,225,661 50	1,537,006 00
Prince Edward Island	392	...	...	52	...	...	25	22	...	22	12	4	47	6	...	1,618 00	8,508 00	10,126 00
Quebec	6,899	62	5	1,059	247	53	264	530	97	201	245	73	42	142	83	59,144 00	461,905 00	521,049 00
Saskatchewan	102,510	...	...	16	1,211	367	4	467	4	902	54	207	33	34	86	69,451 00	191,405 00	260,856 00
Total	577,972	97	63	7,125	7,927	2,232	1,937	4,812	401	3,855	1,410	1,307	1,714	493	412	884,716 50	3,429,722 50	4,314,439 00



**PERSONALITY OF INDIANS - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Alberta	405	218	23	25	3	425	31	375	7	1	75	4,975	1,023	637	474	119	155	109	171,478 00	
British Columbia	1,107	686	3	17	341	327	50	253	36	24	235	17,067	598	101	602	232	180	277	192,924 00	
Manitoba	304	193	52	7	1	224	64	145	17	1	25	3,194	285	30	402	209	113	219	74,246 00	
New Brunswick	42	39	...	15	4	11	...	12	...	...	20	1,592	35	...	82	22	32	23	6,550 00	
Northwest Territories	22	24	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	...	7	1,522	9	4	13	6	...	...	2,880 00	
Nova Scotia	46	38	...	10	1	10	...	7	...	...	69	906	53	38	59	27	3	12	7,014 00	
Ontario	1,479	1,161	241	588	191	540	251	527	412	18	348	25,968	1,026	127	1,065	853	416	950	378,703 35	
Prince Edward Island	11	9	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	76	3	5	9	...	...	...	780 00	
Quebec	727	488	34	197	29	249	83	283	56	37	106	3,037	310	367	448	200	54	297	61,931 00	
Saskatchewan	783	434	115	82	8	522	134	448	56	9	37	9,212	940	125	855	493	181	366	201,090 00	
Total	4,926	3,290	468	943	580	2,317	613	2,058	584	90	924	67,549	4,282	1,434	4,009	2,161	1,134	2,253	1,097,596 35	

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				...	
...	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Alberta	76	5,652	3,112	163	96	1,493	3,910	6,397	...	...	3	19	66	18	10	...	1,281	610,508 00	
British Columbia	557	1,0281	2,517	255	78	731	4,524	4,057	683	1,447	100	671	3,162	7	429	1,354	17,580	666,549 00	
Manitoba	15	1,135	77	60	580	531	1,161	1,288	1	22	3	19	86	9	5	10	1,021	130,508 00	
New Brunswick	...	54	...	1	...	64	41	17	...	...	...	...	43	1	...	...	618	6,500 00	
Northwest Territories	5	82	7	26	65	87	303	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,980 00	
Nova Scotia	3	47	3	5	17	26	115	117	76	55	2	3	31	18	14	51	934	9,399 00	
Ontario	318	2,867	439	142	109	497	2,644	2,252	167	156	101	1,184	3,428	1,860	679	1,627	46,119	488,103 30	
Prince Edward Island	...	6	4	...	...	1	6	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	233	1,045 00	
Quebec	37	844	353	68	9	118	1,230	843	42	71	49	229	381	495	120	118	2,610	97,335 50	
Saskatchewan	32	2,994	265	99	697	1,047	3,553	3,622	256	...	10	70	111	16	5	11	2,475	556,914 00	
Total	1,043	23,962	6,777	819	1,351	4,595	17,487	18,875	1,225	1,751	269	2,196	7,308	2,424	1,262	3,171	72,871	2,587,841 80	

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	...	41	101	403	402	294	4,814	1,011	26,753 00	39,207 00	9,790,071 00
British Columbia	805	499	3,820	5,179	2,742	1,571	29,875	3,520	372,615 00	396,010 00	7,747,276 00
Manitoba	53	386	169	292	582	1,466	11,326	790	84,334 00	42,285 00	1,885,221 00
New Brunswick	49	58	100	70	238	263	342	38	8,285 00	24,480 00	180,751 00
Northwest Territories	12	531	418	221	592	1,962	7,340	630	35,275 00	22,990 00	376,290 00
Nova Scotia	25	69	35	74	218	51	906	20	4,200 00	10,065 00	156,999 00
Ontario	357	421	2,143	1,241	2,288	4,097	30,882	1,480	115,520 00	414,888 90	6,050,852 55
Prince Edward Island	7	21	...	...	19	46	61	...	880 00	2,950 00	43,465 00
Quebec	73	149	702	528	1,107	347	13,765	592	83,767 50	155,550 00	1,971,572 00
Saskatchewan	...	34	717	891	1,265	1,084	18,025	1,677	70,686 00	100,968 00	9,074,523 00
Total	1,381	2,209	8,205	8,899	9,453	11,181	117,336	9,758	802,315 50	1,209,393 90	37,277,020 55

**AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910 - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	1,902	14,784	3,100	52,271	223	4,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	1,567	30,060	5,355	114,423	5	100	62	1,872	318	9,620	...	...	...	...	100	3,391
Manitoba	3,807	33,063	2,353	49,063	131	1,660	984	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	11	91	211	2,513	...	...	...	...	1	36	...	...	27	515	3 3/4	70
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	1/8	27 1/2	74	1,110	6 1/4	213	1	9	3 1/8	33	1	25	4 1/2	85	10 3/4	84
Ontario	3,119	48,046	6,594	210,767	579	15,670	1,760	62,053	1,487	20,841	119	1,151	273	6,466	257	4,133
Prince Edward Island	5	101	46	1,030	...	...	1/16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	222	3,110	2,405	43,195	111	2,025	548	9,016	145	1,754	15	250	245	7,570	28	631
Saskatchewan	7,354	107,854	6,722	162,085	194	4,449	9	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	1/4	3
Total	17,987 1/8	237,136 1/2	26,860	636,457	1,549 1/4	28,924	3,364 1/16	73,542	1,954 1/8	32,289	135	1,426	549 1/2	14,636	459 3/4	8,312

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued										Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
	POTATOES.		CARROTS.		TURNIPS.		OTHER ROOTS.		HAY.			...	...	...	...
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated	Wild.	...	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alberta	4	...	1	5	4 3/4	510	31	82	...	15,722	784	21	1,687	1,248	78,469
British Columbia	1,296	170,247	85	9,864	179	33,087	12	1,056	8,880	4,067	1,211	237	208	188	492
Manitoba	138	14,644	13	610	10	650	11	208	...	12,738	1,093	15	559	271	980
New Brunswick	203	7,050	...	...	...	...	3	72	174	11	54	18	...	5	...
Northwest Territories	118	8,730	2	65	3	245	...	...	...	2,509	...	1	6	13	46
Nova Scotia	122	8,145	1/4	2	6 1/2	653	3 1/2	340	546	316	49	84	17	14	39
Ontario	1,784	115,391	45	3,055	106	11,575	195	12,738	15,732	3,801	8,171	335	125	577	405
Prince Edward Island	9 1/2	1,210	...	...	3/4	150	...	...	58	17 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	963	29,992	10	540	32	3,750	16	1,616	3,805	596	1,320	91	25	28	103
Saskatchewan	184	17,836	53	1,978	32	4,475	12 3/4	1,158	55	27,425	14,063	35	4,522	2,231	6,751
Total	4,821 1/2	373,245	209 1/4	16,119	374	55,095	284 1/4	17,270	29,250	61,202 1/2	26,745	837	7,149	4,575	87,285

**PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1910 - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911**

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Horses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	...	...	7	47	7	2	30	1	3	...	4	1	1	1	18,578 00	5,740 00	24,318 00
British Columbia	...	...	84	19	24	5	17	...	7	...	16	11	...	...	15,380 00	42,550 00	57,930 00
Manitoba	...	...	1	32	2	...	24	...	25	1	9	...	...	...	2,351 00	5,285 00	7,636 00
New Brunswick	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 00	650 00	790 00
Northwest Territories	...	...	2	25	10	...	1	...	16	...	7	...	2	...	945 00	4,955 00	5,940 00
Nova Scotia	...	1	27	1	11	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	590 00	4,440 00	5,030 00
Ontario	1	2	59	38	11	15	19	7	14	3	4	3	2	2	17,626 50	50,263 50	67,890 00
Prince Edward Island	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	150 00
Quebec	...	7	16	1	2	4	9	2	3	1	2	1	...	1	1,640 00	10,545 00	12,185 00
Saskatchewan	...	...	3	100	37	2	40	...	52	3	26	1	1	8	34,500 00	19,683 00	54,183 00
Total	1	10	205	263	104	31	143	10	121	9	68	19	6	12	91,750 50	144,301 50	236,052 00

**SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME - STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.**

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.	...	...
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	162,105 00	57,675 48	38,217 00	1,854 00	3,240 00	25,226 50	234,055 18	522,373 16
British Columbia	350,654 00	38,160 00	477,655 00	1,500 00	424,515 00	169,600 00	206,414 00	1,668,498 00
Manitoba	94,917 55	15,839 68	49,390 00	30 00	24,355 00	39,299 00	18,613 50	242,444 73
New Brunswick	6,222 00	1,530 00	51,850 00	...	9,390 00	3,295 00	22,250 00	94,537 00
Northwest Territories	17,210 00	1,270 00	27,070 00	...	36,050 00	90,300 00	7,650 00	179,550 00
Nova Scotia	15,020 00	1,781 00	45,280 00	8 00	5,715 00	10,475 00	37,973 00	116,252 00
Ontario	434,698 86	25,303 20	605,058 10	42,168 90	106,628 60	154,228 75	142,504 95	1,510,591 36
Prince Edward Island	1,500 00	34 00	50 00	...	1,410 00	35 00	14,480 00	17,509 00
Quebec	124,241 65	27,035 00	184,757 00	5,887 22	5,250 00	141,075 00	89,055 00	577,300 87
Saskatchewan	253,893 40	68,125 00	60,694 00	14,624 00	75,076 00	185,890 00	79,949 00	738,251 40
Total	1,459,962 46	236,753 36	1,540,021 10	66,072 12	691,629 60	819,424 25	852,944 63	5,666,807 52

**Commutations of Annuity, 1910 - 11.  
Clandeboye Agency.**

Sophia Cochrane, No. 1024 - St. Peter's Band.

Georgina Jones, No. 1020 - St. Peter's Band.

Elizabeth Seymour No. 1045 - St. Peter's Band.

Mary Ann Mowatt, No. 618 - St. Peter's Band.

Mrs. Roger St. Pierre, No. 111 - St. Peter's Band.

Ellen Massey, No. 1025 - St. Peter's Band.

**Norway House Agency**

Margaret E. McKay, No. 304, Berens River Band.

**Kenora Agency.**

Mrs. Frank Laplont, No. 198, Frenchman's Head Band.

**Edmonton Agency.**

Mrs. Joe Anderson, No. 101, Enoch's Band.

**Saddle Lake Agency.**

Mrs. Wm. Akanais, No. 71, Beaver Lake Band.

Mrs. Theresa Cardinal, No. 22, Beaver Lake Band.

**Treaty 8.**

Caroline Le Maigre, No. 40, Fort McMurray Band.

Christine Deltesse, No. 50, Fort McMurray Band.

Delphine Janvier, No. 10, Fort McMurray Band.

Angèle Janvier, No. 11, Fort McMurray Band.



**Return A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.**  
**HEADQUARTERS - INSIDE SERVICE**

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
...	...	...	\$	...	...
Hon. Frank Oliver	...	Superintendent General.	...	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	...
Frank Pedley	...	Deputy Supt. General	5,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897
<b>SECRETARY'S BRANCH</b>					
John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department.	3,150	Sept. 1, 1908, July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Hon. David Laird	1 A.	Indian Commissioner	3,600	April 1, 1909	Oct. 4, 1898
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,600	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy	1 B.	Inspector	2,550	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	1 B.	Law Clerk	2,200	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
*James A. Macrae	2 A.	Supervisor of Statistics	2,050	Feb. 9, 1910	June 14, 1881
Joseph G. Ramsden	2 A.	Inspector	2,200	Sept. 1, 1908	April 20, 1908
(t)James J. Campbell	2 A.	Clerk of Indian Sociology	1,850	May 10, 1906	Dec. 30, 1886
Henry C. Ross	2 A.	Clerk of Printing and Translation	1,850	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B.E. Moffat	2 A.	Privy Council Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Helen M. O'Donahoe	3 A.	Secretary of Deputy Supt. General	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell	3 A.	Clerk	1,150	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Martha J. Back	3 B.	Clerk	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Benjamin Hayter	...	Packer	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892

Frederick Munro	...	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley	...	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
<b>ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.</b>					
Duncan C. Scott	1 A.	Chief Accountant and Superintendent of Indian Education	3,100	July 1, 1893April 1, 1909	Oct. 8, 1880
Frederick H. Paget	1 B.	Accountant	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay	2 A.	Asst. Accountant	1,900	Sept. 1, 1908	July 9, 1880
John W. Shore	2 A.	Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	March 24, 1884
Emile Jean	2 A.	Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart	2 A.	Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Robert M. Ogilvie	2 A.	Architect	1,700	April 1, 1909	Aug. 25, 1905
Mary D. Maxwell	2 B.	Clerk	1,550	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey	2 B.	Clerk	1,200	April 1, 1911	Jan. 21, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	2 B.	Clerk	1,200	April 1, 1911	Jan. 30, 1903
Sarah M. O'Gready	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
David Morin	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Robert Pringle	3 A.	Clerk	1,150	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	3 A.	Clerk	1,150	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	3 A.	Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Ellen I. Findlay	3 A.	Clerk	1,050	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
(t)Gertrude C. Neelin	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Lillie M. Whitten	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
(ss)Marianne T. Macgillis	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy	3 B.	Clerk	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	3 B.	Clerk	500	Sept. 28, 1909	Sept. 28, 1909

Anita B. Bailey	3 B.	Clerk	500	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Joseph M. McAllister	...	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing	...	Messenger	550	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

[\*Superannuated July 1. (t)Superannuated Oct. 1. (tt)Resigned June 1. (ss)Resigned Sept 13.]

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
<b>LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.</b>					
William A. Orr	1 B.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents	2,450	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,000	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	2 A.	Timber Inspector	1,700	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	2 A.	Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Emma S. Martin	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	3 B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
<b>SURVEY BRANCH.</b>					
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,400	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
*John Lestock Reid	1 B.	Surveyor	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
James K. McLean	1 B.	Surveyor	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 19, 1904
Walter Russel White	2 A.	Surveyor	1,600	April 1, 1911	April 1, 1911
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept, 1908
(t)Eva A. Lord	3 A.	Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Rowland G. Orr	3 A.	Draughtsman	1,000	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
<b>RECORD BRANCH.</b>					
Geo. M. Matheson	2 A.	Registrar	1,700	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1888
Joseph de Lisle	2 B.	Clerk	1,600	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Thos. P. Moffatt	2 B.	Clerk	1,550	Aug. 1, 1906	Oct. 14, 1891
Philip N.L. Phelan	2 B.	Clerk	850	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Fannie Yeilding	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Chas. A. Cooke	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901

Wm. Edwin Allan	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
John Ackland	3 A.	Clerk	1,200	June 23, 1905	June 23, 1905
Henry Hooper	3 A.	Clerk	1,150	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Hugh M. Graham	3 A.	Clerk	1,100	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
William Seale	...	Messenger	800	Mar. 18. 1893	Mar. 18. 1893
<b>SCHOOL BRANCH.</b>					
Martin Benson	2 A.	Clerk of Schools	1,800	May 28, 1907	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	2 A.	Clerk	1,600	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Alex F. MaKenzie	2 B.	Clerk	1,200	April 1, 1911	Nov. 13, 1902
Nora E. Darby	3 B.	Clerk	550	Sept. 29, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909

[\*Died in June. (t)Resigned June 22.]

**RETURN A (2) - Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.  
OUTSIDE SERVICE.**

<b>ONTARIO</b>				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Cockburn, G.P.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French R. and Temagaming, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Ferguson, W.J.C.	Indian Land Agent	200 00 - Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Warton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Wigg, T.G.	Timber Inspector	1,200 00 - Paid from vote	Gore Bay	...
Gibson, J.A.	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	650 00 - \$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River and Thessalon Tp.
Horrigan, Geo.	Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division
Hill, H.M.	Clerk, Indian Office	700 00	Brantford	...
Hill, E.P.	Clerk, Indian Office	400 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.
McFarlane, William	Indian Agent	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McKenzie, M.	Indian Agent	400 00	Rathburn	Chippewas of Rama.
Mullin, Martin	Indian Agent	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Neilson, R.W.	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00	Manitowaning	...
...	...	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.

...	...	500 00	Warton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
...	...	600 00	Chippawa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Palmer, Reuben B.	Indian Agent	1,000	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Magnetawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Parke, C.E.E.	Indian Agent	...	...	...
Scofield, John	Indian Agent	...	...	...
Sims, C.L.D.	Indian Agent	...	...	...
Smith, G.J.	Indian Supt.	1,800 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	...
Stainton, J.R.	Indian Agent	700 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Sutherland, S.	Indian Agent	600 00 - also \$200 allowance for clerk	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.
Todd, H.	Indian Agent	500 00	Christian Island	Chippewas of Beausoleil or Christian Island.
Van Loon, W.C.	Indian Agent	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
West, H.A.	Indian Agent	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Williams, Albert W.	Indian Agent	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog
Yates, John	Indian Agent	350 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00 - Paid by band	Sudbury	Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Aylesworth, R.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	...	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Berry, J.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	2 50 per head (35 Inds.) \$87.50 paid by band.	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Baxter J., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	...	Thessalon River and Mississagi River.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	...	Indians of Manitoulin Island.
Dewar, R.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	260 00	...	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Flaherty, F.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Voted by Parliament	Massey	Spanish River and Serpent River Indians.
Hay, W.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by Band	Wallaceburg	Indians on Walpole Island
Henderson, W.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Sarnia	Sarnia Reserve Indians.
Holmes, C.N. M.D.	Medical Officer	2,850 00 - \$300 for drugs	Oshweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - \$300 for drugs	Warton	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	Gore Bay	Indians on Manitoulin Island, Cockburn Island, Obidgewong and Sheshegwaning.
Moore, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00 - Paid by band	Shannonville	Western portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
McCaig, A.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by band	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River. Paid for attending Batchawana Band.
McDonald, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00 - Paid by band	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McGrady, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00 - Paid by band, (\$75, vote)	Fort William	Fort William, Pic, Pays Plat and Red Rock Bands.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
McLean, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by band, (\$50 Vote.)	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by band	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McWilliams, V.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	185 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Mitchell, F.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Voted by Parliament	Delaware	Oneidas of the Thames.
Pringle, H.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00 - Paid by Band	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Patterson, C.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Forest	Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserve Indians.
Reeves, James, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Voted by Parliament	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Sheahan, J.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Chapleau	Indians from Pogamissing to White River.
Shaw, R.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00 - Paid by Band and Vote.	Hespeler	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Vandervoost, S.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Deseronto	Eastern portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
Williams, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by Band.	Allenford	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creegan, Rev. A.H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00 - Paid by Band	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
Sims, H.S.	Constable	168 00 - Paid by Band	Massey	Serpent River and Spanish River.
<b>QUEBEC</b>	...	...	...	...
Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune-Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Beaulieu, Edouard	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.
Comiré, A.O., M.D.	Indian Agent	400 00	St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gagnon, Adolphe	Indian Agent	500 00	Bersimis	Bersimis.
Landry, V.P., M.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
Letourneau, L.	Asst. Indian Agent	400 00	St. Constant	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
McCaffrey,	Indian	600 00 - \$50 office rent	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki

Wm. J.	Agent			reserve.
Morin, Rev. J.D.	Indian Agent	200 00	Grand Casapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Perillard, Joseph	Indian Agent	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	500 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Renaud, J.A.	Indian Agent	425 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi Indians.
Tessier, A.	Indian Agent	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Taillon, F.E.	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.
Allard, E., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain.
LeClerc, L.N., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
McCartney, F.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	80 00 - Voted by Parliament	Gaspe	Micmacs of Gaspe.
McDougall, C.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands.
McDuff, S., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands.
Mulligan, E.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Paid by Band	River Desert	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.
Pinault, L.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Ouimet, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Arnaud, Rev. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	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 (R.C.)	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Granger, Rev. L.S.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. J.C.	Missionary (R.C.)	425 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Baxter, George E.	Indian Agent	350 00	Andover	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska County.
Irving, R.A.	Indian Agent	800 00	Buctouche	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.
White, James	Indian Agent	450 00 - allowed \$50 for office rent	Centreville	Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury County.
Ryan, Rev. J.J.	Superintendent of In-Indian Schools	400 00	St. Mary's	...
Desmond, J.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Red Bank and Eel Ground reserves.
Michaud, J.N., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
King, W.G., 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	400 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McKenzie, J.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
McGrath, R.H.	Medical Officer	150 00	Fredericton	St. Mary's, York Co.
Doherty, I.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 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,	Medical			

T.F., M.D.	Officer	150 00	Woodstock	...
Teed, J.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Dorchester	Fort Folly Indians.
Weaver, W.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Fredericton	Kingsclear, York Co.
Bannon, Rev. E.J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ryan, Rev. F.C.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Tobique	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Clare, A.	Constable	20 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ellis, Joseph	Constable	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Nicholas, Frank	Constable	12 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Ginish, Peter	Constable	50 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	...
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>				
Boyd, A.J.	Inspector	1,600 00	River Bourgeois	Inspector of Agencies, Maritime Provinces
Beckwith, Chas, E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent	100 00	Sheet Harbour	Micmacs of Halifax County.
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.
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.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Sydney, C.B.	Cape Breton County: Cariboo Marsh, Sydney reserve, and North Sydney.
McDonald, Rev. A.R.	Indian Agent	100 00	Christmas Island	Micmacs of Cape Breton Co., Eskasoni reserve
McLeod, Rev. John D.	Indian Agent	100 00	New Glasgow	Micmacs of Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
McMillan, Murdoch D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Johnstown	Micmacs of Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	Indian Agent	100 00	Glendale	Micmacs of Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J.H.	Indian Agent	100 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).
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	250 00	St. Peters	Richmond County; Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Dymond, W.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	Marble Mountain	Inverness County: Malagawatch reserve.
McDonald, Daniel, 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	250 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
McKenzie, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Churchill, J.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	60 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Miller, S.N., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Middleton	Annapolis County.
Rand, F.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Parrsboro	Cumberland 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.
Morris, C.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	Windsor	Hants County.
Smith, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	Queen's County.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
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.
Donovan, O.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	New Germany	Lunenburg.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>				
Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintendent	400 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell reserve, King's County.
Champion, J.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Tyne Valley	Lennox Island Indians and adjacent districts.
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>				
...	Southeastern Inspectorate.	...	...	...
MacDonald, K.C., M.D.	Inspector	2,200 00	Vernon, B.C.	...
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay Agency.
Hannington, D.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Windermere	Kootenay Agency.
Watt, Hugh, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay Agency.
Brown, J.R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Vernon	Okanagan Agency.
Keller, H.L.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Kilowna	Okanagan Agency.
Offerhans, E.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	210 00	Spallumcheen	Okanagan Agency.
Williams, G.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Vernon	Okanagan Agency.
White, R.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Fairview	Okanagan Agency.
Sanson, G., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops Agency
Wade, M.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	Kamloops	Kamloops Agency.
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lac la Hache	Williams Lake Agency.
Boyd, C.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	150 Mile Hose	Williams Lake Agency.
Beech, Alan, M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Quesnel	Williams Lake Agency.



Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
McAllen, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fraser Lake	Stuart Lake Agency.
Wilson, T.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Fort George	Stuart Lake Agency.
...	Southwestern Inspectorate.	...	...	...
Ditchburn, W.E.	Inspector	2,200 00	Victoria	...
Green, A.E.	Inspector of Schools	1,500 00	Vancouver	...
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,200 00	New Westminster	New Westminster Agency.
Bryden-Jack, W.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Vancouver	New Westminster Agency.
Henderson, J.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Chillawack	New Westminster Agency.
Drs. Drew & Hall.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	New Westminster	New Westminster Agency.
Hepworth, W.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Stevenston	New Westminster Agency.
King, A.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Ladner	New Westminster Agency.
Stuart, A.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Mission City	New Westminster Agency.
Robertson, W.R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duncan	Cowichan Agency.
Cumming, W.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Saanich	Cowichan Agency.
Dykes, W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Cowichan	Cowichan Agency.
Drysdale, W.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Nanaimo	Cowichan Agency.
Jones, O.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Victoria	Cowichan Agency.
Millard, H.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	240 00	Comox	Cowichan Agency.
Rogers, H.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan Agency.
O'Connell, T.,	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	Cowichan Agency.
Tom, Indian	Constable	240 00	Duncan	Cowichan Agency.
Cooper, M., Indian	Constable	240 00	Nanaimo	Cowichan Agency.
Halliday, W.M.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth Agency.
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	400 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth Agency.
Fiedler, E.S. M.D.	Medical Officer	240 00	Quatsino	Kwawkewlth Agency.
Drummond, E.B.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lytton	Lytton Agency.
Elliott, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	Harrison	Lytton Agency.
Tutill, G.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Nicola	Lytton Agency.
Neill, Alan W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency.
Morgan, A.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency.
McLean, C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,020 00	Ucluelet	West Coast Agency.
...	Northern Inspectorate.	...	...	...
Tyson, A.M.	Inspector	2,200 00	Vancouver	...

Deasy, T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Masset	Queen Charlotte Agency.
Fraser, A.R., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Masset	Queen Charlotte Agency.
Spencer, J.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Agency.
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Bella Coola	Bella Coola Agency.
Schlichter, C.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella	Bella Coola Agency.
Perry, C.C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Metlakahtla	Nass Agency.
Large, R.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Metlakahtla	Nass Agency.
McDonald, D.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	720 00	Kincolith	Nass Agency.
Cox, G.D.	Indian Agent	800 00	Telegraph Creek	Stikine Agency.
Inglis, F., M.D.	Medical Officer	720 00	Telegraph Creek	Stikine Agency.
Loring, R.E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency.
Wrinch, H.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	660 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	Winnipeg Office.	...	...	...
McKenna, J.A.J.	Inspector of R.C. Schools	2,600 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Manitoba, Keewatin, Saskatchewan and Alberta
Swinford, S.	Inspector of Indian Agency Accounts	2,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,400 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Richardson, H.	Clerk in charge of Stores	1,400 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Fewtrell, E.L.	Caretaker	144 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
...	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.	...	...	...
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	Norway House, Clandeboye, Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances Agencies.
...	Norway House Agency.	...	...	...
Calverley, C.C.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House, Kee	Black River, Hollowwater River, Bloodvein River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake, Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum bands.
Crate, A.	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House, Kee	...
Bolster, Miss. E.G.	Hospital Nurse	480 00	Norway House, Kee	...
...	Clandeboye Agency.	...	...	...
Watson, John	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk, Man	St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, Fort Alexander and Peguis reserves.
	Foreman,		Fisher	

Sinclair, John	Peguis Reserve	900 00	River, Man	...
Harper, Peter	Farmer, Peguis Res've	720 00	Fisher River, Man	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	Kenora and Savanne Agencies.	...	...	...
McKenzie, R.S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont.	Rat Portage, Dalles, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, North West Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabasca, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows bands.
Valentine, D.B.	Interpreter and Constable	840 00	Kenora, Ont.	...
...	Fort Frances Agency.	...	...	...
Wright, J.P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickcousemenneccanning, Seine River, Lac la Croix., and Sturgeon Lake bands.
Lyons, J.H.	Interpreter	600 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	...
Jourdain, P.	Constable	120 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	...
...	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.	...	...	...
Jackson, S.J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Stonewall, Man.	Birtle, Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, Griswold and the Pas agencies.
...	Birtle Agency.	...	...	...
Wheatley, G.H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man.	Bird Tail Sioux, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Gambler's and Rolling River bands.
Heighet, J.	Hospital Nurse	600 00	Birtle, Man.	...
Indian	Groom	180 00	Birtle, Man.	...
...	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies.	...	...	...
Logan,	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie,	Roseau River, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Crane River, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little

Robert			Man.	Saskatchewan, Waterhen River, Pine Creek and Shoal River bands.
Hendry, W.A.	Clerk	1,000 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	...
Campbell, M.	Farmer	520 00	Swan Lake, Man.	...
Ginn, J.C.	Farmer	300 00	Dominion City, Man.	...
Coupland, Fred	Issuer	60 00	Indian Ford, Man.	...
Telfer, J.S.	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	...
...	Griswold Agency.	...	...	...
Hollies, J.H.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Griswold, Man.	Oak Lake and Oak River.
Indian	Constable	60 00	Griswold, Man.	...
McKay, Angus	Interpreter	480 00	Griswold, Man.	Sioux reserves.
Indian	Constable	60 00	Griswold, Man.	Sioux reserves.
...	The Pas Agency.	...	...	...
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,200 00	The Pas, N.W.T.	Chemawa win, Moose Lake, The Pas, Shoal Lake Red Earth and Cumberland bands.
Cochrane, Louis	Interpreter	480 00	The Pas, N.W.T.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate.	...	...	...
Graham, W.M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,400 00	Balcarres, Sask	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills agencies.
...	Pelly Agency.	...	...	...
Blewett, W.G.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Cote, Key's, Keeseekouse and Valley River bands
Crawford, A.A.	Clerk	720 00	Kamsack Sask.	...
Chard J.G.	Farmer	600 00	Valley River, Man.	...
Watson, H.	Farmer	480 00	Kamsack, Sask.	...
Indian	Labourer	420 00	Kamsack, Sask.	...
Dean, O.	Farmer	480 00	Kamsack, Sask.	...
...	Moose Mountain Agency.	...	...	...
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle, Sask.	White Bear's reserve.
Williams, E.O.	Farmer	540 00	Carlyle, Sask.	...
...	Crooked Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Miller, M.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess, Sakimay's and Little Bone's bands.
Boyer, A.	Clerk	600 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Sutherland, J.A.	Farmer	660 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
McKay, Jos.	Farmer	600 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Hillhouse, R.F.	Farmer	600 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	480 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
...	Assiniboine Agency.	...	...	...
Grant, W.S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	Assiniboine reserve.





Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Hassen, Jas.	Farmer	720 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	...
Grant, L.	Clerk	480 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	...
...	File Hills Agency	...	...	...
Tye, A.W.	Clerk	780 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' bands.
Miles, A.H.	Farmer	900 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...
Langdon, G.E.	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...
Pearson, R.	Farmer	540 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...
Brass, A.	Interpreter	420 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...
...	Qu'Appelle Agency.	...	...	...
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Avonhurst, Sask.	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo bands.
Indian	Interpreter	420 00	Avonhurst, Sask.	...
Summerfield, W.	Farmer	480 00	Avonhurst, Sask.	...
Fraser, P.	Farmer	600 00	Avonhurst, Sask.	...
...	Touchwood Hills Agency.	...	...	...
Murison, W.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kutawa, Sask.	Moscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's Poor Man's, and Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	840 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Robinson, W.B.H.	Farmer	600 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Anderson, A.W.	Teamster	420 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Monck, W.A.	Farmer	600 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Anderson, W.J.	Farmer	600 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Field, Se;	Farmer	600 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
...	North Saskatchewan	...	...	...

	Inspectorate.			
Chisholm, W.J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake Agencies and White Cap Sioux reserve.
...	Duck Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Macarthur, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Campbell, A.J.	Clerk	780 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Marion, Louis	Farmer	300 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Gardapie, H.	Interpreter	420 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
McCloy, J.	Farmer	780 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Hamilton, P.J.	Farmer	800 00	Nut Lake, Sask.	...
Lepine, Maxime	Farmer	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Stevens, P.	Labourer	420 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Guinn, A.E.	Farmer	480 00	Chagoness, Sask.	...
Gordon, J.H.	Farmer	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	Carlton Agency.	...	...	...
Borthwick, T.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's Mistawasis, Ahtakakoop's Kapahawekenum's, Keneemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux and Montreal Lake reserves.
Jackson, T.E.	Clerk	900 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
McKenzie, John	Miller	720 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Campbell, Rod	Farmer	600 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Dreaver, Jno	Interpreter	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Settee, J.R.	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	...
Madsen, H.	Labourer	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Anderson, P.	Farmer	540 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Beverley, J.	Farmer	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	...
Howrie, R.E.	Asst. Clerk	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
MacLeod, J.C.	Farmer	600 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
...	Battleford Agency.	...	...	...
Day, J.P.G.	Indian Agent	\$1,200 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's Little Pine's, Moosomin's, Thunderchild's and Meadow Lake reserves.
Johnson, C.J.	Clerk	840 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Vilbrun, D.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Coture, H.	Farmer	600 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Suffern, A.	Farmer	540 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Jefferson, R.	Farmer	600 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
	Teamster			

Pritchard, John	and Interpreter	420 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Kissack, J.	Blacksmith	600 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Young, G.M.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Paquet, J.	Overseer	240 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Nault, E.	Stockman	420 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
...	Onion Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch, Chipewyan No. 124, Wemisteeooseahwas, Ooneepowhayo, Puskeeahkeawein, Keeheewin and Island Lake bands.
Slater T.J.	Farmer	480 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	600 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...
Turner, L.E.	Clerk	840 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Bangs, John	Interpreter	360 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter	360 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...
Lefebvre, Z.A.	Farmer	480 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...
...	White Cap Sioux.	...	...	...
Eagle, Chs. R.	Overseer	120 00	Dundurn, Sask.	White Cap Sioux reserve.
...	Alberta Inspectorate.	...	...	...
Markle, J.A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	2,400 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies.
...	Saddle Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Batty, J.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Whitford, S.	Farmer	600 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Steinhauer, J.	Interpreter	480 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Carroll, J.W.	Clerk	420 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Gordon, M.S.	Nurse	720 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Indian	Asst. Nurse	120 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Indian	Hospital Asst	180 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
...	Edmonton Agency.	...	...	...
Verreau, Urbain	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Race, G.H.	Clerk	840 00	Edmonton, Alta.	...

Hope, H.	Farmer	540 00	Edmonton, Alta.	...
Foley, John	Interpreter	600 00	Edmonton, Alta.	...
Pattison, A.E.	Farmer	540 00	Edmonton, Alta.	...
...	Hobbema Agency.	...	...	...
Mann, G.C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ponoka, Alta.	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann B.E.	Clerk	600 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Lucas, T.W.	Farmer	720 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
White, A.	Teamster and Interpreter	420 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Indian	Labourer	240 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Indian	Labourer	120 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Ferguson, George P.	Blacksmith	720 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
...	Stony Agency.	...	...	...
Fleetham, T.J.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Apow, J.	Interpreter	420 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Christianson, S.	Blacksmith	540 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
McKenzie, John	Stockman	480 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Stocken, P.	Clerk	600 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	Sarcee Agency.	...	...	...
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee reserve.
Gordon, W.	Clerk	900 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	600 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
Indian	Scout	120 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
Onespot, John	Stockman	540 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
Starlight, Jim	Asst. Stockman	360 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
Big Plume, Jos	Herder	240 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
Left Hand, Bob	Herder	240 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
...	Blackfoot Agency.	...	...	...
Gooderham, J.H.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Gleichen, Alta.	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S.M.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...
Brereton, D.L.	Stockman	720 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...
Jowett, J.W.	Accountant	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...
Jones, A.E.	Stockman	720 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...
Bad Boy, Dick	Interpreter	360 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...
Erasmus, Peter	Labourer	420 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...
...	Blood Agency.	...	...	...
Wilson, R.N.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood Indians.
Bourne, L.E.	Clerk	900 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Wither, W.A.	Asst. clerk and Stenographer	600 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Clark, C.H.	Stockman and Farmer	780 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Graham, Thos.	Stockman and Farmer	600 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Hillier, E.G.	Stockman and Farmer	720 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Russell, Tom	Mail Carrier	300 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Webb, J.A.	Issuer	600 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Scott, Tom	Interpreter	420 00	Macleod, Alta.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Mills, D.	Asst. Interpreter	180 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Sister M. de la Presentation	Hospital Matron	180 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Sister St. Antoine	Hospital Nurse	120 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Sister Leblanc	Hospital Nurse	120 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Sister L'Ange Gardien	Cook	120 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
...	Peigan Agency.	...	...	...
Yeomans, E.H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod, Alta.	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Indian	Stockman	360 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Indian	Interpreter	360 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Parker, F.	Farmer	720 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Cox, John.	Blacksmith	660 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
...	<b>TREATY NO. 8.</b>	...	...	...
...	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Donald, W.L.B., M.D.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Grouard, Alta.	Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Fort St. John Dunvegan, Peace River Landing, Little Red River, Fort Vermilion, Wabiskaw and Whitefish Lake bands. Dr. Donald is also the Medical Officer for these bands, for which he receives \$500.00 additional.
Laird, Harold	Clerk and Asst. Agent	1,200 00	Grouard, Alta.	...
Lamothe, Lucien A.	Clerk to Inspector Conroy	1,100 00	Ottawa, Ont.	H.A. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty No. 8, but the following bands are under his direct management, viz: - Fort McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.



...	Fort Smith Agency.	...	...	...
Bell, A.J.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	...
Salmon, R.S.	Farmer	720 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	...
Branch, Ed	Engineer	1,200 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	...
...	Fort Simpson Agency.	...	...	...
Card, Rev. Gerald	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	...
Pearce, E.J.	Farmer	720 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	...
...	Medical Officers.	...	...	...
Pilcher, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Norway House, Kee.	Norway House.
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	Kenora, Ont.	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.
Grant, C.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer, Alta.	Red Deer industrial school.

<b>ALBERTA.</b>				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	Medical Officers - Con.	\$ cts.	...	...
Edwards, O.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood reserve, hospital and boarding schools.
Fraser, M.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Brandon, Man.	Brandon industrial school.
Wotherspoon, C.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	Birtle, Man.	Birtle boarding school, hospital and Bird Tail Sioux reserve.
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 industrial school.
Macadam, S.T., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Monteith, R.E., 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	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Onion Lake agency.
Duncan, Jas. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Carlton agency.
Reid, J.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	John Smith's reserve.
Beer, F.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Carlyle, Sask.	Moose Mountain agency.
Larose, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	The Pas, N.W.T.	Pas agency reserves.
Giroux, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	St. Albert, Alta.	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch	Medical Officer	250 00	Moosejaw, Sask.	Moosejaw Sioux.
Donald, W.B.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Grouard, Alta.	Lesser Slave Lake agency.
Wallace, J.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Pelly agency.
Touchette, N.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okemassis and Beardy's reserves and Duck Lake boarding school.
Aylen, P., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Fort Saskatchewan	Saddle Lake hospital and reserves.

Rymer, J.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Fort Resolution	Indians of Fort Resolution and district.
Armstrong, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Gladstone, Man.	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba and Ebb and Flow Lake reserves, and Sandy Bay boarding school.
Clerk, J.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Fairford, Man.	Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin and Crane River reserves.
Marcellus, Thos. N., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Fort Churchill, N.W.T.	Indians and Eskimos at Fort Churchill and district.

**APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.  
1910 - 1911.**

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	10,525 00	10,519 08	5 92	...
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Ontario	6,525 00	6,498 14	26 86	...
Salaries Chiefs at Cape Croker and Gibson and agent, St. Regis.	150 00	87 50	62 50	...
Robinson Treaty annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00	...	...
Surveys	10,000 00	5,734 83	4,265 17	...
Indian Land Management Fund and Province of Quebec Fund.	10,000 00	10,000 00	...	...
Grant for Agricultural Society, Munsees of Thames	90 00	90 00	...	...
General legal expenses	13,500 00	8,705 11	4,794 89	...
Annuity and administration, Treaty 9	21,200 00	14,490 13	6,709 87	...
To terminate land dispute between Chippewas and Munsees of Thames by payment to former for 602 acres of land.	10,000 00	10,000 00	...	...
...	99,440 00	78,574 79	15,865 21	...
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...
Salaries	1,545 00	1,415 70	129 30	...
Relief and seed grain	7,635 24	7,635 24	...	...
Medical attendance and medicines	5,264 76	5,915 14	...	650 38
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	1,900 00	1,666 01	233 99	...
Repairs to roads and dyking	750 00	449 89	300 11	...
...	17,095 00	17,081 98	663 40	650 38
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>	...	...	...	...
Salaries	1,958 00	1,771 71	186 29	...
Relief and seed grain	4,500 00	4,834 81	...	334 81
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,308 55	691 45	...
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	1,050 00	1,578 49	...	528 49
...	11,508 00	11,493 56	877 74	863 30
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...
Salaries	300 00	300 00	...	...
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	782 20	342 80	...
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	851 00	...	201 00
Miscellaneous	75 00	19 78	55 22	...
Wharf Lennox Island	2,500 00	...	2,500 00	...
...	4,650 00	1,952 98	2,898 02	201 00
<b>MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...
Annuities	172,000 00	171,981 65	18 35	...

Implements	8,432 00	8,435 59	...	3 59
Field and garden seeds	2,177 00	2,152 34	24 66	...
Live stock	6,960 00	6,959 43	0 57	...
Supplies for destitute Indians, medical attendance and medicine	121,105 00	111,525 33	5,579 67	...
Hospitals and asylums	62,231 00	66,135 42	...	3,904 42
Triennial clothing	2,700 00	2,671 43	28 57	...
Surveys	15,000 00	14,965 61	34 39	...
Sioux	4,498 00	5,059 17	...	561 17
Grist and saw mills.	4,637 00	3,907 34	729 66	...
General expenses	235,710 00	237,647 43	...	1,937 43
...	635,450 00	635,440 74	6,415 87	6,406 61

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	35,120 00	34,432 29	687 71	...
Relief of destitute	9,000 00	13,831 18	...	4,831 18
Seed and implements	1,000 00	755 71	244 29	...
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	40,200 00	33,659 46	6,540 54	...
Travelling expenses	11,000 00	9,564 36	1,435 64	...
Office, miscellaneous, and unforeseen	16,343 25	17,730 32	...	1,387 07
Surveys and reserve commission	2,500 00	1,336 85	1,163 15	...
Cleansing Indian orchards	1,500 00	1,525 79	...	25 79
...	116,663 25	112,835 96	10,071 33	6,244 04
<b>YUKON.</b>	...	...	...	...
Supplies for destitute Indians	8,000 00	6,700 68	1,299 32	...
<b>GENERAL.</b>	...	...	...	...
A.J. Boyd, inspector of Maritime Provinces	1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...
Timber inspector, valuator, etc.	1,200 00	1,325 00	...	125 00
Travelling expenses and clerical service for above officers	2,700 00	1,582 45	1,117 55	...
Payment to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	15,892 93	34,107 07	...
Relief to destitute Indians in remote districts	10,000 00	9,985 82	14 18	...
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	5,000 00	4,730 01	269 99	...
Printing, stationery, etc.	8,000 00	7,781 45	218 55	...
Grant to assist Indian Trust Fund Account \$310 for suppression of liquor traffic.	4,000 00	4,000 00	...	...
...	82,400 00	46,797 66	35,727 34	125 00
<b>INDIAN EDUCATION.</b>	...	...	...	...
Indian Education	622,790 00	539,145 00	83,644 47	...

**INDIAN TRUST FUND.****SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1911.**

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1910	...	6,283,441 26
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees	...	601,325 76
Interest for year ended March 31, 1910, on above balance	...	233,606 57
Legislative grants to supplement the funds	...	37,960 83
Outstanding cheques for 1908 - 9	...	305 34
Expenditure during the year 1910 - 11	548,350 77	...
Transfers to casual revenue	15,300 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	6,592,988 76	...
...	7,156 639 76	7,156,639 76

For further details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and Consolidated Fund, see Part H of the Auditor General's Report.

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AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

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PART H

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

1 - 1H

<b>Summary of Expenditure.</b>		...	...
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government - Salaries	(Page H - 3)	111,343 13	...
Civil Government - Contingencies	(Page H - 5)	12,500 87	123,844 00
Indians - Ontario and Quebec -	...	...	...
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	(Page H - 5)	10,519 08	...
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Ontario	(Page H - 6)	6,498 14	...
Salaries of chief at Gibson and agent at St. Regis	(Page H -7)	87 50	...
Robinson treaty annuities	(Page H - 7)	12,450 00	...
Surveys	(Page H - 8)	5,734 83	...
Indian Land Management Fund	(Page H - 8)	10,000 00	...
Grant for Agricultural Society	(Page H - 9)	90 00	...
General legal expenses	(Page H - 9)	8,630 11	...
Treaty 9, annuities and administration	(Page H - 9)	14,490 13	...
Settlement of land disputes between Chippewas and Munceys	(Page H - 10)	10,000 00	...
...	...	...	78,499 79
Indians - Nova Scotia	(Page H - 10)	...	17,081 98
Indians - New Brunswick	(Page H - 12)	...	11,493 56
Indians - Prince Edward Island	(Page H - 14)	...	1,952 98
Indians - Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories -	...	...	...
Expenses of agencies	(Page H - 16)	615,415 96	...
Sioux	(Page H - 53)	5,059 17	...
Surveys	(Page H - 53)	14,965 61	635,440 74
Indians - Yukon Territory	(Page H - 54)	...	6,700 68
Indians - British Columbia -	...	...	...
Expenses of agencies	(Page H - 55)	110,373 32	...
Surveys and Reserve Commission	(Page H - 63)	1,336 85	...
Cleansing Indian orchards	(Page H - 63)	1,525 79	...
...	...	...	113,235 96
Indians - Indian education	(Page H - 63)	...	539,145 53
Indians - General -	...	...	...
Salaries of inspectors and valuers	(Page H - 78)	2,825 00	...
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	(Page H - 78)	1,117 55	...
Compensation re surrender of lands by Indians	(Page H - 78)	15,892 93	...
Relief supplied to Indians in remote districts	(Page H - 79)	9,985 82	...
Prevention of the spread of tuberculosis	(Page H - 79)	4,730 01	...
Printing and stationery, & c., outside service	(Page H - 79)	7,783 65	...
Suppression of liquor traffic	(Page H - 80)	4,075 00	...
...	...	...	46,409 96
...	...	...	1,573,805 18

Indian Trust Fund -	...	...	...
Summary of balances	(Page H - 81)	...	...
Summary of accounts	(Page H - 82)	...	...
Band accounts	(Page H - 94)	...	...

Abatements.	Salaries at Ottawa.	Civil Government.
\$ cts.	Minister.	\$ cts.
...	Hon. Frank Oliver, Superintendent General - Salary shown under Interior Department	...
...	Deputy Minister.	...
(t) 175 00	F. Pedley, 12 m. to Mar. 31	5,000 00
...	Staff.	...
...	Division 1A -	...
175 00	Hon. D. Laird, Indian Commissioner, 12 m. to Mar. 31	3,500 00
*62 00	J.D. McLean, Assistant Deputy, 6 m. at \$3,050, 6 m. at \$3,150	3,100 00
*61 00	D.C. Scott, 6 m. at \$3,000, 6 m. at \$3,100	3,050 00
...	Division 1B -	...
*47 50	S. Bray, 3 m. at \$2,300, 9 m. at \$2,400	2,375 00
125 00	H.A. Conroy, 6 m. at \$2,450, 6m. at \$2,550	2,500 00
120 00	J.K. McLean, 6 m. at \$2,350, 6 m. at \$2,450	2,400 00
*47 00	W.A. Orr, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,350 00
121 25	F.H. Paget, 3 m. at \$2,350, 9 m. at \$2,450	2,425 00
105 00	J.G. Ramsden, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,100 00
120 00	J.L. Reid, 6 m. at \$2,350, 6 m. at \$2,450	2,400 00
*51 50	S. Stewart, 3 m. at \$2,500, 9 m. at \$2,600	2,575 00
108 75	A.S. Williams, 3 m. at \$2,100, 9 m. at \$2,200	2,175 00
...	Division 2A -	...
*35 75	M. Benson, 3 m. at \$1,750, 9 m. at \$1,800	1,787 50
*36 75	J.J. Campbell, 3 m. at \$1,800, 9 m. at \$1,850	1,837 50
82 50	G.L. Chitty, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,650 00
82 06	S.W. Hobart, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$1,650, (less 2 days in October)	1,641 13
82 50	E. Jean, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,650 00
*39 50	A.E. Kemp, 6 m. at \$1,950, 6 m. at \$2,000	1,975 00
*40 50	J.A. Macrae, 6 m. at \$2,000, 6 m. at \$2,050	2,025 00
*33 00	G.M. Matheson, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,650 00
*42 00	J. McGirr, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,100 00
*37 75	H. McKay, 3 m. at \$1,850, 9 m. at \$1,900	1,887 50
*33 00	R.B.E. Moffat, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,650 00
82 50	P.J. O'Connor, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,650 00
82 50	R.M. Ogilvie, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,650 00
*36 50	J.C. Ross, 6 m. at \$1,800, 6 m. at \$1,850	1,825 00
*33 00	J.W. Shore, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,650 00
...	Division 2B -	...
*32 00	J. Delisle, 12 m to Mar. 31	1,600 00
80 00	H. Fabien, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00

*30 50	Miss M.D. Maxwell, 6 m. at \$1,500, 6 m. at \$1,550	1,525 00
*30 50	T.P. Moffatt, 6 m. at \$1,500, 6 m. at \$1,550	1,525 00
41 25	P.N.L. Phelan, 6 m. at \$800, 6 m. at \$850	825 00
80 00	J.D. Sutherland, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
...	Division 3A -	...
59 38	J. Ackland, 3 m. at \$1,150, 9 m. at \$1,200	1,187 50
60 00	W.E. Allan, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
60 00	H.N. Awrey, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
59 38	Miss M.H. Brennan, 3 m. at \$1,150, 9 m. at \$1,200	1,187 50
*24 00	F.R. Byshe, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
60 00	G.A. Conley, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
51 94	C.A. Cooke, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$1,200 (less Sept. 1 to Oct. 19)	1,038 71
51 88	Miss E.I. Findlay, 3 m. at \$1,000, 9 m. at \$1,050	1,037 50
56 88	Miss G.A. Gorrell, 3 m. at \$1,100, 9 m. at \$1,150	1,137 50
53 13	H.M. Graham, 9 m. at \$1,050, 3 m. at \$1,100	1,062 50
56 25	H. Hooper, 6 m. at \$1,100, 6 m. at \$1,150	1,125 00
54 38	Miss E.A. Lord, 3 m. at \$1,050, 9 m. at \$1,100	1,087 50
60 00	A.F. MacKenzie, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
(t) 42 00	Miss E.S. Martin, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
54 38	Miss M.M. McIntosh, 3 m. at \$1,050, 9 m. at \$1,100	1,087 50
56 25	Miss E.K. McLatchie, 6 m. at \$1,100, 6 m. at \$1,150	1,125 00
60 00	D. Morin, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
60 00	Miss H. O'Donahue, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
*24 00	Miss H.G. Ogilvy, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
3,396 91	Carried forward	93,129 84

[\*Superannuation Fund No. 1. (t) Superannuation Fund No. 2.]

Abatements.	Salaries at Ottawa. - Concluded.	Civil Government.
\$ cts.	Minister.	\$ cts.
3,396 91	Brought forward	93,129 84
...	Staff - Concluded.	...
60 00	Miss S.M. O'Gready, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
47 50	R.G. Orr, 12 m. to Mar. 31	950 00
56 88	R. Pringle, 3 m. at \$1,100, 9 m. at \$1,150	1,137 50
60 00	S.E. Sangster, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
*24 00	Miss F. Yielding, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
...	Division 3B -	...
36 25	Miss M. Back, 6 m. at \$700, 6 m. at \$750	725 00
17 53	Miss A.B. Bailey, July 19 to Mar. 31, at \$500	350 79
36 25	Miss G.C. Caddy, 6 m. at \$700, 6 m. at \$750	725 00
26 25	Miss H. Coghlan, 6 m. at \$500, 6 m. at \$550	525 00
26 25	Miss N.E. Darby, 6 m. at \$500, 6 m. at \$550	525 00
37 50	Miss A. Doyle, 12 m. to Mar. 31	750 00
38 75	Miss M.T. Macgillis, 6 m. at \$750, 6 m. at \$800	775 00
40 00	Miss G.C. Neelin, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
40 00	Miss B. Phelan, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
40 00	Miss H.G. Russell, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
40 00	Miss L.M. Whitten, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
...	Messengers and Packers -	...
37 50	J. Bradley, 12 m. to Mar. 31	750 00
26 88	W.A. Downing, 3 m. at \$500, 9 m. at 4550	537 50
*16 00	B. Hayter, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
40 00	M. McAllister, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
40 00	F. Munro, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
*16 00	W. Seale, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
...	Private Secretaries -	...
...	Miss A.G. Crawford, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00
...	J.E. Featherstone, 12 m. to Mar. 31	150 00
...	Miss H.M. O'Donahue, Mar. 1 - 31	12 50
...	Civil Government Contingencies (\$374.23).	...
...	F. Dorion, extra clerk, April 18 - Oct. 17, 1910, at \$500	249 20
...	Miss M.E. Kelly, extra clerk, Mar. 2 - 31, 1911, at \$500	40 32
...	Miss F. Lynott, extra clerk, April 18 - June 18, 1910, at \$500	84 71
4,200 45	...	111,717 36

[\*Superannuation Fund No. 1. (t) Superannuation Fund No. 2.]

<b>Civil Government Contingencies.</b>	\$ cts.
Stationery office supplies, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910 (\$2,788.92) -	...
Books printed and maps, \$173; paper and envelopes, \$605.48	778 48
Blank books and scratch pads, \$194.34; mailing tubes, \$61.55	255 89
Typewriters, 2, \$248.25, less \$20 for old ones	228 25
Typewriter repairs and supplies, \$128.61; brief bag, 1, \$6.50	135 11
Ellam's duplicator, 1, \$38; desks, 3, \$121.73	159 73
MacGregor's patent folders, \$105; binders, files, & c., \$103.57	208 57
Sectional bookcases, 5, \$174.75; typewriter lamps, 3, \$24	198 75
Rubber cloth, 25 yds., \$75; sundry baskets, \$10.20	85 20
Sundry stationery supplies, \$683.94; parliamentary publications, \$55	738 94
King's Printer's Account, printing, lithographing, &c	3,989 53
Telegrams, \$1,222.13; telephones, \$8.05; postage, \$16.13	1,246 31
Subscriptions to newspapers and publications, \$94.20	94 20
Street car fares, \$11.10; cartage, \$16.75; gratuities, \$8.50	36 35
Repairing locks, & c. \$31.60; portrait of Sir F. Bond Head, \$15.47	47 07
Kodak, \$65, less \$50 for one returned; blue prints, \$330.15	345 15
Suit case, 1, \$12; repairing letter case, \$8; soap, \$9.75; whisks, \$7	36 75
Washing towels, 12 m., Mrs. E. Bellefeuille, \$60; washing impression cloths, Mrs. E. Walsh, \$60	120 00
Rent of automobile at MacLeod, Alta., \$35; sundries, \$45.85	80 85
Cab hire at Ottawa: F.H. Paget, \$1.50; general, \$2	3 50
Travelling expenses: S.B. Bray, \$39.35; M. Benson, \$144.92; P.H. Bryce, M.D., \$99.55; H.A. Conroy, \$65.95; C.A. Cooke, \$24.80; E. Jean, \$142.30; A.F. MacKenzie, \$76.75; J.D. McLean, \$43.59; J.K. McLean, \$30.30; H. McKay, \$509.10; R.M. Ogilvie, \$255.15; F.H. Paget, \$44.70; J.G. Ramsden, \$1,308.07; S.S. Stewart, \$24.85; D.C. Scott, \$507.50; A.S. Williams, \$21.13	3,338 01
Salaries of extra employees (Page H - 4)	374 23
<b>Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Quebec.</b>	...
Abenakis of Bécancourt -	...
Medical attendance: W. Godin, M.D., \$7.25; N.P. Landry, M.D., \$25.50	32 75
Supplies to destitute: Dubé, D.A., \$52.45; Dubois, P., \$77.66; Genest, C., \$45.95; Morrissette, C.B., \$40; payments under \$10, \$11.43	227 49
Repairs to houses: Masse, C., \$9.99; Moreau, S., \$22.50	32 49
Leblanc, F.: seed oats, 28 bush, at 65c.; buckwheat, 6 bush. at 85c	23 30
Moreau, Z.: seed potatoes, 9 bush. at 35c.; work in garden, \$4.50	7 65
Abenakis of St. Francis -	...
Medical attendance: A. Beausejour, M.D., \$27.40; J.M. Brisebois, M.D., \$21.85	49 25
Supplies to destitute: Laperriere & Son, \$102; Revillon Bros., \$90; Shooner & Co., \$29	221 00
Amalecites of Cacouna -	...
Medical attendance: A. Boucher, M.D., \$19.75; F.E. Gilbert, M.D., \$132.75; L.A. LaRue, M.D., \$20; J.N. Pèrusse, M.D., \$49.25; J.A. Sirois, M.D., \$8.75	230 50
Supplies to destitute, Sirois, A	129 00

Precious Blood Hospital, Fraserville, board, 25d	25 00
Bersimis and Escoumains -	...
Medical attendance, J.C.L. Bussieres, M.D.	660 75
Supplies to destitute: Belanger, C., \$77.81; Comeau, N.A., \$4.40; Hudson's Bay Co., \$20.96	103 17
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa: medicines, \$349.30; express paid, \$16.02	365 32
Small payments: barbed wire, & c., \$12.48; 175 vaccine tubes, \$13.13; freight express, \$9.25	34 86
Fort Hope Indians -	...
Supplies to destitute, Revillon Bros.	147 20
Hurons of Lorette and Montagnais of Charlevoix -	...
Medical officers: E. Allard, M.D., 9 23/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$81.38; L.U. Leclerc, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; A. Simard, M.D., 1 m. to June 30, \$8.33	489 71
Medical attendance: A. Simard, M.D., \$150; J.E. Verret, M.D., \$25.10	175 10
Girard, Rev. G.A.: provisions, \$14.55; seed grain, \$5; wood, 45c	20 00
Gauthier, A., repairs to house, \$20.01; Rochette, A., provisions \$90	110 01
Ross, H. & Son: provisions, \$110; overpayment, 50c., refunded to Casual Revenue, 1911 - 12	110 50
Savard, W., provisions, \$131; Simard, J., flour, 200 lb. \$5	136 00
Sister Ste. Theodore, board of L. GrosLouis, orphan, 9 m. at \$4	36 00
Iroquois of Caughnawaga -	...
Medical attendance, A.D. Patton, M.D.	42 00
Supplies to destitute, Daillebout, J.T.	51 69
Sacred Heart Hospital, Caughnawaga, grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	600 00
Small payments: coffin, \$5; 100 vaccine tubes, \$7.50	12 50
Carried forward	4,073 24



<b>Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Quebec - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	4,073 24
Lake of Two Mountains -	...
Medical officer, W. Ouimet, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
Medical attendance: J.E. Fontaine, M.D., \$69; F.B. McIntosh, M.D., \$97; W.A. MacKay, M.D., \$100.25; H. Viau, M.D., \$6.50; J.W. Wallace, M.D., \$5	277 75
Cadieux & Turbide: provisions, \$42.55; clothing, \$16.45	59 00
Chené, A. & Bro.: provisions, \$9.50; storage of hospital goods, \$33	42 50
Cross, Dr., M.F., Ottawa, dental work, \$18; Desrosiers, N., provisions, \$19.50	37 50
Gallieune, F., services as constable during small-pox epidemic	75 00
Gray Sisters' Hospital, Montreal, board of E. Robinson, 9 m. at \$8	72 00
Husreau, A., seed potatoes, 50 sacks	20 00
Leaf, Mrs. L., board of Mr. and Mrs. L. Thompson, 22 w. to Mar. 29, at \$5	110 00
Lefebre, F.X., 5 coffins, \$54.50; Patterson, G., provisions, \$24	78 50
Raymond, L., provisions, \$29.92; Ross, C.M., nursing, \$20; fares, \$2.35	52 27
Thomas, Mrs. A., board of G. Arkett, 52 w. to Mar. 24, at \$2.50	130 00
Trepanier, E. & Co.: provisions, \$5; lumber, 12.434 ft., \$338; shingles, & c., \$12.50	355 50
Villeneuve, H.A., agent, outlay re illness and burial of V. Kupuyan	288 30
Wilson, G.J. estate, provisions	20 00
Small payments: clothing, \$4.50; board of Indian, \$6; medicines, \$5.30; cash given to Indians, \$16.80; railway fares, \$5.30; freight and cartage, \$7.74	45 64
Micmacs of Gaspé -	...
Medical officer, F.W. Macartney, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	80 00
Kavanagh, A.J., small items, \$4.50; Veit, H. & S., provisions, \$52.81	57 31
Morin, I.: oats, 65 bush. at 56c.; potatoes, 62 bush. at 55c	70 50
Micmacs of Maria -	...
Medical attendance: A. Arsenault, M.D., \$39.50; J.A. Lucier, M.D., \$248.75	288 25
Martin, E., provisions	150 00
Micmacs of Restigouche -	...
Medical officer, L.G. Pinault, M.D., Apr. 1 - Sept. 30, Jan. 1 - Mar. 31	150 00
Medical attendance, L.G. Pinault, M.D., 52 d. re small-pox outbreak, at \$6	312 00
Provisions: Isaac, Mrs. I., \$595.01; Martin, P., \$23; Molley, P., \$95; Vermette, G., \$40	753 01
Care of small-pox patient, 14 d. at \$1; tent, \$3	17 00
Montagnais of Lake St. John -	...
Medical officers: E.A. Claveau, M.D., \$200; J. Constantin, M.D., \$500	700 00
St. Vallier Hospital, board and attendance, T. Kurtness, 9 m. to Nov. 4	75 00
Seed grain, 12 bush., \$15.15; burial expenses, \$3	18 15
North Shore, River St. Lawrence -	...
Medical officer, J.E. Tremblay, M.D., 9 m. to Dec. 31, at \$200; medicines, & c., \$69.45	219 39
Medical attendance, C.A. MacDougall, M.D.	180 50

Arcand, A., small-pox constable, 28 d. at \$2; Arcand, J., nurse, 16 d. at \$1	72 00
Bernatchez, C., provisions, \$267.65; Galebois, J., provisions, \$81.20	348 85
Gaspé Lumber & Trading Co., provisions, \$13.40; Hudson's Bay Co., provisions, \$72.60	86 00
Institute Vaccinal, Montreal, 600 vaccine points	45 00
Joncas, R., provisions, \$46.80; Smith, R., provisions, \$25.60	72 40
Revillon Bros., Ltd.: provisions, \$266.26; ammunition, \$20.10; small items, 76c	287 12
Robin, Collas Co., Ltd.: salt, 18 bags at 80c.; cotton lines, \$1.98	16 38
Disinfecting 12 houses, \$12; coffin, \$4; freight, \$4.50	20 50
River Desert Band -	...
Jocko, Marie (Indian): fare, \$2; clothing, \$2.97; board, Water St. Hospital, \$12.50	17 47
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa, medicines	1 50
St. Regis Indians -	...
Stewart, J.O., M.D.: medical attendance, \$15; livery, & c., \$5.10	20 10
Cross, S.H.: provisions, \$11; clothing, \$10	21 00
Temiskaming Indians -	...
Medical attendance, A. Beausejour, M.D.	42 00
Coza, Z. & Co., provisions, \$37.38; McBride, I., quarantine officer, 48 d. at \$2	133 38
Small payments: wood, \$4.50; 100 vaccine points, \$5	9 50
Miscellaneous -	...
Garland, J. M. Son & Co., blankets, 219 at \$1.83 1/20	400 89
Freight and express	16 68
<b>Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Ontario.</b>	...
Abitibi Indians: medical attendance, Armand Beausejour, M.D., \$371.30; D.B. Kennedy, M.D., \$155.50; I. McBride, care of small-pox patient, 25 d., \$50; hospital treatment, \$18; provisions, \$23.46; wood, 5 cords, \$7.50; express and freight, \$6.55; small items, \$17	649 31
Batchewana Indians, medical attendance, A.S. McCaig, M.D.	81 00
Carried forward	830 31

<b>Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Ontario - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	730 31
Chapleau Indians: medical officer, J.J. Sheahan, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; medical attendance, J.R. Hurtubise, M.D., \$20, W.R. Mason, M.D., \$15; Hamilton Hospital for the Insane, keep of patient, 52 w. at \$3; Mimico Hospital for the Insane, keep of patient at \$2.75 per w., \$121.97; St. Joseph's Hospital, Sudbury, treatment, 60 d. at 75c.; medicines, J.A. Musgrove, \$40.30; provisions, \$9.66; coffins, 3, \$11; building material, \$35.76; chair, \$5.50; H.A. West, agent, travelling expenses \$37.20	797 39
Chippewas of Thames: medical officer, R.D. Dewar, M.D., 9 m. to Mar. 31	45 00
Fort William: medical officer, J.M. McGrady, M.D., 9 m. to Mar. to Dec. 31	37 50
Golden Lake Indians: medical officer, J. Reeves, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; medical attendance, F.J. Dodd, M.D., \$50, M.J. Maloney, M.D., \$103.50; nurse, 12 d. at \$2.50; fares, \$10; house rent, \$10; quarantine expenses, \$6.14; burial expenses, \$31; provisions, \$53	493 64
Long Point Indians: medical attendance, A. Beausejour, M.D., \$2; provisions, A. McLaren, \$41.20; W.J. Ryan & Co., \$15.30; fare for Indian, \$2.25	60 75
Maganetawan Indians: coffin, A. Logan	25 00
Manitoulin Island Indians, medical officer, Dr. R.W. Shaw, 12 m. to Mar. 31	184 08
Matachewan Indians: medical attendance, G.L. Cockburn, M.D., \$127.50; provisions, \$8.75; seed potatoes and grain, \$47.50; axes, 6, \$8.40; small items, \$7.90	200 05
Mattawa Indians, medical officer, M. James, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
Michipicoten Indians: medical attendance, A.S. McCaig, M.D., \$75; provisions, \$127.67; fishing license, \$25; board, 8 d. at \$1; burial, \$6	241 67
Mississaga Indians, Waldi Bros., provisions	12 50
Munceys of Thames: medical officers, R.A. Dewar, M.D., May 10 - June 30, \$8.57; J.A. McEwen, M.D., April 1 - May 9, \$6.43; medical attendance, \$12	27 00
Nepigon and Red Rock Indians: medical attendance, Dr. G.W. Brown, \$50; provisions, W. McCurdy, \$84; medicines, \$6; ambulance, \$2; sundries, \$5	147 00
Oneidas of Thames: medical officer, F.H. Mitchell, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; outlay on account of small-pox, Dr. R.A. Routledge, \$350.90; sundries, \$7	657 90
Pays Plat Indians, funeral expenses	657 90
Pic Indians: provisions, T. J. Beggs, \$27.60; ry. fares, \$3.40	31 00
Sagamook Indians: medical attendance, W.S. Bond, M.D.	186 50
Shawanaga Indians: medical attendance, S.B. Bielen, M.D., \$4; S.U. Davis, M.D., \$105; coffin, \$15; flour, 200 lb., \$6.85	130 85
Spanish River Indians: medical officer, Dr. T.F. Flaherty, 12 m. to Mar. 31	175 00
Temagami Indians: medical attendance, A.M. McMurchy, M.D., \$60, H.N. McNeil, M.D., \$12.15, G.W. Smith, M.D., \$30; board and care of children, F. Whitebear, \$25; hospital treatment, Queen Victoria Hospital, North Bay, \$83.20; conveyance to hospital, \$14.40; burial expenses, \$21.15; rent, \$16; provisions, Hudson's Bay Co., \$183.80; sundries, \$19.26	464 96
Walpole Island Indians, maintenance, London Hospital for Insane, 27 d	41 14
Watha Indians: medical attendance, Dr. N.E. Cartwright, \$26; sundries, \$16.01	42 01
Miscellaneous -	...
Bryson-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa: hessian, 50 yd., \$10; needles, 10c	10 10
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., Ottawa, blankets, 43 at \$1.83 1/20	78 71
Hudsons Bay Co., relief supplied at the following posts: Abitibi Crossing, \$39.41; Biscotasing, \$2.92; Lac	

Seul, \$63.83; Long Lake, \$369.56; Matagami, \$91; Montizambert, \$40.65; Nepigon House, \$17.50; Osnaburgh and Lake Savant, \$236.19	861 06
McLaurin, G.A., Cat Lake, provisions to sick and destitute	67 92
Roman Catholic Hospital, Fort Albany, treatment at \$1 a day	380 00
Stewart, A., M.D., Palmerston, vaccine points, 250	12 50
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, grant, 12 m. Mar. 31	100 00
Small payments: charity to Indians, \$11.25; express, \$7.20; sundries, \$8.25	26 70
...	6,498 14
<b>Salaries of Chief at Gibson and of Agent at St. Regis.</b>	...
Napoleon Commandant, chief, Gibson Indians, 6 m. to Sept. 30	25 00
Louis Sahanatien, chief, Gibson Indians, 6m. to Mar. 31, 1911	25 00
George Long, agent at St. Regis, addition to salary, 3 m. to June 30, 1910	12 50
Louis Letourneau, acting agent at St. Regis, 6 m. to Mar. 31, 1911	25 00
...	87 50
<b>Robinson Treaty Annuities.</b>	...
G.P. Cockburn, annuities paid: Dokis Band, 86; Nipissing Band, 267; Temagaming Band, 89; total, 442 at \$4	1,768 00
G.P. Cockburn, expenses paying annuities	41 90
S. Hagan, annuities paid: Mississaga Band, 94; Serpent River Band 110; Spanish River Band, No. 1, 209; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 43; Spanish River Band, No. 2, arrears, 6; Thessalon Band, 100; total, 562 at \$4	2,248 00
Carried forward	4,057 90

<b>Robinson Treaty Annuities - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,057 90
S. Hagan, expenses paying annuities	62 10
Geo. F. Horrigan, annuities paid: Fort William Band, 260; Long Lake Band, 255; Nepigon Band, 291; Pays Plat Band, 37; Pic Band, 209; Red Rock Band, 220; total, 1,272 at \$4	5,088 00
Geo. F. Horrigan, expenses paying annuities, \$361.03, less \$50 charged to Treaty 9	311 03
D.F. Macdonald, annuities paid: Henvey Inlet Band, 169; Maganettawan Band, 28; Parry Island Band, 96; Shawanaga Band, 113; total, 406 at \$4	1,624 00
D.F. Macdonald, expenses paying annuities	31 02
Wm. Nichols, annuities paid: Batchewana Band, 359; Batchewana Band, arrears, 5; Garden River Band, 364; Garden River Band, arrears, 1; Michipicoten Band, 143; Michipicoten Band, arrears, 24; total, 896 at \$4	3,584 00
Wm. Nichols, advance for paying annuities	100 00
C.L.D. Sims, annuities paid: French River Band, 45; Maganettewan Band, 72; Point Grondine Band, 31; Spanish River Band, No. 3, 205; Tehgaiwene Band, 110; Whitefish Lake Band, 143; Whitefish River Band, 61; total, 667 at \$4	2,668 00
C.L.D. Sims, expenses paying annuities	116 15
H.A. West, annuities paid; Michipicoten Band, 163; Michipicoten Band, arrears, 1; Mississaga Band, 37; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 41; total 242 at \$4	968 00
H.A. West, balance of annuities, 1909 - 10 (see A.G. Report, Page I - 8)	300 00
Commutation of annuity, \$40; various arrears, \$304	344 00
...	19,254 20
LESS: Paid from Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Trust Account No. 26, \$5,472.17; paid from Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Trust Account No. 27, \$1,332.03	6,804 20
...	12,450 00
<b>Surveys.</b>	...
Boat Harbour and Fisher's Grant, N.S.: Albert McKean, P.L.S., services and expenses	41 50
Caribou marsh, N.S., R.S. Dahl, C.E., surveying right of way	39 50
Caughnawaga Reserve, Beique and Charton, C.E. and P.L.S., drainage ditch: services, self, 8 d. at \$10; assistant, 7 d. at \$3; wages, 7 d. at \$2, 12 1/2 at \$1.50; board, travel & c., \$62.25	196 00
Chappel Is. Reserve, K. McIntosh, surveyor: services, 13 d. at \$4; expenses, \$22.90	74 90
Gibson Reserve, W. Galbraith, O.L.S.: services, 95 d. at \$8; assistant, D.J. Miller, 31 d. at \$2.50; assistant in office, 4 d. at \$2; wages, 1 1/30 m., \$46.70, 5 1/2 m., \$220.50, 25 d. at \$1.75, 117 2/3 d. at \$1.50; board and lodging, \$67.39; provisions, \$150.22; camp equipment, \$12; fares, \$20.60; moving camp, etc., \$25.90; small items, \$9.58; total, \$1,618.64; less \$118.64 unpaid.	1,500 00
Gold River, N.S., C.H. Starratt, surveyor: 8 d. at \$3; wages, 14 d. at \$1.25; expenses, \$29	70 50
Lennox Island, P.E.I., John Mollison, surveyor: services, 3 1/2 d., \$17.50; expenses, \$6.10	23 60
Long Lake and Metagami Reserves, Jas. S. Dobie, surveyor: services: 81 d. at \$8; asst. J. Dobie, 62 d. at \$3; men's wages, 246 d. at \$2; board, \$33.05; provisions, \$310.29; fares, \$165.40; pullmans, \$4.75; express, \$20.15; freighting, \$6.80; rent of canoes, 108 d. at 50c, 18 at 25c.; camp outfit, \$18.38; sundries, \$9.60; total, \$1,952.92; less \$1,000 paid in 1909 - 10	952 92
Millbrook Reserve, J.K. Eaton, D.L.S.: services, \$17; assistance, \$4.50	21 50
Pokemoche Reserve, E.W. Malone, D.L.S.: services, 11 d. at \$8; wages, 53 d. at \$1.50; plan, \$10; board, \$4; provisions, \$40.74; fares, \$13.30; transport of party, \$12.50; rent of house, wood, & c., \$9	257 04

Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods, A. Niven, surveyor: services, 85 d. at \$8; asst. S. Bourgoing, 47 d. at \$3; interpreter and engineer, 2 m. at \$70; cooks at \$50 a m., \$21.16, at \$1.92 a d., \$124.80; chanmen and axemen, at \$40, \$641.99; travel of assistant and chainmen to and from survey, S. Bourgoing, \$98.05, D.H. McLean, \$87.90, R.N. Stewart, \$75.09; hospital expenses for H.C. Quail, \$24.85; board, \$44.35; provisions, \$234.72; fares, \$43.40; boat hire, \$8; canoes, 2, \$85; rent of 6 tents and outfit, 80 d., \$55; making accounts out in duplicate, \$30; sundry items, \$19.25; total, \$2,554.56; less supplies sold, \$14.38, and \$570.14 unpaid	1,970 00
Rainy Lake R. 17 A, D.J. Gillon, O.L.S., surveyor: services, 10 d. at \$10; wages of men, 10 d. at \$2.50; board, \$10; transport, \$7.50; sundries, \$11.90	154 50
Rama Reserve, Ont., J.H. McLean. O.L.S.: board and stabling, \$32.75; fares, \$22.20; livery, \$23.50; surveyor's services, 1 d., \$8; legal services, \$5; labourers, 20 d. at \$2; sundries, \$11.50	142 95
Restigouche Reserve, D.W. Mill, Q.L.S.: services, 3 d., \$30; travel and board, \$6.45	36 45
St. Restigouche Reserve, Beique and Charton, surveyors: services 6 d. at \$10; assistant, 4 d. at \$3; plan and report, \$15; assistance, \$14; trip to Ottawa, \$21.85; board and travel, \$28.40	151 25
Whycocomagh Reserve, N.S., Kenneth McIntosh, surveyor: chainmen and picketmen, 18 d. at \$2; axemen, 20 1/2 d. at \$1.50; board, & c., \$20.32; sundries, \$6.50	93 57
General expenses: J.H. Pedley, trip to Bracebridge, \$5.90; express, \$2.75	8 65
<b>Grant to Indian Land Management Fund.</b>	...
Transferred to credit of Quebec Indian Fund and Land Management Fund, Trust Account	10,000 00

<b>Grant to Agricultural Society.</b>	\$ cts.
Treasurer Muncey Agricultural Society	90 00
<b>General Legal Expenses.</b>	...
Cameron, D.A., Sydney, N.S., legal services re search in land title	22 50
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, Montreal, advances for legal services re Oka Indians' case	2,500 00
Judd, J.C., Toronto, legal services re Cayuga Indians vs. State of New York	475 20
Girard, L.P., Chicoutimi, advance for legal services re Phillips vs. Giroux	40 00
McBrady, Wm., Port Arthur, legal services re Neil McDougall	3 52
Macdonald, Shepley & Donald, Toronto, legal services re Mississaguas of the Credit	367 42
MacKenzie, Hugh, Truro, N.S., legal services, re search in land title	37 85
Rowell, Reid, Wilkie, Wood & Gibson, Toronto, advance re Oka Indians' case	3,000 00
Smith, Markey, Skinner, Pugsley & Hyde, Montreal, advance re Oka Indians' case	2,000 00
Wainwright, Arnold, Montreal, legal services re Rex. vs. Mde. Perras	69 56
Court dues and fees: Wm. Cook, constable, \$14.85; J.R. Gillis, registering deed, \$1.25; L. P. LeBel, constable, \$13.75; A.R. Leduc, report on 3 titles, \$45; Jos. Perillard, J.P., court dues, \$6.35; Chas. Slemin, constable, \$85	166 20
...	8,705 11
Less - Amount erroneously credited to Ont. and Que. vote instead of the General vote	75 00
...	8,630 11
<b>Treaty 9: Annuities and Administration.</b>	...
Annuities paid: Abitibi Indians, 270 at \$4; Brunswick House Indians, 125 at \$4; Chapeau Indians, 133 at \$4, arrears, \$8; English River Indians, 61 at \$4; Flying Post Indians, 91 at \$4; Fort Albany Indians, 828 at \$4, arrears, \$64, commutation, \$40; Fort Hope Indians, 504 at \$4, arrears, \$44; Martin's Falls Indians, 252 at \$4, arrears, \$20; Matachewan Indians, 88 at \$4; Metagami Indians, 86 at \$4; Missanabie Indians, 56 at \$4; Moose Factory Indians, 320 at \$4, arrears, \$16, 3 commutations at \$40; New Post Indians, 34 at \$4, Osnaburgh Indians, 407 at \$4, arrears, \$200; Temiskaming Indians, arrears, \$32; total, \$13,564, less \$6,336 paid by Ontario Government for Annuities paid to Ontario Indians	7,228 00
Agents, 12 m. to Mar. 31: J.A. Renaud, 4150; H.A. West, \$500	650 00
Cockburn, Geo. P., agent, expenses paying annuities: canoemen, 6 d. at \$3, 10 at \$2.50; rent of canoe, \$3; board and supplies, \$21.45; fares, \$17.20	84 65
Horrigan, Geo. F., agent, expenses paying annuities, detailed under Robinson Treaty annuities	50 00
McLean, W.J., expenses paying annuities (\$4,962.57) -	...
Salary, June 1 - Oct. 15, 137 d. at \$5; interpreters, 17 1/2 d. at \$2; canoemen at \$55 a m., \$282.32, at \$45, a m., \$693; trip, Winnipeg to Ottawa and return, May 29 - June 11, \$119.35; expenses in Ottawa and return to Winnipeg, Sept. 7 - Oct. 12, \$111.10; board, \$23.85; provisions, \$24.65; fares, \$323.60; pullmans, \$16; attendance, \$16; express, \$25; sundries, \$3.80	2,358 67
Clerks: M. Gavreau, May 20 - Sept. 8, 112 d. at \$2.50; travelling expenses, \$78.05; J.C. Ramsden, June 16 - Sept. 8, 85 d. at \$2.50; travelling expenses, \$62.50	633 05
Medical officers: C.M. Mackay, M.D.; June 16 - Sept. 9, 86 d. at \$6, travel, \$75.20	591 20
Compensation for loss of personal effects: W.J. McLean, \$142.65; C.M. MacKay, M.B., \$75; Geo. Gilbert, \$17; John McIver, \$27	261 65
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Montreal, medicines and medical appliances	95 82
Canadian Canoe Co., Peterborough: 2 canoes, \$151.20; extra paddles, etc., \$20.50	171 70

Hudson's Bay Co.: supplies, \$671.17; men's wages, \$34.50; transport, \$100; freighting, \$43.15	848 82
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa, medicines and medical appliances	61 66
Williamson, Thos., recognition of services in saving cash box	10 00
Renaud, J.A., agent, expenses paying annuities (\$365.85) -	...
Medical officer, Dr. A. Beausejour, 13 d. at \$6; canoemen, 53 at \$2	184 00
Provisions and board, \$48.67; transportation of party, \$28; sundries, \$14.88	91 55
Canadian Canoe Co., Peterborough, 1 canoe, crated	58 60
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa: vaccine, 10 boxes, \$15; postage, 40c	15 40
Woods, Limited, Ottawa: 1 tent, \$15.30; express, \$1	16 30
West, H.A., agent, expenses paying annuities (\$986.68) -	...
Board, \$31.85; fares, \$44.80; guide and canoemen, 129 1/2 d. at \$2; sundries, \$5.62	341 27
Bradley, J.: trip to Chapleau and return, July 7 - Aug. 13, \$64.20; mosquito bar, \$2	66 20
Davis, S.N., M.D., medical officer: services, 30 d. at \$6; travelling expenses, \$23.15	203 15
Hudson's Bay Co.: provisions, \$172.20; canoe hire, 28 d. at 50c.; paddles, 5, \$6.25	192 45
McLeod, Wm., provisions, \$39.55; J.A. Musgrove, medical supplies, \$144.06	183 61
Miscellaneous payments (\$162.38) -	...
Dom. Ex. Co., express, 35c; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$5.48	5 83
Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co., premium on blanket bond	32 40
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa, resilvering and polishing surg. instruments	12 65
Rosenthal, A. & Sons, treaty pins, 16 at \$2.75, 30 at \$2.25	111 50
...	14,560 13
Less - proceeds of 2 canoes sold by W.J. McLean	70 00
...	14,490 13



<b>Settlement of Land Dispute Between Chippewas and Munceys</b>	\$ cts.
Chippewas of Thames, Trust Account No. 8, payment for land occupied by Muncey Indians on Chippewa Reserve	10,000 00
<b>Indians of Nova Scotia.</b>	...
Salaries (\$1,415.70) -	...
Agents, 12 m. to March 21, 1911: C.E. Beckwith, King's Co., \$50; D. Chisholm, Halifax Co., \$50; Chas. Harlow, Lunenburg and Queen's, \$100; John Hipson, Shelburne Co., \$50; John Lacy, Annapolis Co., \$50; Rev. A.R. McDonald, Cape Breton Co., 1 m. to March 31, \$12.50; J.R. McDonald, Antigonish Co., \$100; D.K. McIntyre, Cape Breton Co., \$100; J.J. McKinnon, Cape Breton Co., 13 12/28 m. to Feb. 12, \$83.20; M.D. McMillan, Richmond Co., \$100; A.J. Macdonald, Victoria Co., \$100; J.D. MacLeod, Pictou Co., \$100; special services re smallpox epidemic, (voted) \$120; D. MacPherson, Inverness Co., \$100; J.H. Purdy, Digby Co., \$100; F.A. Rand, Cumberland Co., \$50; R.H. Smith, Colchester Co., \$50; Alonzo Wallace, Hants Co., \$50; W.H. Whalen, Yarmouth Co., \$50	1,415 70
Relief and seed grain (\$7,635.24) -	...
Barry, A.D., Pictou: lumber, 2,000 ft., \$36; shingles, 9 1/2 M., \$16; windows and door, \$10; small items, \$1.23	63 23
Bradly, J., Keely's Cross: oats, 20 bush. at 63c; potatoes, \$100 bush. at 42c	54 60
Cain Bros., Yarmouth: flour, \$72.05; pork, \$20.65; provisions, \$50.30; phosphate, 8 bags, \$14; seed potatoes, \$17.50	174 50
Cambridge Supply Co., Ltd.: provisions, etc., \$65.11; sundry hardware, \$9.85	74 96
Cameron, A.R., Castle Bay: flour and provisions, \$23; seed potatoes, 22 1/2 bush., \$12.38; fertilizer, 25 bags, \$43.75; seeds, \$11.32	90 45
Campbell, J.E., Baddeck: flour, \$27.38; provisions, \$11.62	39 00
Charlton, J.H., Middleton: flour, \$24.10; provisions, \$1.75	25 85
Chisholm, J.D., Heatherton: oats, 12 bush., \$7.20; ploughing, etc., 6 1/2 d. at \$3	26 70
Chisholm & Co., Halifax: flour, \$37.10; meat, 428 lb., \$57.56; provisions, \$33.86; freight, \$4.05	132 57
Cook & Stoneman, Yarmouth, blankets and clothing	32 00
Crowell's Shoe Store, Yarmouth, boots and shoes	28 40
Davidson, C., Hantsport: flour, \$7.35; pork, 76 1/2 lb., \$11.46; provisions, \$22.09	40 90
Dodge, B.D. & Co., Kentville, tent, 1	28 00
Dunklee, S.C., Cambridge: mile, 201 qts. at 10c; cartage, \$10.75; telephone, 75c	31 60
Eastern Lumber Co., Ltd., Enfield: fertilizer, 8 bags, \$12; seed oats and potatoes, 24 bush. \$14.76; sundry seed, \$3.20	29 96
Elmsdale Mercantile Co., Ltd.: provisions, \$16.60; wood, \$6; small items, \$6.77	29 37
English, D.W., Pictou: oats and wheat, 11 1/2 bush., 413.20; fertilizer, 8 bags, \$14; seeds, etc., \$5.11	32 31
Gillis, J.A., Whycomagh: services, 32 d. \$57; hay, \$9.10	66 10
Halifax City, maintenance of Indians, 84 d. at 30c	25 20
Hall, H.S., Bridgewater: flour, \$84.10; meat, \$38.84; provisions, \$22.06	145 00
Hanson, J.A., Truro: flour, 14 brl., 380 lb., \$112.05; pork, 214 1/4 lb., \$36.17; seed potatoes, 28 1/2 bush., \$14.45; small items, \$7.60	170 27
Hardwick, V.T., Bear River: flour, 1,746 1/2 lb., \$63.53; provisions, \$6.37	69 90
Harlow, Mrs. Ida, Sable River West: flour, 4 brl., \$25; seed oats and potatoes, 26 bush., \$15.60; fertilizer, 4 bags, \$6.80; small items, \$18.81	66 21

Henwood, Jesse, West Brook: ploughing, etc., 5 d. at \$3; fertilizer, 900 lb., \$10.80; potatoes, 18 bush., \$9; seed, \$2.21	37 01
Illsley & Harvey Co., Port Williams: flour, 24 brl., \$174.41; provisions, \$38.02; fertilizer, 16 bags at \$1.89; boots and clothing, \$20.25; small items, \$32.11	295 03
Ingraham, J.W., N. Sydney: flour, 12 3/4 brl. and 555 5/12 lb., \$93.66; provisions, \$37.99	131 65
Kirk, D.G., Bayfield Road: flour, 573 1/2 lb., \$21.50; phosphate, 7 bags, \$12.25; seed potatoes and oats, 33 bush., \$16.35; shingles, 12 M., 430; coffins and shrouds, \$25; small items, \$8.07	113 17
Logan & Co., Shubenacadie: coffins, 3, \$26; shrouds, \$3	29 00
Lusby, A.B., Parsboro: flour, 9 brl., 125 lb., \$71.60; provisions, \$15.38; freight, \$4.50	91 48
McAskill, A., St. Peter's: flour, \$50.08; provisions, \$67.62; duck, 180 yds., \$45; rope, 204 1/2 lb., \$18.56; funeral expenses, \$15.65; small items, \$27.69	224 60
MacAuley, J.A., River Dennis: fertilizer, 30 bags, 455.80; seed potatoes, 72 bush. at 60c., ploughing, 8 d. at \$4	131 00
McChessney, J., Afton: lumber, 1,200 ft., \$13.20; ploughing, 5 d. at \$3	28 20
Mac Donald, A., Sheet Harbour: flour, \$37.75; meat, 372 1/2 lb., 458.18; provisions, etc., \$19.11; clothing, \$44.79; seed potatoes, seeds, etc., \$26.93	186 76
MacDonald, A.A., New Glasgow, flour, 1,267 lb., 444.39; meat, 344 1/18 lb., \$52.97	97 36
MacDonald, J.K., Whycocomagh: flour, 13 1/4 brl., 653 lb., 4103.71; pork, 410 1/4 lb., \$47.94; provisions, \$32.61; lumber, 6,749 ft., \$104.13; shingles, 16 M., \$24; doors, windows, etc., \$62.33; potatoes, 309 bush., \$169.96; hay and oats, \$33.15; vegetable seed, \$25.03; fertilizer, 39 bags at \$1.80; labour, 88 1/3 d., \$150.20; small items, \$33.26; overpayment, \$3; balance of accounts incurred from 1898 to 1902, \$56.70	916 22
Carried forward	5,201 52

<b>Indians of Nova Scotia - Continued.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	5,201 52
Relief and seed grain (\$7,635.24) - Concluded.	...
McDonald, Hector, Soapstone Mine, labour, 11 d. at \$2.25	24 75
McDonald, Sarah, Heatherton: flour and provisions, \$12.73; boots, etc., \$8.95; small items, \$4.30	25 98
McDougall, H., Whycocomagh: lumber, 4,232 ft., \$45.40; shingles, 10 M. at \$1.50	60 40
McInnis, John, Whycocomagh, labour, 10 1/2 d. at \$2.25	23 62
McInnis, John, Sydney: flour, \$35.07; provisions and seed potatoes, \$12.74	47 81
McKay, MacAskill & Co., Baddeck: seed potatoes, 120 bush. at 56c.; seed oats, 20 bush. at 68c.; stove, \$12; freight and cartage, \$6.10	98 90
McKeigan, D.J., McNab's Cove: flour, \$16; provisions, etc., \$42.06	58 06
McKenna, P., Dartmouth: coffins, 3 at \$7; use of hearse, \$4	25 00
McKenzie, A.K., Nyanza: flour, 1,176 lb., \$38; provisions, \$16.98	54 98
McKinnon, J.J., Christmas Island: flour, \$39.35; provisions, etc., \$21.39; cartage, \$3	63 74
McNeil, John P., Castle Bay: seed potatoes, 60 bush. at 60c	36 00
McNeil, Michael, Christmas Island: fertilizer, 12 bags at \$2.25	27 00
McNeil Bros., Grand Narrows: flour, 2 1/2 brl., \$16.13; provisions, clothing, etc., \$12.25; shingles, 12 M., \$22.06; seed potatoes, 153 bush., \$80.88	131 32
Manning, F.H., Falmouth: flour, \$35.88; pork, 250 lb., \$40.04; wood, 3 cd., 410	85 92
Marshall, A.B., Bear River: flour, \$63.78; pork, \$36.26; provisions, \$52.92; wood, \$10.50; clothing, \$8.50	171 96
Mitchner, S.H., Hantsport, provisions, etc.	24 42
Morris, C., Eskasoni Reserve: labour, 10 1/2 d. at \$1.25; truckage, \$7	20 13
Murphy, J. & M., Halifax, blankets, 9 pr	23 62
Myers, J.C., Cook's Cove: flour, \$19.10; preparing land, etc., \$16; seed potatoes and oats, 34 1/2 bush., \$17.60; small items, \$4.30	57 00
Nicoll, F.F., Clyde River: flour, 3 brl. at \$6.40; small items, \$16.99	36 19
Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth: maintenance of Indian, 91 d. at 27 1/2c.; clothing, \$13.45	38 48
Patterson, J.M., Berwick: boots and clothing, \$292.84; blankets, 11 pr., \$27.50	320 34
Powell, J.J., Pictou Landing: potatoes, 99 bush. at 45c.; phosphate, 12 bags at \$1.80	66 15
Pritchard, Catherine, Baddeck: nursing, 6 d. at \$2; mattress, clothing, etc., \$13.54	25 54
Prosper, J., Pictou Landing, ploughing, 61 hr. at 35c	21 35
Purdy, E.B., Bear River: coffins, 8, \$50; conveyance, \$4.75	54 75
Ramey, E., Truro, ploughing, 8 d at \$3	24 00
Ratsford, F., Waterville: lumber, 6,800 ft., \$95.20; shingles, 24 1/2 M. at \$2; paper and zinc, \$16.58; nails, \$8.78; labour, 41 d. at \$2.50	272 06
Rettick, Bert, Trenton, ploughing, 103 1/2 hr	36 10
Rice, E.P., Weymouth: flour, 975 lb., \$39; provisions, \$31.50	70 50
Rice, J.A., Bear River: fertilizer, 63 bags, \$110; seed potatoes, \$51.30; sundry seeds, \$12.70; implements, etc., \$29.30; labour, 22 1/4 d., \$64.88; services, \$15	283 18
Rideout, Geo., Moncton, expenses conveying Indians to asylum	23 65
Ross, D.J. Whycocomagh: flour, \$10.80; provisions and clothing, \$24.48; lumber, 1m789 ft., \$22.36;	258 47

shingles, 12 3/4 M., \$19.12; labour, 97 11/20 d., \$168.10; sundry hardware, \$13.61	
Ryan, J.W. *Co., Kentville: clothing, \$145.63; freight and cartage, 50c	146 13
Shaffner, I.B. *Co., Elmsdale: flour, 465 lb., \$16.72; meat, 880 3/8 lb., \$10.87	27 59
Smith, W.A., Kentville: flour, 18 1/4 brl., 200 lb., \$146.10; provisions, \$20.29; boots, \$2.65	169 04
Stroples, Wm. M., Afton: flour, \$21.45; provisions, \$17.85; shingles, 5 M. at \$2.50; shoes, \$3.30	55 10
Sutherland, R., Sadler's Cove: flour, 524 1/2 lb., \$18.30; provisions, \$34.20	52 50
Thompson & Crowe, Shubenacdie: seed potatoes, 27 bush. at 75c.; seed oats, 27 bush. at 72c	39 69
West Hants Municipality: burial expenses, \$21; cartage, \$1.50	22 50
Wood, W.J., Coldbrook, lumber, 2,126 ft.	31 89
Payments under \$20: flour, \$63.86; provisions, \$66.46; potatoes, \$54.20; hay and oats, \$12.58; fertilizer, 10 bags, \$17.25; coffins and burial expenses, \$124.41; lumber, etc., \$53; shingles, 10 1/2 M., \$20.38; wood, 6 cd., \$19.50; blankets, 9 pr., \$24.65; clothing, \$33.45; ploughing, 161 1/2 hr., \$40.30; farming instructions, \$15; fares and express, \$11.95; cartage, etc., \$9.75; stove, \$8; small items, \$37.54	612 28
Indians: ploughing, etc., 20 3/5 d., \$50.70; potatoes, 30 bush., \$15; hay, 1.25 t., \$15; burial expenses, \$13; freight, \$7.63	101 33
Medical attendance and medicines (\$5,915.14) -	...
Medical officers under salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911: C.P. Bissett, M.D., Richmond Co., \$250; J.H. Churchill, M.D., Lunenburg Co., \$60; A.G. Donovan, M.D., Lunenburg Co., \$100; Harry Jacques, M.D., King's Co., \$50; L.J. Lovett, M.D., Digby Co., \$250; J.F. MacAulay, M.D., Inverness Co., \$75' D. MacDonald, M.D., Inverness Co., \$175; Daniel MacDonald, M.D., Victoria Co., \$325; W.H. McDonald, M.D., Antigonish Co., \$250; D.K. McIntyre, M.D., Inverness Co., \$350; D. MacKenzie, M.D., Pictou Co., \$200; E.D. McLean, M.D., Hants Co., \$150; S.N. Miller, M.D., Annapolis Co., \$50; C.H. Morris, M.D., Hants Co., \$75 F.A. Rand, M.D., Cumberland Co., \$200; J.W. Smith, M.D., Queen's Co., \$100; Russell Withers, M.D., Annapolis Co., \$50; F.S. Yorston, M.D., Colchester Co., \$150	2,960 00
Carried forward	12,010 94

<b>Indians of Nova Scotia - Concluded</b>	\$ cts.
Brought Forward	12,010 94
Medical attendance and medicines (\$5,915.14) - Concluded	...
Medical attendance: H.H. Banks, M.D., Barrington Passage, \$71.50; E. P. Bowles, Shelburne, \$33.90; V.F. Connor, M.D., Hantsport, \$298.35; A.M. Covert, M.D., \$120; J.D. Densmore, M.D., Port Clyde, \$58.50; M.E. Devine, M.D., Kingston Station, \$11; A.G. Donovan, M.D., New Germany, \$162.25; E. DuVernett, M.D., Digby, \$33.75; Forbes & Penney, M.D.s, Lunenburg, \$91; L.A. Fuller, M.D., Shelburne, \$77.75; C.R. Gates, M.D., Caledonia, \$31.15; Finlay MacMillan, M.D., Sheet Harbour, \$75.25; J.B. March, M.D., Berwick, \$84; Ross Millar, M.D., Amherst, \$2.50; C.J. Miller, M.D., New Glasgow, \$20; V.L. Miller, M.D., Tusket, \$163.75; A. McD.Morton, M.D., Bedford, \$52.50; R.C. Murray, M.D., Springfield, \$3.25; H.A. Payzant, M.D., Dartmouth, \$5; M.A.B. Smith, M.D., Dartmouth, \$191.50	2,331 00
Hospital attendance: Brookland Hospital, Sydney, \$13.85; Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth, \$161.50; Pictou Cottage Hospital, Pictou, \$5.70; St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, \$344; Truro Home for the Poor, \$39.95; Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, \$40.39	614 39
Small payments: moving injured Indian, \$6; vaccine tubes, \$3.75	9 75
Miscellaneous and unforeseen (\$1,666.01) -	...
Beckwith, C.E., agent, extra salary re small-pox epidemic	150 00
Blair, H.C., & MacKenzie, Hugh, Millbrook Reserve, wood lot for Indians	300 00
Boyd, A. J., superintendent, advance on account of damages by Indian River	25 00
Boyer & Co., Sydney, repairing sanitary house: pipe, 36 ft., at 95c.; hydrants, 2 at \$5.50; labour, \$33.50; small items, \$6.67	85 37
Dunklee, S.C., Cambridge, guarding small-pox quarantine, 53 c. at \$1.50	79 50
Macdonald, J.K., Whycomomagh: labour, \$17; nails, etc., \$5.04	22 04
Sproull, C.K., Sproull, J.A., & Ross, J.N., land for Indians	600 00
Sydney, City of, water supply	12 59
Small payments: labour, \$13.50; wood, \$6; cartage, \$5; small items, \$6	30 50
Travel and outlay by agents: C.E. Beckwith, Steam Mills, \$115.60; J. Hipson, Shelburne, \$1.36; J. Lacy, Annapolis, \$12.30; A.J. Macdonald, Baddeck, \$9; J.R. McDonald, Heatherton, \$7; J.J. McKinnon, Christmas Island, \$11.25; F.A. Rand, Parrsboro, \$5.99	162 50
Caribou Marsh New Road: purchase of right of way, D.A. Cameron and Chas. Brown, \$50; foreman, 10 d. at \$.150; labourers, 59 d. at \$1.75; 8 d. at \$1.50; horse and cart, 3 d. at \$2.75	198 51
Repairs to roads and dyking (\$499.89) -	...
Malagawatch Reserve: foreman, 11 7/8 d. at \$2; labourers, 88 3/4 d., \$101.75; men and horses, 10 17/20 d. at \$2.25	149 89
Middle River Reserve: foreman, 11 d. at \$2.50; labourers, 75 d. at \$1.25, 27 1/4 at \$; man and team, 1 d. at \$1.50	150 00
Whycomomagh Reserve: road master, 7 1/2 d. at \$2; labourers, 72 9/10 d. at \$1.25; men and horses, 19 1/2 d. at \$2.25	150 00
<b>Indians of New Brunswick</b>	...
Salaries (\$1,771.71) -	...
Agents, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Geo. E. Baxter, Andover, \$350; R.A. Irving, Buctouche, \$800; James White, Centreville, \$450	1,600 00
Missionary: Rev. E.J. Bannan, Richibucto, 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
Constables: J. Ginish, Newcastle, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$24; W.P. Levi, Rexton, 11 10/30 m. to Mar. 31,	

\$23.71; J. Metalick, Burnt Church, 4 2/30 m. to Mar.31, \$8; F. Nicholas, Burnt Church, 7 28/30 m. to Nov. 28, \$8; J. Tewas, Burnt Church, 7 28/30 m. to Nov. 28, \$8	71 71
Relief and Seed grain (\$4,814.81) -	...
Anderson, J.W. & J., Burnt Church: flour, 2,005 lb. at 3c., 450 lb. at 3 1/4c.; molasses, 41 gal. at 50c.; pork, 54 lb., \$8.26; tea, 42 lb., \$11.09; hay, 946 lb. at 90c. per cwt.; oats, 16 1/4 bush. at 50c.; potatoes, 148 bush. at 40c.; ploughing, 90 hours at 40c.; stove, \$11; small items, \$8.64	246 10
Bedell, D.K., Andover: flour, 13 3/8 brls, \$97; meal, 420 lb., \$10.15; pork 616 lb., \$81.45; sugar, 257 lb., \$15.96; tea, 28 1/2 lb., \$9.91; sundry provisions, \$35.90; boots, 20 pr., \$33; clothing, \$46.48; board, 17 1/4 M. \$57.50; burial expenses, \$17.06; basket making and material, \$54.88; nursing, \$5; ploughing, & c., \$47.28; seed oats, 60 bush. at 50c.; seed potatoes, 101 bush. at 20c.; sundry seeds, \$60.74; wood, 34 1/2 loads, \$40.25	662 71
Beveridge, B., Andover: beans, 136 lb. at 5c.; flour, 8 1/4 brl., \$62.79; meal, 474 lb. at 2 1/2 c.; pork, 243 lb., \$39.70; sundry provisions, \$7.79	128 92
Carried forward	2,809 44

<b>Indians of New Brunswick - Continued.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,809 44
Relief and seed grain (\$4,814.81) - Concluded	...
Cameron, J.A., Rexton: flour, 11,058 lb., \$348.40; pork, 853 3/4 lb., \$116.10; fence wire, 2 rolls at \$3; funeral expenses, \$20.50; hay, 1 ton, \$14; lumber, 1,050 ft., \$8.70; ploughing, 9 days at \$3; seed oats, 71 1/2 bush. at 55c.; seed potatoes, 180 bush. at 30c.; shingles, 16 M. \$26.60; tar paper, 4 rolls, \$5.85; small items, \$6.70	673 18
Culbert, W.H., Sussex: fish, 268 lb., \$13; flour, 697 1/2 lb. at 4c.; meal, 411 1/4 lb., \$12.25; pork, 5 lb. at 17c	54 00
Dionne, A., South Tilley: 1 horse	150 00
Farrell, P. & Co., Fredericton: blankets, 8 pr. \$27.25; funeral expenses, \$6.35; suits of clothes, 3, \$15.50; sundry clothing, \$102.36	151 46
Ferguson, F., Richibucto: flour, 2,273 lb., \$75.50; pork, 68 1/2 lb., \$8.90; small items, \$7.95	92 35
Grant, Wm.: flour, 194 lb., \$6.96; meat, 137 1/4 lb., \$15.57; small items, \$15.71	38 24
Hurley, Jas., Fredericton: boots, 42 pr., \$82.75; rubbers, \$4.75; repairs, 50c	88 00
King, A.: oats, 28 bush. at 65c.; potatoes, 18 1/2 brls. at 60c; sundries, \$9.06	38 36
Lenihan, D., Fredericton: flour, 10,773 1/4 lb., \$406.65; pork, 1,312 1/2 lb. at 16c.; 453 3/4 lb., \$70.50; sundry provisions, \$9.60; funeral expenses, \$12; wood, \$4; \$712.75 - less \$100 paid 1911 - 12	612 75
Michaud, J., Edmundston: flour, 394 lb., \$13; sundry provisions, \$10.45; clothing, \$5.30; buckwheat, 42 bush. at 75c.; oats, 45 bush. at 65c.; potatoes, 30 brls. at 50c.; timothy seed, 2 3/4 bush. at \$3; clover seed, 25 lb. at 19c	22 50
Mills, Eveleigh, Ltd., Sussex: flour, 144 lb. at 3 1/2c., sundry provisions, \$17.45	22 50
McDonald, D., Dalhousie: pork, 60 3/4 lb. at 16c.; potatoes, 16 brls. at \$1.10; sundries, \$25.51	52 83
McElroy, T.J., Oromocto: flour, 3,483 lb., \$122.61; pork, 800 1/2 lb. at 16c.; potatoes, 5 brls. at \$1, clothing, \$9.22; funeral expenses, \$8.06; shoes, 6 prs., \$11.85	284 82
Palmer, F.C. & Co., Dorchester: potatoes, 36 bush. at 45c.; sundries, \$13.13	29 33
Paulin, J.D., Newcastle: fish, 253 lb., \$12.64; flour, 3,675 lb. at 3 1/3c., 220 lb. at 3 1/2c., bags, 10 at \$1, 5 at 90c.; pork, 414 3/4 lb. at 18c, 80 3/4 lb., \$11.88; beef, 102 lb., \$9.80; molasses, 22 gal, \$10.23; sundry provisions, \$15.36; clothing, \$7; funeral expenses, \$13.57; seed oats, 87 1/2 bush. at 60c.; seed potatoes, 54 brls. at \$1.25; wood, 9 loads at \$1; sawing wood, \$3	431 86
People, F., horse, \$150; Sutherland, Jas., 1 cow, \$30	180 00
Poirier & Bosselin, Bathurst: flour, 1,038 lb., \$44.64; pork, 114 lb. at 15c., 148 1/2 lb. at 17c.; oats, 18 15/34 bush. at 65c.; potatoes, 9 bush., \$3	102 00
Ross, J.C., Buctouche: flour, 572 lb., \$17.77; pork, 128 1/2 lb. at 14c.; tea, 18 lb. at 30c.; sundry provisions, \$23.02; ploughing, \$6.66	70 83
Sullivan, D. & Sons, Red Bank: flour, 780 lb. at 3 1/3c., 97 1/2 lb. at 3 2/3c.; pork, 181 lb., \$29.52; sundry provisions, \$36.29; clothing, \$16.43; seed oats, 76 bush. at 65c.; seed potatoes, 22 brls. at \$1.60; timothy, 85 1/2 lb. at 10c.; hay, 3,955 lb. at \$18 per ton; sundry seeds, \$7.05	247 63
Williams, C.E., Woodstock: flour, 2,656 1/2 lb., \$91.75; pork, 231 lb. at 15c.; meal, 272 lb. at 2 1/2c.; garden seeds, \$5.35; clothing, \$3.87; sundry provisions, \$13.99	156 45
Payments under \$20: flour, 1,148 lb., \$41.16; pork, 205 1/2 lb., \$27.59; funeral expenses, \$48.10; clothing, \$12.64; hardware, \$12.37; lumber, 680 ft., \$9.38; ploughing, 2 1/2 d., \$8.75; small items, \$41	200 99
Medical attendance and medicines (\$3,328.55) -	...
Medical officers under salary to Mar. 31, 1911: F.J. Desmond, M.D., Newcastle, \$200; I.W. Doherty, M.D., Rexton, \$300; R.W.L. Earle, M.D., Tobique, \$400; A.G. Ferguson, M.D., Dalhousie, \$50; W.G. King,	

M.D., Buctouche, \$40; J.A. Leger, M.D., Shedia, \$200; J.N. Michaud, M.D., Bathurst, \$100; B.H. McGrath, M.D., Fredericton, \$150; J.B. McKenzie, M.D., Loggieville, \$150; J.H. Peake, M.D., Oromocto, \$125; J.D. Ross, M.D., Moncton, \$200; T.F. Sprague, M.D., Fredericton, \$150	2,365 00
Medical attendance: G.R. Camp, M.D., Upper Sheffield, \$32.25; Mayes Case, M.D., St. John, \$53.75; J.A. Casswell, M.D., Gagetown, \$147.15; L.M. Curren, M.D., Fairville, \$31.20; B.H. Duggan, M.D., Harvey Station, \$4; A.G. Ferguson, M.D., Dalhousie, \$44.80; R.G. Girvan, M.D., Harcourt, \$8.50; Estate of late E.T. Gaudet, M.D., \$12; J.A. Guy, M.D., Edmundston, \$50.25; W.M. Jenkins, M.D., Hampstead, \$34.75; W.G. King, M.D., Buctouche, \$18; A.J. Murray, M.D., Fredericton, \$24.50; S.F.A. Wainwright, M.D., \$30.25; F.H. Witmore, M.D., Hampton, \$19; W.H. White, M.D., Sussex, \$197	707 40
Clifford Drug Co.: drugs, \$9.90; Leighton, W.T., dental services, \$27.50	37 40
Montreal Vaccine Institute, vaccine, 50 tubes	3 75
Provincial Hospital, St. John: admission fees, 2 at \$20; maintenance, 70 weeks at \$2.50	215 00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen (\$1,128.49) -	...
G.E. Baxter, Agent, Andover: office rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$50; board and lodging, \$21; ry. fares, \$34.35; ferry, \$12.10; livery, \$37.50; small items, \$13.26	168 21
R.A. Irving, Agent, Buctouche: board and lodging, \$65.26; ry. fares, \$35.96; livery, \$86.25; auto hire, \$115.10; office rent, 12 m. to mar. 31, 1911, \$50; postage, \$15.64; telephones and telegrams, \$86.48; small items, \$2.25	456 94
Carried forward	10 558 22



<b>Indians of New Brunswick - Concluded</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	10,558 22
Miscellaneous and unforeseen (\$1,128.49) - Concluded	...
Jas. White, Agent, Centreville: office rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$50; board and lodging, \$94.10; ry. fares, \$34.30; livery, \$67.50; telephones, \$6.95; postage, \$8.11; wood, 3 cord at \$5	275 96
Babbitt, T.D., Lumber Co., St. Mary's: lumber, 929 ft., \$15.84; labour, etc., \$4.30	20 14
Bedell, D.R., Andover: labour, \$47.30, Farrell, J., Estate of, office rent, \$40	87 30
St. Mary's, town of: water rates, 12 m. to Dec. 1, 1911	30 00
Legal expenses: McLellan and Hughes, Fredericton, re estate of Jas. Farrell	19 02
Small payments: coal, 2 ton at \$8; wood, 3 cord at \$5; quarantine, 17 d. at \$1.10; small items, \$21.22	70 92
Roads, Tobique Reserve -	...
Labour and material, making roads: labour, men and teams, 13 d. at \$3.50, 2 1/5 d. at \$3; men, 21 3/10 d. at \$1.75; 196 1/10 d. at \$1.50; 16 4/5 day. at \$1.25; 19 1/5 d. at \$1; dynamite and fuse, 30 sticks, \$6.40; logs, 30 at 50c; shovels, and spikes, \$4.98	450 00
...	11 511 56
Less - refunded on account of material for baskets	18 00
...	11,493 56
<b>Indians of Prince Edward Island</b>	...
Salaries (\$300) -	...
Superintendent, J.O. Arsenault, Higgins Road, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911	300 00
Relief and seed grain (\$782.20) -	...
Cox Bros., Morell: flour, 22 1/2 brls., \$131.98; provisions, \$17.04	149 02
Lidstone, C.I., Tyne Valley: flour, 13 3/4 brls., \$80.81; provisions, \$13.76; blankets, clothing, & c., \$46.93; building material, \$27.49; sundries, \$3.17	172 16
McNeill, R.J., Tyne Valley: flour, 1 3/4 brls., \$11.88; provisions, \$1.73; burial expenses, \$14.89; clothing, & c., \$14.30; freight, 25c	4305
McLellan, A.J., Richmond, flour, 2 brls., \$12; boots, 2 prs., \$3.55; provisions, \$1.47	17 02
Nisbet, H., Port Hill: flour, 43 brls., \$290.01; provisions, \$51.29; lumber, & c., \$25.18	366 48
Small payments: flour, 1 3/4 brls., \$11.24; burial expenses, \$10.82; sundries, \$12.41	34 47
Medical attendance and medicines (\$851) -	...
Medical officer under salary: Champion, J.B., M.D., Tyne Valley: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; fumigating 4 houses, \$20	420 00
Medical attendance: P. Conroy, M.D., Charlottetown, \$35; F.W. Jardine, M.D., Kensington, \$20.35; R.D. McLachlan, M.D., St. Peter's, \$168; P.C. Murphy, M.D., Tignish, \$17.05; A. Ross, M.D., Alberton, \$32; J.A. Stewart, M.D., Tyne Valley, \$10.15; J.T. Sullivan, M.D., Souris East, \$5.75; J.G. Toombs, M.D., Mt. Stewart, \$124.75	413 05
Medicines: W.B. Dyer, Alberton, \$6.85; Reddin Bros., Charlottetown, \$11.10	17 95
Miscellaneous (\$19.78) -	...
Anchor rope and oars, \$12; postage, \$2.45; premium, accident policy for agent, \$1.80; small items, \$3.53	19 78
...	1,952 98

INDIANS OF MANITOBA, & c.

SUMMARY

**Summary - Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

Number	Agencies	Total	Annuities
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Assiniboine Agency	5,634 31	785 00
2	Battleford Agency	39,627 55	5,205 00
3	Birtle Agency	7,753 28	2,120 00
4	Blackfoot Agency	22,077 53	4,010 00
5	Blood Agency	36,475 76	5,850 00
6	Carlton Agency	27,674 61	5,420 00
7	Clandeboye Agency	20,578 69	9,930 00
8	Crooked Lake Agency	11,566 17	2,779 65
9	Duck Lake Agency	29,505 99	4,995 00
10	Edmonton Agency	13,259 74	3,525 00
11	File Hills Agency	8,047 63	1,550 00
12	Fort Frances Agency	10,043 92	5,045 00
13	Fort Simpson Agency	350 02	...
14	Fort Smith Agency	512 26	...
15	Hobbema Agency	17,605 70	4,105 00
16	Kenora Agency	20,447 31	11,765 00
17	Lesser Slave Lake Agency	29,745 83	11,025 00
18	Moose Mountain Agency	5,124 87	1,120 00
19	Norway House Agency	53,019 95	29,160 00
20	Onion Lake Agency	24,141 61	5,125 00
21	Pas Agency	14,659 13	5,375 00
22	Peigan Agency	14,433 70	2,315 00
23	Pelly Agency	10,712 07	2,975 00
24	Portage la Prairie Agency	24,217 35	10,320 00
25	Qu'Appelle Agency	,755 61	1,970 00
26	Saddle Lake Agency	18,244 57	4,340 00
27	Sarcee Agency	12,640 61	1,115 00
28	Stony Reserve	13,252 06	3,455 00
29	Touchwood Agency	11,361 30	3,445 00
30	Treaty 8 Agency	33,710 38	13,532 00
31	Treaty 10 Agency	25,076 51	9,725 00
32	Miscellaneous and general	17,333 34	...
33	Winnipeg Office	3,302 74	...
34	Inspection of Indian Agencies	2,790 90	...
35	Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools	3,206 81	...
36	Alberta Inspectorate	3,625 22	...

37	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate	2,967 22	...
38	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate	4,076 93	...
39	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate	2,800 22	...
40	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate	3,601 70	...
41	Battleford Industrial School	392 93	...
42	Brandon Industrial School	1,104 37	...
43	Elkhorn Industrial School	495 54	...
44	Qu'Appelle Industrial School	984 03	...
45	Red Deer Industrial School	660 75	...
46	Regina Industrial School	274 89	...
47	St. Joseph's Industrial School	542 30	...
...	Total	615,415 96	171,981 61

**Summary - Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.**

Agricultural Implements, & c.	Seeds.	Live Stock.	Supplies for Destitute.	Hospitals, Medical Attendance Medicines, & c.	Triennial Clothing.	Grist and Saw Mills.	General Expenses.	Number.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...
13 20	6 11	77 00	818 23	309 89	59 78	...	3,565 10	1
216 15	78 65	439 63	4,707 45	1,219 19	...	3,349 75	24,411 73	2
236 05	6 66	311 00	294 53	2,351 98	80 64	...	2,352 42	3
...	64 99	1,610 00	5,741 43	2,530 18	208 59	...	7,912 34	4
4 75	...	362 00	14,615 47	4,242 52	193 97	...	11,207 05	5
1,255 72	72 01	402 50	5,524 26	2,129 40	11 00	285 41	12,574 31	6
535 70	66 56	210 00	3,796 16	3,883 17	100 80	...	2,056 30	7
49 80	6 52	...	1,245 05	796 48	85 44	...	6,603 23	8
539 36	220 90	175 40	3,015 28	2,538 82	2 80	...	18,018 43	9
297 85	165 57	350 00	1,548 92	932 68	10 58	...	6,429 14	10
34 00	5 69	180 50	457 64	504 63	74 12	...	5,241 05	11
...	6 48	...	704 55	1,203 98	...	...	3,083 91	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 02	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512 26	14
123 34	44 52	...	3,552 48	910 23	...	138 70	8,731 33	15
95 96	61 37	...	2,365 74	2,828 55	...	...	3,330 69	16
585 41	100 59	...	10,846 91	1,766 51	...	...	5,421 41	17
...	4 56	...	298 37	361 84	...	...	3,340 10	18
381 46	74 99	14 00	8,469 55	6,615 66	414 27	...	7,890 02	19
1,683 86	583 17	585 00	3,512 05	1,577 41	...	88,27	10,986 85	20
550 53	132 72	75 00	2,833 19	2,240 42	120 96	...	3,331 31	21
...	15 22	...	5,950 99	878 75	74 86	...	5,198 88	22
68 45	6 90	115 00	286 09	1,438 75	147 61	...	5,674 27	23
752 90	99 91	100 00	3,052 53	3,728 15	473 76	...	5,690 10	24
...	44 46	25	449 20	15 00	59 84	...	3,216 86	25
440 80	150 09	555 15	2,652 41	4,052 45	...	45 21	6,008 46	26
...	1 20	740 00	746 32	507 55	60 56	...	9,469 98	27
3 65	61 60	657 00	3,290 58	1,543 20	124 20	...	4,116 83	28
...	9 94	...	682 63	711 88	59 92	...	6,451 93	29
32 45	...	...	12,430 29	952 87	19 41	...	6,843 36	30
534 20	60 96	...	6,407 92	1,863 26	288 32	...	6,196 85	31
...	...	...	5,229 11	7,045 11	...	...	5,059 12	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,302 74	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790 90	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,206 81	35

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,625 22	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,967 22	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,076 98	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800 22	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,601 70	40
...	...	...	...	392 93	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	1,104 37	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	495 54	...	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	984 03	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	660 75	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	274 89	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	542 30	...	...	...	47
8,435 59	2,152 34	6,959 43	115,525 33	66,135 42	2,671 43	3,907 34	237,647 43	...

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<b>Assiniboine Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$785.) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 142 at \$5; arrears, 1 at \$5	785 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (13.20) Massey - Harris Co., Sintaluta, repairs to implements	13 20
Seeds (\$6.11) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, 83c.; Graham Bros., vegetable seed, 16 lb., \$5.28	6 11
Live Stock (\$77) -	...
Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association: bulls, 2, \$220; freight, \$5	225 00
Supplies to destitute (\$818.23) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 205 lb. at 20c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,609 lb. at 16 1/8c.	300 46
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 79 sacks at \$2.62; powder, 50 lb., \$11.16; shot, 200 lb. at \$6.47 per cwt.; soap, 120 lb. at 4 4/5c.	236 84
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 20 at \$1.90; galatea, 53 1/2 yd. at 13 1/2c.; tweed, 36 yd. at 47 1/2c	62 32
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa: trousers, men's, 10 pr. at \$1.61, boys', 6 pr. at \$1.33	24 08
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, serge, 88 1/2 yd. at 22c.	19 47
Payments under \$10: freight, \$7.75 print, 81 yd. at 8c.; rice, 210 lb/ at 4c.; salt, 2 brl. at \$2.75; small items, \$5.95	34 08
Indians: beef, 2,014 lb. at 7c	140 98
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$309.89) -	...
Bouju, D.V., M.D., medical attendance, \$155; Carson, V.J., drugs, \$94.99	249 99
McKenzie, Mrs., care and maintenance, 26 days at \$1, adhesive plaster, 40c	26 40
Indians: nursing, 10 days at \$2; provisions, \$5.50; disinfecting and washing, \$8	33 50
Triennial Clothing (\$59.78) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, 4 suits, \$57.22; Kingston & Pembroke Ry., freight, \$2.56	59 78
General expenses (\$3,565.10) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 120 lb. at 20c.; Dickey, J., horseshoeing, & c., \$52.65	76 65
Beaver Lumber Co., Ltd., Wolseley: lumber, 315 ft. \$20.45; nails, 50 lb. at 6c.; shingles, 6 m. at \$4; tar paper, 6 rolls at \$1.25	54 95
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 27 sacks at \$2.62; soap, 120 lb. at 4 4/5c	76 50
Dundas, F.M., Sintaluta, meat rations: Indian agent, 16 m. of \$4.50, farmer, 16 m. at \$4.50, clerk, 8 m. at \$4.50	180 00
Klunk, E., Sintaluta, 1 horse	190 00
McKenna & Whitehead, Indian Head, painting: agent's house, 408 yd. at 20c., farmer's house and office, 640 yd. at 18 1/2c	200 00
McKinney, A. & Son, Sintaluta: 215 lb. barb wire at 4 1/2c.; small items, \$3	12 70
Monarch Lumber Co., Ltd., Sintaluta: coal, 5.75 ton at \$8.25, 9.56 at \$12.50	166 90
Railton, R.G., Sintaluta: horse blankets, 2 pr. at \$4.50; small items, \$12.85	21 85
Wilson & Valleau, Sintaluta: coal, 835 ton at \$8.25; coal oil, 1 brl., \$15.05; window glass, 25 lights, \$5.45; oil, grease, & c., \$7; paper, 12 rolls, \$6; screen doors and windows, 12, \$7.85; tools, \$12.50; sundry hardware, \$6	66 75

Payments under \$10: repairs to buggy, \$8.70; small items, \$13.66	22 36
Indians: beef, 1,077 lb. at 7c.; repairing fences, & c., \$16; threshing oats, 510 bush. at 3c	106 69
Agent, W.S. Grant, Sintaluta: travel and outlay: board and horse feed, \$33.75; ry. fares, \$9.65; labour, \$10; postage, \$6; wood, 8 loads, \$10; small items, \$5.75	75 15
Farmer, W.E. Matthews, Balcarres, travel; small items	5 10
Farmer, J. Hassan, Sintaluta, outlay: board and horse feed, \$29.25; labour, 25c	29 50
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W.S. Grant, \$1,200; clerk, Miss L. Grant, \$480; farmer, J. Hassan, \$600	2,280 00
...	5,782 31
Less - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	148 00
...	5,634 31
<b>Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	...
Annuities (\$5,205) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 1 at \$15; Indians, 912 at \$5; arrears, 111 at \$5	5,205 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$216.15) -	...
Burlingham & Speers, Battleford, plow handles, 12 pr. at \$1.50	18 00
Dobie Bros., Paynton, machinery repairs	14 45
Hudson Bay Co.: bluestone, 104 lb. at 10c.; iron, 400 lb. at 6c.; sundry hardware, \$14.	48 40
Prince Bros., Battleford: bluestone, 150 lb. at 10c.; b.s. coal, .75 ton, \$30; bolts, 400 at 3c.; machine oil, 20 gal. at 65c.; lumber, 300 1 ft. at 10c.; w.w. brushes, 13 at 40c.; small items, \$14.85	120 05
Payments under \$10: sundry repairs	15 25
Seeds (\$78.65) -	...
Gemmell, A.B., seed grain, 25 bush. at 50c.; Graham Bros., veg. seeds, 61 lb., \$18.80	31 30
Langlois, E., Paynton: seed oats, 20 bush. at 40c.; seed barley, 5 bush. at 50c	10 50
Ray, F., Meota: seed oats, 20 bush. at 50c.; seed barley, 5 bush. at 60c	13 00
Small payments: seed barley, 10 bush. at 50c.; seed oats, 40 bush. at 40c.; freight, \$2.85	23 85
Carried forward	5,499 80



<b>Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	5,499 80
Live Stock (\$439.63) -	...
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$22.63; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$12	34 63
Clark, D., Gleichen, stallion, 1, \$350; Gordon, E., rams, 2, \$55	405 00
Gooderham, J.H., bulls, 4	357 00
Supplies for destitute (\$4,707.45) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 295 lb. at 20c.; Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$34.83	93 83
Dagg, J.C., Winnipeg: powder, 200 lb., \$44.76; shot, 800 lb. at \$6.47 per cwt.; soap, 400 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, No. 5, 30 lb. at 19 1/4c., No. 9, 30 lb. at 17 1/2c	126 75
Farmers Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 270 sacks at \$2.34	631 80
Frank & Bryce, twine No. 25, 30 lb. at 57c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 10,923 lb. at 16c.	1,764 78
Frothingham & Workman, Montreal: gun caps, 12 m. at 50 1/5c.; twine, No. 1, 16 lb. at 41 1/2c., No. 2, 16 lb. at 40 9/10c.; small items, \$6.91	26 12
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., Ottawa, blankets, 60 at \$1.90; galatea, 229 yd. at 13 1/2c.; tweed, 36 1/2 yd. at 47 1/2c.	162 25
Hudson & Orsali, rice, 990 lb., at 4c.; Latimer, W.R., freighting, \$67.22	106 82
Hudson's Bay Co., flour, 515 lb. at 6c.; bacon, 119 lb. at 30c.; tea, 3 lb. at 35c	67 65
Mckenzie & Co., Ottawa, trousers, men's, 50 pr. at \$1.61, boys', 30 pr. at \$1.33	120 40
Morin, C, 1 steer, \$35; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., flour, 230 bags at \$2.60	633 00
O'Hare & Sons, yarn, 20 lb. at 39c.; Prince Bros., salt, 4 brl. at \$4, 350 lb. at 3c	34 30
Slingsby M'fg. Co., serge, 217 1/2 yd. at 22c.; Indians, beef, 17,838 lb. at 5c	939 75
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$1,219.19) -	...
Morrison, T.M., M.D., medical attendance, \$7; Prince Bros., provisions, \$2.15	9 15
Saskatoon City Hospital, treatment, \$31.50	31 50
Medical officer, Dr. Macadam, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; livery, \$304	904 00
Medicines, & c.: N.T. Brown, Battleford, \$90.76; F. Edwards, & Co., North Battleford, \$1.30; J. Nicoll, Battleford, \$182.48	274 54
Saw and grist mills (33,349.75) -	...
Morrison J.K., North Battleford, boiler inspection	5 00
Prince Bros., Battleford: cylinder oil, 5 gal. at \$1; files, 25 at 20c	10 00
Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg: saw mill complete, \$3,273; cylinder for champion engine, \$57; rubber belt, \$4.75	3,334 75
General expense (\$24,411.73) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 480 lb. at 20c.; Breerton, D., delivering horses, \$12.03	108 03
Boughey, Chas., Battleford: inspection, 28 d. at \$4; livery, 20 d. at \$4, 8 d. at \$2; sundry expenses, \$8	216 00
Burlingham & Speers, Battleford: democrat, \$106; driving rig, \$90; hay rake, \$38; sundry provisions, \$33.55	267 55
Can. Nor. Ry.: fares, \$2.56; freight, \$13.03	15 59
Carriere, N., rent of house, 7 m. to Oct. 30, 1910, at \$12	84 00
Clark, M.A., Edmonton, material and labour, erecting farm buildings on Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves as per contract, \$13,937.02, extras, chimney and closets, \$106; boring and cribbing well, boring	

68 ft., \$76.50, 30 d. at \$2.75, sundry labour, \$16.25, lumber, \$12.15, board, 3 men and team, 7 d. at \$3.70, bonus to get machine out, \$45	14,301 32
Dagg, J.G., soap, 480 lb. at 4 4/5c; Dart, J.S., oats, 100 bush. at 45c	68 04
Day, M.J., rent of pasture, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$24; rent of house, 12 m. to Max. 31, \$120	144 00
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake: flour, 98 sacks at \$2.34	229 32
Goulet, N., Bresaylor: painting and repairs, 45 hr. at 35c	15 75
Glass, N.S., V.S., North Battleford, veterinary services.	68 00
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 5,490 lb. at 16c.; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 360 lb. at 4c	892 80
Guthrie & Risdale, horse blankets, 4 pr. at \$8; harness, 2 sets, \$82; repairing harness, \$30.90	144 90
Johnson, B.A., painting, 10 d., \$20; Johnson, W., caretaker, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$48	68 00
Latimer, W.R., Battleford: freighting, \$17.13; axle, \$5	22 13
Laroque, A., cutting and hauling logs, \$38.50; erecting house, 25 d. at \$2	88 50
Mason, J.A., postage stamps, \$10; Mitchell, G., wood, 11 1/2 cd. at \$4.	56 00
Millar, J.W., North Battleford: pump heads, 2 at \$14, pipe, 102 ft. at 30c	58 60
Noonan, D., horseshoeing), & c., \$11.25; Ouellette, D., wood, 21 cd. at \$3.50	84 75
Prince Bros., Battleford: axles, 6 at \$1.35; bolts, hinges, & c., \$19.80; coal oil, 97 gal. at 40c.; door sets, 34, \$41.40; forks, 9, \$7.55; locks and catches, \$19.40; lumber, 732 ft. at \$32, 1,463 ft. at \$30, 1,282 ft. at \$28, 776 ft., \$23.13; oats, 287 bush. at 40c., 97 bush. at 45c.; oils, paints, & c., \$15.85; windows, 3 at \$2; rope, 115 lb. at 15c.; sundry hardware, \$51.70	510 62
Pritchard, R., Battleford: hay, 18 ton at \$9; wood, 57 1/2 cd. at \$3.50	363 25
Ross, J.B.: lumber, 1,252 ft., \$27.55; Youngblood, T., digging well, 80 ft., \$82.50	110 05
Saskatchewan Government, telephones: office, 12 m. to Aug. 8, 1911, \$42; house, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$28	70 00
Trainor & Dorion, Battleford, horseshoeing and repairs	37 25
Webb, E.M., Battleford, building fence and sundry repair, 33 1/2 d. at \$2	67 00
Advertising, for tenders for erection of agency buildings	51 60
Payments under \$10: paint, \$6.70; small items, \$23.08	29 78
Indians: beef, 1,718 lb. at 5c	85 90
Carried forward	33,831 55

<b>Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	33,831 55
General expenses (\$24,411.75) - Concluded.	...
Salaries: agent, J.P.G. Day, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; clerk, C.J. Johnson. 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$840; farmers, 12 m. to Mar. 31, R. Jefferson, \$600, H. Coutre, \$540, G.M. Young, \$480, A. Suffern, \$540, D. Vilbrun, \$480; overseers, P.C. Morin, 4 m. to July 31, \$80, J.A. Paquet, 8 m. to Mar. 31, \$160; interpreters and teamsters, R. Pritchard, 10/30 m. to Apr. 10, \$11.67, J. Pritchard, 11 20/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$408.33; engineer and blacksmith, J. Kissack, 11 25/50 m. to Mar. 31, \$593.33; stockman, P. Fisher, 7 9/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$219.67	6,153 00
...	39,984 55
Less - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	357 00
...	39,627 55
<b>Birtle Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$2,120) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; Indians, 403 at \$5; less scrip refunded, \$5	2,120 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material supplied to Indians (\$236.05) -	...
Gilbart, A.W., road scraper, \$12; Grafton, B., blacksmith repairs, \$1.65	13 65
Harrison, T., blacksmith repairs	19 00
Mitchell, G., Birtle: barb wire, 2,285 lb. at 4c.; harrows, 2 sets, \$52; ploughs, 2, \$58; staples, 40 lb. at 5c	203 40
Seeds (\$6.66) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$1.14; Graham Bros., veg. seed, 18 lb., \$5.52	6 66
Live Stock (\$311) -	...
Bell, Dr. A.W., Winnipeg: bulls, 2, \$330; freight, \$6	336 00
Leggatt, T.M. Newdale, 1 yoke of oxen and harness	175 00
Supplies to destitute (\$294.53) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 50 lb. at 20c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 504 lb. at 15 7/8c	90 01
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 25 sacks at \$2.62; powder, 100 lb., \$20.71; shot, 300 lb. at \$6.47; twine, No. 5, 30 lb. at 19 1/4c	111 39
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, blankets, 12 at \$1.90	22 80
Mackenzie & Co., trousers, 12 pr., \$19.32; Slingsby Mfg. Co., serge, 85 3/4 yd., \$18.87	38 19
Small payments: freight \$12.80; provisions, \$11.15; small items, \$8.19	32 14
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,351.98) -	...
St. Boniface Hospital: board and attendance, 53 d. at 60c	31 80
Medical officer, C.S. Wotherspoon, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
Medical attendance: R. Kippen, M.D., Newdale, \$142.50; Good & Turnbull, Winnipeg, \$120; R.R. Roger, M.D., Russell, \$224.25; R. Wheeler, M.D., Birtle, \$10	496 75
Medicines, & c., Rev. J.A. Donaghy, \$2.45; W. Ledingham, Russell, \$89.91; F.A. Porter, Minnedosa, \$30.31; The Newdale Pharmacy, \$12.50; Speer, Stephenson Drug Co., \$23.59	158 76
Tent hospital in connection with Birtle Boarding School: nurses, Miss S. Blackbird, June - Sept. 30, 4 m. at \$15, Miss B.C. Green, Apr. 1 - May 31, 2 m. at \$50, Miss J. Highet, Dec. 21 - Mar. 31, 3 10/30 m. at \$50; board and lodging of nurse J. Highet, 9 wks. at \$2.50; coal, 4.97 tons, \$47.05; drugs, & c. \$117.94, fares, \$11; freight, \$10.28; funeral expenses, \$40.20; labour, 16 h. at 40c.; lumber, \$8.60; provisions, \$183.08; ticking, 63 1/2 yd., \$16.12; wood, 3 1/8 cords, \$15; small items, \$59.84	864 67

Triennial Clothing (\$80.64) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, material for 8 suits at \$5.73	45 84
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, material for 8 suits at \$4.35	34 80
General expenses (\$2,352.42) -	...
Birtle, Town of, light, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$25; phone rent, 7 m. to July 1, 1910, \$6	31 00
Edmundson, W., wood, 28 1/2 cords at \$3.25; Hayter, G.P., veterinary services, \$11.50	104 10
Hatch, J.G., Birtle: cartage, \$18.55; small items, \$7.85	26 40
Knowles, W., Birtle, papering and painting, 96 hr. at 25c	24 00
Mitchell, G., Birtle: coal, 7.1075 tons, \$58.50; furnace grates, 43 lb., \$5.60; oats, 248 1/2, bush., \$86.95; wood, 5 3/8 cords, \$26.85; sundry hardware, \$28.25	206 15
Mitchell & Doig, Birtle: bran, 6 1/2 sacks, \$7.15; hay, 6.8125 tons, \$57.42; labour, 17 1/2 h. at 35c.; lumber, 782 ft., \$19.51; oats, 2 3/4 bush., 94c.; plaster, 7 sacks, \$7	98 14
Patterson Bros. Lumber Co.: coal, 2.965 tons, \$30.50; lumber, 482 ft., \$19.65	50 15
Rider, W., repairs to harness, \$15.55; Taylor, E.T., plastering, 25 h., \$12.50	28 05
Roseborough, J.H., horse shoeing, & c., \$25.90; Winslow, G.B., labour, 50 h. at 40c	45 90
Weekend, J., digging and hauling sand, \$8; cutting wood, 25 cords at \$1	33 00
Wood, W.H.H., ink, 80c.; postage and p.o. box, \$18; wall paper, 84 1/2 rolls, \$25.30	44 10
Payments under \$10: declarations, 3, \$5; labour, \$9; small items, \$6.38	20 38
Agent, W.H. Wheatley: board, lodging and horse feed, \$120.05; ry. fares, \$31.10, livery, \$49; clerks, \$12; interpreters, \$24.50; small items, \$10.40	247 05
Carried forward	6,559 28

<b>Birtle Agency, Manitoba.</b> - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	6,559 28
General expenses - Concluded	...
Salaries: Agent, G.H. Wheatley, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; clerk, Miss E. Wheatley, 7 d. to Mar. 31, \$14; teamsters, S. Duncan, 3 10/30 m. to Nov. 27, \$50, E. Reed, 1 m. to Apr. 30, \$15, I. Weekend, 3 17/30 m. to Aug. 17, \$53.50, G. Stubbs, 4 2/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$61.50	1,394 00
...	7,953 28
Less - paid from bull fund, Trust Fund Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	200 00
...	7,753 28
<b>Blackfoot Agency, Alberta.</b>	...
Annuities (\$4,010) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 10 at \$15; Indians, 754 at \$5; arrears, 3 at \$5	4,010 00
Seeds (\$64.99) -	...
C.P. Ry., freight, \$1.56; Gleichen Trading Co. Ltd., seed oats, 113 bush., \$60.25	61 81
Graham Bros., Ottawa, vegetable seed	3 18
Live stock (\$1,610) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders Association, Calgary, bulls, 9	842 00
Clark, Duncan, Gleichen, stallions, 3 at \$250	750 00
Clark, James, Gleichen, stallion, 1	250 00
Robinson, R.G., Calgary, stallions, 1 at \$330, 1 at \$280	610 00
Supplies for destitute (\$5,741.43) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 514 lb. at 20c	102 80
C.P. Ry., freight, \$21.40; Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, soap, 444 lb. at 4 4/5c	42 71
Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Raymond, flour, 535.24 sacks at \$2.35	1,257 82
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, blankets, 40 at \$1.90	76 00
Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd., salt, 6 bbl. at \$3.50	21 00
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, bacon, 3,539 lb. at 16c	566 24
Hudon & Orsali Montreal, rice, 423 lb. at 4c	16 92
Mackenzie & Co., Ottawa, men's trousers, 30 prs. at \$1.61	48 30
Small payments: cartridges, \$1.55; yarn, \$2.34	3 89
Indians: beef, 34,917 lb. at 8c., 13,304 at 6c.; hay, 3 tons at \$2.50, 71.25 at \$2	3,741 60
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, etc. (\$2,530 18) -	...
Arial & Son, Gleichen, painting hospital, 1, coat, 443 yd. at 15c., 2 coats, 944 yd. at 18c	236 37
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 72 lb. at 20c	14 40
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: coal oil, 12 cases, \$51.75; chairs, 6 at \$1.50; sundry hardware, etc., \$37.57	98 32
Burr, J.W., Gleichen: coal, 2.304 tons at \$6.50; livery and cartage, \$10.50	25 47
Chandler & Fisher, Winnipeg: medical appliances, \$34.60; freight, \$1.65	36 25
Fearman, A.E., Gleichen: livery, \$9; sundry labour, \$19	28 00
Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd.: coal oil, 2 cases, \$7.70; hay, 4 loads, \$12; potatoes, 11 1/2 bush. \$11.50; sugar, 4 cwt. at \$6.50; provisions, \$94.25; sundry hardware, etc., \$32.05	183 50
Hunter, G.W., Gleichen, coal, 2.745 ton at \$6.50	17 80

McCammon & Ramsay, Gleichen: fruit and provisions, \$251.58; meat, \$33.32; wood, 28 loads, \$59; coal, 5 loads, \$24.50; hay, 3 loads, \$13.50; sundry labour, \$25; small items, \$25.95	432 85
Rennie & Ramsay, Gleichen: provisions, \$51.06; wood, \$34.70; coal, \$34.25; oil, 4 cases at \$4; labour, \$10.75; small items, \$15.90	162 66
Yates, A.R., Gleichen, drugs, medicines and medical appliances	496 74
Small payments: soap, \$3.46; rice, \$2.16; freight, \$2.30	7 92
Indians: coal, 16 tons, \$90; wood, 12 cords, \$60	150 00
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D.: salary 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$50; fares, \$39.90	639 90
Triennial clothing (\$208.59) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, making 14 suits	200 28
Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co., freight	8 31
General expenses (\$7,912.34) -	...
Alberta Government Telephone System, rent of telephone, 6 m.	12 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 264 lb. at 20c	52 80
Bartsch & Paddley, Gleichen: meat, \$14.45; fish, \$8.40	22 85
Beach, T.H., Gleichen: robes, 2, \$25; saddler's supplies, \$32.90; sundry repairs, \$6.85.	64 75
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: pump, \$21.50; heater, \$15.75; coal oil, 49 gal., \$24.50; paint, 3 gal. at \$2.50; sundry hardware, \$34.91	104 16
Burr, J.W., Gleichen: horse, \$135; Crown Lumber Co., lumber, etc., \$72.10	207 10
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, soap, 264 lb. at 4 4/5c	12 67
Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Raymond, flour, 64.76 cwt. at \$2.35	152 18
Everhardy, E.F., Gleichen, meat and fish	11 70
Fearman, A.E., Gleichen, furnace repairs, etc	13 97
Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd.: range and pipes, \$53.75; seed oats, 52 bush. at 40c.; paint, 12 gal., \$23.15; glass, 64 lights, \$11.80; sundry hardware, \$34.25	143 75
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 226 lb. at 16c	36 16
Carried forward	15,977 13

<b>Blackfoot Agency, Alberta. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	15,977 13
General expenses (\$7,912.34) - Concluded.	...
Hunter, G.W., Gleichen, coal, 16.87 tons	107 60
James, W.H., Gleichen: rent of p.o. box, 1 y. to Dec. 31, \$4; postage, \$20	24 00
McKay, Frank K., Gleichen, oats, 100 bush. at 50c	50 00
Maynard, J.A., Cluny: pump, \$22; pipes and labour, \$7	29 00
Remillard, J.B., Cluny: digging well, 37 ft., \$59; placing pump, \$5	64 00
Riley, J.H., Gleichen: horse shoeing, \$45; general repairs \$27	72 00
Rowe, R.J., Gleichen, painting and decorating agency dwellings	59 20
Service, Wm., Gleichen: horse shoeing, \$16.25; repairs, \$6	22 25
Stuart, W. & Co., Gleichen: lumber, \$34.51; small items \$5.20	39 71
Tostevin, E.P., Gleichen: repairs to agency buildings, etc., 102 1/2 h. at 50c.; sundry repairs, \$16	67 25
Vigar, F.C., Gleichen: oats, 146 bush. at 50c., 100 at 32c.; chop, 1 ton, \$34; bran 1 ton, \$25	164 00
Wakefield, Geo., Gleichen, repairs to wagon, etc	17 50
Small payments: coal, \$5.50; rice, \$7.92; freight, \$8.72; repairs, etc., \$9.10; sundry items, \$15.80	47 04
Advertising for stallions, "Gleichen Call"	2 50
Indians: beef, 1431 lb. at 6c., 5,249 at 8c.; coal, 77 tons, \$348.40; hay, 27 1/2 tons, \$90; ice, 62 tons, \$94; wood, 22 1/2 cords, \$49	1,087 18
Repairs to agency buildings: painting, \$100; sundry material and labour, \$20	120 00
Agent, J.H. Gooderham: board and lodging, \$41.65; fares, \$17.65; small items, \$6	65 30
Accountant, J.W. Jowett: board and lodging, \$40.95; fares and pullman, \$15.85; transportation of household effects, \$30; freighting, cartage, etc., \$31; packing, \$19; small items, \$2.90	139 70
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, J.H. Gooderham, \$1,400; accountant, J.W. Jowett, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$500.02; clerk, issuer and storeman, S.M. Dickinson, \$900; farmers, A.E. Jones, \$660, D.L. Brereton, \$660; interpreters, Peter Erasmus, \$420, Dick Bad Boy, 3 m. to June 30, \$90, Billy Mayfield, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$270	4,900 02
...	23,055 38
Less - Paid from bull fund, Trust Account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, \$842; proceeds of sale of bee, \$135.85	977 85
<b>Blood Agency, Alberta.</b>	...
Annuities (\$5,850) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 10 at \$15; Indians, 1,109 at \$5; arrears, 21 at \$5	5,850 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$4.75) -	...
McNeill, E., Standoff, axes, 4	4 75
Live Stock, (\$362) -	...
Alberta Breeders' Cattle Association, bulls, 10	905 00
Supplies for destitute (\$14,615.47) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 297 lb. at 20c.: Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$23.32	82 72
Brock, W.R. Co., print, 199 1/2 yd. at 8c.; Dagg, J.G., soap, 312 lb. at 4 4/5c	30 94
Cardston Milling Co., flour, 617 bags at \$2	1,234 00

Garland, J.M., Son & Co.: blankets, 80 at \$1.90; galatea, 166 1/2 yd. at 13 1/2c	174 47
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,603 lb. at 16 1/8c.; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 200 lb., \$8	266 48
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa: trousers, men's, 40 pr. at \$1.61, boys', 10 pr. at \$1.33	77 70
MacLeod Milling Co.: flour, 100 sacks at \$2.25, 710 sacks at \$1.95	1,609 50
Renwick, W., Macleod: cartridges, 12 boxes, \$15; linseed oil, 18 gal., \$27; paints and brushes, \$5.70; w. lead, 100 lb., \$10	57 70
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, serge, 233 1/2 yd. at 22c	51 37
Painting Indians' houses: labour, 27 hr. at 40c., 27 hr. at 25c	17 55
Indians: beef, 91,563 lb. at 6c., 70,097 lb. at 8c.; cutting ice, 40 1/2 d. at \$1, 3 d. with team at \$3; freighting, \$212	11,363 04
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, &c (\$4,242.52) -	...
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., coal, 13 1/2 ton at \$3.60	48 60
Barnes, R.B., Macleod, medicines and medical supplies	627 25
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 96 lb. at 20c.; Brawley, J., carpenter, 110 hr. at 35c	57 70
Claresholm Lumber & Grain Co.: lumber, 1,614 ft., \$35.45; shingles, 2 1/2 M. \$7.90	43 35
Doberer, E.: boots, 5 pr., \$10.35; cloth, 7 yd., \$10.71; sundry clothing, \$36.09	57 15
Foster & MacLeod: horse shoeing, \$10.50; repairs, \$8.50	19 00
George & Co., Macleod: oats, 2.7 ton, \$91.80; delivery, \$6	97 80
Great West Saddlery Co., harness parts and repairs	11 10
Kearney, J., papering medical officer's house, 2 1/2 d	15 00
MacGlynn, Mrs. M., butter, 200 lb. at 25c.; McNeill, E., coal oil, 45 gal., \$18	68 00
MacLeod Hardware Co., sundry hardware	16 30
MacLeod Milling Co., oats, 1,325 lb	19 90
Reach & Co., Macleod: bran, 5 sacks, \$6.30; biscuits, 37 1/4 lb., \$6.33, 1 case, \$2; canned fruit, & c., 16 cases, \$70.65; ham, 70 lb. at 23c.; lard, 75 lb. at 22c.; pork, 55 1/2 lb., \$11.30;	...
Carried forward	22,806 37



<b>Blood Agency, Alberta. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	22,806 37
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, &c (\$4,242.52) - Concluded.	...
Reach & Co. - Concluded.	...
potatoes, 40 cwt. at \$1.75; rice, 200 lb. at 6c.; r. oats, 8 sacks at \$3.25; soap, 5 cases, \$25.75; sugar, 9 cwt. at \$6.25; syrup, 17 gal., \$11.70; salmon, 4 doz. tins, \$7.50; tea, 10 lb. at 30c., 150 lb. at 28c.; sundry provisions, & c., \$60.75	444 13
Renwick, W., Macleod: glass, 12 lights, \$3.60; linseed oil, 5 gal, \$6.35; white lead, 150 lb. at 10c.; sundry hardware, \$19.55	44 50
Skelding, G., Macleod: coal, 5.3 tons at \$5.20, 23.49 tons at \$5	145 05
Stacey Lumber Co., Macleod: lumber, 1,963 ft., \$60.65; shingles, 5 M., \$19.10; small items, \$5.60; overpaid, \$5.19	90 54
Small payments: soap, 96 lb. at 4 4/5c; small items, \$6.25	10 85
Indians: beef, 2,835 lb. at 6c., 390 lb. at 8c.; freighting, \$122; hay, 21 loads, at \$3	386 30
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: medical officer, O.C. Edwards, M.D., \$1,500; nurses, Sr. Mary of the Presentation, \$180; Sr. St. Antoine, 8 m. to Nov. 30, \$80; Sr. St. Leblanc, \$120; L'Ange Gardien, \$120; Sr. St. Pierre, 4 m. to Mar. 31, \$40	2,040 00
Triennial Clothing (\$193.97) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, making 13 suits	185 97
Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co., freight	8 00
General expenses (\$11,207.05) -	...
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Co., Lethbridge, coal, 40 1/2 tons at \$3.60	145 80
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 432 lb. at 20c.; Butcher, A., carpenter, 164 hr. at 25c	127 40
Butcher, C., carpenter, 197 hr. at 40c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$14.19	92 99
Callie Bros., Macleod: pipe, 104 ft., \$14.79; pump, 1, \$7.50; plumbing, 10 hr., \$7.50; trough, 201 ft., at 15c.; small items, \$11.10	71 04
Cardston Milling Co., flour, 103 sacks at \$2; Dagg, J.G., soap, 432 lb., \$20.74	226 74
Cardston Veterinary Hospital, treatment of horse, 71 d.	50 00
Coombs, M.A., harness parts and repairs	13 25
Danielson, C.J., Cardston, repairs to buggy	12 65
Dilworth, W.J., Macleod: gasoline, 38 1/2 gal. at 40c.; inner tube, \$15; small items, \$8.75	39 15
Folson Iron Works, horse shoeing, \$17.50; Grady, A.F., postage, \$40	57 50
Foster & Macleod, horse shoeing, \$74.50; parts and repairs, \$49.50	124 00
Great West Saddlery Co.: halters, 12 at \$1.50; horse blankets, 9, \$14; whips, 8, \$11.25; harness parts and repairs, \$45.05	88 30
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 1,995 lb. at 16 1/8c.; Kearney, J., painting buggy, \$15	336 69
Hudon & Orsali, rice, 324 lb. at 4c.; McLeod, A., horse shoeing, \$21.50	34 46
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: gasoline, 20 cases at \$3.10, 90 gal. at 26 3/4c.; engine oil, 15 gal. at 53c	94 02
Lambert. J.S., Macleod: boat, \$50; oars, 1 pr., \$9.75; repairs to buggy, \$12.50	72 25
Macleod Farmers' Elevator Co., Ltd.: feed oats, 21,000 lb. at \$1.50 cwt.; oat crop, 3 ton at \$32	411 00
Macleod Hardware Co.: brooms and brushes, 23, \$16.75; coal oil, 14 cases, \$56; harness oil, 18 tins, \$6.30; hose, 26 ft., \$5.20; lead, 500 lb., \$41.25; nails, 196 lb., \$10.38, 4 kegs, \$16.75; oxide, 350 lb.,	187 53

\$17.50; sundry hardware, \$10.50; tar paper, 6 rolls at \$1.15	
McCarthy, E., carpenter, 84 hr. at 40c.; Sparling, F., sleigh, \$15	48 60
Renwick, W., Macleod: axes, 7, \$7.25; auto oil, 20 gal. at \$1; c. oil, 6 tins, \$4.50; window glass, 75 lights, \$16.60; linseed oil, 105 gal., \$156.25; turpentine, 4 gal., \$6; rope, 33 lb., \$5; sundry hardware, \$49.10	264 70
Skelding, G., Macleod: coal, 14.945 tons, \$578.20; lumber, 928 ft., \$30.85; ties, 1,500 at 3c.; wood fibre, 1 sack, \$1	655 05
Western Canada Lumber Co.: doors, 3 at \$3; lumber, 9,923 ft., \$381.15; shingles, 8 M. at \$3.50; windows, 3 at \$2	424 15
Payments under \$10: assessment on 1,000 cattle at 1/2c.; harness parts and repairs \$8.65; horse shoeing, \$28; inspection of scales, \$9.50; provisions, \$7.60; small items, \$20.98	79 73
Advertising for tenders for erection of frame building	1 80
Legal expenses: McKenzie, McDonald & Watt, re epidemic	10 00
Wilson, R.N., agent (in trust for Indians and others): beef, 3,148 lb. at 6c.; 8,916 lb. at 8c.; freighting, \$543.20; hay, 6 loads, \$21, hay detailed under Trust Fund Account No. 201, \$75	1,541 36
Travel of agent, R.N. Wilson, and employees: board and lodging, \$180.85; horse feed, \$124.60; ry. fares, \$51.45; pullmans and porters, \$10.65	367 55
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, R.N. Wilson, \$1,499.99; accountant, J.W. Jewett, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$499.97; clerk, L.E. Bourne, 5 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, \$412.50; asst. clerk and stenographer, W.A. Wither, 1 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, \$25; stockmen, C.H. Clark, \$720, T. Graham, \$600, E.G. Hillier, \$660; issuer, J.A. Webb, \$600; interpreters, T. Scott, \$420, D. Mills, \$180; mail carriers, J. Ely, 11 m. to Mar. 31, \$165, T. Russell, 1 m. to May 31, \$15	5,797 46
...	37,536 88
Less - Paid from bull fund, Trust Fund Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, \$543; proceeds of sale of beef, Supplies for destitute, \$350, General expenses, \$168.12	1,061 12
...	36,475 76

<b>Carlton Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$5,420) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 16 at \$15; Indians, 1,016 at \$5; arrears, 5 at 85	5,420 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$1,255.72) -	...
Agnew Bros. Hardware Co., Prince Albert: plows, 5 at \$25; scythes, 12 at 75c.; shears, 4, \$12.50; rivets, \$1; brushes, 40, \$9.14	156 64
Church, W.R., lime, 60 bush. at 45c	27 00
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: gasoline, 134.5 gal. at 24c.; oil, 2,602.5 gal. at 15c., 48 gal. at 26c., 91.5 gal. at 38 1/2c., 50 lb., \$4.20; freight, \$157.12	631 69
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: anvil, \$20.41; drill, \$12; forge, \$25; iron, 420 lb. at 4c.; stock dies, 1 set, \$14; sundry hardware, \$40.45	128 66
Manville Hardware Co., Prince Albert: rope, 50 lb. at 12c.; sundry hardware, \$14.22	20 22
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert: binder twine, 476 7/10 lb. at 10c.; duck, 50 1/4 yd., \$12.56; harrows, 3 sets, \$38.55 plows, 3, \$75; repairs, \$3.25	177 03
West Lumber & Supply Co., Shellbrook: doors and windows, 3, \$7.45; lumber, 570 ft., \$15.35	22 80
Small payments: blue stone, 150 lb. at 6 1/2c.; repairs, \$4.05; small items, \$7.20	21 00
Indians, freighting supplies	70 68
Seeds (\$72.01) -	...
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$3.62; Crowe, A., potatoes, 10 bush. at 75c	11 12
Graham Bros., seeds, 66 lb., \$22; Reay, R.R.: barley, 40 bush., \$20; oats, 648 3/34 bush. at 35c.	268 82
Live stock (\$402.50) -	...
Fowlie & Sutherland, ewes, 2 at \$13; lambs, 4 at \$5; ram, 1, \$14	60 00
McGregor, C.F., bulls, 2 at \$100; Indian, 1 ox, \$50	250 00
Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Assn., bulls, 3, \$285; freight, \$7.50	292 50
Supplies for destitute (\$5,524.26) -	...
Agnew Bros. Hardware Co.: salt, 4 brl. at \$2.85; small items, \$7.30	18 70
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 591 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 199 1/2 yd. at 8c	134 16
Burns, P. & Co., bacon, 2,143 lb. at 12 1/2c.; Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$71.88	339 76
Dagg, J.G.: powder, 400 lb., \$87.60; shot, 1,400 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 336 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine No. 5, 160 lb. at 19 1/4c., No. 9, 240 lb. at 17 1/2c	267 11
Day, A.C., burial expenses, \$18; Frank & Bryce, twine, 261 lb. at 57c	166 77
Frothingham & Workman, Montreal: cod lines, 32 at 34 1/3c.; gun caps, 30 M. at 50 1/5 c.; twine, No. 2, 108 lb. at 40 9/10c., No. 1, 150 lb. at 41 1/2c.; wire, snaring, 15 lb. at 27 1/2c.	136 59
Garland, J.M. Son & Co.: blankets, 70 at \$1.90; galatea, 221 yd. at 13 1/2c.; tweed, 33 3/4 yd. at 47 1/2c.	178 86
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, bacon, 8,514 lb. at 16 1/8c	1,372 88
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, rice, 1,000 lb. at 4c	40 00
MacKenzie & Co.: trousers, men's, 48 pr. at \$1.61, boys', 20 pr. at \$1.33	103 88
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: rolled oats, 1,000 lb. at 2 1/2c.	25 00
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Brantford, serge 264 yd. at 22c	58 08
West Lumber & Supply Co.: brick, 300, \$5.40; lumber, 2,655 ft., \$73.59; sundries, \$15.15	94 14
Payments under \$10; duck, 30 yd. at 30c.; ferry, \$7.15; sundry items, \$13.62	29 77

Indians: beef, 9,233 lb. at 6c., 10,704 lb. at 7c.; building chimneys, 3 at \$6; digging cellars, 3 at \$7.50; freighting, \$86.47; mechanics, 126 hr. at 25c., 85 hr. at 30c.; wheat, 1,026 16/60 bush. at 65c., 229.29 bush. at 70c., 4 27/60 bush. at 55c.; wood, 50 cords at \$1.50; care and board of Indians, \$166.33	2,558 56
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c., (\$2,129.40) -	...
Burns, P. & Co., bacon, 240 lb., \$30; Farmers' Milling Co., flour, 1,080 lb., \$24.73	54 73
McLaren, E., horseshoeing and repairs, \$14; Reay, R.R., oats, 75 bush. at 35c	40 25
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Prince Albert, harness, 1 set	28 00
St. Boniface Hospital: care and board, 37 d. at 60c	22 20
Victoria Hospital, Prince Albert: care and board, 52 d. at \$1	52 00
Small payments: horse shoeing and repairs, \$10.18; small items, \$2.95	13 13
Indians: freighting, \$4.55; wood, 25 cords at \$1.50	42 05
Medical officer, Dr. G.W. Beaver, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$75; board, lodging and horse feed, \$118.35; interpreters, \$31.50; livery, \$1.50,	1,051 35
Medical services: F.E. Connor, M.D., Shellbrook, \$2; Drs. Good & Turnbull, Winnipeg, \$30; H.A.L. Reid, M.D., Prince Albert, \$40	72 00
Medicines, medical appliances, & c., Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, \$30; Chas. McDonald, Prince Albert, \$651.34; J.H. Mitchell, Prince Albert, \$72.35	753 69
Triennial clothing (\$11) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, 1 headman's outfit	11 00
Saw and grist mills (\$285.41) -	...
Genereau, J., fireman, May 28 - June 27, 26 d. at \$1	26 00
Kernaghan, J.B.: oil, \$5.60; sacks, 400, \$54.50; sundry hardware, \$13.16	73 26
Saskatchewan Province, boiler inspection	10 00
Payments under \$10: machine oil, 16 gal., \$7.70; small items \$7.80	15 50
Agent Thos. Borthwick in trust for Indians and others: wood, 90 cord at \$1.50; sawing wood, 158 h. at 15c.; freighting, \$1.95	160 65
General expenses (\$12,574.31) -	...
Agnew, T.D.: buggy, \$100; wagon, \$79; twine, 200 lb. at 10c.; small items, \$5.75	204 75
Agnew Bros. Hardware Co.: coal, oil, 71 gal. at 38c., agriculture forks, 9, \$5.13; provisions, \$11.21; shovels, 6, \$6.85; sundry hardware, \$9.85	60 02
Carried forward	15,773 00

<b>Carlton Agency, Saskatchewan. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	15,773 00
General expenses (\$12,574.31) - Concluded.	...
Bate. H.N. & Sons: tea, 384 lb. at 20c.; Brazenall, F., veterinary services, \$155	231 80
Can. Nor. Ry.: freight, \$16.68; Dagg, J.G., soap, 384 lb. at 4 4/5c	35 11
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake: flour, 8,920 lb. at \$2.29 per cwt	204 27
Forestier, J.M., Duck Lake: carrying mail, 105 trips at 25c	26 25
Gleason, J.W.; horseshoeing, \$30.40; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,920 lb., \$309.60	340 00
Hudon & Orsali, rice, 288 lb. at 4c.; Knight H., horseshoeing and repairs, \$24.42	35 94
Kalbfleisch, J.A., Mistawasis: postage, \$40; small items, \$15.60	55 60
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: buckets 5, \$5; cement, 45 brls, \$150.70; installing furnace, pipes, & c., \$352; lime. 4 brls. at \$2.50; lanterns, 6 at 85c.; boiled oil, 26 gal., \$43.75; nails, 8 kegs, \$35.70, 244 lb., \$12.59; plaster, 60 sacks, \$60; gold dust, 6 sacks, \$6; paint, 8 1/2 gal., \$17.55; rope, 180 ft., \$5.60; sheathing, 250 lb. at 5 1/2c.; sacks, 66 at 10c.; white lead, 405 lb., \$40.75; small items, \$57.76; freight, \$19.97	842 82
Leach Bros., Prince Albert: horse shoeing, \$33.25; repairs, \$6.25	39 50
Little & Wark, Shellbrook: horseshoeing and repairs, \$11.55; small items, \$8.05	19 60
McDonald, C.: drugs, \$39.79; Reay, R.R., oats, 100 bush. at 30c., 40 bush. at 35c	83 79
Manville Hardware Co.: nails, 82 lb., \$4.22; paints, varnish, & c., \$9.30; sleigh runners, 5 prs., \$12; stove, \$10; wheel barrows, 2, \$9; small items, \$17.65	62 17
Red Rock Brick & Pottery Co., Prince Albert, brick, 1,500	18 75
Royal Oak Saddlery Co. Prince Albert: bells, 2 strings, \$6; blankets, 5 prs., \$43.75; bridle, 1, \$6; harness, 2 sets, \$55; small items, \$7.80	118 55
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co.: shingles, 7 M. at \$4; small items, \$2.91	30 91
West Lumber & Supply Co., Shellbrook, doors, 15, \$48.11: laths, 11.8 M., \$54.02; lumber, 24,263 ft., \$679.63, supply lumber \$20.74; shingles, 16 1/2 M., \$67.57; storm sashes, 4 at \$2.20; windows, 10, \$21.20; small items, \$1.25	901 32
Zimmerle, E., Shellbrook: digging 4 wells, 108 ft. at \$1.25; deepening well, 5 ft., \$10	145 00
Small payments: labour, 12 d. at \$1; small items, \$13.48	25 48
Advertising for tenders for stable on Mistawasis reserve	12 88
Indians: beef, 1,483 lb. at 6c., 4,464 lb. at 7c.; freighting, \$116.89; engineer, 23 d. at \$1.50; ice, 6 loads at \$2; labour, 152 h. at 45c.; sundry labour, \$8; oats, 50 bush. at 40c.; wood, 75 cord, at \$1.50; small items, \$7	780 75
Labour, repairing agency buildings: 25 d. at \$2; 25 h. at 45c.; 20 h. at 35c., 40 h. at 25c., 90 hr. at 20c	96 25
Labour and material, erecting medical officer's dwelling: excavating, 29 1/2 h. at 50c.; lathing, 528 yd. at 5c.; mechanics, 524 h. at 45c, 480 1/2 h. at 40c., 35 h. at 30c., 610 h. at 25c., 173 h. at 27 1/2c.; plastering, 674 1/2 yd. at 17c., 30 h; at 50c.; painting, 235 1/2 h. at 35c.; eavestrough, 57 ft., \$7.80; chimney, 35 ft. at 75c; bricks, 640, \$10.94; window glass, 82 lights, \$25.49; lumber, 4,265 ft., \$118.46; paint brushes, 4, \$7.25; sand, 35 loads, at \$1. 25; stone, 11 loads, \$38; storm sashes, 11, \$18.25; windows, 7, \$17.34; sundry items, \$57.63; freighting, \$242.08	1,505 04
Labour and material, erecting fence at clerk's house	36 00
Labour and material, erecting office at Big River: wages, 180 h. at 25c., 352 11/60 h. at 35c.; lumber, 550 ft., \$12. 10; freighting, \$2.75	183 11
Labour and material, erecting destitutes' houses: mechanics, 171 h. at 20c., 422 1/2 h. at 25c., 196 1/2 h. at	

30c.; lumber, 304 ft., \$9.50; sundry hardware, \$1.40	209 67
Travel of agent, T. Borthwick: board, lodging and horse feed, \$341.95; fares, \$4.55; interpreters, \$5; livery, \$10; provisions, \$6.30; small items, \$9.60	377 40
Travel of farmers: J. Beverly, \$1.25; A.J. Campbell, \$4.75; R. Campbell, \$14.75; G.B. Isbester, \$48.90; Wm. McKenzie, \$49.40; J.C. McLeod, \$34.50	153 55
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, T. Borthwick, \$1,199.99; clerks, T.E. Jackson, \$900, R.E. Howrie, \$360; miller, J. McKenzie, \$720; farmers, G.B. Isbester, \$540; R.Campbell, 9 m. at \$40, 3 m. at \$50, J.C. McLeod, \$480; interpreter, J. Dreaver, \$450; overseer, J.R. Settee, \$60; labourers, F. Wood, 3 m. to June 30, \$90, H. Madsen, 5 m. to Mar. 31 \$180, S. Dreaver, \$24.27, W. Beads, \$24.27, D. Wahpahsoose, \$30, L. Laroque, \$60; engineer and fireman, 73 days to Mar. 31 at \$1.50	5,738 03
...	28,082 54
LESS - paid on account of seed grain, \$207.93; paid from bull fund, Trust account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, \$200	407 93
...	27,674 61
<b>Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$9,930) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 11 at \$15; Indians, 1,847 at \$5; arrears, 31 at \$5; commutations, 6 at \$50	9,930 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$535.70) -	...
Burridge - Cooper Co., Winnipeg: threshing machine, \$437.80; freight, \$5.40	443 20
Cousins, R.W., Selkirk, ploughs 1 at \$16, 1 at \$18, 1 at \$20	54 00
Munro, G.A., Selkirk, harrow teeth, \$12; Vales, Rev. P., freight, \$26.50	38 50
Seeds (\$66.56) -	...
Boulton, Geo., Poplar Park, potatoes, 25 bush. at 40c	10 00
C.P. Ry., freight, \$1; Graham Bros., Ottawa, vegetable seeds, \$30.56	31 56
Kent, Joseph, Fort Alexander, potatoes, 50 bush. at 50c	25 00
Carried forward	10,532 26

<b>Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	10,532 26
Live stock (\$210) -	...
Harper, W.D., Selkirk, bull, \$100; Sclanus, W.E., steer, \$35	135 00
Vales, Rev. P., Fort Alexander, oxen, 1 yoke	75 00
Supplies for destitute (\$3,796.16) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 475 lb. at 20c	95 00
Chandler & Fisher, Winnipeg, artificial arm hook	23 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 142 sacks at \$2.52; gun powder, 275 lb., \$50.42; shot, 850 lbs., \$54.99; twine No. 9, 69 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 5, 178 lb. at 19 1/4c.; fish lines, 107 at 5c	514 95
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, twine No. 25, 760 lbs. at 57c.	433 20
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 2,414 lb. at 15 5/8c	377 19
Hudson's Bay Co., Fort Alexander: flour, 5 sacks at \$3.25; tea, 25 lb. at 35c	25 00
Jonasson & Sigurdson, Arborg: oats, 51 bush. at 55c.; barley, 20 bush. at 65c.; bran, \$7; freight, \$6.40; sacks, \$2.10	56 65
Lawrence & Thompson, Dauphin, coffin and burial expenses	25 00
McLean, J.A., Selkirk: oxen, 1 yoke at \$180, 1 at \$170; harness \$14	364 00
MacQueen, L., V.S., Selkirk, veterinary services	15 00
Musgrove, Geo. & Co., Stonewall: provisions, \$10.90; boots, clothing, etc., \$9.10	20 00
Pook, F. & Son, Selkirk: paris green, 20 pkgs., \$8; sundry hardware, \$7.50	15 50
Robinson, Wm. Co., Selkirk: flour and provisions, \$15.80; lumber, etc., 1,102 ft., \$37 55	53 35
Sigurdsson & Thorvaldson, Gimli: oxen, 1 yoke, \$155; breaker boards, 6, \$24; harness, & c., \$16.70; oats, \$6.70	202 40
Steven, Rev. F.G., Fisher River, seed potatoes, 100 bush. at \$1	100 00
Swift Canadian Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 663 lb. at 15 5/8c.; freight, \$1.40	105 00
Templeton, W.A., Winnipeg: hoes, 36, \$27; scythes and snaths, 30 at 75c.; spades and forks, 27, \$18; grain cradles, 2 at \$5; stones, \$1.20	78 70
Vales, Rev. P., Fort Alexander: flour, 800 lb., \$28; tea, 11 lb., \$2.75; coffins, 2 at \$6.50.	43 75
Small payments: expenses taking man to hospital, \$10; rolled oats, \$9; freight, \$7.55; feeding oxen, \$7; cartage, \$7; gun caps, \$6.53; sundry items, \$18.04	65 12
Agent J.A. Lewis, travel and outlay: board lodging and horse feed, \$20.50; ploughing fire guard, \$8; hay, \$7; wood, \$6; small items, \$8.30	49 80
Inspector John Semmens, outlay: repairs to house and barn, \$60; freighting, \$105; hay, 15 tons at \$3; oats, 25 bush., \$15.80; sundry items, \$7; total \$232.80, less paid in 1911 - 12 for freighting, \$45	187 80
Foreman on, Peguis Reserve, John Sinclair: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$75; board, lodging and horsefeed, \$30.50; fares, \$7.20; caretaker, \$10; delivering oxen, \$5; small items, \$8.15	960 85
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, etc. (\$3,883.17) -	...
Dynevor Hospital: maintenance during quarter ending Mar. 31, 1910, 623 d. at 50c.; grant, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$1,000	1,311 50
May, J. & Co., Winnipeg: tent, \$29; bed, \$6; small items, \$2.25	37 25
Selkirk General Hospital, treatment, 10 d. at 75c	7 50
St. Boniface Hospital: board and treatment, 129 d. at 60c.; tuberculine, 6 tubes at \$1.50.	86 40

Agent, J.O. Lewis: transportation, \$12.62; provisions, \$6.59	19 21
Medical officer, J.R. Steep, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$75; board and lodging, \$94.40; fares, \$90.80; livery, \$197.50; interpreters, \$16.50; small items, \$12.80.	1,312 00
Medical attendance: Drs. Good and Turnbull, \$100; Dr. Linehan, \$100; Dr. D.G. Ross, \$10	210 00
Salaries of dispensers: Rev. Lewis Leclair, Scantebury, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$25; Geo. C. Smith, Winnipeg, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$6.25; Rev. E. Thomas, Fort Alexander, 3 m. to June 30, \$6.25	37 50
Medicines and medical appliances: Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, \$290.99; Chandler & Fisher, Winnipeg, \$441.61; W.H.G. Gibbs, Selkirk, \$71.06; A.R. Leonard, Stonewall, \$9.50; F.P. Seale, Winnipeg, \$48.65	861 81
Triennial clothing (\$100.80) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, material for 10 suits at \$5.73	57 30
Greenshields Ltd., Montreal, material for 10 suits at \$4.35	43 50
General expenses (\$2,056.30) -	...
Man. Govt. Tel.: rent of phone, 1 y. to May 31, \$22; tolls, \$12.55; moving telephone, \$5.	39 55
May, J. & Co., Winnipeg, tent	29 00
Robinson, Wm. Co., Selkirk, rent of warehouse, 7 m. to May 31, 1910	14 58
Sigurdsson, S., Hnausa, extra trips, S.S. Mikado, 5 d. at \$50	250 00
Trapp, G., Brokenhead, labour on road, 3 1/2 d. at \$4	14 00
Winnipeg Fish Co., Selkirk, rent of room, 5 m	10 42
Small payments: typewriter repairs, etc., \$8.05; sundry items, \$5.85	13 90
Agent, J.O. Lewis: salary, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1910, \$899.99; board, lodging and provisions, \$29.76; transportation, \$47.63; livery, \$39.50; services of constables and interpreters, \$24; postage, \$5; sundry expenses while paying annuities, \$20.50	1,066 38
Agent, John Watson: salary, Mar. 11 to 31, \$67.74; allowance in lieu of rent, fuel and light, \$22.58; rent of p.o. box, 1 y., \$2; small items, \$2.70	95 02
Acting agent, G.A. Betournay: meals, 67 at 35c.; fares, \$80.40; street car tickets, \$7.70; small items, \$3	114 55
Carried forward	20,184 79



<b>Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	20,184 79
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Clerk, P.H. Sutherland: salary 32 6/7 weeks to Dec. 31, 1910, \$328.55; livery, \$25.50; small items, \$3	357 05
Constables: S.J. Sturlangsson, \$10; W.O. Colcleugh, \$22; J. Kuhn, \$19.85	51 85
...	20,593 69
LESS - Process of sale of tea, Supplies for destitute	15 00
...	20,578 69
<b>Crooked lakes Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	...
Annuities (\$2,779.65) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 2 at \$15; Indians, 540 at \$5; arrears, 5 at \$5; total, \$2,780, less interest on overpayment, 35c	2,779 65
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$49.80) -	...
Boulton & Co., Broadview, parts of implements	26 55
Thorburn, W.C., Broadview, lime, 7 brl. at \$2.25	15 75
Small payments: lime, \$6.75; nuts, 75c	7 50
Seeds (\$6.52) -	...
C.P. Ry., freight, \$1.54; Graham Bros., Ottawa, vegetable seeds, \$4.98	6 52
Supplies for destitute (\$1,245.05) -	...
C.P. Ry.: transportation, \$10.60; freight, \$9.10	19 70
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 212 lb. at 20c	42 40
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 80.20 sacks at \$2.62; shot, 400 lbs., \$25.88; powder, 100 lbs., \$21.31; small items, \$8.65	265 97
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 40 at \$1.90; galatea, \$7.49	83 49
Gathercole, F., Broadview: bacon, 500 lb. at 18 1/4c.; beef, \$2.95	94 20
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 2,105 lb. at 16c	336 80
Mackenzie & Co., Ottawa, trousers, 20 pr. at \$1.61	32 20
Rosborough, C.J., Grenfell: lumber, 3,256 ft., \$95.30; window and door frames, \$30; shingles, 5 M., \$17.60; small items, \$11.95	154 85
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Brantford, serge, 87 3/4 yd. at 22c	19 30
Small payments: provisions, \$11.71; print, \$9.12; twine, \$6.84; small items, \$10.70	38 37
Indians: beef, 1,764 lb. at 6c., 1,154 at 4 1/2c	157 77
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, etc. (\$796.48) -	...
Medical officer, J.R. Bird, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$50	600 00
Medicines and medical appliances: J.R. Bird & Co., Whitewood, \$61.35; Craig & Archer, Broadview, \$135.13	196 48
Triennial clothing (\$85.44) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: making 4 suits, \$57.22; outfits, 2, \$16.11	73 33
Small payments: freight and express, \$6.25; material for suit, \$5.86	12 11
General expenses (\$6,603.23) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 288 lb. at 20c	57 60

Beveridge, A.W., Broadview, horseshoeing, etc.	28 75
Brannan, R.L., Broadview: horse feed and stabling, \$44.50; livery, \$2.50	47 00
Colquhoun, A.R. & Son, Broadview: coal oil, 49 gal. at 33c.; small items, \$2.55	18 72
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 64.80 cwt. at \$2.62; soap, 288 lb. at 4 4/5c.	183 59
Dufty, John, Broadview: twine, 110 lb., \$10.20; sundry oil, paint, etc., \$10.20; small items, \$13.65	34 05
Edwards Bros., Broadview: buggy, \$75; cylinder for pump, \$5.50	80 50
Gathercole, F., Broadview, meat rations 2,324 1/2 lb. at 10c	232 43
Grenfell Cattle Co., Grenfell, meat rations, 540 lb., at 10c	54 00
Grenfell Milling & Elevator Co.: lumber, \$35.31; blankets, \$12; sundry hardware, \$16.70.	64 01
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 360 lb. at 16c	57 60
Kendrick, E., Gotham, team of horses	300 00
Rosborough, C.J., Grenfell: wire, 392 lb., \$17.65; small items, \$2.45	20 10
Saywell, G.F., Broadview, horse	150 00
Stewart, R. & Co., Moosomin, meat rations, 540 lb. at 10c	54 00
Small payments: rice, \$8.64; freight, \$4.69; sundry items, \$15.75	29 08
Indians: beef, 728 lb. at 4 1/2c., 2,348 at 6c	173 64
Agent, M. Millar, travel and outlay: board, lodging and horse feed, \$99.70; fares, \$18.55; wood, 106 1/3 loads at \$2; coal, 8.755 tons, \$87.35, drawing hay, cutting oats, etc., \$36; postage, \$15; small items, \$5.40	474 65
Farmer, J.A. Sutherland: board and lodging, \$5.50; fares, \$4.70	10 20
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, M. Millar, \$1,400; clerks, G.F. Saywell, 2 14/30 m. to June 14, \$123.33, Arthur Boyer, 9 13/30 m., \$471.66; farmers, J.A. Sutherland, \$660, I. Smith, \$600, H.J. Nolan, 5 10/30 m. to Sept. 10, \$266.66, Jas. McKay, 6 19/30 m., \$331.66; driver and interpreter, H. Cameron, \$480; interpreter, Peter Howrie, 5 m. to Aug. 31, \$200.	4,533 31
...	11,566 17

<b>Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$4,995) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; indians, 961 at \$5; arrears, 16 at \$5	4,995 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$539.36) -	...
Arnold & Wilcox, fanning mill, \$36; Dubois, M.G., repairs, \$31	67 00
Beaver Lumber Co., Kinistino: lumber, 2,195 ft., shingles, 4 1/2 M. at \$4; windows, 2, \$3.60	85 00
McArthur, J.A.: double trees, 1 set, \$5; small items, \$5.60	10 60
McKenzie, Devline & Co.: blue stone, 50 lb., \$5; iron, \$5.15; small items, \$21.10	31 25
Mooney, J.A., Wadena: disc harrow, 1 set, \$45; small items, \$1.30	46 30
Pozer, R.W.: nails, 110 1/3 lb., \$5.75; oil, 13 gal., \$8.15; sundry hardware, \$18.70	32 60
Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd.: lumber, 1,130 ft., \$29.41; shingles, 14 packets, \$14; sundries, \$5.95	49 36
Vautsdal, T.: lumber, 1,915 ft., \$82.30; door, 1, \$3.10; shingles, 6 3/4 M., \$28.75; windows, 4, \$7.40	121 55
Wood, D.H., canvas for binder, 3, \$16.50; small items, 85c	17 35
Small payments: inspecting boiler, \$5; parts and repairs of implements, \$34.60; small items, \$16.50	56 10
Indians: repairs to machinery, & c., 3 d. at \$3, 36 hr., \$9.25; freighting, \$4	22 25
Seeds (\$220.90) -	...
Anderson, R.E., Duck Lake: oats, 140 bush. at 40c.; wheat, 115 bush. at 95c	165 25
Graham Bros., vegetable seed, 34 lb., \$14.16; Spencer, A., wheat, 25 bush. at 87c	35 91
Small payments: oats, 35.83 bush., \$12.50; wheat, 6 bush. at 80c.; freight, \$2.44	19 74
Live stock (\$175.40) -	...
Racette, D., ferriage	40
Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association: bulls, 2 at \$85, 1 at \$100, 1 at \$110; freight, \$10	390 00
Shepherd & Spriggs, Duck Lake: ewes, 6 at \$10; ram, 1, \$20	80 00
Supplies for destitute (\$3,015.28) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 519 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 324 yd. at 8c	129 72
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$107.79; Union Supply Co., Ltd., flour, 2,420 lb., \$59.77	167 56
Dagg, J.G.: powder, 425 lb. at 21 9/10c.; shot, 1,500 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 384 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, No. 5, 16 lb. at 19 1/4 c., No. 9, 27 lb. at 17 1/2c	216 35
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake: flour, 15, 820 lb. at \$2.29 per cwt	362 28
Frothingham & Workman: gun caps, 21 M. at 50 1/5c.; small items, \$16.75	27 29
Frank & Bryce, twine, No. 25, 39 lb. at 57c.; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 1,000 lb. at 4c	62 23
Garland, J.M., Son & Co.: blankets, 50 at \$1.90; galatea, 172 1/4. yd. at 13 1/2c.; tweed, 106 1/2 yd. at 47 1/2c	168 93
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 4,979 lb. at 16 1/8c.; Kennedy, W., lime, 21 bush. at 50c	813 37
MacKenzie & Co.: trousers, men's 40 pr. at \$1.61; boys', 25 pr. at \$1.33	97 65
McNeil, W.J., Kinistino: suit of clothing, \$12; small items, \$7.55	19 55
McNicol, D., flour, 20 sacks at \$3.25, 10 sacks at \$2.75	92 50
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., rolled oats, 1,000 lb. at 2 1/2c	25 00
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Ltd., serge, 317 1/2 yd. at 22c.; Turner & Co., flour, 980 lb., \$26.50	96 35
Small payments: funeral expenses, \$4.03; small items, \$16.75	20 78

Indians: beef, 6,571 lb. at 6c.; board of destitute Indians, \$238; freighting, \$51.46; funeral expenses, \$15; wood, 7 1/2 loads, \$17	715 72
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,538.82) -	...
Beaver Lumber Co., Ltd., Kinistino, lumber, 672 ft.	16 72
Bromley & Hague, Ltd., Winnipeg: hospital tent, \$116.50; freight, \$3.56	120 06
Can. Nor. Ry., fares, \$33.60; freight, 57c	34 17
Craig & Anderson, Kinistine: lumber, 328 1/2 ft., \$8.39; window, \$2	10 39
Gilmour, W.T. & Son, Prince Albert: iron beds, 2 at \$8; mattresses, 2 at \$4.25	24 50
Godfrey, Mrs. Ada A., Fort à la Corne, dispensing medicine, 12 m. to Mar. 31	60 00
Hudson's Bay Co., medicines, etc., \$7.80; 1 stove, \$15; provisions, \$47.36	70 16
Macleod, Hamlin Co.: blankets, 2 pr., \$12; toilet set, \$6; small items, \$10.85	28 85
Russell, G.R. & Bro., Prince Albert: blankets, 5 pr. at \$5; sheets, 5 pr. at \$1.35; sundry bedding, \$18.25; towels, 1 doz., \$5.50; toilet articles, \$8.55	64 05
St. Boniface Hospital: board and care of Indians, 106 d. at 60c.; glass table, \$5.50	69 10
Tennant, Mrs. W.M.: butter, 27 lb. at 20c.; bread, 59 loaves at 10c.; eggs and milk, \$8.54	19 84
Small payments: kitchen utensils, \$5.40; small items, \$8.10	13 50
Medical officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Dr. H.A.L. Reid, \$300; Dr. H.N. Touchette, \$500	800 00
Nurse and teacher, Miss A.A. Hawley, sundry expenditure	12 73
Medical attendance: L.F. Ainley, M.D., \$68.50; Drs. Good and Turnbull, \$70; M.S. Hawke, M.D., \$142.50; F. Hogan, M.D., \$194; W.A. Stewart, M.D., \$10	485 00
Medicines and medical appliances: G.J. Lacroix, Tisdale, \$148.46; W.J. Lyle, Kinistino, \$54.52; McDonald & Moore, Melfort, \$48.31; Chas. McDonald, Prince Albert, \$47.25; E.E. MacPherson, Wadena, \$43.60; J.H. Mitchell, Prince Albert, \$97.51; R.T. Shepherd, Duck Lake, \$231.25	670 00
Indians: cow, \$30; freighting, \$6.35; wood, 1 load, \$2.50	38 85
Triennial clothing (\$2.80) -	...
Dominion Express Co., express	2 80
Carried forward	11,782 56

<b>Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	11,782 56
General expenses (\$18,018.43) -	...
Alamanofsky, G.A., rent of house, 5 m. to Sept. 30, at \$10	50 00
Albrechtsen, O.: service as architect, 1 d., \$20; ry. fare, \$4.20; report, \$5	29 20
Amiot, A., Duck Lake: 3 horse blankets, \$8.25; salt, 1 brl., \$3.50	11 75
Anderson, R. E., 1 cow, \$30; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 456 lb. at 20c	121 20
Beaver Lumber Co., Ltd., lumber, 1,100 ft., \$33; Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$20.07	53 07
Brandon Implement & Mfg. Co., Ltd., pump engine	82 50
Dagg, J.G., soap, 456 lb. at 4 4/5c.; Doucette, V., feed grain, 1,500 lb., \$15	36 89
Dubois, M.J., jumpers, 2 at \$25; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 2,040 lb. at 16 1/8c	378 95
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake: bran, 20 cwt, \$18.50; four, 91.8 cwt. at \$2.29	228 72
Fawcett, W., Duck Lake: lumber, 1,670 ft., \$35.56; shingles, 5 M. at \$4	55 56
Grant, D.H.: cutting ice, 6 tons at \$1; operating switchboard, 3 m. at \$5	21 00
Harper, F.J., Kinistino: harness, 1 set, \$45; collars, 2 at \$3.50; harness repairs, \$8.50	60 50
Hudon & Orsali, rice, 342 lb. at 4c.; Lepine, A., carpenter, 222 h. at 15c	46 98
Hudson's Bay Co: feed grain, 1 ton, \$20; small items, \$5.20	25 20
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: axle pulleys, 4 doz., \$16.20; butts, 53 pr., \$12.80; door locks, 20, \$30.05; plumbing, 14 h. at 75c.; pump, & c., for agency well, \$205.15; ry. fares, \$9.25; sundry hardware, \$41.70	325 65
Lenglet, A.M., Duck Lake: postage, \$30; p.o. box, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$5	35 00
Legare, D., St. Esidore de Bellevue: horse collar, 1 at \$4; oats, 110 bush at 30c	37 00
Macarthur, J.A., Duck Lake: binder, 1, \$160; buggy, \$75; disc drill, \$120; transport truck, \$10; for ex-pupils, buggy shafts, \$7.50, wheelbarrow, \$4.50	377 00
McDonald, L., oats, 50 bush. at 25c.; Mooney, J.A., small items, \$15.15	27 65
MacKenzie, Devline & Co.: sleighs, 2, \$27; waggon, 1, \$88; paint, & c., \$5.75; twine, 50 lb., \$5; sundry hardware, \$13.15	138 90
Massey-Harris Co., Duck Lake: sleigh, \$32.30; waggon, \$80.75	113 05
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: bran, 15 bush. at \$1; chop, 1,000 lb., \$10; harness, 2 sets, \$53; small items, \$9.10	87 10
Peoples' Gas Supply Co., Ltd., rice carbide, 700 lb. at \$4.50 per cwt	31 50
Pepin, F.: labor on stable, 462 h. at 30c; hewing logs, 70 h. at 30c	159 60
Perret, J.F., Duck Lake: desk, 1, \$8.50; labour, 12 h. at 40c., 17 h. at 45c.; small items, \$15.40	36 35
Pozer, R.W., Duck Lake: blankets, 2, \$5.50; binder twine, 60 lb., \$6.15; coal oil, 52 gal., \$18.05; glass, 16 lights, \$5.40; linseed oil, 16 1/2 gal., \$25.60; nails, 424 lb., \$23.45, 2 kegs, \$9; office chairs, 2, \$6; piping, 36 ft., \$6.30; pump, \$20.50; tar paper, 33 rolls, \$10.25; white lead, 100 lb., \$9; small items, \$105	250 20
Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd.: lumber, 3,016 ft. at \$30, 3,187 ft. at \$28, sundry, 6,446 ft., \$163.64; shingles, 6 1/2 M., \$27.56; storm sashes, 7, \$12.10; small items, \$8.05	391 07
Pritchard, P.H., repairing engine, \$10; labour, 1 29/31 m., \$64.84; ry. fare, \$1.50	76 34
Roustadt, W.H., Duck Lake, operating switchboard 9 m. to Mar. 31	45 00
Routhier, J., erection of farm house, 2 stables, implement shed, 1 storehouse as per contract, \$6,659; extras, \$260.50, total, \$6,919.50; less deducted on account of the buildings not being constructed according to specifications, \$729.45	6,190 05
Shepherd & Spriggs, Duck Lake, beef, 705 1/2 lb. at 10c	70 55

St. Hilaire, A., Prince Albert: paints, & c., \$10; labour, 20 h. at 40c	18 00
Thompson, N.L., Saskatoon: inspecting agency buildings, \$25; ry. fare, \$2.60	27 60
Treen, H.L., Prince Albert: horseshoeing, \$13.75; repairs, \$3.35	17 10
Union Supply Co., Rosthern: bran, 1 ton, \$14; flour, 1,080 lb., \$26.68	40 68
Vatnsdal, Thos.: lime, 4 brl., \$12; lumber, 751 ft. \$25.45; small items, \$12.40	49 85
Vautrin, E., Duck Lake: horseshoeing, \$27.50; repairs, \$23.75	51 25
Payments under \$10: beef, 71 1/2 lb. at 8c.; bran, 1 ton, \$18; horse blankets, 3, \$7; horseshoeing and repairs, \$56.05; lime, 12 bush., \$5.90; labour, \$25.24; wall-paper, 18 rolls, \$10.85, 54 yd., \$3.52; small items, \$34.65	166 91
Advertising for tenders for construction of agency buildings	25 80
Repairs to agency buildings; & c.: papering and painting, 216 h., \$73.60; plumbing, 15 h. at 55c.; stacking hay, 6 d. at \$1.50; labourer, 1 m., \$35; ry. fare, \$1.80	127 65
Indians: beef, 3,520 lb. at 6c.: building material, \$68; feed wheat, 1,565 lb., \$12.52; groom, 42 d. at \$2; work on outbuildings, & c., \$196.25; sundry labour, \$205.45; freighting, \$35.40; wood, 74 3/10 cords, at \$2.50; sundry items, \$14	1,013 82
Travel and outlay of agent, J McArthur: board, lodging and horse feed, \$201.55; fares, \$67.40; interpreters, \$5; livery, \$38; horseshoeing and repairs, \$5.85; labour, \$7; provisions, \$5.80; freight, \$5.22; sundry items, \$14.24	350 06
Travel and outlay by farmers: P. Campbell, \$36.25; P.J. Hamilton, \$126.10; M. Lepine, \$39.50; J. McCloy, \$97.30;. W.M. Tennant, \$36.45	335 60
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, J. McArthur, \$1,200; clerk, A.J. Campbell, \$700; farmers, J. McCloy, \$660, L. Marion, \$300, P. Campbell, \$600, W.M. Tennant, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$450, P.J. Hamilton, \$800, M. Lepine, \$480; interpreter, H. Gardapie, \$420; overseer, J. Hamilton, 10 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; labourers, E. Gardapie, 3 m. to June 30, \$105, T. Spence, 4 m. to Oct. 31, \$140, P. Stevens, 3 19/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$127.58, N. Wapistiquan, 17/30 m. to Nov. 30, \$18	6,200 58
...	29,800 99
LESS - paid from bull fund, Trust account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	295 00
...	29,505 99

<b>Edmonton Agency, Alberta.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$3,525) -	...
Chiefs, 5 at \$25: headmen, 5 at \$15; Indians, 633 at \$5; arrears, 12 at \$5; commutations, 2 at \$50	3,525 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$297,85) -	...
Aslin, J.B., binder twine, 400 lb. at 11c.; Gagnon, S.E., lime, 15 bush. at 60c	53 00
Beals & Hoar, Edmonton: mower, \$53; 1 plow, \$26; 1 rake, \$37	116 00
Martin, W.H., harness, 2 sets, \$70; Poivier, G., repairs to implements, \$15.55	85 55
Poirier, J., Rivière Qui Barre: nails, 300 lb., \$12.55; machine oil, 20 gal., \$10	22 55
Sommerville Hardware Co.: log chains, 3, \$5.40; small items, \$15.35	20 75
Seeds (\$165.57) -	...
Graham Bros., veg. seeds, 40 lb., \$13.20; Larue Bros., oats, 179 bush., at 35c	75 85
Morin, A., Edmonton, seed oats, 200 bush. at 35c	70 00
Small payments: oats, 25 bush. at 30c.; potatoes, 18 bush, at 50c.; freight, \$3.22	19 72
Live stock (\$350) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assoc., Lacombe, bulls, 6	608 00
Indians, driving bulls from station	7 00
Supplies to destitute (\$1,548.92) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 185 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 124 yd. at 8c	46 92
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$27.29; Como, D., beef, 679 lb. at 7 1/4c	76 51
Cyre, A.A., Rivière Qui Barre: beef, 972 lb. at 7 1/2c., 1,707 lb. at 7c	192 39
Cushing Bros. Co., Edmonton: shingles, 33 3/4 M at \$3.15; windows, 24, \$34.56	140 88
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: powder, 250 lb. at 24c.; shot, 750 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 240 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, No. 5, 50 lb. at 19 1/4c., No. 9, 90 lb. at 17 1/2c	145 43
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 3,900 lb. at \$2.43 per cwt	94 77
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, twine No. 25, 150 lb. at 57c	85 50
Frothingham & Workman, Montreal: gun caps 12 M at 50 1/5c.; wire, snaring, 5 lb. at 27 1/2c	7 40
Garland, J.M. Son & Co.: blankets, 31 at \$1.90; galatea, 111 3/4 yd. at 13 1/2c	73 98
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 2,993 lb. at 15 1/2c.; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 270 lb. at 4c	474 72
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa: trousers, men's, 25 pr. at \$1.61, boys', 12 pr. at \$1.33	56 21
Slingsby Mfg; Co., Ltd., Brantford, serge, 297 3/4 yd. at 22c	65 50
Western Milling Co.: flour, 10 sacks at \$2.68; small payments, \$9.89	36 69
Indians: beef, 817 lb. at 6c.; freighting, \$3	52 02
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$932.68) -	...
Cushing Bros. Co., Edmonton, lumber, 456 ft	15 66
Newton, W.A., Edmonton, building medicine cupboards, 7 1/2 d. at \$5	37 50
Sommerville Hardware Co., sundry hardware	10 64
Medical officer, A. Giroux, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
Medical attendance: A.A. Fergusson, M.D., Morinville, \$135; A. Giroux, M.D., St. Albert, \$395.25; W.A.P. Ternan, M.D., St. Albert, \$14.50	544 75
Medicines and medical appliances: A. Archibald, \$65.10; E.M. Carpenter, \$59.03	124 13

Triennial Clothing (\$10.58) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, outfit for chief	10 58
General expenses (\$6,429.14) -	...
Alberta Government Telephone System: exchange service, 7 m. to Dec. 31, at \$20, 4 m. to Apr. 30, at \$30; messages, \$31.80	53 50
Aslin, J.B., beef, 225 lb. at 7c.; Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 240 lb. at 20c	63 75
Beals & Hoar: horseshoeing, \$23; repairs, \$5.95; Dagg, J.G., soap, 240 lb., \$11.52	40 47
Campbell & Ottewell, Edmonton: bran, 20 bags at \$1; flour, 10 bags at \$2.90	49 00
Cushing Bros. Co.: lumber, 1,926 ft., \$75.64; sundry, \$9.67; shingles, 10 1/2 M at \$3.15; storm windows, 17, \$38.30; windows, 6, \$11.88; small items, \$11.21	179 78
Cyre, A.A., Rivière Qui Barre: beef, 540 lb., \$43.05; lumber, 1,500 ft., \$36	73 05
Edmonton Concrete Co., Ltd.: concrete blocks, 18, \$6; pipe, 22 1/2 ft., \$16.90	22 90
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 5,400 lb. at \$2.43 per cwt	131 22
Foley, G., interpreter, 15 d., \$19.75; Hellum, J., horse shoeing and repairs, \$21	40 75
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Edmonton: bacon, 840 lb. at 15 1/2c.; beef, 2,217 lb. at 6 1/4c	268 77
House, C., haying, 30 d. at \$1.25; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 180 lb. at 4c	44 70
Humberstone Coal Co.: coal, 31.75 tons at \$4, 3.63 tons at \$3.75, 9.705 tons at \$3.25	172 13
Newton, W.A., Edmonton: work on agent's house, 33 d. at \$5, 60 hr. at 50c.; repairs to clerk's house and well, 4 1/2 d. at \$5, 16 hr. at 50c	225 50
Poirier, J., Rivière Qui Barre: nails, 500 lb., \$21.45; range, 1, \$55; small items, \$8.25	84 70
Powell, J.A. & Co., Edmonton: democrat, \$100; springs, 1 set, \$6; wagon, box, \$25	131 00
Smith, A.C., Wabamun, beef, 645 lb. at 8c	51 60
Sommerville Hardware Co., Edmonton; brushes and brooms, 16, \$11.38; coal oil, 37 gal., \$13.64; nails, 8 kegs, \$29.25, 340 lb., \$12.60; oil, 10 gal., \$12.15; paint, 47 gal., \$97.20, 57 lb., \$7.90; rope, 28 lb., \$5.20; small items, \$43.89	233 21
Payments under \$10: furnace bars, 2, \$6.13; interpreter, 6 d. at \$1.25; labour, 5 d. at \$1; postage, \$5; p.o. box, 12 m. to June 28, \$6; freight, \$8.91; small items, \$15.10	53 64
Indians: hay, 20.415 tons, \$118.56, sundry, \$85.50; haying, 17 d. at \$2; lumber, 2,174 ft. at \$15; labour, 10 d., \$12; hauling coal, 27.15 tons, \$27.15; digging well, 113 hr. at 25c.; oats, 115 bush., \$36; wood, 11 loads at \$1.50; small items, \$3; freighting, \$37.80	431 37
Travel and outlay by Agent U. Verreau: board, lodging and horse feed, \$184.10; fares, \$5.30; grant towards removal of old buildings, new vehicle and machine sheds, \$250; travelling expenses of interpreter, \$10.55; small items, \$6.25	456 20
Carried forward	9,902 84



<b>Edmonton Agency, Alberta.</b> - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,902 84
General expenses (\$36,429.14) - Concluded.	...
Travel and outlay by farmers: H. Hope, \$46.40; A.E. Pattison, \$15.50	61 90
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, U. Verreau, \$1,100; clerk, G.H. Race, \$840; interpreter, J. Foley, \$540; farmers, H. Hope, \$540, A.E. Pattison, \$540	3,560 00
...	13,524 74
LESS - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	265 00
...	13,259 74
<b>File Hills Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	...
Annuities (\$1,550) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 5 at \$15; Indians, 279 d. at \$5; arrears, 11 at \$5	1,550 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$34) -	...
Imperial Elevator and Lumber Co., Winnipeg, lumber, 1,000 feet	34 00
Seeds (\$5.69) -	...
C.P. Ry., freight, 89c.; Graham Bros., Ottawa, vegetable seeds, \$4.80	5 69
Live stock (\$180.50) -	...
Bell, A.W., Winnipeg, bulls, 2	290 50
Supplies for destitute (\$457.64) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 158 lb. at 20c	31 60
Dagg, S.G., Winnipeg: powder and shot, 250 lb., \$23.86; soap, \$7.49	31 35
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, twine, No. 25, 21 lb. at 57c	11 97
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 20 at \$1.90; galatea, 170 3/4 yd. at 13 1/2c	61 05
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 1,500 lb. at 16 1/8c	241 88
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Brantford, serge, 87 yd. at 22c	19 14
St. Boniface Hospital, funeral expenses	15 00
Small payments: provisions, etc., \$20.08; livery and fares, \$12.20; sundry items, \$13.37	45 65
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, etc. (\$504.63) -	...
Indian Head General Hospital: treatment, 11 d., \$11; operation, \$5.50	16 50
St. Boniface Hospital, board and care, 88 d. at 60c	52 80
Medical attendance: T.F. Donnelly, M.D., \$48; W. Hall, M.D., \$20; J.W. Kemp, M.D., \$30; J. McLeod, M.D., \$35; R.E. Monteith, M.D., \$96.90	229 90
Medicines and medical appliances: Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, \$25; S.C. Kennedy, Abernethy, 65c.; L.P. McCarthy, Indian Head, \$2.70; R.E. Monteith, Balcarres, \$177.08	205 43
Triennial clothing (\$74.12)	...
Kingston Penitentiary, making 5 suits	71 53
Kingston & Pembroke Railway Co., freight	2 59
General expenses (\$5,241.05) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 192 lbs. at 20c	38 40
Bell, Minnie, Balcarres, telephone operator, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1910	30 00
Bennett, W.J., Balcarres, beef, 682 lb. at 10c	68 20

Ferguson, Norman, Abernethy, building colony stable: labour, 62 1/2 d. at \$3; meals, 201 at 25c	237 75
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 1,308 lb. at 16 1/8c	210 91
Grisdale, C.W., Balcarres: blankets, \$12.50; saddler's supplies, etc., \$31.95; total, \$44.45, less charged to south Saskatchewan Inspectorate, \$4.95	39 50
Hess & Cruikshank, Balcarres: coal oil, \$28.60; window and door screens, \$18.50; s sundry hardware, \$48.05	95 15
Hudson's Bay Co.: wall paper, 103 rolls, \$32.67; carpet, 33 1/2 yd. at \$2; linoleum, 20 1/4 yd. at 90c.; freight, \$2.88	120 78
Hunt, A.A. Abernethy: nails, \$17.90; rollers and track, \$12.25; small items, \$5.05	35 20
Imperial Elevator & Lumber Co.: coal, 11.725 tons, \$156.45; lumber, 1,612 ft, \$50	206 45
Macdonald, D.A., Regina, buggy pole and trees	12 50
Paul, James, Balcarres, painting and decorating agency dwelling	47 65
Penny, W., Balcarres, meat rations, 192 lb. at 10c	19 20
Pray, W.H., Abernethy: lumber, 3,345 feet at \$28 per M., 8,474 ft. at \$29, 880 ft. at \$30, 2,320 ft. at \$38, 1,697 ft. at \$40; sundry lumber, \$33.79; shingles, 13 1/4, M. at \$3.50; cement, 35 sacks at 85c.; windows, sashes, etc., \$16.30; paper, \$8; total, \$656.05, less paid from Trust Account 201, \$118.50	537 55
Reid, Wm., V.S., Balcarres, veterinary services	31 00
Schaller & Stephens, Balcarres: buggy pole and dash board, \$17; sundries, \$3.35	20 35
Sharp, Andrew, Balcarres: horseshoeing, \$12; repairs, etc., \$11.75	23 75
Small payments: blacksmithing, etc., \$21.55; soap, \$9.21; rice, \$5.76; sundry items, \$20.64	57 16
Indians: wood, \$12.20; threshing grain, 2,500 bush. at 6c.; total, \$162.20; less charged to South Saskatchewan Inspectorate, \$10	152 20
Travel and outlay by Inspector Graham and employees: harvesting, \$75; horse feed and stabling, \$24.75; postage, \$30; small items, \$1.60	131 35
Carried forward	5,031 63

<b>File Hills Agency, Saskatchewan. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,031 63
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911: clerk, A.W. Tye, \$720; interpreter, A. Brass, \$420; mail carrier, E. Dickson, 7 m. to Oct. 31, \$56; farmers, B.W. Clendinnin, 2 m. to May 31, \$80, G.E. Langdon, 4 m., \$200, H. MacPherson, 6 m., to Oct 31, \$210, W.E. Matthews, \$540, A.H. Miles, \$900	3,126 00
...	8,157 63
LESS - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	110 00
...	8,047 63
<b>Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$5,045) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at \$25; headmen, 26 at \$15; Indians, 812 at \$5; arrears, 49 at \$5	5,045 00
Seeds (\$6.48) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seed, \$5.28; freight, \$1.20	6 48
Supplies for destitute (\$704.55) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 50 lb. at 20c.; C.N. Ry., fares, \$34.36; freight, \$4.81	49 17
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg,: shot, 500 lb., \$32.35; powder, 137 1/2 lb., \$25.21; twine, No. 5, 156 lb. at 19 1/4c.; fish lines, 105 at 5c	92 84
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, twine, No. 25, 585 lb. at 57c	333 45
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 40 sacks	98 12
Watson & Lloyd, Fort Frances, bacon, 600 lb	99 00
Small payments: coffin, \$10; board and lodging, \$4.50; sundry items, \$5.47	19 97
Agent, J.P. Wright, travel: freight, \$7; fares and livery, \$3; meals, \$2	12 00
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, etc. (\$1,203.98) -	...
Bromley & Hague, tent, \$15.75; Fraleigh, W.E., Fort Frances, medicines, etc., \$343.66	359 41
St. Boniface Hospital, board and care, 35 d. at 60c	21 00
Medical officer, Robt. Moore, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$37.50; provisions, board, etc., \$57.07; fares, \$13; canoemen, 63 d. at \$1.50; launch hire, \$26; livery, \$58.50	699 07
Medical attendance: Robt. Charlton, M.D., \$15; J. McKenty M.D., \$25; A.A. McCrimmon M.D., \$84.50	124 50
General expenses (\$3,083.91) -	...
Clark, W.G.,: postage, \$8.50; p.o. box, \$1.50; Floyd, Wm., repairing, canoes, \$10.25	20 25
Jourdain, J.B., Fort Frances, cutting wood, 22 cords at \$1.25	27 50
McGregor, C.F., Fort Frances, rent of agent's house, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$35	420 00
Marsh, L.J., Fort Frances, hauling wood, 22 cords at \$1.50	33 00
Rainy River International Tel. Co., Ltd., rent of phone, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$35; tolls, \$10.50	45 50
Williams, H., Fort Frances, rent of office and storehouse, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$15	180 00
Agent, J.P. Wright: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,300; board, lodging and horse feed, \$81.30; provisions, \$65.71; fares, \$105.90; pullmans, \$12; livery, \$53.60; freight and cartage, \$32.15; canoemen, 42 d. at \$1.50; steersman and cook, \$36.75; small items, \$7.25	1,757 66
Interpreter, John H. Lyons, salary, 12 m. to Mar, 31, at \$50	600 00
...	10,043 92

<b>Fort Simpson Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
General expenses (\$350.02) -	...
Dominion Express Co., express, \$5.10; MacKenzie & Co., 1 flag, \$3	8 10
Agent G. Card, salary, 1 9/28 m. to Mar. 31, \$154.16; board and lodging, \$50; railway fares, \$105.80; pullmans and porters, \$28.50; small items, \$3.46	341 92
...	350 02
<b>Fort Smith Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
General expenses (\$512.26) -	...
Dominion Express Co., express, \$5.10; MacKenzie & Co., 1 flag, \$3	8 10
Agent, A.J. Bell, salary, 1 20/28 m. to Mar. 31, \$204.16; board and lodging, \$189.50; railway fares, \$79.45; pullmans and porters, \$18; freight and express, \$7.50; small items, \$5.55	504 16
...	512 26

<b>Hobbema Agency, Alberta.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$4,105) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 7 at \$15; Indians, 780 at \$5; arrears, 10 at \$5	4,105 00
Agricultural implements, tools and buildings material for Indians (\$123.34) -	...
Brown, M.G.: machinery repairs, \$13.50; Eggleston, W.H., coal, 1,110 lb., \$11.10	24 60
Fowler & Co.: spokes, 52, \$6.64; latch, 15c.; Gross Lumber Co., lime, 82 1/3 bush., \$49.40	56 19
Wallace, G.D., Wetaskiwin: iron, 473 lb., \$23.65; sundry hardware, \$18.90	42 55
Seeds (\$44.52) -	...
Graham Bros., Ottawa: veg. seed, 40 lb., \$13.20; small payments, \$5.32	18 52
Rix, H.T., Wetaskiwin: barley, 150 bush at 40c.; oats, 700 bush. at 30c	270 00
Supplies to destitute (\$3,552.48) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 290 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 129 yd. at 8c	68 32
Can. Pac. Ry.: freight, \$29.48; Frank & Bryce, twine, 20 lb. at 57c	40 88
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: powder, 250 lb., \$61.10; shot, 1,000 lb. at \$6.47; twine, 45 lb., \$8.23	134 02
Edmonton Milling Co., Ltd.; flour, 171.65 bags at \$2.80	480 62
Frothingham & Workman, Montreal: twine, No. 2, 20 lb. at 40 9/10c; small items, \$10.53	18 67
Garland, J.M. Son & Co.: blankets, 60 at \$1.90; galatea, 223 1/2 yd. at 13 1/2c	144 17
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 7,917 lb. at 15 3/4c; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 30 lb. at 4c	1,248 12
Kennedy & Russell: r. salt, 100 lb., \$1.75; Standefer, L.E., beef, 6,175 lb. at 6c	372 25
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa, trousers, 50 pr. at \$1.61	80 50
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford: serge, 177 yd. at 22c	38 94
Western Milling Co., Ltd., Calgary: flour, 76.75 bags at \$2.68	205 69
Indians: beef, 11,630 lb. at 6c., 500 lb. at 4 1/2c	720 30
Hospitals, medical attendance medicines, & c. (\$910.33) -	...
Medical attendance: R.D. Robinson, M.D., Wetaskiwin	753 75
Medicines and medical appliances: Campbell Drug Co., Ponoka, \$117.68; Higgs, H.L., Wetaskiwin, \$38.90	156 58
Saw and grist mills (\$138.70) -	...
Lucas, S.B., Wetaskiwin, engineer, 33 d. at \$3.50	115 50
Small payments: cylinder oil, 5 gal., \$5; files, 3 2/3 d., \$10; small items, \$8.20	23 20
General expenses (\$8,731.33) -	...
Acorn Lighting System: installing light at agency	289 35
Angus, R.M.: coal, 50.55 ton at \$5; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 360 lb. at 20c	324 75
Brandon Implement & Mfg. Co., 1 pump engine	105 00
Brown, M.G.: plows, 2, \$56; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$12.16	68 16
Clark, M.A.: lumber, 3,620 ft., \$113.70; Dagg, J.G., soap, 360 lb. at 4 4/5c	130 98
Edmonton Milling Co., flour, 28.35 bags at \$2.80	79 38
Finch, H.A., Ponoka: blankets, 1 pr. \$6; repairs to harness, \$4.35	10 35
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 900 lb. at 15 3/4c.; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 270 lb. at 4c	152 56
Gross Lumber Co., Wetaskiwin: lumber 1,892 ft., \$52.34; cement, 11 1/2 brls. at \$3.75; screens, 18,	138 63

\$23.50; shingles, 2 M. at \$3.25; windows, 4 pr. at \$1.60; small items, \$6.75	
Horner, W. Co., Ltd., Calgary: filing cabinet, 6 sections, \$68; desk, 1, \$45; chair, 1, \$11; swing bracket, 1, \$5; freight, \$2.50	131 50
Philip Carey Co.: cement roofing, 20 squares, \$75; freight, \$18.39	93 39
Reist, S.H., Wetaskiwin, erection of agency buildings as per contract: implement shed, \$400; pump, fuel and ice house, \$345; stable, vehicle shed and fowl house, \$950	1,695 00
Richards, J.F., Wetaskiwin: bridles, 1; set, \$6; small items, \$5	11 00
Sharlow, H.F., Wetaskiwin: pump, 1, \$19; setting up pump, \$5; threshing grain, 1,813 bush. at 2 1/2c., 90 bush. at 4c	72 92
Smith & Gaetz, Red Deer: eavestroughing, 160 ft. at 6c.; galv. pipe, 289 1/2 ft. at 10c.; hose, 100 ft. at 15c.; small items, \$15.30	68 85
Standefer, L.E.: beef, 1,280 lb. at 6c.; Whitford, G., carpenter work, \$50	126 80
Turner, W.E., Ponoka: 1 mower, \$62.20; 1 rake, \$38.20; twine, 100 lb., \$9.60	110 00
Wallace, G.D., Wetaskiwin: blinds, 8, \$10; barb wire, 1,428 lb., \$57.14; coal oil, 61 gal. at 40c.; double gates, 4, \$48; gasoline, 4 cases at \$4, 20 gal. at 50c.; fence, 26 in., 740 rods, \$259; nails, 555 lb. at 5c.; paint, 22 gal., \$50.40; poultry fence, 450 ft., \$15.30; plumbing, 10 h. at 50c.; range, 1, \$55; repairs, \$6.75; 1 water tank, \$6.75; 1 waterfront, \$6; sundry hardware, \$51.80	649 24
Western Milling Co., Calgary, flour, 20.25 cwt. at \$2.68	54 27
Small payments: grading lawn, \$5; harness parts and repairs, \$5.75; small items, \$10	20 75
Indians: beef, 2,274 lb. at 6c.; hay, 150 ton at \$2; lumber, 155 ft., \$3.80; labour on drains, \$72.86; digging and setting, 905 fence posts, \$63.35	576 45
Agent: G.G. Mann: board, lodging and horse feed, \$41.35; ry. fares, \$6.60; horseshoeing, \$20.50; postage, \$13.75; wood, 2 1/2 cord, \$5; small items, \$7.30	94 50
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, G.G. Mann, \$1,200; clerk, B.E. Mann, \$480; farmer, 8 m. at \$50, 4 m. at \$60; blacksmith, G.P. Ferguson, 8 m. at \$50, 4 m. at \$60; interpreter, W. Gairdner, 9 m. at \$35, 3 m. at \$37.50; labourers, S. Saddleback, 7 m. to Oct. 30, \$140; A. Rattlesnake, 10 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; L. Potts, 5 m. to Mar. 31, \$100	3,727 50
...	17,849 70
LESS - paid on account of seed grain advances	244 00
...	17,605 70

<b>Kenora Agency, Manitoba.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$11,765.00) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at \$25; headmen, 27 at \$15; Indians, 2,140 at \$5; arrears, 52 at \$5; commutation, 1 at \$50	11,765 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$95.96) -	...
Fife, A.T. & Co., Kenora: grub hoes, 14 at 70c.; harrows, 1 set, \$18; planes, 5, \$10.70; scythes, 8 at \$1; snaths, 8 at \$1; sundry tools, & c., \$41.46	95 96
Seeds (\$61.37) -	...
Cameron & Heap: potatoes, 15 bush. at 75c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, 50c	11 75
Graham Bros., Ottawa: veg. seeds, 51 lb	20 24
Hudson's Bay Co.: potatoes, 25 bush. at \$1; small items, \$4.38	29 38
Supplies to destitute (\$2,365.74) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 225 lb. at 20c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$32.39	77 39
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: gunpowder, 431 1/4 lb. at 18 1/3c.; shot, 1,550 lb. at \$6.47; twine, No. 5, 398 lb. at 19 1/4c., No. 9, 234 lb. at 17 1/2c	296 90
Edwards, F.: blankets, 3 pr. \$13; duck, 39 yd. \$6.90; small items, \$28.40	48 30
Frank & Bryce: twine, 1,231 lb. at 57c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 3,100 lb. at 15 7/8c	1,193 80
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 6,829 lb. at 6c.; pork, 1,701 lb. at 16c.; r. oats, 1,526 lb. at 6c.; tea, 316 1/2 lb. at 24c.; sundry items, \$12.25; freighting, \$77.27; total, \$938.04; less amount unpaid \$300.29	638 65
Small payments: gun caps, 18 M. at 50 1/5c; lumber, 120 ft., \$7.20; provisions, \$5.80	22 04
Agent, R.S. McKenzie: board, \$1; ry. fares for Indians, \$11.30; detailed under Trust Fund account No. 273, \$76.36	88 66
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,828.55) -	...
Bromley & Hague, Ltd.: 1 tent, \$18.75; Humble, J.W., office rent, 1 y., \$192	210 75
McKellar General Hospital, Fort William, care and maintenance. 41 d. at \$1	41 00
Royal Jubilee Hospital, Kenora, care and maintenance, 173 d. at 75c	129 75
Stirling, C.N., Kenora, storage, repairing and painting canoe	20 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Kenora, care and maintenance, 144 d. at \$3.50 per week	72 00
Woods' Drug Store: medicine and medical appliances, \$674.48; express, \$1.80	676 28
Agent, R.S. MacKenzie, travelling expenses detailed under General expenses	79 97
Medical officer, T. Hanson, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,000; board and lodging, \$22.85; ry. fares, \$56.35; livery, \$9; 3 canoemen, 26 days each at \$1.50; interpreter, 40 d. at \$1.50; provisions, \$129.08; camp outfit, \$6.75; freight, \$26.72	1,427 75
Medical attendance: W.E.C. Day, M.D., \$40; Dr. Hurst, \$76.55; Dr. G.E. McCartney, Fort William, \$50; A.A. McCrimmon, M.D., Rainy River, \$4.50	171 05
General expenses (\$3,330.69) -	...
Bromley & Hague: 1 tent, \$22.50; Dowsett, R.E., 1 steam pump, \$30	52 50
Can. Pac. Ry.: freight, 66c.; Gerrie, W.R., house rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$30	360 66
Fife, A.T. & Co., Kenora: machine oil, 12 gal., \$9.70; loading chain, 38 lb. at 18c.; oakum, 2 bales at \$5; paint, 8. gal., \$20.58; packing, 8 lb., \$7.21; tallow, 66 lb. at 10c.; sundry items for steamer, \$54.64	115 57
Horn & Taylor, Kenora: linoleum, 14 yd. at 60c.; small items, \$6.50	14 90
Kennedy, Wm. & Sons, Owen Sound: propeller wheel for Str. Redwing	26 00
Kenora, Town of, telephone rent, 12 m. to Jan. 1	40 00

Pither, R.J.N., Kenora: rent of storehouse, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$10	120 00
Postmaster, Kenora: postage, \$10.70; p.o. box, \$4	14 70
Rat Portage Lumber Co.: material and labour, repairing Str. Redwing, \$57.88; storing same, \$58	115 88
Scott & Hudson Building Co., Ltd.: iron ladder, 1, \$5.50; carpenter, 31 1/2 h., \$15.75; blacksmithing, \$29.25; steering wheel, \$22. 50; steel plate, 160 lb., \$8, small items, \$12.20	93 20
Star Electric Co., Winnipeg: lubricator, \$12.85 small items, \$9.18	22 03
Valentine, D.B., Kenora: engineer and interpreter, 4 m. to Aug. 31, at \$70; 8 d. at \$2.50.	300 00
Agent, R.S. McKenzie: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; board and lodging, \$93.50; fares, \$88.35; pullmans and porters, \$6; dog teams, \$7; livery, \$29; canoemen, 55 d., \$89.25; interpreters, \$6.25; pilots, \$45; sundry labour, \$85.75; allowance for fuel and light, 12 m to Mar. 31, \$60; care and dockage of boat, \$10; drayage, \$40.26; freight and express, \$26.08; declarations, \$6; machine work, Str. Redwing, \$40.12; painting, & c., 18 d., \$32.75; towing Str. Redwing, \$10; telegrams and telephones, \$7.25; provisions, \$183.24; wood, 37 1/2 cord, \$79.62; small items, \$23.90, total, \$2,169.32; less \$79.97 charged to hospitals, medical attendance, & c., and \$34.10 charged to Trust Fund Account No. 310	2,055 25
...	20,447 31
<b>Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alberta.</b>	...
Annuities (\$11,025) -	...
Chiefs, 8 at \$25; headmen, 18 at \$15; Indians, 1,923 at \$5; arrears, \$940	11,025 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$585.41) -	...
Beals & Hoar, Edmonton: mowers, 3 at \$55; rakes, 3 at \$35; ploughs, 2 at \$23	316 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Edmonton: freight on implements	221 70
Mearon, Joseph, Grouard, repairs to implements	15 00
Ross Bros., Edmonton: spades, 18, \$14.40; rakes, 12, \$7.80; sundry implements, \$8.51	30 71
Agent W.B.L. Donald, outlay, repairs to implements	2 00
Carried forward	11,610 41



<b>Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alberta. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	11,610 41
Seeds (\$100.59) -	...
C.N. Ry.: freight, \$1.61; Graham Bros., Ottawa, vegetable seeds, \$10.48	12 09
Hudson's Bay Co.: seed potatoes, 25 bush., \$30; garden seed, \$2	32 00
Agent W.B.L. Donald, outlay: seed potatoes, 18 bush., \$18; freight, \$38.50	56 50
Supplies for destitute (\$10,846.91) -	...
Brick, T.A., Peace River Crossing: cutting grain, 37 1/4 acres at \$2	74 50
Carson, W.H., Peace River Crossing: cutting grain, 122 1/4 acres at \$2	244 50
Holmes, Rev. Robt., Peace River Crossing: maintenance of 2 Indians 13 m. to Oct. 31, 1910, \$182; nursing and board, 3 w. at \$5	197 00
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Duncan Reserve: flour, 2,700 lb. at 8 7/20c; bacon, 877 lb. at 28 1/2c.; tea, 80 lb. at 31c; tobacco, 54 lb. at 90c.; twine, 19 lb., \$10.67; powder and shot, 125 lb., \$26:50; small items, \$4.63	590 60
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Dunvegan: flour, 800 lb. at 8 3/5c., 900 at 8 3/4c; bacon, 484 lb. at 28 1/2c.; tea, 36 lb. at 31c.; tobacco, 18 lbs at 90 1/2c.; twine, gilling, 59 lb. at 71c., seine, 37 lb., \$11.77; powder, 175 lb. at 32 1/2c.; shot, 325 lb. at 14c.; ball, 100 lb. at 15 1/2c.; gun caps, 6 M. at 75c	488 98
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Lesser Slave Lake: flour, 6,600 lb. at 6 1/5c.; bacon, 1,859 lb. at 26c.; tea, 180 lb. at 28c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 87 1/2c.; twine, gilling, 200 lb. at 68 1/4c., seine, 70 lb. at 31c., 50 at 25c.; powder, 275 lb. at 29c.; shot, 525 lb. at 11 1/2c.; ball, 150 lb. at 13c.; gun caps, 8 1/2 M., \$6.38	1,358 40
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Little Red River: flour, 1,000 lb. at 10 1/10c.; bacon, 258 lb. at 30c.; tea, 20 lb. at 33c.; tobacco, 18 lb at 92c.; twine, 58 lb., \$23.27; powder, 75 lb. at 35c.; shot, 125 lb. at 16c.; small items, \$10	281 08
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Sturgeon Lake: flour, 1,500 lb. at 8 1/5c.; bacon, 419 lb. at 28c.; tea 40 lb. at 30c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 90c.; twine, gilling, 57 lb. at 70 1/2c., seine, 45 lb., \$13.78; powder, 175 lb. at 32c.; shot, 325 lb. at 13 1/2c.; ball, 100 lb. at 15c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M., \$4.13	441 50
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at St. John: flour, 1,200 lb. at 10 3/5c.; bacon, 348 lb. at 30 1/2c.; tea, 25 lb. at 33c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 93c.; twine, 29 lb., \$16.89; powder, 50 lb. at 36c.; shot, 75 lb. at 16c.; small items, \$5.51	310 73
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Vermilion: flour, 6,000 lb. at 8 3/5c.; bacon, 1,793 lb. at 28 1/2c.; tea, 125 lb. at 31c.; tobacco, 72 lb. at 90 1/2c.; twine, Holland, 250 lb. at 42c., seine, 85 lb., \$26.54; powder, 500 lb., at 32 1/2c.; shot, 975 lb. at 14c.; ball, 250 lb. at 15 1/2c.; gun caps 16 M. at 75c	1,612 20
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Wabasca: flour, 3,000 lb. at 7 1/5c.; bacon, 904 lb. at 27c.; tea, 80 lb. at 29c.; tobacco, 36 lb. at 89c.; twine, gilling, 159 lb. at 69 1/4c., seine, 86 lb., \$25.61; powder, 225 lb. at 30 1/2c.; shot, 425 lb. at 12 1/2c.; ball, 225 lb. at 14c.; gun caps, 7 M. at 75c	809 55
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Whitefish Lake: flour, 1,500 lb. at 7 1/5c.; bacon, 415 lb. at 27c.; tea, 40 lb. at 29c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 89c.; twine, grilling, 57 lb. at 69 1/4c., seine, 45 lb., \$13.33; powder, 175 lb. at 30 1/2c.; shot, 425 lb. at 12 1/2c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M., \$4.13	411 11
Hudson's Bay Co., provisions & c., not under contract, supplied at various posts: Dunvegan, \$405.80; Fort St. John's, \$65.88; Fort Vermilion, \$85.42; Grand Prairie, \$222.20; Hay River, \$958.62; Keg River, \$56.57; Spirit River, \$187.62; Trout Lake, \$30; Wabasca, \$583.95	2,596 06
Prudent, P., Calling River: flour, 300 lb., \$18.50; provisions, \$17.50	36 00
Revillon Bros., Wabasca: flour and provisions, \$208.25; small items, \$14.40	222 65
R.N.W. Mounted Police, travelling expenses of Indian released from asylum	13 00
Roman Catholic Mission, Vermilion, maintenance of Indians, 1 y. to June 30, 1910	348 00

St. Bernard's Mission, Grouard, maintenance of destitute at \$7 per m.	147 00
St. Martin's Mission, Wabasca: maintenance of Indians, 17 m. to Feb. 28, 1911, \$493.50; provisions, & c., \$39.55	533 05
St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, maintenance at \$7 a m	91 00
Thoma, Bowman, Peace River Crossing, cutting grain, 20 acres at \$2	40 00
Hospitals, medicines and medical attendance, & c. (\$1,766.51) -	...
Archibald. A., Edmonton, medicine and medical supplies	418 60
Baldwin, H.V., M.D., Fort Vermilion, medical attendance	233 00
Hudson's Bay Co., freight on drugs	142 19
Macdonald, D.W., Edmonton, medicine and medical supplies	425 30
Montreal Vaccine Institute, vaccine tubes, 300	22 50
Stewart, A., M.D., Palmerston, vaccine points, 500	25 00
Medical officer, W.B.L. Donald, M.D., 12 m. to Mar, 31, at \$41.66	499 92
General expenses (\$5,421.41) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., rent of house, 4 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, at \$15	60 00
Agent, W.B.L. Donald, and party paying annuities: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$83.34; board, lodging and horse feed, \$198.15; transportation, \$1259; horse hire, \$56; provisions, \$175.70; interpreting, \$112; services of cook, 2 9/10 m. at \$55; horses, 2, \$300; sleigh, \$75; harness, 1 set, \$55; saddles, 2, \$67; robes, 2, \$28; saddler's supplies, \$25.70; seed potatoes, 25 bush. at \$1.25; sundry hardware, \$59.30; freight, postage and telegrams, \$23.24; sundry services, \$82.75; small items, \$39.35	3,747 02
Assistant agent and clerk, H. Laird: salary, 12 m. to Mar, 31 at \$100; provisions, \$295.71; freight, \$80.60; feed and stabling, \$16; repairs to boat, \$12; small items, \$10.08	1,614 39
...	29,745 83

<b>Moose Mountain Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$1,120) -	...
Indians, 211 at \$5; arrears, 13 at \$5	1,120 00
Seeds (\$4.56) -	...
Graham Bros., vegetable seeds, 11 lb., \$3.84; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, 72c	4 56
Supplies to destitute (\$298.37) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 255 lb. at 20c.; Frank & Bryce, twine, 24 lb. at 57c	64 68
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: powder, 100 lb., \$21.16; shot, 4 cwt. at \$6.47; sundries \$15.37	62 41
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, blankets, 20 at \$1.90	38 00
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa: trousers, men's, 10 pr. at \$1.61, boys', 10 pr. at \$1.15	27 60
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, serge, 158 yd. at 22c	34 76
Payments under \$10: freight, \$9.58; rice, 160 lb. at 4c.; small items, \$5.64	21 62
Indians: beef, 986 lb. at 5c	49 30
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$361.84) -	...
Carlyle Pharmacy, drugs and medical supplies	61 84
Medical officer, F.L. Beer, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$25	300 00
General expenses (\$3,340.10) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 120 lb. at 20c.; Beatty, J.E. & Bro., beef, 900 lb. at 10c	114 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 30 sacks at \$2.57; soap, 120 lb. at 4 4/5c	82 86
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 150 lb. at 16c.; Keith, A., horseshoeing and repairs, \$11.75	35 75
Kellett, G., Carlyle: lime, 6 brl., \$12; lumber, 7,498 ft., \$237.08; plaster, 6 sacks, \$6.90; sashes, 2, \$2; shingles, 10 M., \$40; tar paper, 10 rolls, \$10	307 98
Kirkpatrick, R.J., building and painting store house and granary and painting stable as per agreement	175 00
Lasby, F.W., democrat wagon, \$98.50; McLeod, A.N., oats, 66 22/34 bush. at 30c	118 50
Massey-Harris Co., sleighs, 1 set, \$33; Newman, J., repairs, \$11	44 00
Pioneer Hardware Store, Carlyle: coal oil, 38 gal., \$15.20; horse blankets, 1 pr., \$7; galvanized tank, \$9; harness parts and repairs, \$49.40; sundry hardware, \$22.75	103 35
Vandresser, M., Carlyle, 1 horse	190 00
Payments under \$10: plastering, 1 1/2 d., \$8; repairs, \$11.15; small items, \$31.20	50 35
Legal expenses, E.W.F. Harris, Carlyle, King vs. T. Gillespie	36 70
Indians: beef, 886 lb. at 6c.; labour, \$22.75; supplying and cutting wood, 60 cords at \$1.25.	150 91
Clerk, F.C. Miller: fares, \$13.45; baggage, \$4.80	18 25
Agent, T. Cory, travel and outlay: board, \$27.25; boiler inspection, \$5; horse feed, \$24.20; labour, 17 1/2 d. \$48; small items, \$3	107 45
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31, agent, T. Cory, \$1,000; clerk, F.C. Miller, 6 1/2 m. to Oct. 15, \$325; farmer, E.D. Williams, \$480	1,805 00
...	5,124 87
<b>Norway House Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$29,160) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at \$25; headmen, 29 at \$15; Indians, 5,091 at \$5; arrears, 23 at \$5; bonuses, 551 at \$5; commutation, 1 at \$50	29,160 00

Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$381.46) -	...
Ashdown, G.H., Hardware Co., Winnipeg: grub hoes, 2 1/6 doz. at \$4.50; scythes, 2 2/3 doz. at \$7.50; snaths, 2 doz. at \$7.25; spades, 1 doz., \$6.59; sundry items, \$7.40	58 17
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: chisels, 12, \$7.80; files, 40, \$5.46; grindstone, 1, \$5; grub hoes, 61 at 42c.; nails, 350 lb., \$32.88; planes, 6, \$9.20; spades, 32 at \$1; scythes and snaths, 12, \$16.44; saws, 5, \$8.11; chest of tools, 1, \$27.50; small items, \$6.94	176 45
Northern Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk, freight	7 65
Sigurdson & Thorvalson: barb wire, 2,817 lb., \$112.68; freight, & c., \$26.50	139 18
Seeds (\$74.99) -	...
Graham Bros., vegetable seeds, 92 lb., \$41.96; express on seeds, \$1.40	43 36
Robinson, Wm., Co., Ltd., Selkirk: potatoes, 32 bush. at 35c.; sacks, 19, \$1.33	12 53
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg: oats, 6 bush. at 95c.; sundry seeds, \$13.40	19 10
Live stock (\$14) -	...
McKay, H., Grand Rapids, hire of bull	14 00
Supplies to destitute (\$8,469.55) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 450 lb. at 20c.; Bouche, W., board of Indian, 6 m., \$45	135 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 160 sacks at \$2.52; powder, 56 1/4 lb. at 18 1/3c.; shot, 175 lb. at \$6.47; small items, \$4.78	429 61
Dickinson & Co., freighting, \$30.50; Frank & Bryce, twine, 687 lb. at 57c	422 09
Epstein, W., Selkirk: flour, 4 1/2 bags, \$13.80; tea, 2 lb. at 50c	14 80
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 6 at \$1.90; tweed, 9 yd. at 47 1/2c	15 67
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 3,955 lb. at 15 5/8c.; O'Hare & Sons, yarn, 42 lb. at 39c	634 35
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Cross Lake: bacon, 1,058 lb. at 25 1/4c.; flour, 3,200 lb. at 4 3/4c.; rolled oats, 100 lb. at 5c.; rice, 50 lb. at 6 1/2c.; tea, 105 lb at 23 1/2c.; twine, No. 25, 170 lb. at 62 1/2c., No. 5, 30 lb. at 27c., No. 9, 18 lb. at 21c.; cod lines, 12 at 60c	577 41
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fort Churchill: bacon, 590 lb. at 27c.; flour, 1,500 lb. at 4 1/2c.; tea, 69 lb. at 25c	244 05
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at God's Lake: bacon, 725 lb. at 33c.; flour, 1,500 lb at 12 7/20c.; tea, 50 lb. at 33c.; gunpowder, 50 lb. at 40c.; shot, 125 lb. at 17c.; twine, No. 25, 100 lb. at 70 1/2c., No. 5, 25 lb. at 35 1/2c.; small items, \$5.53	567 16
Carried forward	32,670 59

Norway House Agency, Manitoba. - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	32,670 59
Supplies to destitute (\$8,469.55) - Concluded.	...
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Island Lake: bacon, 1,574 lb. at 34c.; flour, 3,000 lb. at 13 7/20c.; tea, 50 lb. at 34c.; gunpowder, 75 lb. at 42c.; shot, 200 lb. at 18c.; twine, No. 25, 200 lb. at 71 1/2c., No. 5, 50 lb. at 36 1/2c., No. 9, 20 lb. at 30 1/2c.; small items, \$5.25	1,192 76
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Nelson House: bacon, 951 lb. at 32c.; flour, 3,000 lb. at 11 7/20c.; tea, 110 lb. at 32c.; gunpowder, 50 lb. at 38 1/2c.; shot, 150 lb. at 16c.; twine, No. 25, 150 lb. at 69 1/2c., No. 5, 26 lb. at 34 1/2c., No. 9, 15 lb. at 28c.; cod lines, 12 at 60c.; small items, \$8.30	856 19
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Norway House: bacon, 1,580 lb. at 24c.; flour, 6,200 lb. at 3 11/20c.; tea, 160 lb. at 22c.; twine, No. 25, 366 lb. at 61c.; small items, \$6.13	863 89
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Oxford House: bacon, 795 lb. at 29c.; flour, 1,500 lb. at 8 7/20c.; tea, 50 lb. at 28c.; gunpowder, 50 lb. at 34c.; shot, 150 lb. at 13c.; twine, No. 25, 110 lb. at 66c., No. 5, 30 lb. at 31c., No. 9, 15 lb. at 25c.; small items, \$3.50	495 45
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Split Lake: bacon, 710 lb. at 29c.; flour, 2,400 lb. at 8 7/20c.; tea, 105 lb. at 28c.; cod lines, 10 at 60c.; gunpowder, 50 lb. at 34c.; shot, 125 lb. at 13c.; twine, No. 25, 100 lb. at 66c., No. 5, 20 lb. at 31c., No. 9, 12 lb. at 25c.; small items, \$6.22	556 37
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at York Factory: bacon, 952 lb. at 27c.; flour, 2,000 lb. at 4 1/2c.; tea, 138 lb. at 25c	381 54
Hudson's Bay Co., supplies not under contract: bacon, 405 lb., \$81.55; fish, 422, \$30.70; flour, 1,200 lb., \$74.41, 6 sacks, \$18; pork, 185 1/2 lb. at 25c.; tea, 57 3/8 lb., \$27.98; tobacco, 43 1/5 lb., \$39.83; clothing, \$23.13; flannelette, 54 yd. at 15 1/4c.; shirts, 1 1/2 doz. at \$5.65; fish nets, 5 at \$2.50; burial expenses, \$18.30; freight, \$21.08; hire and feed of dogs and drivers, 11 d., \$56.50; transport, \$20; use of canoes and provisions for men, \$200; small items, \$38.44	725 54
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa, trousers, men's, 8 pr. at \$1.61	12 88
Northern Fish Co., Selkirk: fares, \$35.50; freight, \$48.75	84 25
Northwest Navigation Co., Ltd., hire of str. Rocket	40 00
Norway House Boarding School, board of Rebecca Frank, 11 1/2 m. to Sept. 15	115 00
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg: flour, 30 bags at \$2.35; rolled oats, 140 lb. at 2 1/2c	74 00
Small payments: tea, 15 lb. at 40c.; freight, \$7.81; small items, \$17.73	31 54
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$6,615.66) -	...
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, drugs and medical supplies	732 57
Calverley, C.C., agent, outlay: labour at hospital, 3 1/2 m. at \$30, 5 m. at \$20, 9 m. at \$8, 123 1/2 d., \$119.90, sundry labour, \$17; milk, \$6.50; provisions, \$6.35; transport, 10 d., \$25; washing and cleaning, \$37.25; small items, \$3	492 00
Chandler & Fisher, Ltd., Winnipeg: medical supplies, \$857.19; postage and express, \$6.34	863 53
Hassard, Dr. H.J., Sidney: services, May 23 to Sept. 8, 109 d. at \$8	872 00
Hudson's Bay Co., bacon, 400 lb., \$92.22; baking powder, 24 lb. at \$25c.; butter, 129 lb., \$57.85; chicken, 1 case, \$8.40; coffee, 22 lb., \$10.60; coal oil, 30 gal., \$18; flour, 10 sacks, \$38.95; lard, 4 pails, \$18.65; peaches, 1 case, \$6.50; potatoes, 16 bush., \$11.85; prunes, 50 lb. at 10c.; raisins, 1 box, \$7; roast beef, 2 cases, \$6.70; sugar, brown, 126 lb., \$7.32; gran. sugar, 400 lb., \$39.80; syrup, 6 gal., \$5.40; soap, 1 case, \$5.05; tea, 25 lb. at 40c.; camp outfit, \$6.95; oil cloth, 10 yd., \$10; wood, 50 cords at \$3; sundry provisions, \$112.91; board of Dr. Ireland, \$23; clothing, \$52.06; hire of dog teams and drivers, 30 d., \$112.50; freight and packing, \$29.45	852 16
Leslie, J., Winnipeg: beds, 6 at \$6.50; mattresses, 6 at \$8.75	91 50

McIver, D.A.: freighting, \$21.50; Robinson, Wm. Co., lumber, 2,000 ft., \$47	68 50
Northern Fish Co., Selkirk: fares, \$18; freight and cartage, \$39.53	57 53
Northwest Navigation Co., Ltd., freight	11 38
Norway House Boarding School: duck, 81 1/2 yd. at 25c.; paint, 5 gal. at \$2; man and team, 2 d., \$10; small items, \$2.40	42 78
Small payments: drugs, \$7.10; medical services, \$5; freight, \$9.58	21 68
Medical officers: Dr. G.R.L. Ireland, salary, 4 m. to July 31, \$500; board, \$34.50; ry. fare, \$12.20; Dr. T.N. Marcelles, 8 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; Dr. J.W. Pilcher, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$750	1,496 70
Matrons: Miss E.G. Bolster, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$480; Miss R. Elliot, 4 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, \$90	570 00
Dispensers of medicine: T. Bolster, Norway House, 2 1/2 m., \$20.83; Rev. C.G. Fox, Split Lake, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$50; Rev. J.W. Lowes, Berens River, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$125; D.A. McIver, Cross Lake, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$50; H. McKay, Grand Rapids, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$25; M.S. Simpson, Grand Rapids, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$12.50; P.E. Jones, Poplar River, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$50; Rev. F.G. Stevens, Fisher River, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; H.T. Wright, Nelson House, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$62.50	545 83
Triennial clothing (\$414.27) -	...
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., Ottawa: material for 28 suits at \$5.73	160 44
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal: material for 28 suits at \$4.35	121 80
Kingston Penitentiary: making 9 suits, \$128.75; K. & P. Ry., freight, \$3.28	132 03
General expenses (\$7,890.02) -	...
Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: anchor, \$6.16; anchor chain, 180 ft., \$20,81; binnacle with compass, \$20; lamps, 9, \$37.47; lavatory, \$28.50; marine engine, \$230; water closet, \$32; packing, \$2.79	377 73
Comber, E.F., repairs to boat, \$18.50; Hooker, F.W., lumber, 450 ft., \$16.65	35 15
Carried forward	45,645 31

<b>Norway House Agency, Manitoba. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	45,645 31
General expenses (\$7,890.02) - Concluded.	...
Hill & Nordal, West Selkirk: pipe, 143 1/2 lb., \$17.14; labour, 33 h., \$17; small items, \$18.83	52 97
Hudson's Bay Co.: coal oil, 40 gal. at 60c.; wood, 50 cord at \$2.50; freight, \$17.60	166 60
Jones, J.W., use of shed, 3 m., \$30; McDonald & Co., 3 sails, \$75	105 00
Moody & Son, Selkirk: blocks, 15, \$11.75; duck, 35 yd. at 25c.; paint, & c., 4 1/2 gal., \$10.35; rope, 122 lb., \$18.30; w. lead, 100 lb., \$11.50; small items, \$16.69	77 34
Morrison, D.: centre board, \$15; rudder and helm, \$5; repairs to boat, \$22.25;	42 25
Pook, F. & Son: sundry hardware, \$22.60; Reid, T., cartage and freight, \$21.75	44 35
Robinson, Wm. Co., Selkirk: cylinder oil, 5 gal., \$5; lumber, 3,557 ft., \$228.87; bedding, \$6; masts, & c., 2, \$10; freight, \$11.60; small items, \$5.50; rent of warehouse, 4 m. at \$7	294 97
Rosenthal, A. & Sons, Ottawa, medals, 3 silver at \$30, 6 bronze at \$20	210 00
Winnipeg Oil Co.: gasoline, 129 gal., \$29.67, 2 drums, \$16; small items, \$2.50	48 17
Small payments: gasoline, \$5.30; freight, \$10.50; small items, \$8.10	23 90
Labour building government boat; 34 d. at \$4.50, 150 h. at 42c., 1,216 h. at 35c., 394 1/2 h. at 25c., 133 hr at 12 1/2c.; total, \$756.84; less unpaid, \$3	753 84
Inspector J. Semmens, expenses paying annuities: Hudson's Bay Co., transport of inspector and party by canoes, May 27 to Aug. 29, \$2,575.64; secretary A.V. Thomas, 3 3/4 m. to Sept. 14, 1910, at \$100; cook, W. McEwan, 3 1/2 m. to Sept. 8, at \$65;	3,178 14
Agent, C.C. Calverley, salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,000; outlay, board and lodging, \$85.75; fares, \$13.40; captain, \$85; engineer, \$55; sailor, \$55; cook, \$55; interpreters, \$15; pilot, \$5; labour on logs for ice house, 105 1/2 d., \$161.67; sundry labour, \$9; hire of dog trains and men, \$294; provisions, \$165.65; camp equipment, \$43.70; bedding, \$15.75; boom chain, \$7.75; postage, \$5; small items, \$9.94, total, \$2,081.61; less \$82 for Dr. Ireland's expenses	1,999 61
Interpreter W.H.G. Crate, salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$40	480 00
...	53,122 45
LESS - paid by Dr. Ireland for board and hospital	102 50
...	53,019 95
<b>Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	...
Annuities (\$5,125) -	...
Indians, 985 at \$5; arrears, 40 at \$5	5,125 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$1,683.86) -	...
Cameron, W.L., Lloydminster: bluestone, 50 lb. at 12c.; freight, \$15.78	21 78
Miller, H., Lloydminster: bevel jack, \$19; drive wheel, \$42.75; horse power, mounted, \$190; plough coulter, 5, \$19; plough points, 4 at \$3.75; separator, \$380; repairs and parts of implements, \$76.09; freight, \$76.72	818 56
Northern Hardware Co., Lloydminster: binder twine, 350 lb., \$33.25; bolts, 22 doz., \$7.52; b.s. coal, 510 lb., \$7.65; fanning mills, 2 at \$38; 1 drill, \$16.50; machine oil, 25 gal. at 40c.; ox harness, 3 sets, \$39; wire stretcher, \$1.10	191 02
Smith, R.A., Lloydminster: leather, 60 lb. at 55c	33 00
Thompson, R.B., Lloydminster: binders, 2 at \$160; plows, 6 at \$28; plow points, 6 at \$3.50; seed drill, 1, \$95	604 00

Agent, W. Sibbald, outlay: repairs to wagon, \$4.50; freight, \$11	15 50
Seeds (\$583.17) -	...
Cameron, W.L., Lloydminster: bags, 89, \$16.35; barley, 25 bush. at 60c.; potatoes, 100 bush. at 75c.; wheat, 40 bush. at \$1.25; freight, \$24	180 35
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$2.80; Graham Bros., veg. seed, 55 lb., \$19.20	22 00
Hayward, E.W., oats, 538 bush. at 40c.; Wilson, N., oats, 444 23/34 bush. at 40c	393 07
Indians: seed barley, 33 bush. at 40c.; seed wheat, 9 bush. at \$1	22 20
Live stock (\$585) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assn., Lacombe, 3 bulls	204 00
Matheson, Rev. J.R.: oxen 1 yoke, \$120; Nolin, C., oxen, 1 yoke, \$150	270 00
Indians: oxen, 1 yoke at \$180, 1 yoke at \$135	315 00
Supplies to destitute (\$3,512.05) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 314 lb. at 20c; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 201 yd. at 8c	78 88
Cameron, W.L., Lloydminster: salt, 3 brls at \$3.50; freight, \$70.13	80 63
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$34.82; Frank & Bryce, twine, 72 lb. at 57c	75 86
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: powder, 300 lb. at 22 64/100c; shot, 1,000 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 200 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, No. 5, 40 lb. at 19 1/4 c., No. 9, 39 lb. at 17 1/2c	156 75
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake: flour, 55 sacks, \$124.03, 11,662 lb., \$162.58	286 61
Frothingham & Workman, Montreal: cod lines, 20 at 34 1/3c.; gun caps, 12 M. at 50 1/5c.; snaring wire, 15 lb. at 27 1/2c	17 00
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 60 at \$1.90; galatea, 114 yd. at 13 1/2c; tweed, 140 1/8 yd. at 47 1/2c	195 93
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 5,313 lb. at 15 7/8c.; O'Hare & Sons, yarn, 42 lb. at 39c	859 82
Carried forward	9,966 96



<b>Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	9,966 96
Supplies to destitute (\$3,512.05) - Concluded.	...
Hall, H.B., Lloydminster: duck, 60 yd. at 22c.; freighting flour, \$70	83 20
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa: trousers, men's, 80 pr. at \$1.61, boys', 19 pr. at \$1.33	154 07
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: flour, 250 bags at \$2.65	662 50
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford: serge, 396 1/2 yd. at 22c	87 23
Small payments: bacon, 20 lb., \$5; rice, 200 lb. at 4c.; small items, \$5.99	18 99
Indians: beef, 1,759 lb. at 4 1/2c, 5,130 lb. at 5c. 7,467 lb. at 6c	783 68
Hospital, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$1,577.41) -	...
Red Cross Drug Store, Lloydminster: drugs &c	506 66
Medical officer, E.B. Matheson, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$25	300 00
Medical attendance: W.B. Cassels, attendance, \$120, board, \$4.50; Dr. W.W. Amos, board and lodging, \$12, livery, \$28, freight, \$1.50, attendance, \$350; Dr. E.R. Graham, attendance, \$120, board and lodging, \$3.50; Dr. H.B. Woods, attendance, \$100, livery, \$13.50	753 00
Small payments: teamster and interpreter, 8 d. at \$1; small items, \$9.75	17 75
Saw and grist mills (\$88.27) -	...
Hall, H.B.: sacks, 100 at 14c.; bacon, 30 lb. at 20c.; flour, 1/2 bag, \$1.50	21 50
Lovell, L.G., unloading and transporting engine and boiler, 8 1/2 d. at \$3	25 50
Small payments: lumber, 288 ft., \$8.65; machine oil, 15 gal., \$9; small items, \$23.62	41 27
General expenses (\$10,986.85) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 336 lb. at 20c.; Bingham, W.J., livery and cartage, \$21.75	88 95
Bowtell H., sleighs, 1 set, \$38.50; Chisholm, J. & Sons, plans for agency office, \$25	63 50
Cameron, W.L., Lloydminster: coal oil, 49 gal. at 42c.; duck, 53 1/2 yd., \$10.80; grindstones, 4, \$6.34; oats, 88 lb., 95c.; freight, \$51.09	89 76
Chocan, J.B. & A., digging well, 12 8/10 days at \$1.25	16 00
Dagg, J.G., soap, 340 lb. at 4 4/5c.; Farley, T.J., small items, \$15.35	31 67
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake: flour, 35 sacks at \$2.38, 41 sacks at \$2.25 1/2	175 75
Garson, C.N., postage stamps, \$15; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 2,520 lb. at 15 7/8c	415 05
Government telegraph service: telegrams, \$28.46; Hewitt, L.W., livery, \$30.30	58 76
Hopkins, H.E., Lloydminster: amount withheld for non-completion of interpreter's dwelling, 1909 - 10, \$100; building farmer's dwelling at Long Lake as per contract, \$1,650; shingling log house, \$30; building farmer's dwelling at Cold Lake, as per contract, \$1,600; erecting 2 closets and platforms, \$50; eavestroughing clerk's and farmer's houses, \$50; repairing plaster and wainscoting kitchen and concrete floor in cellar of clerk's house, \$100	3,580 00
Hudon & Orsali, rice, 250 lb. at 4c.; Laurie & Co., wagons, 2, \$225	235 00
Hudson's Bay Co., nails, 160 lb. \$10.70; rope, 77 1/2 lb., \$18.25; small items, \$11.91	40 86
Lefebvre, Z.A., roofing stable and warehouse at Cold Lake, as per contract	210 00
Massey-Harris Co., N. Saskatchewan: mowers, 2 at \$58; rakes, 2 at \$37; wagon, 1, \$91	281 00
Northern Hardware Co., Lloydminster: anvil and vise, \$6.50; binder twine, 100 lb., \$9.50; bolt clipper, \$5.50; b.s. iron, 800 lb., \$36; cook stoves, 2 at \$24.25; halters and shanks, 6 at \$1.50; heaters 2 at \$11; harness, 2 sets, \$57; horse blankets, 4 at \$3.25; machine oil, 12 1/2 gal. at 40c.; nails, 2 kegs, \$9; 200 lb.	345 80

\$9; scales, 2, \$39; radiators, 2 at \$2.50; wheelbarrows, 2 at \$5; sundry hardware, \$61.80	
Power, J.F.: oats, 70 9/34 bush. at 35c.; Smith, R.A., leather, 28 lb. at 55c.; 1 whip, \$1.75	41 74
Scott Bros., Lloydminster: augers, 2 at \$3.75; bits, 2 sets, \$7; chisels, 2 sets, \$6.80; planes, 4, \$8.50; saws, 4, \$9; taps and dies, 2 sets, \$8.50; small items, \$29.70	77 00
Thompson, R.B.: fanning mill, \$45; Whitbread, J., horseshoeing and repairs, \$13.75	58 75
Small payments: lumber, 575 ft., \$9.62; freight and express, \$15.91; ink, \$1.45	26 98
Indians: beef, 3,329 lb. at 5c., 518 lb. at 6c.; cutting and hauling ice, 6 ton, \$30; labour, building 2 stables, \$100; 1 store house, \$65; horses, 2, \$200; putting up hay, 100 ton, \$40; wood, 79.9 cord at \$2.50; small items, \$8.90	841 18
Agent: W. Sibbald, travel and outlay: board, lodging and horse feed, \$34.95; sundries, \$14.15	49 10
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W. Sibbald, \$1,200; clerk, L. Turner, \$780; farmers, T.J. Slater, \$480, G. Kennedy, 5 7/30 m. to Sept. 7, \$209.33, T.A. Lefebvre, 6 8/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$270.67, interpreters, J. Bangs, \$360, R. Pratt, \$360; miller, J. Taylor, \$600	4,260 00
LESS - paid on account of seed grain advances, \$34.45; paid from bull fund Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased from Indians, \$204; proceeds of sale of flour and beef, \$29.10	267 55
...	24,141 61
<b>Pas Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$5,375) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 10 at \$15; Indians, 1,035 at \$5; arrears, 1 at \$5; total, \$5,380; less \$5 refunded on account of scrip	5,375 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$550.53) -	...
Halcrow, G., window sashes, 21 pr., \$68.25; Ross, H.H., freighting, \$16.47	84 72
Carried forward	5,459 72

<b>Pas Agency, Manitoba. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	5,459 72
Agricultural implements, etc. - Concluded.	...
Montgomery, W., Stonewall: bob sleighs, 1 set, \$35.20; coal, 1/2 ton, \$14.70; glass, 3 1/2 boxes at \$4.90; hay forks, 25 at 46c.; hinges, 84 pr., \$15.33; hoes, 60, \$40.59; harness, 1 set, \$13.75; mower, 1, \$61.70; nails, 16 kegs, \$62.64; scythes and snaths, 21, \$35.63; wagon, 1, \$86.50; wheel barrows, 4, \$9.20; w.w. brushes, 26 at 25c.; small items, \$19.59	429 98
Small payments: cartage and express, \$7.50: Indians, freighting, \$28.33	35 83
Seeds (\$132.72) -	...
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$2.52; Graham Bros., vegetable seeds, 21 1/2 lb., \$9.20	11 72
Seed potatoes at \$1 per bush.: R. Hooker, Cumberland, \$20; Hudson's Bay Co., \$20; R. Kerr, The Pas, \$46; A. McGillivray, The Pas, \$15; W.J. McKay, Cedar Lake, \$20	121 00
Live stock (\$75) -	...
Paul, John, 1 work ox	75 00
Supplies to destitute (\$2,833.19) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 475 lb. at 20c.; Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$84.04	179 04
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 183 sacks at \$2.77; fish lines, 100 at 5c.; powder, 600 lb. at 18 1/3c.; shot, 1,925 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 230 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, 216 lb. at 19 1/4c	799 09
Frank & Bryce, twine, 534 lb. at 57c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 4,052,lb at 16 1/2c	972 96
Frothingham & Workman: gun caps, 20 M. at 50 1/5c.; fish hooks, 1,100, \$1.60	11 64
Garland, J.M., Son & Co.: blankets. 120 at \$1.90; tweed, 102 3/4 yd. at 47 1/2c	276 80
Hudon & Orsali, rice, 350 lb. at 4c.; Ross, H.H., The Pas; freighting, \$91.67	105 67
Hudson's Bay Co., The Pas: drawers, 7 1/2 doz. at \$5.65; shirts, 13 1/2 doz. at \$5.65; flannelette, 590 yd. at 15 1/4c.; freight and packing, 20.95	229 58
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa: trousers, men's, 21 pr. at \$1.36, 71 pr. at \$1.61	142 87
Small payments: rolled oats, 200 lb., \$5; cartage, \$9.50; Indians, freighting, \$101.04	115 54
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,240.42) -	...
Bromley & Hague, Ltd., Winnipeg: tent, \$14.95; small items, \$15.02	29 97
Crawford, A., hauling 10 cords wood, \$10; Carlin, J., wood, 25 cords, \$31.25	41 25
Desrosiers, O.: 2 dog teams for 10 days, \$35; 2 men, 10 days, \$35	70 00
Hudson's Bay Co., freight, \$1.25; Smith, V., hauling wood, 15 cords, \$15	16 25
St. Boniface Hospital: maintenance, 487 days, to June 30, 1910, at 60c	292 20
Medical officer, A. Larose, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$900; medicines, & c., \$577.45; travel, 2 trips to Cedar Lake and Moose Lake, \$120.03; trip to Cumberland House, \$90.55; 2 trips to Pas Mountain, \$40.20; trip to Shoal Lake and Red Earth's Reserve, \$15.45; travel detailed under general expenses, in Agent Fischer's account, \$47.07	1,790 75
Triennial clothing (\$120.96) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, material for 12 suits at \$5.73	68 76
Greenshields Ltd., Montreal, material for 12 suits at \$4.35	52 20
General expenses (\$3,331.31) -	...
Bacon, R., 1 heater, \$15.75; Crawford, A., hauling 20 cords wood, \$20	35 75
Bromley & Hague, Ltd., Winnipeg: tent, \$14.95; small items, \$7.70	22 65

Crawford &.Douglas, Milfort: chimney, \$7; glass, \$4.20	11 20
Gordon, J.H., The Pas.: dog team and man, 6 d. at \$3; labour 6 d. at \$1.50; lumber, 3,285 ft., \$97.53; provisions, \$7.77; small items, \$5.40	137 70
Halcrow, G., The Pas: fencing agency grounds, \$30; labour on launch, 40 h. at 25c	40 00
Hudson's Bay Co., The Pas.: canoe and paddles, \$75; small items, \$11.20	86 20
McKenzie, W., The Pas., repairing launch Okima, 7 d. at \$2.50	17 50
Montgomery, W., gasoline, 90 1/2 gal. at 25c.; steel barrels, 2, \$30; sundries, \$12.80	65 38
Poirier, J.M., carpenter, 13 1/2 d. at \$3.50; Proveaux, J., cutting wood, 20 cords, \$25	72 25
Rosser, J.J.G., The Pas, postage stamps	10 00
Star Electric Co.: material reloading batteries on launch, \$24.70; freight, \$1.65	26 35
Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg: Ferro engine, \$317; propeller, \$12.60	329 60
Payments under \$10: coal oil, 33 gal., \$14.90: gasoline, 3 cases, at \$3.25; sundries, \$11	35 65
Medical officer, Dr. Larose, outlay: building verandah, \$53.87; painting house, \$37.95; improvements in kitchen, \$51.03	142 85
Agent, F. Fischer, travel and outlay: board and lodging, \$55.42; fares, \$31; canoe hire, \$8; canoe men, 41 d. at \$1.50; express and freight, \$32.79: provisions, \$129.91; dog feed, \$12.15; camp outfit, \$8.30; pump for launch, \$6.50; use of houses, \$5.25; small items, \$12.70 - \$363.52, less \$50.72 charged under Lake Manitoba inspectorate; and \$47.07, hospitals, medical attendance, etc	265 73
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, F. Fisher, \$1,200; interpreter, L. Cochrane, \$480; dispensing and issuing, Chemawawin, Rev. M. Leffler, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$37.50; Rev. E. Ahenaken, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$12.50; Big Eddy, R.H. Bagshaw, \$50; Red Earth, J.G. Kennedy, \$65; Shoal Lake, F.J. Daniels, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$37.50; Cumberland, N. Settee, 6 m. to June 30, \$25, J.A. Keddie, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$25; Pelican Narrows, Rev. P. Rossignol, \$50; Moose Lake, E. Constant, 6 m. to June 30, \$25; C.T. Mitchell, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$25	2,032 50
...	14,659 13

<b>Peigan Agency, Alberta.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$2,315) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 444 at \$5; arrears, 5 at \$5	2,315 00
Seeds (\$15.22) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$3.22; Graham Bros, vegetable seeds, 30 lb., \$12	15 22
Supplies to destitute (\$5,950.99) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 300 lb. at 20c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$21.31	81 31
Cardston Milling Co., Ltd., flour, 546 bags at \$2.20	1,201 20
Carruthers, (A.) Co., salt, 10 bags at \$2.25; Maunsell Bros., beef, 628 lb, at 6c	60 18
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 40 at \$1.90; galatea, 111 1/4 yd. at 13 1/2c.; tweed, 36 3/4 yd. at 47 1/2c	108 47
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,844 lb. at 16 1/8c.; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 340 lb. at 4c	310 95
Macleod Milling Co., flour, 100 sacks at \$1.95	195 00
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa, men's trousers, 20 pr. at \$1.61	32 20
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, serge, 72 yd. at 22c	15 84
Small payments: print, 75 yd, at 8c.; soap, 180 lb. at 4 4/5c.; small items, \$4.98	19 62
Indians: beef, 70,481 lb. at 6c.; butchering 157 head at 50c.; freighting, \$9.65; unloading and delivering flour, \$2.28	4,319 29
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$878.75) -	...
McCrea, D.L., Pincher Creek, drugs, &c	121 50
Memorial Hospital, Pincher Creek, care 5 d. at \$1.50	7 50
Medical officer, O.C. Edwards, M.D., outlay, small items	6 75
Field matron, Miss A. Stenning, salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$50	600 00
Medical attendance: Dr. J.J. Gillespie, Pincher Creek, \$140; Dr. G.A. Kennedy, Macleod, \$3	143 00
Triennial clothing (\$74.86) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, making 5 suits	71 53
Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co., freight	3 33
General expenses (\$5,198.88) -	...
Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd., Calgary, oats, 500 bush. at 45 9/10c	229 50
Alberta Railway & Irrigation Co., coal, 16 tons, \$80; Can, Pac. Ry., freight, \$82.43	162 43
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 240 lb. at 20c.; Cardston Milling Co., flour, 54 bags at \$2.20	166 80
Cooper, R., harness parts and repairs, \$19.65; Dagg, J.G., soap, 240 lb. at 4 4/5c	31 17
Eureka Coal Co., coal, 44 tons at \$3.50; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 900 lb. at 16 1/8c	299 12
McDermott, & Co., nails, 100 lb., \$4.35, 1 keg, \$4.50; staples, 180 lb., \$9; small items, \$6.55	24 40
Macleod Milling Co., bran, 10 sacks, \$11; Walsh, Pickett Co., coal oil, 50 gal. at 38c	30 00
McRoberts, W.J.E., Pincher Creek: paint, 2 1/2 gal., \$6.25, 10 lb., \$1.20; staples, 1 keg, \$5; wire, 231 lb., \$14.11; sundry hardware, & c., \$15.45	42 01
Ormond & Alexander, small items, \$18.18; Renwick, W., sundry hardware, \$20.05	38 23
Warnock, D., veterinary services	21 00
Small payments: chop, 500 lb., \$5; postage, \$5; plumbing, 14 1/2 h., \$6.55; rice, 180 lb. at 4c.; water front, \$5; labour, \$11; small items, \$6.95	46 70

Indians: beef, 6,499 lb. at 6c.; hay, 12.86 tons at \$7; horseshoeing and repairs, \$116.80; hauling coal and hay, \$33.25; fencing pasture, \$25; labour, 33 1/2 d. at \$1.75; wood, 7 5/12 cords at \$3: small items, \$4.95	740 81
Travel of agent, E.H. Yeomans: horse feed, \$33.75; small items, \$3.20	36 95
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, E.H. Yeomans, \$1,100; clerk and issuer, W. Black, \$900; farmer, J. Grant, \$720; stockmen, Iron Shirt, 3 m. to June 30, \$90, J. Crow Eagle, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$270; interpreters, B. White Bull, 4 27/31 m. to July 27, \$117.50, T. Big Smoke, 4 1/4 m. to Feb. 15, \$131.16, T. Little Plume, 2 1/31 m. to Oct. 6, \$61.93, B. Red Horns, 1 12/28 m. to Mar. 31, \$44	3,434 59
...	14,931 60
LESS - beef and bacon sold, Supplies to destitute, \$393.07; General expenses, \$104.83	497 90
...	14,433 70
<b>Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan</b>	...
Annuities (\$2,975) -	...
Chiefs, 4 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; Indians, 554 at \$5; arrears, 4 at \$5 - \$2,980; less refund on account of scrip, \$5	2,975 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$68.45) -	...
Burrows, T.A., Grandview, lime, 1 brl	3 00
Carment, W.M.: lime, 7 brl., \$17.50, 10 bush., \$6; lumber, 1,000 ft., \$28; sundries, \$13.95	65 45
Seeds (\$6.90) -	...
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$1.62; Graham Bros., vegetable seeds, 16 lb., \$5.28	6 90
Live Stock (\$115) -	...
Macrae, D., Guelph, bulls, 4 at \$115	460 00
Supplies to destitute (\$286.09) -	...
Dagg, J.C., Winnipeg.: powder, 50 lb. at 23 22/10c.; shot, 150 lb. at \$6.47	21 32
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., blankets, 25 at \$1.90; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 656 lb. at 16c.	152 46
Small payments, small items, \$12.71; Indian, beef, 1,660 lb. at 6c	112 31
Carried forward	3,796 44

<b>Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	3,796 44
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$1,438.75) -	...
Foley, T., beef, 46 1/2 lb. at 10c.; Lawrence, E.C., drugs, & c., \$200.45	205 10
Shortreed, G.D., M.D., medical attendance	224 40
Valley River Band, Trust Account No. 325, to reimburse on account of expenditure, 1909 - 10	98 60
Medical officer, J.I. Wallace, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31	500 00
Nurse, L. Brown, 6 m. to Sept. 30, at \$40; board and lodging, \$159.75; fares, \$10.90	410 65
Triennial clothing (\$147.61) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, making 10 suits	143 05
Kingston & Pembroke Ry., freight	4 56
General expenses (\$5,674.27) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 300 lb. at 20c.; Challenor, G.L., small items, \$19.90	79 90
Carment, W.M., Kamsack: alabastine, 12 pkgs., \$6; coal oil, 49 gal. at 40c.; paint, 5 7/8 gal., \$13.45; pump, 1, \$15; shingles, 4 M., \$14; small items, \$23.30	91 35
Challoner, F.L., beef, 200 1/2 lb. at 10c.; Dagg, J.G., soap, 300 lb. at 4 4/5c	34 45
Easterley, D., beef, 410 lb. at 10c.; Foley, T., beef, 235 lb. at 10c	64 50
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 65 sacks at \$2.36	153 40
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,800 lb. at 16c.; Thomas, C., threshing, 300 bush., \$6	294 00
Harvey, H., Kamsack: bran, 8 sacks, \$8.80; postage, \$20; small items, \$21.65	50 45
Husdon's Bay Co., beef, 134 lb. at 10c.; oil, 12 gal. \$4.80; lumber and hardware, \$11.70	29 90
Johnson, E.J., Kamsack: binder twine, 100 lb. at 11c.; bridles, 2, \$5; 1 harrow, \$35; 1 hay rake, \$30; horse blankets, 3 pr., \$18; mower, 1, \$60; wagon, 1, \$105; water tank, \$85	349 00
Lawrence, E.C., Kamsack: disks, 2, \$69; telephone rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$15	84 00
Parrott, A., threshing oats, 220 bush. at 6c; Sykes, J., horseshoeing, and repairs, \$58.25	71 45
Wallace, J.I., M.D.: declarations, 20, \$5; coal, 10 tons, \$85; horse, \$195	285 00
Wheeler, A.D., beef, 282 lb. at 10c.; Wilder, G., 1 telephone, \$13	41 20
Payments under \$10: bran, 14 sacks, \$14.80; cutting oats, 11 acres at 75c.; halters, 2, \$3.50; rice, 200 lb. at 4c.; horseshoeing and repairs, \$10.45; freight, \$5.49	50 49
Indians: beef, 970 lb. at 6c.; digging well, 12 1/2 d. at \$2; sundry labour, 88 d., \$88.50; poles and wood, 34 loads, \$65.50, threshing, \$51.65; sundries, \$7; freighting, \$9.28	305 13
Agent, W.G. Blewett, travel and outlay: board, lodging and horse feed, \$74.50; fares, \$46.35; livery, \$12; small items, \$5.86	138 71
Overseer, J.G. Chard: board, lodging and horse feed, \$30.40; postage, \$5; small items, \$5.95	41 35
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911: agent, W.G. Blewett, \$1,199.99; clerk, A.A. Crawford, \$720; overseer, J.G. Chard, \$600; farmers, J.P. Kinnear, 2 m. to May 31, \$80, S. Dauphin, 2 m. to Aug. 31, \$40, O. Dean, 7 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; labourers, C. Caldwell, 4 m. to July 31, \$140, W.H. Cote, 6 m. to Jan. 31, \$210; stockmen, D. Cote, 1 m. to Nov. 30, \$25, J. Kitchimonia, 4 m. to Mar. 31, \$120, M. Brass, 1/2 m. to Feb. 14, \$15, W.H. Watson, 1 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, \$60	3,509 99
...	11,057 07
LESS - Paid from Bull Fund Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	345 00
...	10,712 07

<b>Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$10,320) -	...
Chiefs, 12 at \$25; headmen, 35 at \$15; Indians, 1,871 at \$5; arrears, 43 at \$5 - \$10,395; less refund on account of scrip, \$75	10,320 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$752.90) -	...
Farmers' Trading Co., Portage la Prairie: 1 drill, \$90; 1 harrow, \$38.50	128 50
Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd., freighting, \$12.55; Prout, T.W., small items, \$4	16 55
Metcalf, J.H., Portage la Prairie: harrows, 2 sets, \$42; mowers, 2, \$134; plows, 2, \$67; sleighs, 2, \$70; wagon, 1, \$72	385 00
Miller Hardware Co., Portage la Prairie: anvil, \$12; forge, \$15; machine oil, 26 gal., \$16.90; scythes and snaths, 7, \$12.60; vise, \$8; sundry hardware, \$26.90	91 40
Scott Saddlery Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie: harness, 3 sets, \$57; freight, 50c	57 50
Simpson, R.M., 1 fanning mill, \$34; Smith, D.S., 1 fanning mill, \$26; oats, \$4	64 00
Wilson, J.J., The Narrows, freighting	9 95
Seeds (\$99.91) -	...
Brown, A., Portage la Prairie: barley, 30 bush., \$15; oats, 80 bush., \$40; wheat, 71 bush. \$81.65	136 65
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$1; Ginn, J.C., oats, 100 bush., at 50c.; wheat, 200 bush., \$210	261 00
DeBoo, F., wheat, 150 bush. at \$1; Graham Bros., vegetable seeds, 29 lb., \$10.76	160 76
Goodwin, S.E., Swan Lake: oats, 200 bush. at 50c.; wheat, 50 bush. at \$1	150 00
Limlick, H., Dominion City: oats, 20 bush. at 45c.; wheat, 58 bush. at \$1	67 00
Logan, R., agent, outlay, small items	4 25
Tucker, G., Indian Ford: oats, 8 bush., \$4; wheat, 103 bush. at \$1.05	112 15
Carried forward	11,964 71



<b>Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	11,964 71
Live Stock (\$100) -	...
Wilson, J.J., The Narrows, 1 bull	100 00
Supplies to destitute (\$3,052.53) -	...
Armstrong Trading Co.: fish nets, 20 at \$4.50; twine, 30 lb. at 31 1/2 c	99 45
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 675 lb. at 20c.; Carson, J.H., artificial arm, \$35	170 00
Brown, A., Milling & Elevator Co., flour, 1 ton at \$2.75 per cwt	55 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 170 sacks at \$2.52; fish lines, 74 at 5c.; powder, 450 lb. at 18 1/3c.; shot, 1,950 lb. at \$6.47; twine, No. 5, 100 lb. at 19 1/4c., No. 9, 45 lb. at 17 1/2c	667 88
Dobbs, Rev. T.H., Portage la Prairie: board and lodging, \$19.75; railway fares, \$34.85	54 60
Dominion City Trading Co.: bacon, 700 lb. at 15c.; tea, 50 lb. at 25c	117 50
Frank & Bryce, twine, 372 lb. at 57c.; Greene, G., flour, 25 sacks at \$2.55	275 79
Frothingham & Workman: fish hooks, 15 M. at 14 1/2c.; gun caps, 22 3/10 M. at 50 1/5c	13 36
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 1,810 lb. at 16c., 3,349 lb. at 15 3/4c	817 07
Leonard, G.: travelling with Indian 3 d., \$12; board, \$3; fare, 50c	15 50
Manitoba Gypsum Co., freighting, \$122.31; Stewart, J.C., draying, \$17.50	139 81
Miller Hardware Co., Portage la Prairie: stove, \$9; small items, \$4.35	13 35
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., flour, 65 bags at \$2.70; Wilson, J.J., freighting, \$37.50	213 00
Pine Creek Boarding School, Camperville: beef, 265 lb. at 8c.; tea, 14 1/2 lb. at 40c.; lumber, 2.2 M. ft., \$44; shingles, 4 M. at \$4.50; small items, \$4.90	93 90
Woods, S.W., Portage la Prairie, bacon, 455 lb. at 17c	77 35
Indians: board of widow, 24 w. at \$3; travelling expenses to hospital, \$12	84 00
Payments under \$10: board and lodging, \$8; tea, 30 lb. at 25c.; freight, \$16.47	31 97
Agent, R. Logan, outlay: board of widow, 12 w. at \$3; transport of Indian, \$29.70; detailed under general expenses, \$46.50; small items, 80c	113 00
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$3,728.15) -	...
Home for Incurables, Portage la Prairie: maintenance, 219 d. at \$1; funeral expenses, \$18	237 00
Portage la Prairie General Hospital, treatment, 8 d. at \$1,170 d. at 50c	93 00
Swan River Hospital, treatment, 8 d. at \$1	8 00
Tache Hospital, St. Boniface, board of Indian, 14 m. to Mar. 31, at \$15	210 00
Medical officers, salary, 13 m. to Mar. 31, J.W. Armstrong, M.D., \$541.66; J.S. Clark, M.D., \$541.66; A.E. Medd, M.D., 8 1/2 m. to Nov. 15, \$354.28	1,437 60
Medical officers, travel, & c.: J.W. Armstrong, M.D., \$387.50; J.S. Clark, M.D., \$99.33; A.E. Medd, M.D., \$137.50	624 33
Medical attendance: Dr. J.F. Cooper, Asquith, \$39.80; Dr. D.R. Houston, Dominion City, \$75; Dr. A.E. Medd, Winnipegosis, \$42; Dr. J.W. Pilcher, Westbourne, \$48; Dr. E.W. Rose, Gladstone, \$20; Dr. J.E. Tisdale, Swan Lake, \$33.05; Dr. H.F.W. Vernon, Westbourne, \$25	282 85
Medicines and medical appliances: G.E. Campbell, Dominion City, \$76.65; J.K. Hill, Portage la Prairie, \$687.67; Gladstone Drug Co., \$68.05	832 37
Agent, R. Logan, outlay, cartage	3 00
Triennial clothing (\$473.76) -	...

Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, material for 47 suits at \$5.73	269 31
Greenshields Ltd., Montreal, material for 47 suits at \$4.35	204 45
General expenses (\$5,690.10) -	...
Browns' Ltd.: blankets, 2 pr., \$7.50; mattresses, 2 at \$2.75; small items, \$6.25	19 25
Hay, E.: cylinder oil, 5 gal., \$6.25; gas generator, \$14.50; propeller, \$10.35; parts for boat repairs, \$37.85; labour, 11 d., \$52; 56 hr., \$32.40	153 35
Manitoba Government Telephone, telephone rental, 18 m. to Sept. 30, 1911	55 50
Miller, T. & W.: rent of office 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$262.50; lighting, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$18	280 50
Miller, W.W., p.o. drawer, \$4; Stewart, J.C., care of yacht Henrietta, \$22	26 00
Agent, R. Logan, outlay: board, lodging and horse feed, \$107.35; fares, \$122.35; auto and cabs, \$11; livery, \$65; building gangway, \$12; building store house, \$25; allowance in lieu of rent, fuel and light, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; cartage, \$7.15; express and freight, \$28.82; gasoline, 4 drums, \$39.85; gratuities, \$7.35; interpreters and pilots, \$155; postage, \$34.25; provisions, \$290.90; rent of house for treaty payments, \$8.50; tent, \$9.50; telephones and telegrams, \$42.43; engineer, 40 d. at \$4; cook, \$97.50; wintering and launching yacht, \$20; small items, \$61.05 - \$1,705; less \$46.50 charged to Supplies to destitute	1,658 50
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, R. Logan, \$1,200; clerk, W.A. Hendry, \$780; office caretaker, J.S. Telfer, \$60; farmers, M. Campbell, \$520, J.C. Ginn, \$300, G. Tucker, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$45, F. Coupland, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$15; interpreter, W.H. Garriock, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$60; dispensing, & c., Rev. G. Leonard, Sandy Bay, \$50, L.E. Martel, Lake Manitoba, \$50, Miss N. Shannon, Ebb and Flow Lake, 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$29.50, J.E. Favel, Lake St. Martin, \$50, G. Storr, Little Saskatchewan, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$25, C. Sanderson, Lower Fairford, \$50, R. Bruce, Upper Fairford, J. \$50, Kah-kee-kay-keesick, Crane River, \$50, Miss M.L. Adam, Water Hen River, \$50, Rev. A. Chaumont, Pine Creek, \$50, Rev. T. Dobbs, Shoal River, \$50, P. Anderson, Little Saskatchewan, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$12.50	3,497 00
...	25,009 25
LESS - Paid on account of seed grain advances	791 90
...	24,217 35

<b>Qu'Appelle Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$1,970) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 369 at \$5; arrears, 11 at \$5	1,970 00
Seeds (\$44.46) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, 86c.; Cockwell, W., wheat, 40 bush. at \$1	40 86
Graham Bros., Ottawa, vegetable seeds, 9 lb	3 60
Live stock (25c) -	...
Bell, A.W., Winnipeg, 1 bull	155 25
Supplies to destitute (\$449.20) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 108 lb. at 20c.; Frank & Bryce, twine, 21 lb. at 57c	33 57
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: soap, 168 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, 20 lb. at 19 1/4c	11 91
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 20 at \$1.90; galatea, 58 1/2 yd. at 13 1/2c	45 89
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,991 lb. at 16 1/8c.; Mackenzie & Co., trousers, 10 pr. at \$1.61	337 15
Payments under \$10: freight, \$4.45; serge, 42 yd. at \$22; small items, \$6.99	20 68
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$15) -	...
Hall, W.N., M.D., Ft. Qu'Appelle, medical services	15 00
Triennial clothing (\$59.84) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, making 4 suits	57 22
Kingston & Pembroke Ry., freight	2 62
General expenses (\$3,216.86) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 192 lb. at 20c.; Beauchamp, J.P. & Co., linoleum, 25 yd. at \$1	63 40
Bradwell, T., Markinch: bacon, 76 lb. at 20c., 90 lb. at 22c	35 00
Browne, D.: coal oil, 14 gal., \$5.60; screen doors, 3, \$6.45; small items, \$24.40	36 45
Caswell, S.H. & Co., Qu'Appelle: tile, 270 ft., \$45.35; small items, \$4.95	50 30
Creamer, J.P., veterinary services, \$46; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 480 lb. at 16 1/8c	123 40
Fleury, H.: rugs, 2 at \$4.90; whips, 2 at \$1.75; McKinnon, A. & Co., small items, \$10	23 30
McEwen, J. & Sons, meat rations, \$136.40; Moir, A., horse shoeing, & c., \$30.05	166 45
Qu'Appelle Industrial School: screen windows, 16, \$14.50; horse shoeing, \$1.50	16 00
Robertson (Jas.) Co., Winnipeg: bath, \$22.20; boiler, \$6; closet, \$15; lavatory, \$7.45; pressure tank, \$30; pipe, \$7.75; small items, \$22.06	110 46
Thompson & Gilchrist: mower knives, 2, \$8; robe, 1, \$14; small items, \$14.15	36 15
Small payments: meals, 42 at 20c.; soap, 192 lb. at 4 4/5c.; small items, \$42.85	60 47
Legal expenses: Ross & Bigelow, re Fox vs. Davidson	71 22
Indians: digging trench, 14 d. at \$1.25; haying. 12 1/2 d., \$15.75; threshing oats, 885 bush. at 4c.; sundry labour, 15 1/2 d. at \$1, 1 m., \$25	109 15
Agent, H. Nichol, outlay: board, lodging and horsefeed, \$37.70; coal, 5.205 ton, \$67.10; postage, \$10; wood, 51 7/8 cord, \$82.90; freight and express, \$10.55; small items, \$1.30	209 55
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Agent, H. Nichol, \$1,000, interpreter, J. Poitras, 10 1/2 m. to Feb. 15, \$367.50; farmers, P. Fraser, \$480, T. Williamson, 3 m. to June 30, \$120, C.P. Beeching, 2 13/31 m. to Oct. 31, \$98.06, W. Summerfield, 1 m. to Mar. 31, \$40	2,105 56
LESS - paid from bull fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	155 00

...	5,755 61
<b>Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta.</b>	...
Annuities (\$4,340) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 7 at \$15; Indians, 819 at \$5; arrears, 3 at \$5; commutations, 2 at \$50	4,340 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$440.80) -	...
McNeill & Cross, Vegreville: sleighs, 4 sets at \$35	140 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: parts and repairs of implements	17 00
Morton's Hardware and Harness, Vegreville: 1 anvil, \$16; axes, 10, \$15; 1 blower, \$26; chisels, 1 doz., \$9; hay forks, 18, \$12.90; harness, 2 sets, \$26; iron, 400 lb., \$20; mattocks, 12, \$15; nails, 2 kegs, \$9; scythes and snaths, 24, \$24; spades, 8, \$8; 1 vise, \$16; sundry tools, \$20.65	217 55
Ross Bros., Edmonton: coal, .905 ton, \$9.96; small items, \$2.51	12 47
Small payments: small items, \$16.42; Indians, freighting, \$37.36	53 78
Seeds (\$150.09) -	...
Brosseau, E. & Son: barley, 40 bush. at 40c.; Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$3.12	19 12
Graham Bros.: veg. seeds, 72 lb., \$25.44; Smith, G., oats, 180 bush. at 40c	97 44
Stogra, M., potatoes, 30 bush. at 40c.; Indians: freighting, \$13.53; potatoes, 20 bush. at 40c.	33 53
Live stock (\$555.15) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Lacombe, 3 bulls	284 00
Can. Nor. Ry., transporting horses, \$8.15; Can. Pac. Ry., transport, \$12	20 15
Clark, J., 1 horse, \$300; Gameau, L., 1 steer, \$45	345 00
Wakin, H.W., 1 ram, \$20; Indians, steers, 4, \$170	190 00
Supplies to destitute (\$2,652.41) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 214 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 204 yd. at 8c	59 12
Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$34.98; Frank & Bryce, twine, 220 lb. at 57c	160 38
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: powder, 400 lb. at 22 9/10c.; shot, 1,200 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 219 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, No. 5, 63 lb. at 19 1/4c., No. 9, 90 lb. at 17 1/2	207 62
Carried forward	6,197 16

<b>Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	6,197 16
Supplies to destitute (\$2,4652.41) - Concluded.	...
Farmer's Milling Co., of Duck Lake: flour, 153.4 sacks at \$2,41	369 70
Frothingham & Workman, Montreal: cod lines, 20 at 34 1/3c.; fish hooks, 400 at 14 1/2c. per 100; gun caps, 20 M. at 50 1/5c., snaring wire, 20 lb. at 27 1/2c.; twine, 20 lb. at 40 9/10c	31 17
Garland, J.M. Son & Co.: blankets, 60 at \$1.90; galatea, 112 3/4 yd. at 13 1/2c	129 22
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 5,143 lb. at 15 3/4c.; O'Hare & Sons, yarn, 30 lb. at 39c	821 72
Hudson's Bay. Co.: flour, 150 lb., \$8; bacon, 14 lb. at 25c	11 50
Mackenzie & Co., Ottawa: trousers, men's, 54 pr. at \$1.61; boys', 30 pr. at \$1.33	126 84
McKenzie & Fraser: flour, 10 bags at \$3.35; salt, 750 lb., \$12; rock salt, 300 lb. \$8	53 50
Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford: serge, 218 1/2 yd. at 22c	48 07
Small payments: rice, 150 lb. at 4c.; small items, \$4.25	10 25
Indians: beef, 6,184 lb. at 6c.; bull, \$40; fixing house, \$5; freighting, \$207.28	623 32
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$4,052.45) -	...
Aylen, P., M.D., Ft. Saskatchewan: drugs, & c., \$740.50; freight, \$1.70	742 20
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 72 lb. at 20c.; Hill, G.S., chairs, 2, \$14.50	28 90
Chambers, A.T. & Co.: paint, 4 3/4 gal., \$12.25; small items, \$13.40	25 65
Clements, Ltd.: provisions, \$49.55; sundry hardware, \$23.89	73 44
Gordon, C., Vegreville: lumber, 1,400 ft., \$43.40; small items, \$14.95	58 35
Luschak, N.: repairing nurse's house, 19 d. at \$1.50	28 50
Smith, G.: oats, 100 bush. at 40c.; Steinhauer, A., house for patients, \$111.45	151 45
V. & V. Drug & Book Co., Vegreville medicines and medical appliances	71 97
Walker, Reid & Co.: oil, 25 gal., \$8.75; provisions, \$47.87; hardware, \$46.73; freight, \$15.25	118 60
Small payments: hospital assistant, 1 m., \$5; labour, 6 1/2 d. at \$1.50; small items, \$18.70	33 45
Indians: beef. 426 lb. at 6c.; hay, 26 ton at \$4; 3 ton at \$3; digging well, \$25; removing and repairing stable, \$15; labour, \$2; freighting, \$24.72	205 28
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: P. Aylen, M.D., \$1,500; hospital assistants, A. Stogra, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$60; M. Stogra, 1 22/31 m. to May 22, \$34.66; M. Lonacheek, 4 m. to Nov. 30, \$80; G. Lonacheek, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$120; nurse, Miss M.S. Gordon, \$720	2,514 66
Saw and grist mills (\$45.21) -	...
Imperial Oil Co.: oil, 24 1/2 gal. at 33 1/4c., 26 1/2 gal. at 65 1/4c.; grease, 1 pail, \$2.25	27 69
Small payments: sundry small items	17 52
General expenses (\$6,008.46) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 264 lb. at 20c.; Clute & Walker, 2 desks, \$47.50	100 30
Beals, Hoar & Beals, Edmonton: 1 cutter, \$45; small items, \$10	55 00
Brereton, D., one-half expenses re delivery of horses	12 02
Dagg, J.G.: soap, 264 lb. at 4 4/5c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,080 lb. at 15 3/4c	182 77
Farmers' Milling Co., of Duck Lake: flour, 4,860 lb. at \$2.41 per cwt	177 12
Globe Lumber Co., Alta.: shingles, 5 M. at \$3.50; window, \$2	19 50
Government Telegraph Service: telegrams	11 62

Harkness, A.A.: horseshoeing and repairs, \$33; Shoff, F., 1 pump, \$14	47 00
Lee, (A.) Co., Ltd.: eavestroughing, 383 ft., \$36.57; small items, \$2.65	39 22
Morton's Hardware and Harness, Vegreville: barb wire, 2,749 lb., \$116.12; bridles, 2, \$10; brass harness, \$55; coal oil, 49 gal., \$19.60; fencing, 480 rods, \$108; halters, 8 at \$1.50; horse blankets, 8 at \$3; pump, \$16; nails, 255 lb., \$12.55; tar paper, 6 rolls, \$7.50; small items, \$40.35	421 12
Ross Bros., Edmonton: 1 bath and fixtures, \$60; 1 basin, \$25; 1 sink, \$20; 1 range boiler, \$25; 1 closet, \$40; 1 cistern pump, \$11; water tanks, 2, \$50; sewer pipes, \$55; digging drain and cesspool, \$100	386 00
Spellman, J.: harness repairs, \$10.10; J.H. Weldon, services of stallion, \$24	34 10
Stanton, J.J., Vegreville: 1 mower, \$62; parts of implements, \$10.55	72 55
Small payments: rice, 196 lb. at 4c.; freight, \$18.31; small items, \$49.62	75 77
Indians: beef, 3,898 lb. at 6c.; building chimney, \$8; asst. farmer, 5 m., \$140; digging well, 6 d. at \$2.50; engineers, 24 d. at \$3.50, 8 d. at \$2; harvesting, \$83; hay, 40 ton at \$3; lumber, 500 ft., \$15; moving old mill and building stables, 48 d. at \$2.50; posts, 100, \$20; wood, 40 cord, \$100; freighting, \$128.21; sundry labour, 8 d., \$11	1,094 09
Agent, J. Batty, travel, & c.: board, lodging and horsefeed, \$99.35; fares, \$13.48; declarations, \$21.75; labour, \$13; postage, \$5; express and freight, \$9.05; small items, \$3.65	165 28
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Agent, J. Batty, \$1,100; clerk, J.W. Carroll, \$420; farmers, S. Whitford, \$600, A.W. Perry, 11 1/2 m. to Mar. 15, \$575; interpreter, J. Steinhauer, \$480	3,175 00
...	18,528 57
LESS - paid from bull fund, Trust Account, No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	284 00
...	18,244 57

<b>Sarcee Agency, Alberta.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Annuities (\$1,115) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 201 at \$5: arrears, 8 at \$5	1,115 00
Seeds (\$1.20) -	...
Graham Bros., Ottawa: vegetable seeds, 2. lb	1 20
Live stock (\$740) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary, bulls, 7	740 00
Supplies to destitute (\$746.32) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons.: tea, 108 lb. at 20c.; Burns, P. & Co., beef, 151 lb. at 8 1/2c	34 44
Dagg, J.G.: soap, 108 lb. at 4 4/5c.; flour, 100 sacks at \$2.82	287 18
Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Lethbridge, flour, 56 sacks	145 60
Garland, J.M. Son & Co.: blankets, 12 at \$1.90	22 80
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1443 lb. at 16c.; MacKenzie & Co., trousers, 10 pr., \$16.10	246 98
Small payments: freight, \$5.08; small items, \$4.24	9 32
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$507.55) -	...
Maclean, W., Calgary: medicines and medical appliances	93 05
Medical officer, J.F. Lafferty, M.D.: 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; auto hire, \$10; livery, \$69.50	379 50
Travel, Dr. H.A. Gibson: auto hire, \$25; livery, \$10	35 00
Triennial clothing (\$60.56)	...
Kingston Penitentiary: making 4 suits	57 22
Kingston & Pembroke Ry., freight	3 34
General expenses (\$9,469.98) -	...
Alberta Govt. Telephone System: telephone rent, 12 m. to May 1, \$176; sundries, \$2.70.	178 70
Ashdown, (J.H.) Hardware Co.: butts, 41 pr. \$10.74; grate, & c., \$19.75; lock sets, 16, \$32.90; oil, 24 gal. at 50c., 5 gal., \$13.25; sundry hardware, \$52.55	141 19
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 192 lb. at 20c.; Chapman, L.H., carpenter, 114 1/2 h. at 50c	95 65
Brocklebank, R.A., erection of agency house per contract, \$4,880; extras, \$102.80; less \$82.95 for inferior plastering, &c	4,899 85
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: fish, 242 1/2 lb., \$30.64; meat, 166 1/4 lb., \$26.55	57 19
Calgary Saddlery Co., harness, 1 set, \$42; parts and repairs, \$7.75	49 75
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 43 sacks at \$2.82; soap, 192 lb. at 4 4/5c	130 48
Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Lethbridge, flour, 12 sacks	31 20
Gordon, Wm., board of workmen, repairing clerk's house, 44 meals	11 00
Granby, G.B., Winnipeg: lumber, 3,072 ft., \$118.27; freight, \$29.81	148 08
Jaynes (J.R.) Lumber Co.: lumber, 784 ft., \$25.15; tar paper, 6 rolls, at 90c	30 55
Jones, J., Calgary: wall paper, 80 rolls, \$18.77; hanging paper, etc., \$23.78	42 55
King G.C., postage stamps, \$10; Lott, C.S., coal, 10 tons at \$8.25	92 50
McLaren Hardware Co., paint, 3 5/8 gal., \$10.40; Page, J., horse shoeing, \$14	24 40
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Calgary: 1 1/2 h.p. engine, \$130; jack, \$15; 1 pump, \$20.25; pipe and rods, 80 ft., \$28; livery, \$9; labour, 20 hr., \$8; small items, \$2.95	213 20
Toole, Peet & Co., Calgary, coal, 21.56 tons at \$6.75	145 54

Small payments: bacon, 50 lb. at 16c.; horse shoeing and repairs, \$19.50; rice, 144 lb. at 4c.; freight and express, \$8.70; small items, \$10.30	52 26
Advertising tenders for frame house at agency	51 44
Indians: labour on well, 6 d. at \$1; poles and posts, 190 at 8c	21 20
Agent, A.J. McNeill, travel: board and lodging, \$83.75; horse feed, \$39.50	123 25
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, A.J. McNeill, \$1,300; clerk, W. Gordon, \$900; farmer, G. Hodgson, \$600; scouts, Otter, 8 m. to Mar. 31, \$110, P. Many Wounds, 2 m. to July 31, \$20	2,930 00
...	12,640 61
<b>Stony Reserve, Alberta.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,455) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 5 at \$15; Indians, 657 at \$5; arrears, 4 at \$5	3,455 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$3.65) -	...
McBride, A.M. & Co., Calgary: sundry hardware, \$3.20; freight, 45c	3 65
Seeds (\$61.60) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$3.40; Graham Bros., vegetable seed, 40 lb., \$13.20	16 60
Fletcher, T., Calgary, seed oats, 100 bush at 45c	45 00
Live stock (\$657) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, 5 bulls	585 00
Clark, J., Gleichen, 1 stallion	300 00
Supplies to destitute (\$3,290.58) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 407 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 160 1/2 yd. at 8c	94 24
Calgary Milling Co., flour, 25 sacks, \$64.25; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$29.32	93 57
Cope Bros., Cochrane, steers for beef, 3 at \$50	150 00
Dagg, J.G. Winnipeg: flour, 175 sacks at \$2.82; powder, 50 lb., \$12.22; shot, 200 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 282 lb. at 4 4/5c	532 20
Dominion Meat Co., beef, 72.52 cwt. at \$4.35; Graham, W., beef, 618 lb. at 6 1/2c	355 62
Ferrier, Rev. T., Brandon Boarding School: beef, 7,142 lb., \$529.75; cows, 2 at \$30	589 75
Frank & Bryce, twine, 25 lb. at 57c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,288 lb. at 16c	220 33
Carried forward	6,440 96



<b>Stony Reserve, Alberta - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	6,440 96
Supplies to destitutes (3,290.68) - Concluded.	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: blankets, 50 at \$1.90; galatea, 108 1/4 yd. at 13 1/2c.; tweed, 62 1/2 yd. at 47 1/2c	139 26
Hudon & Orsali, rice, 374 lb. at 4c.; McCorkill, J.F., 1 beef steer, \$40	54 96
McDougall, D.H., Morley, beef, 8,634 lb. at 7 1/2c., 2,435 lb. at 6 1/2c	805 81
Mackenzie & Co., Ottawa, trousers, 25 pr. at \$1.61	40 25
Morley Trading Co., Morley, salt, 12 cwt., \$20, 2 brl. at \$3	26 00
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, serge, 132 3/4 yd. at 22c	29 21
Small payments, \$9.87; Indians: beef, 11,912 lb. at 6c.; butchering 13 head at 50c	731 09
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$1,543.20) -	...
Alberta Government Telephone System: rent of 'phone 1 y., \$15; tolls, \$1.55	16 55
Fletcher, T., Calgary: oats, 180 bush. at 37c.; wheat, 60 bush. at \$1	126 60
Lott, C.S., coal, 8 tons at \$7.20; Maclean, W., drugs, & c., \$137.96; freight, \$2.40	197 96
Small payments, \$29.08; Indians, beef, 194 lb. at 6c	40 72
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$50; railway fares, \$28.50.	628 50
Nurse, Miss R.M. Laing, 9 m. to Dec. 31	299 97
Hospital assistant, S. Christianson, 7 m. to Oct. 31, at \$40	280 00
Triennial clothing (\$124.20) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: 1 outfit, \$11; making 7 suits, \$100.14	111 14
Small payments: material for 1 suit, \$5.86; freight and express, \$7.20	13 06
General expenses (\$4,116.83) -	...
Alberta Government Telephone System, rent of 'phone, 1 y	15 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 168 lb. at 20c.; Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, \$14.14	47 74
Calgary Milling Co.: bran, 2 tons at \$25.80; flour, 35 sacks, \$91.15; chop, 2 tons at \$33.80.	210 35
Coleman, L.Q., mutton, 182 3/4 lb. at 13c.; Fletcher, T., oats, 500 bush. at 37c	208 76
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 25 sacks at \$2.82; soap, 168 lb. at 4 4/5c	78 56
Dominion Meat Co., Calgary: mutton, 42 1/2 lb. at 16c., 26 1/2 lb. at 15c., 53 lb. at 14c	18 20
Ferrier, Rev. T., beef, 359 lb. at 7 7/10c.; Graham, T.H., postage stamps, \$10	37 65
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 600 lb. at 16c.; Lott, C.S., coal, 24 1/2 tons at \$7.20	272 40
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: calks, 500, \$11.16; coal oil, 64 gal. at 50c.; glass, 44 lights, \$6.08; horse shoes, 54 pr., \$10.83; nails, 3 kegs, \$10.90; sundry hardware, \$26; freight and packing, \$5.02	101 99
McCuish, M.J.: repairs to wagons, \$39.85; wagon tires, 4, \$10; freight, & c., \$2.05	51 90
McDougall, D.H., beef, 958 lb., \$68.51; Stocken, P., services as clerk, 13 d., \$21.66	90 17
Massey-Harris Co., repairs to implements, & c., \$21.65; freight and express, \$1.20	22 85
Richards Bros. & Co., Ltd., Morley: lumber, 2,071 ft., \$26.10, slabs, \$2.35	28 45
Riley & McCormick, Calgary: horse blankets, 6 at \$2.50; small items, \$11.83	26 83
Young, E.J. Plumbing Co., 1 tank, \$12.50; advertising for stallions, 25c	12 75
Small payments: rice, 126 lb. at 4c.; postage \$5; various small items, \$11.10	21 14

Indians: beef, 2,887 lb. at 6c.; horse shoeing and repairs, \$23.20	196 42
Legal expenses, King vs. Stony Joe	49 59
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, T.J. Fleetham, \$1,200; stockman, J. McKenzie, \$480; clerk, P.E. Stocken, 10 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; interpreters, G. Kipling, 5 m. to Aug. 31, \$175, E. Schmidt, 5 m. to Dec., \$177.33, J. Apon, 1 6/28 m. to Mar. 31, \$43.75; teamster, K. McKenzie, 2 m. to Feb. 28, \$50	2,626 08
...	14,098 87
LESS - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, \$228; proceeds of beef and poultry sold, \$618.81	846 81
...	13,252 06
<b>Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,445) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 669 at \$5; arrears, 6 at \$5	3,445 00
Seeds (\$9.94) -	...
Grand Trunk Pac. Ry., freight, \$1.94; Graham Bros., vegetable seed, 26 lb., \$8	9 94
Supplies to destitute (\$682.63) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 190 lb. at 20c.; Brock (W.R.) Co., print, 162 yd. at 8c	50 96
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: powder, 175 lb., \$37.27; shot, 450 lb. at \$6.47; soap, 168 lb. at 4 4/5c.; twine, 20 lb. at 19 1/4c	78 30
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 8,140 lb. at \$2.44 per cwt	198 62
Frank & Bryce, twine, 21 lb. at 57c.; Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., freight, \$10.32	22 29
Frothingham & Workman: gun caps, 10 M. at 50 1/5c.; small items, \$3.92	8 97
Garland & J.M., Son & Co.: blankets, 25 at \$1.90; galatea, 109 3/4 yd., tweed, 38 yd., \$32.85	80 35
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 755 lb. at 16 1/8c.; Hudon & Orsali, rice, 126 lb. at 4c	126 79
Slingsby M'fg. Co., Brantford, serge, 86 1/2 yd. at 22c	19 09
Indians: beef, 1,497 lb. at 6c.; small items, \$7.50	97 32
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$711.88) -	...
Small payments, sundry small items	8 75
Medical attendance: L.T. Ainley, M.D., Wadena, \$63; Dr. A.C. Phillips, Punnichy, \$420; Dr. W.E. Somers, Foam Lake, \$45	528 00
Carried forward	4,674 32

<b>Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	4,674 32
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. - Concluded.	...
Medicines and medical attendance: Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, \$36; E.E. Macpherson, Wadena, \$12.50; Dr. A.C. Phillips, Punnichy, \$126.63	175 13
Triennial clothing (59.92) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, making 4 suits	57 22
Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co., freight	2 70
General expenses (\$6,451.93) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 336 lb. at 20c.; Brice, W., V.S., veterinary services, \$13	80 20
Dagg, J.G., soap, 336 lb. at 4 4/5c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 2,256 lb. at 16 1/8c	379 91
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 7,560 lb. at \$2.44 per cwt	184 46
Government Telegraph Service, telegrams	16 93
Hall, J., 1 sleigh, \$28; 1 wagon, \$80; Heisted, C., 1 horse, \$250	358 00
Heubach, W.A., Punnichy: coal oil, 61 gal. at 35c.; linseed oil, 4 1/5 gal. at \$1.75; paint, 2 3/4 gal., \$7.20; harness supplies, \$15.80; hardware, \$23.08	74 78
Hudon & Orsali, rice, 252 lb. at 4c.; Meury, P., beef, 310 lb., \$27.57	37 65
Mooney, J.A.: coal oil, 12 gal. at 40c.; wagon, \$79; Planet, E., threshing, \$13.58	97 38
Postmaster, Kutawa, postage stamps, \$15; Rolling, A.A., beef, 1,265 1/2 lb. at 9c	128 89
Riddel, G., Punnichy: buggy repairs, \$25.55; horse shoeing, \$22.50	48 05
Vetnsdal, T.: lumber, 502 ft., \$14.65; lime, 1 1/2 bush., \$1.50	16 15
Whaley, H.F., V.S., veterinary services	15 00
Small payments: horse shoeing and repairs to harness, \$16; small items, \$16.72	32 72
Indians: beef, 2,521 lb. at 6c.; labour, 35 d. at \$1; wood, 76 1/2 cords, \$153.15; cartage, \$4.50.	343 91
Agent, W. Murison, travel and outlay: board, lodging and horse feed, \$112.75; fares, \$16.40; lumber, 501 ft., \$15.55; digging well, \$26.50; small items, \$6.70	177 90
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W. Murison, \$1,200; clerk, E. Stanley, \$720, farmers, W.B. Robinson, \$600, S. Field, \$560, W.A. Monck, \$480, W.J. Anderson, \$480; teamsters, C.T. Pratt, 3 m. to June 30, \$105, A.W. Anderson, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$315	4,460 00
...	11,361 30
<b>Treaty 8, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$13,432) -	...
Chiefs, 8 at \$25, 1 at \$32; headmen, 16 at \$15, 1 at \$22; Indians, 2,018 at \$5, 124 at \$12; arrears, 232 at \$5; commutations, 4 at \$50	13,432 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$32.45) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., window glass, \$10.60; tools, \$16.55; small items, \$5.30	32 45
Supplies to destitute (\$12,430.29) -	...
Fraser, C., Chipewyan: bacon, 86 lb., \$29.50; flour, 330 lb., \$36; fish, 70 lb., \$7; tea, 11 lb., \$11; net, \$6; small items, \$3.50	93 00
Gordon, W., Ft. McMurray: bacon, 435 lb. at 25c.; flour, 4,265 lb. at 8c.; tea, 99 lb. at 75c.; blankets, 19 at \$5; clothing, \$114.25; burial expenses, \$15	748 45
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Chipewyan: flour, 7,000 lb. at 8 7/20c.; bacon, 2,036 lb. at 28 1/2c.; tea, 145	

lb. at 31c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 90c.; twine, gilling, 445 lb. at 71c.; twine, seine, 150 lb. at 34c., 75 at 27c.; powder, 450 lb. at 32c.; shot, 1,700 lb. at 14C.; gun caps, 18 M. at 75c	2,073 41
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fond du Lac: flour, 5,900 lb at 9 3/5c.; bacon, 1,729 lb. 29 1/2c tea, 120 lb. at 32c.; tobacco, 72 lb. at 91 1/2c.; twine, Holland, 400 lb. at 43c., twine seine, 90 lb. at 35c.; twine, 50 at 28 1/2c.; powder, 800 lb. at 34c.; primers, 26 M. at \$2.40; ball, 1,600 lb. at 16 1/2c	1,996 88
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fort McMurray: flour, 2,450 lb, at 7 1/5c., 600 lb. at 6 1/2c.; bacon, 690 lb. at 27c., 250 at 25c.; tea, 55 lb. at 29c., 30 at 26c.; tobacco, 54 lb. at 89c.; twine, gilling, 150 lb. at 69 1/4c., 15 at 71c.; twine, seine, 10 lb. at 35c., 40 lb. at 32 1/2c., 15 at 28 1/3c., 40 at 26c.; powder, 150 lb. at 30 1/2c., 50 at 32c.; shot, 350 lb. at 12 1/2c., 200 at 14c.; gun caps, 7 M. at 75c.; ball, 100 lb. at 14c.; fishing tackle, \$7.21; blankets, 2 pr. at \$6.55; flannel, 15 yd. at 25c.; trousers, 2 pr. at \$2.50	863 50
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fort Smith: flour, 3,300 lb. at 10 1/10c.; bacon, 1,079 lb. at 30c.; tea, 75 lb. at 33c.; tobacco, 54 lb. at 92c.; twine Holland, 180 lb. at 43 1/2c., twine, seine, 45 lb. at 35 1/2c., 35 lb. at 29c.; powder, 400 lb. at 35c.; shot, 725 lb. at 16c.; gun caps, 15 M. at 75c.; ball, 250 lb. at 17c	1,145 61
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Hay River: flour, 2,400 lb. at 12 1/5c.; bacon, 608 lb. at 32c.; tea, 30 lb. at 35c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 94 1/2c.; powder, 175 lb. at 37 1/2c.; shot, 325 lb. at 17 1/2c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M. at 75c.; ball, 100 lb. at 19c.; twine, Holland, 70 lb. at 45 1/2c., twine, seine, 25 lb. at 37 1/2c., 18 lb. at 31c	707 32
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Resolution: flour, 7,200 lb. at 11 3/5c.; bacon, 2,112 lb. at 31 1/2c.; tea, 150 lb. at 35c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 94c.; twine, Holland, 340 lb. at 45c., twine, seine, 80 lb. at 37c., 60 lb. at 30 1/2c.; powder, 625 lb. at 37c.; shot, 1,250 lb. at 17c.; gun,caps, 20 M. at 75c.; ball, 325 lb. at 18 1/2c	2,357 36
Hudson's Bay Co., provisions, & c., (not under contract), supplied to Indians at: Fond du Lac, \$133.30; Fort Chipewyan, \$459.70; Fort Nelson, \$1,634.16; Fort Resolution, (1909) \$13.50, (1910) \$150.16; Fort Smith, (1909) \$25.94	2,416 76
Roman Catholic Mission, Fort Chipewyan: fish, 280 lb. at 10c	28 00
Carried forward	25,894 74

<b>Treaty 8, N.W.T. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	25,894 74
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicine, & c., (\$952.87) -	...
Campbell Furniture Co., sundries, \$7, Edmonton Tent & Mattress Co., silk tent, \$20	27 00
Woods, Limited: blankets, 3 pr. \$20.80; tarpaulin, \$9; small items, \$8.61	38 41
Medical officer, J.F. Rymer, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; meals, \$42; fares, \$106; freight, \$39.75	687 75
Medicines, medical appliances, & c.: D.W. Macdonald, Edmonton, \$160.61; J.H. Mitchell, Prince Albert, \$24.10; Montreal Vaccine Institute, \$15	199 71
Triennial clothing (\$19.41) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: material for 2 suits, at \$5.73	11 46
Greenshields Ltd., Montreal: material for 2 suits	7 95
General expenses (\$6,843.36) -	...
Rosenthal, A. & Sons, Ottawa: medals, 1 at \$30, 2 at \$20	70 00
Inspector H.A. Conroy, expenses paying annuities -	...
Board and lodging, \$313.50; transportation, \$212.40; porters and pullmans, \$85.50	611 40
Boat, \$25; boat hire, \$30; livery, 11 horses, 44 d. at 75c. each; horse, 39 d., \$27.25	445 25
Laundry. \$10; supplies, \$117; transfers, \$7.50; express, \$11.50	146 00
Pack train, 82 d. at \$2, 39 d. at \$1; valise, \$8.50; cook, 4 28/31 m. to Oct. 7, \$245.16	456 66
Clerk, M.A. Lamothe, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,082.94; interpreters, \$63	1,145 94
Boatmen, 4, \$80; steersmen, 2, \$45, 2 for 49 d. each, \$162	287 00
Medical officer, Dr. A.L. McDonald, Apr. 2 to Oct. 16, 171 d. at \$8	1,368 00
Bergt. R. Field, allowance June 25 to Sept. 24, \$92; small items, \$12	104 00
Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg: insurance and postage on annuity money	21 65
Butterworth & Co., Ottawa: iron boxes with padlocks, 2	11 25
Can. Pac. Ry. fares	326 90
Edmonton Tent & Mattress Co: flies, 3, \$23; floor cloths, 3, \$13; tents, 4, \$51; small items, \$6.25	93 25
Hudsons' Bay Co.; bacon, 51 lb. at 40c., 128 lb. at 35c., 123 lb. at 26 1/2c.; beans, 32 lb., \$10; butter, 2 cases, \$39.80; coffee, 30 lb., \$13.20; cheese, 1 case, \$5.10; dry meat, 60 lb. at 15c.; fruit, 4 1/12 d. tins, \$12.60; flour, 549 lb., \$85.16; ham, 51 lb. at 24c.; jam 4 10/12 d. tins, \$12.80; lard, 11 tins, \$14.45, 10 lb., \$2.20; meats, 1 case, \$6; milk, 3 1/2 d, tins \$15.05; rice, 29 lb., \$7.35; sugar, 103 lb., \$25.90; tea, 49 1/3 lb., \$25.95; sun dry provisions, \$41.37; tobacco, 14 7/12 lb., \$20.97; kettles, 2, \$5; tracking shoes, 103 pr., \$54.05; wages of trackers, & c., \$285; transportation of party, \$509.27; canoes, 2, \$175; freight, \$135.59	1,620 86
Revillion Bros., Ltd.: 127 lb. at 23 1/2c.; eggs, 30 d. at 20c.; flour, 3 sacks at \$3.25; ham, 47 lb. at 20 1/2c.; mutton, 2 cases, \$8.20; sundry provisions, \$20.16	83 60
Ross Bros., Ltd., Edmonton; 1 stove, \$15; small items, \$3	18 00
Woods Limited: air bed and pump, \$30; towels, 1 doz., \$3.60	33 60
...	33,710 38
<b>Treaty No. 10.</b>	...
Annuities (\$9,725) -	...
Chiefs, 9 at \$25; headmen, 17 at \$15; Indians, 1,773 at \$5; arrears, 76 at \$5	9,725 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$534.20) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: augers, 44, \$44.75; axes, 41, \$45; dog chains, 36, \$15.60; files, 92, \$16.30; window	

glass, 410 lights, \$72.85; hoes, grub, 30, \$30.30, garden, 12, \$7.20; hayforks, 10, \$7.70; knives, 24 at 33c.; nails, 755 lb., \$121.78; picks, 6, \$6.65; spades, 14, \$20.60; window sashes, 24 pr., \$113.90; small items, \$23.65	534 20
Seeds (\$60.96) -	...
Darch & Hunter Seed Co., Ltd., London, veg. seeds, 49 lb	21 86
Graham Bros., Ottawa: veg. seeds, 49 lb., \$19.32; express, \$8.45	27 77
Hudson's Bay Co., express on seeds	0 98
Klein, J.A., Prince Albert: seeds, \$9.05; freight, \$1.30	10 35
Supplies to destitute (\$6,407.92) -	...
Can. Nor. Ry., fares, \$6.44; Jourdain, J.B., care of aged woman, 3 m., \$30	36 44
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied to Barren Lands Band: bacon, 800 lb. at 35c.; flour, 35 cwt. at \$15; tea, 100 lb. at 40c.; blankets, 12 pr. at \$7.82; flannel, 50 yd. at 45c.; trousers, men's, 5 pr. at \$3, boys', 6 pr. at \$2.50; lead, 100 lb., \$21; gunpowder, 150 lb. at 43c.; shot, 300 lb. at 22c.; gun caps, 5 M. at 85c.; twine, gilling, 30 lb. at 83c.; twine, seine, 20 lb. at 45c., 30 at 40c.; fishing tackle, \$12.37	1,205 36
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied to Canoe Lake Band: bacon, 400 lb. at 25c.; flour, 16 cwt. at \$6.50; tea, 50 lb. at 26c.; blankets, 4 pr. at \$6.55; flannel, 25 yd. at 25c.; trousers, men's, 3 pr. at \$2.75, boys', 2 pr. at \$2.50; powder, 75 lb. at 32c.; shot, 200 lb. at 14c.; gun caps, 2 M. at 75c.; gilling twine, 24 lb. at 71c.; twine, seine, 16 lb. at 35c., 24 lb. at 28 1/3c.; fishing tackle, \$9.72	355 36
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied to Clear Lake Band: bacon, 750 lb. at 25c.; flour, 30 cwt. at \$6.50; tea, 100 lb. at 26c.; blankets, 8 pr. at \$6.55; flannel, 40 yd. at 25c.; trousers, men's, 6 pr. at \$2.75, boy's, 3 pr. at \$2.50; powder, 100 lb. at 32c.; shot, 300 lb. at 14c.; gun caps, 4 M. at 75c.; twine, gilling, 40 lb. at 71c., twine, Holland, 12 lb. at 56c., seine, 32 lb. at 35c., 48 at 28 1/3c.; fishing tackle, \$14.38	646 20
Carried forward	12,563 52

<b>Treaty No. 10. - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	12,563 52
Supplies to destitute (\$6,407.92) - Concluded.	...
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied to English River Band: bacon, 600 lb. at 25c.; flour, 24 cwt. at \$6.50; tea, 100 lb. at 26c., blankets, 8 pr. at \$6.55; flannel, 40 yds. at 25c.; trousers, men's, 5 pr. at \$2.75, boy's, 3 pr. at \$2.50; powder, 100 lb. at 32c.; shot, 300 lb. at 14c.; gun caps, 3 M. at 75c.; twine, gilling, 45 lb. at 71c., twine, seine, 30 lb. at 35c., 45 at 28 1/3c.; fishing tackle, \$14.68	561 78
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Stanley, to James Roberts Band: bacon, 500 lb. at 27c.; flour, 18 cwt. at \$8.75; tea, 50 lb. at 28c.; blankets, 4 pr. at \$6.65; flannel, 30 yd. at 26c.; trousers, 4 pr. at \$2.75; powder, 50 lb. at 35c.; shot, 100 lb. at 16c.; gun caps, 3 M. at 80c.; twine, gilling, 36 lb. at 75c., twine, Holland, 32 lb. at 46c., twine seine, 24 lb. at 37 1/2c., 36 lb. at 30 2/3c.; fishing tackle, \$15.90	465 46
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Lac la Ronge to James Roberts band: bacon, 900 lb. at 25c.; flour, 42 cwt. at \$7.75; tea, 100 lb. at 26c.; blankets, 8 pr. at \$6.55; flannel, 50 yd. at 25c.; trousers, 6 pr. at \$2.75; powder, 50 lb. at 33c.; shot, 150 lb. at 14c.; gun caps, 2 M. at 75c.; twine, gilling, 60 lb. at 70c., twine, Holland, 44 lb. at 44c., twine, seine, 50 lb. at 35c., 75 at 29c.; fishing tackle \$23.56	821 07
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied to Lac la Hache band: bacon, 400 lb. at 35c.; flour, 15 cwt. at \$15; tea, 50 lb. at 40c.; blankets, 5 pr. at \$7.82; flannel, 30 yd. at 45c.; trousers, men's, 3 pr. at \$3, boys', 3 pr. at \$2.50; powder, 75 lb. at 43c.; shot, 200 lb. at 22c.; gun caps, 2 M. at 85c.; twine, gilling, 24 lb. at 83c., twine, Holland, 24 lb. at 58c., twine, seine, 20 lb. at 45c., 30 at 40c.; fishing tackle, \$20.28	607 17
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Pelican Narrows to Peter Ballendine's Band: bacon, 1,000 lb. at 28c.; flour, 38 cwt. at \$9.75; tea, 100 lb. at 30c.; blankets, 6 pr. at \$7; flannel, 50 yd. at 25c.; trousers, men's, 4 pr. at \$2.80, boys', 3 pr. at \$2.50; powder, 75 lb. at 32c.; shot, 200 lb. at 16 1/4c.; gun caps, 4 M. at 75c.; twine, gilling, 50 lb. at 74c., Holland, 18 lb. at 44c., seine, 40 lb. at 37 1/2c., 60 at 30 2/3c.; fishing tackle, \$23.60	915 12
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Pabatawagan, to Peter Ballendine's Band: bacon, 400 lbs. at 35c.; flour, 12 cwt. at \$15; tea, 50 lb. at 40c.; blankets, 3 pr. at \$7.82; flannel, 30 yd. at 45c.; trousers, men's, 4 pr. at \$3; boys', 3 pr. at \$2.50; powder, 50 lbs. at 43c.; shot, 100 lb. at 22c.; gun caps, 3 M. at 85c.; twine, gilling, 12 lb. at 83c., twine, Holland, 54 lb. at 58c., seine, 20 lb. at 45c., 30 at 40c.; fishing tackle, \$21.30	526 09
Hudson's Bay Co., general supplies: flour, 2 1/4 sacks, \$14.69, 79 lb., \$4.95; sundry provisions, \$13.63; clothing, \$14.10; services of matron, 28 d. at \$1; rent of house, \$2.50	77 87
Lac la Plonge Boarding School: board of blind woman 9 m. to Dec. 30	120 00
Indians: care of 2 orphans, 7 m. to Mar. 31, at \$10	70 00
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$1,863.26) -	...
Gray, T.J., M.D., arrears for services rendered 1909 - 10, paid at \$8 instead of \$10 per day for 102 d	204 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: medicines, \$2.40; freight, \$5	7 40
King, R.L., M.D., medical services, 121 d. at \$8	968 00
McDonald, Chas., 1 medicine case, \$15; Mitchell, J.H., drugs, & c., \$664.36	679 36
Shea, Miss B.J., typewriting physician's report, 3 copies	4 50
Triennial clothing (\$288.32) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, material for 8 suits at \$5.73	45 84
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal: material for 8 suits at \$4.35	34 80
Kingston Penitentiary, making 14 suits	200 28
Kingston & Pembroke Ry Co., freight	7 40
General expenses (\$6,196.85) -	...
Bromley & Hague, Ltd., Winnipeg: flags, 3, \$7.50; express, 60c	8 10
Dispensers of food and medicine, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Lac la Ronge, Rev. J. Brown, \$50; Rev. M.B.	

Edwards, \$50; Ile a la Crosse. Rev. J. Rapet, \$50; Pelican Narrows, Rev. M. Rossignol, \$50; Lac du Brochet, Rev. A. Turquetil, \$50	250 00
Chisholm, W.J., agent, expenses paying annuities detailed under North Saskatchewan Inspectorate, \$378.75; less \$10, proceeds of sale of tent	368 75
Hall, D.A., clerk, 4 3/31 m. to Oct. 8, at \$100	410 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 1,371 lb., \$384.13; beans, 88 lb., \$8.85; biscuits, 68 lb., \$7.41, 36 tins, \$9.60; brawn, 2 cases, \$7.10; butter, 54 tins, \$23.03, 29 lb., \$7.40; canned fruit, 2 1/3 doz., \$6.39; cheese, 11 jars, \$5.72, 9 1/2 lb \$1.94; cocoa, 1 2/3 doz., \$3.97, 3 lb., \$1.39; coffee, 15 lb., \$5.22; cream, 1 case, \$5.14, 21 doz. tins, \$41.45; evap. potatoes, 60 lb. at 18c.; flour, 3,057 lb., \$274.28; jam, 38 pails, \$45.89, 31 jars, \$8.02; lard, 42 tins, \$35.35; milk, 54 tins, \$16.23; ox tongue, 1 doz., \$9.74; pork and beans, 8 doz., \$10.57; raisins, 44 lb., \$6.58; rice, 147 lb., \$11.85; sugar, 515 lb., \$77.26; syrup, 7 gal., \$10.87, 68 tins, \$21.77; tea, 145 1/2 lb., \$51; tomatoes, 3 10/12 doz., \$5.17; soap, 5 11/12 doz., \$6.13; tobacco, 4 caddies, \$61.13, 1 1/3 lb., \$1.35; tents, 2, \$33.92; tent poles, 2 sets, \$7; portage straps, 12, \$11.25; mosquito bars, 2, \$8.30; ammunition, \$11.29; fishing tackle, \$12.60; paddles, 5, \$6.25; blankets, 4 pr., \$23.86; towels, 2 doz., \$7.09; laundry, \$10.36; baking, \$39.12; duck, 77 yd., \$20.39; dress goods, 64 1/3 yd., \$10.52; oats, 82 bush. at 35c.; team hire, & c., taking party to Green Lake, \$470; hire of 5 canoes, (50c. each per d.) 511 d. at 50c., sundry, 68 d., \$36.80; canoe men, & c. (including 13 d. canoe hire) 1,072 d., \$2,295.28; use of steamers, \$121.88; sundry items, \$221.70; freighting, \$155.46 - \$4,970; less \$20 for camp stove	4,950 00
McHughs, J., services as cook, 3 1/2 m. at \$60, June 15 to Sept. 29	210 00
...	25,076 51



<b>Miscellaneous and General.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Supplies to destitute (\$5,229.11) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 425 lb. at 20c	85 00
Cochrane, L.B., Medicine Hat: beef, 450 lb., \$43.60; flour, 670 lb., \$26.47; rice, 90 lb., \$7.47; tea, 17 1/2 lb., \$7; blankets, 5, \$12.45	96 99
Giroux Rev. A., R.C. Mission, care of destitute Indians at \$6 each per m.: 5 for 6 m. to Sept. 30, 3 for 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1 for 11 m. to Feb. 28	462 00
Hislop & Nagle, Edmonton: bacon, 109 lb. at 50c.; fish, 2,200, \$242.50; flour, 4,000 lb., \$704.50; lard, 75 lb. at 50c.; rolled oats, 20 sacks at \$1.25; nets, 61 at \$3; hauling supplies, \$65; small items, \$8	1,320 00
Hudson's Bay Co., supplies for Indians at the following posts: Arctic Red River, \$108 20; Fort Chimo, \$294.42; Fort Churchill, \$118.53; Fort Laird, \$522.61; Fort Macpherson, \$7.62; Fort Providence, \$946.43; Fort Rae, \$536.89; Fort Simpson, \$63.25; Great Whale River, \$165.14; Moose Factory, \$191.07; Severn, \$26.30; Weenusk, \$12.31	2,992 77
Travelling expenses of Indian delegation of 9 chiefs and counsellors from Ottawa to Winnipeg and vicinity: fares, \$229.10; board, \$128.25	357 35
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$7,045.11) -	...
Archibald, A., Edmonton, medicines and medical appliances	89 21
Manitoba Province, expenses of insane: 13 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, 5,324 d. at \$1; clothing, \$442.05 burial expenses, \$25; railway fares, \$36	5,827 05
Moose Fort Hospital, James Bay, grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	450 00
Saskatchewan, Province of, transportation and committal of insane Indians, maintenance, \$78.21; railway fares, \$142.60; matrons, 14 d., \$29; constables' expenses, \$26.95: small items, \$7	283 76
Smyth & Woodland, M.D.'s, Medicine Hat, professional services	25 00
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., making special examination of school children of Blood and Peigan Reserves, with Dr. Boyce, 8 d. at \$20; expenses, \$14; expenses attending Can. Medical Association, Toronto, etc., board and lodging, \$51.41; railway fares, \$107.35; porters and pullmans, \$28.75; small items, \$8.59	370 09
General expenses (\$5,059.12) -	...
Allan, R.C., testing teas, \$15; Bank of Montreal, insurance and postage, \$126.43	141 43
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., premium on guarantee bond	210 60
Gamble, R., inspecting clothing, 18 d. at \$10; travelling expenses, \$41.70	221 70
Imperial Guarantee and Accident Co., premium on guarantee bond	36 00
London Guarantee & Accident Co., premium on guarantee bond	207 00
McDougall, Rev. J.: special duty, salary, 50 d. at \$10; board and lodging, \$158.95; fares, \$137.30; porters and pullmans, \$27; livery, \$63.75; small items, \$8.45	895 45
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, grant to recoup association for prizes awarded Indians	200 00
Rosenthal, A. & Sons, Ottawa: medals, 2 at \$30, 4 at \$20	140 00
Scott, W. & Co., examining and reporting on flour samples, 28 at \$4	112 00
Small payments: commission on cattle, \$8.96; small items, \$8.70	17 66
Advertising for tenders for sundry supplies	1,397 28
Royal Northwest Mounted Police: bounty on timber wolves, 1 at \$15.47 at \$20; balance of advance, \$515; less advanced in 1909 - 10, \$470	1,000 00
Indians: bounty on wolves, 478 prairie wolves at \$1; 2 brush wolves at \$1	480 00

...	17,418 34
LESS - proceeds of sale of tea	85 00
...	17,333 34
<b>Commissioner's Office, Winnipeg.</b>	...
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: clerks, G.A. Betournay, \$1,400, H. Richardson, \$1,300, caretaker, Mrs. E.L. Fewtrell, \$144	2,844 00
Craig, (G.) Co., heshell, 50 yd. at 25c	12 50
Manitoba Government Telephones; telephone rent, 12 m. to July 31, 1911	50 00
Tees & Persse, Winnipeg: storage charges, 6 m. at \$50, 5 m. at \$5; labour, 80 1/2 h. at 25c; cases, 70 at 10c.	352 14
Petty office expenditure: postage stamps, \$22.90; p.o. box, 1 y. to Mar. 31, \$6; small items, \$15.20	44 10
...	3,302 74
<b>Inspection of Indian Agencies.</b>	...
S. Swinford, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,200; board and lodging, \$333.50; fares, \$116.25; cabs and baggage, \$15.25; laundry, \$12.50; leather case, \$12.50; livery, \$70.65; postage, \$5; pullmans and porters, \$22.25; small items, \$3	2,790 90
<b>Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools.</b>	...
J.A.J. McKenna, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$2,600; board, lodging and horse feed, \$160.10; fares, \$170.91, cabs and baggage, \$18.75; livery, \$96.35; postage and p.o. box, \$10; pullmans and porters, \$53.25; typewriting, \$86.25; small items, \$11.20	3,206 81

<b>Alberta Inspectorate.</b>	\$ cts.
J.A. Markle, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$2,300; board and lodging, \$377.20; fares, \$283.45; porters and pullmans, \$53.80; bus and baggage, \$7; livery, \$18; postage and p.o. box, \$24.75; telegrams and telephones, \$25.37; suit case, \$5; allowance for fuel, light & c., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; office rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$96; telephone rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$23; small items, \$11.65	3,625 22
<b>Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.</b>	...
S.J. Jackson, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$2,200; board and lodging, \$121.25; fares, \$128.75; bus and baggage, \$10.85; livery, \$72; pullmans and porters, \$26.50; blankets, 3 pr. \$10; chauffeur, 12 d., \$24; coal, 2 ton, \$24; gasoline, 72 gal., \$19.90; interpreters, \$26; office assistance, \$51; office rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$120; labour, \$9.75; post office box and postage, \$7; prizes, & c., \$7.30, telephone rent, 6 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$11; wood, 5 cord \$20.; detailed under General expenses, Pas Agency, \$50.72; small items, \$27.20	2,967 22
<b>Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.</b>	...
Rev. J. Semmens, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 21, \$2,200; special allowance for taking adhesion to Treaty No. 5, 79 d. at \$5; board, lodging and horse feed, \$129; fares, \$371; pullmans and porters, \$10.50; cabs and baggage, \$12.55; livery, \$155; boots, 11 pr., \$39.10; camp outfit, \$34.30; canoes, 3, \$198.75; clerical assistance, \$117.35; express and freight, \$32.10; burial expenses, \$5; interpreters, \$19.70; labour, \$32.50; canoe men, \$26; constables, \$36.50; packing, \$13.20; provisions, \$359.78; postage and p.o. box, \$10.50; teaming, \$45.85; telephones and telegrams, \$20.30; small items \$25; total, \$4,288.98, less rebate by Hudson's Bay Co., \$160 and proceeds from sale of canoes, tents, & c., \$52	4,076 98
<b>North Saskatchewan Inspectorate.</b>	...
W.J. Chisholm, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$2,000; board, lodging and horse feed, \$143.80; fares, \$131.97; pullmans, \$6; boat hire, \$20; buggy pole, \$12.50; camp outfit \$60.95; express and freight, \$5.70; interpreters, \$70; house rent for treaty payments, \$21; livery and stage fares, \$14; postage and p.o. box, \$13.75; provisions, \$69.05; teamster, 2 m. at \$30; teamster's board, 57 d. at 75c.; telephone rent, 12 m. to Sept. 6, 1911, \$20; allowance for house, office, fuel and light, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; hay, 1 load, \$10; small items, \$19.55, total \$3,121.02; less \$310.80 charged to Treaty 10, and \$10 proceeds from sale of tent	2,800 22
<b>South Saskatchewan Inspectorate.</b>	...
W.M. Graham, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$2,300; board, lodging and horse feed, \$515.40; fares, \$231.84; pullmans and porters, \$47.45; cabs and baggage, \$18.75; coal, 10.5 ton, \$150; coal oil, 40 gal., \$12.40; express and freight, \$9.74; horse shoeing, \$40; laundry, \$9.10; livery, \$95; postage, \$20; provisions, \$20.62; rent, of hall \$20; telephones and telegrams, \$30.35; travelling case, \$16; small items, \$23.10; detailed under File Hills Agency, \$41.95	3,601 70
<b>Industrial Schools, A., M., S., &amp; N.W.T.: Hospitals, Medical Attendance, &amp; c.</b>	...
Battleford: medical officer, S.T. Macadam, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; livery, \$21; medicines and medical supplies, N.T. Brown, \$71.93	392 93
Brandon: medical officer, M.S. Fraser, M.D., 14 m. to Mar. 31, \$560; medical attendance, \$53; medicines and medical supplies, D. Clement, \$279.37; Brandon General Hospital, board, & c., 175 d. at \$1, dressings, & c., \$37	1,104 37
Elkhorn: medical officer, R. Goodwin, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; medicines, \$145.54	495 54
Qu'Appelle: medical officer, R.E. Monteith, M.D., 13 m. to Mar. 31 at \$50, medical supplies, \$304.03; medical treatment and board, \$30	984 03
Red Deer: medical officer, C.C. Grant, M.D., 13 m. to Mar. 31 at \$40; medical attendance, J. Collison, M.D., \$15; medical supplies, Grieve & Co., \$51.68, Parker's, \$74.07	660 75
Regina (now closed): medical officer, W.A. Thompson, M.D. 2 m. to April 30, \$83.40; nurse, Miss M. Miller, 18 d. to April 15 at \$3; Regina General Hospital, treatment, 41 d. at \$1.50, minor operations, 8, \$40; medicines, Canada Drug and Book Co., \$35.99	274 89

St. Joseph's: medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; travel, automobile, \$54, livery, \$10, ry. fares, \$6.65; Dr. H. Gibson, 4 trips to school, \$40; medical supplies, Jas. Findlay Drug Co., \$131.65	542 30
...	4,454 81

<b>Sioux.</b>	\$ cts.
Bridget, A.E., Pipestone: blankets, 12 at \$2.50; provisions, \$21.40	51 40
Crawford & Co., seed oats, 182 bush. at 40c.; J.R.K. Graham, medicines, \$11	83 80
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 30 sacks (100 lb.) at \$2.29	68 70
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 408 lb., \$65.79; W. Haycock, beef offal, \$17.50	83 29
Hill, (A.E.) Co., Griswold: blankets, 19, \$47.50; shawl, \$5; coal oil, 20 gal., \$7; provisions, \$92.75; seed wheat, 861 bush. at \$1.05; sundries, \$7, total, \$1,063.30; less \$436.89 on account of seed grain advances	626 41
Hill, J.K., Portage la Prairie, prescriptions and medical supplies	103 18
Hitchcock, J.S., coal, 12.807 tons, \$144; Humphrey & Son, hardware sundries, \$23.45	167 45
Ironman, J., postage, \$10; W. Lothran, Pipestone, seed wheat, 250 bush. at \$1	260 00
McDonald, Wm., Griswold, horseshoeing and repairs to vehicles	27 60
Manitoba Telephone System, telephone service, 1 year to Mar. 31	20 00
Mattick, H.J., Griswold: oats, 215 4/34 bush. at 35c.; oat chop, 1,627 lb., \$18.71	94 00
Morrison, J.D., flour, 6 sacks, \$18; Portage la Prairie Hospital, treatment, \$6	24 00
Speers, G., beef offal, 1,275 lb., \$25.50; Speer, Stevenson Drug Co., medicines, \$13.40	38 90
Payments under \$10: flour, 630 lb., \$17.20; tea, 25 lb., \$5; sundry items, \$22.24	44 44
Indians: hay, 15.11 tons, \$90.65; seed wheat, 259 1/2 bush. at \$1.05; keep of blind Indian, 6 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, at \$5; oats, 11 bush., \$3.85; freighting, 50c	399 98
Medical attendance: A.R. Baird, M.D., \$39.50; W.M. Maines, M.D., \$133.75; W.W. Pirt M.D., \$77.70; H.A. Wright, M.D., \$227.50	478 45
Agent, J. Hollies, travel and outlay: board, lodging and stabling, \$59.35; fares, \$35.80; livery, \$13; interpreters, etc., \$9; sundries, \$8.75	125 90
Salaries 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911: agent, J. Hollies, \$1,000; medical officers, J.E. Lundy, M.D., \$100, Turnbull and McCullough, M.Ds., \$250; farmer, Jonathan Beverley, \$300; overseer, C.R. Eagle, \$120; interpreter, J. Ironman, \$480; constables, T. Blacksmith, \$51.67, Peter Ross, \$60	2,361 67
...	5,059 17
<b>Surveys.</b>	...
Fairchild, H.W. (\$162.45) -	...
Services, 23 d. to Mar. 9, at \$4; living allowance at Ottawa, 20 d. at \$2; travel, Mount Vernon to Ottawa and return, \$30.45	162 45
Gillon, D.J., O.L.S. (\$56) -	...
Surveying Wild Land Reserve, 3 d. at \$10; assistants, 2 d. at \$2.50, 4 d. at \$2; board, \$6; transport of party, \$7	56 00
McColl, G.B., D.L.S. (\$58) -	...
Services, 4 d. at \$10; assistants, 2 d. at \$3, 4 d. at \$2.25; car fares, \$1.60; posts, \$1.40	58 00
McLean, J.K., D.L.S. (\$7,229.11) -	...
Assistants: C.V. Stout, 37 d. to June 7, at \$4; W.R. White, 365 d. to Mar. 31, at \$4; cook, J.T. Smith, 173 d. to Oct. 17, at \$2	1,954 00
Labourers: 131 d. at \$2; 38 d. at \$1.66 2/3; 29 d. at \$1.50; 363 d. at \$1.35; 668 at \$1.33 1/3	1,749 56
Team hire, 61 d. at \$3.50	213 50
Ration allowance: surveyor and assistants, 290 d. at \$1.10; labourers, 1,467 d. at 70c	1,345 90
Travel of assistants: P. Findlay, \$41; H.S. Pedley, \$81.70; C.V. Stout, \$3,40; W.R. White, \$84,	210 10

Board, lodging and horse feed, \$319.75; oats, \$38.45; bank charges, \$2.75	360 95
Cabs and transfers, \$19.75; street cars, \$4.25; lumber and packing, \$28.56	52 56
Camp equipment, \$53.70; freight and express, \$131.27; hardware, \$104.52	289 49
Insurance premium, \$12; livery, \$45; medicines, & c., \$16.20; postage, \$1	74 20
Messengers, & c., \$22.65; fares, \$189.20; pullmans and porters, \$23	234 85
Surveyors' instruments and repairs, \$60.30; telegrams and telephones, \$2.65	62 95
Blankets, 6 pr., \$48; washing blankets, \$4; tent, \$20; wood, \$24.10	96 10
Hire of launches and boats, \$297; canoes, 3, \$195; paddles and oars, \$18	510 00
Trunks, 2, \$32; mending tents, & c., \$18.25; burial expenses of P. Findlay, \$70.30	120 55
Burial expenses of two men drowned, \$15.75; compensation for loss of instruments, J.K. McLean, \$150; for loss of watches, J. Scribe, \$10, W.R. White, \$10; small items, \$20.65	206 40
Reid, J.L., D.L.S. (\$7,163.33) -	...
Assistant, H.W. Fairchild, 217 d. to Nov. 21 at \$4; travel, Mount Vernon to Kamsack, Prince Albert to Brantford, Brantford to Ottawa and return, \$172.10	1,040 10
Labourers: 2 d. at \$3, 2 at \$2.50, 204 at \$2, 173 at \$1.66, 774 at \$1.50, 411 at \$1.33, 24 at \$1, 5 d. at 75c.; teams, 162 d. at \$3, 5 at \$2.50, 164 1/2 at \$2	3,269 06
Board, lodging and horse feed, \$211.59; camping outfit, \$140.08	351 67
Fares, \$273.35; pullmans, \$34; livery and transport of outfit, \$410; overpayment, subsequently refunded to Casual Revenue, \$26.15	743 50
Ration allowance: self and assistant, 369 d at \$1.10; men, 1,727 d. at 70c	1,614 80
Blankets, 5 pr., \$27.50; harness supplies and repairs, \$26.75; horseshoeing, \$6	60 25
Medical attendance, \$27.75; stoves, 2, \$23; leather cases, 3, \$15; wood, \$8.50	74 25
Survey stakes, 300, \$7.50; repairs to instruments, \$8.50, steel tape, \$8	24 00
Express, freight and cartage, \$59.15; telegrams, \$5.80; sundries, \$20.75	85 70
Carried forward	15,020 89

<b>Surveys - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	15,020 89
Reilly, W.R., D.L.S. (\$292.72) -	...
Surveying Blackfoot reserve: 3 d. at \$10; board, \$6.30; trip, Regina to Gleichen and return, \$28.70; survey stakes, 1,000, \$200; freight, \$27.72	292 72
...	15,313 61
LESS - proceeds of sales: J.K. McLean, D.L.S., 3 canoes, \$180, camp equipment, \$68; J.L. Reid, D.L.S., 3 canoes, \$100	348 00
...	14,965 61
<b>Yukon Indians.</b>	...
Supplies to destitute (\$6,700.68) -	...
Barton Bros., beef, 330 lb. at 32 1/2c.; Gibson Bros., drugs, & c., \$238.25	345 50
Binet Bros., flour, 225 lb. at 10c.; tea, 16 lb. at 62 1/2c.; small items, \$11.25	43 75
Chambers, H., Champagne Landing: beans, 220 lb. at 15c.; flour, 528 lb. at 12 1/2c.; rice, 198 lb. at 16 2/3c.; sugar, 198 lb. at 16 2/3c	165 00
Dawson Hardware Co., Ltd., rope, 63 lb. at 22 1/2c	14 18
Fichard, G.H., Carcross: bacon, 65 lb. at 28c.; flour, 97 1/2 lb., \$7.15; small items, \$3.90	29 25
Good Samaritan Hospital, Dawson: treatment, 473 d. at \$2.50	1,182 50
Lilly, J.E. & Co., Dawson: beans, 593 lb. at 9c.; bacon, 1,450 1/2 lb. at 31c.; bread, 217 lb., \$34.90; flour, 3,490 lb., \$218.35; canned vegetables, 2 cases, \$9; candles, 2 boxes at \$3.25; dried fruit, 102 lb., \$12.12; evaporated onions, 126 lb. at 15c.; potatoes, 125 lb. at 8c.; rice, 389 1/2 lb., \$28.60; r. oats, 936 lb., \$79.70; sugar, 11.61 lb., \$98.71; tallow, 248 lb., \$22.32; tea, 521 lb., \$156.90;. small items, \$8.34	1,207 37
Lowe, Frank, Dawson, 3 coffins, \$75; McKeown & Macpherson, medicines, \$40.60	115 60
North American Transportation & Trading Co., ammunition	153 00
Rotsman, J.T., Dawson, cartridges, 35 boxes	46 00
R.N.W.M. Police, Dawson: provisions, \$236.41; sundry items, \$31.95	268 36
R.N.W.M. Police, Whitehorse: provisions, etc., \$184.33; medicines, \$79.40	263 73
Snure, Dan. G., Livingstone Creek, flour and provisions	153 67
Stewart, J.M., Carcross: provisions, \$119.85; medical supplies, \$20.15	140 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson, treatment and board, 70 d. at \$2.50	175 00
Taylor & Drury, Whitehorse, outlay: fare, \$28, board and fare on steamer, \$39.70	67 70
Totty, Rev. Benj., Dawson, maintenance of hospital at Moosehide: wood, 92 1/2 cords, \$95; cutting wood, etc., \$11.75; 3 bedsteads, \$5	111 75
White Pass and Yukon Route, return fare and meals, Dawson to Selkirk	40 30
Whitehorse General Hospital, treatment and board, 130 d. at \$2.50	325 00
Payments under \$12: medical attendance, \$10; sledge, \$12; stoves, 2, \$20; seed potatoes, 100 lb., \$7; wood, 1 cord, \$10; telegrams, \$10.01; sundries, \$24.50	93 51
Medical officer, Dr. L.A. Paré, Whitehorse: 12 m. to Feb. 28, \$600; outlay, \$27.25	627 25
Medical officer, Dr. W.E. Thompson, Dawson, 11 10/31 m. to Feb. 28, at \$100	1,132 26
...	6,700 68

**SUMMARY - Indians of British Columbia.**

No.	...	Total.	Salaries. Page H - 56	Relief Page H - 56	Seeds and implements Page H - 58	Medical attendance, medicines and hospitals. Page H - 59	Travelling expenses. Page H - 60	Office miscellaneous and unforeseen. Page H - 61	No.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...
1	Victoria Office	21,965 57	16,030 54	...	...	...	2,298 82	3,636 21	1
2	Babine Agency	5,396 48	1,200 00	937 22	210 60	2,069 64	340 47	638 55	2
3	Bella Coola Agency	9,099 93	1,200 00	592 70	0 50	4,860 83	454 95	1,990 95	3
4	Cowichan Agency	9,620 85	3,040 00	790 95	...	2,473 75	963 90	2,352 25	4
5	Kamloops Agency	4,646 66	1,071 43	720 28	...	2,665 50	131 80	57 65	5
6	Kootenay Agency	3,954 75	1,200 00	516 90	221 00	997 00	342 15	677 70	6
7	Kwawkwalth Agency	4,743 63	1,200 00	993 75	4 30	906 85	754 96	883 77	7
8	Lytton Agency	3,291 52	700 00	196 02	...	1,791 25	349 15	255 10	8
9	Naas Agency	8,827 11	1,200 00	215 87	...	4,449 97	959 19	2,002 08	9
10	New Westminster Agency	10,163 42	1,800 00	820 53	132 85	6,140 89	476 95	792 20	10
11	Okanagan Agency	2,783 27	890 32	...	...	932 50	907 45	53 00	11
12	Queen Charlotte Agency	6,477 86	1,000 00	150 00	...	1,189 00	202 50	3,936 36	12
13	Stickine Agency	2,996 01	600 00	390 56	...	1,749 95	150 00	105 50	13
14	Stuart Lake Agency	2,949 02	800 00	1,815 70	12 00	...	271 07	50 25	14
15	West Coast Agency	4,886 48	1,200 00	1,227 10	5 00	1,619 78	491 75	342 85	15
16	Williams Lake Agency	8,570 76	1,200 00	4,463 60	169 46	1,812 55	469 25	455 90	16
...	Total	110,373 32	34,332 29	13,831 18	755 71	33,659 46	9,564 36	18,230 32	...



<b>British Columbia: Salaries.</b>	\$ cts.
Victoria Office: superintendent, A.W. Vowell, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,200; clerks, 12 m. to Mar. 31, H.G. Dalby, \$900, Wm. McLaughlin, \$1,900, W.A. Stevens, \$1,500; inspectors of agencies, W.E. Ditchburn, 9 16/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,741.68, A.F. Neelands, 9 16/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,741.68, K.C. Macdonald, 10 25/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,981.18; school inspector, A.E. Green, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,500; surveyor, A.H. Green, 105 1/2 d. at \$10; stenographer, Maud A. Baylis, 4 m. to July 31, \$200; Pearl A. Green, transcribing notes, etc., \$11; messenger, D. McLachlan, 5 m. to August 31, \$300	16,030 54
Babine Agency (includes Stuart Lake, 4 m. to Aug. 31), agent, R.E. Loring, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
Bella Coola Agency, agent, Iver Fougner, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
Cowichan Agency, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W.R. Robertson, \$1,200; clerk, Miss Kate Robertson, \$600; constables, Thos. O'Connell, \$1,000, Tom (Indian), \$240	3,040 00
Kamloops Agency (Kamloops - Okanagan 4 m. to July 31, included), agent, A. Irwin, 10 20/28 m. to Feb. 28	1,071 43
Kootenay Agency, agent, R.L.T. Galbraith, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
Kwawkewlth Agency, agent, W.M. Halliday 12 m. to Mar. 31.	1,200 00
Lytton Agency, (part of Fraser Agency), agent, E.B. Drummond, 7 m. to Mar. 31	700 00
Naas Agency, agent, C.C. Perry, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
New Westminster Agency, (Fraser agency, 4 m. to July 31, included) agent, R.C. McDonald, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; clerk, Miss Nellie McDonald, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600	1,800 00
O'Kanagan Agency, (part of Kamloops - O'Kanagan) agent, J.R. Brown, 8 28/31 m. to Mar. 31	890 32
Queen Charlotte Agency, agent, Thos. Deasy, 10 m. to Mar. 31	1,000 00
Stickine Agency, agent, G.D. Cox, 12 m. to Mar. 31	600 00
Stuart Lake Agency, (part of Babine) agent, W.J. McAllan, 8 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
West Coast Agency, agent, A.W. Neill, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
Williams Lake Agency, agent, Isaac Ogden, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
...	34,332 29
<b>British Columbia: Relief.</b>	...
Babine Agency Including Stuart Lake, 4 m. to July 31. (\$937.22) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 174 3/4 lb., \$58.48; flour, 6,785 lb., \$603.85; rice, 465 1/2 lb., \$57.67 sugar, 242 1/2 lb., \$27; tea, 106 1/2 lb., \$53.30, sundry provisions, \$57.22; blankets and clothing, \$21.80; stabling, \$8; stove and pipes, \$9.80; twine, 6 lb., \$7.50; wood, 4 cords, \$16	919 72
Johnson, Peter & Co., Skeena: flour, 2 sk., \$7; bacon, 14 lb., \$4.20; sundries, \$6.30	17 50
Bella Coola Agency (\$592.70) -	...
Brynildsen, B. & Co., Bella Coola: care of woman, \$10; provisions, \$15	25 00
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, maintenance, 104 2/7 weeks at \$5	521 40
Small payments, provisions, \$17.55; Indian, care and clothing, insane, \$28.75	46 30
Cowichan Agency (\$790.95) -	...
Bazett, C. Duncan: biscuit. 190 lb., \$21.60; flour, 1,600 lb., \$51.20; sugar, 240 lb., \$16.50; tea, 22 lb., \$8.70; blankets, \$3.25; small items, \$13.20	114 45
British Columbia Funeral Furnishing Co., Victoria, 2 burial expenses	20 00
Butler, W.S., Keating: biscuit, 140 lb., \$11.50; flour, 750 lb., \$24.75, sundries, \$13.40	49 65
Corfield, G.T., Corfield: pilot bread, 120 lb., \$9.60; small items, \$8.95	18 55
Deacon, A., Mayne: pilot bread, 60 lb. at 10c; small items of provisions, \$4.35	10 35

Duncan's Trading Co.: flour, 400 lb., \$13.20; provisions, \$8.30	21 50
Hanna, W.J., Victoria, 3 burial expenses, at \$17.50	52 50
Holmes, J.B., Comox: flour, 650 lb., \$26.25; sugar and tea, \$7.80	34 05
Kirkham, H.O. & Co.: biscuit, 120 lb. \$11.05; flour, 725 lb., \$27.40; sundries, \$19	57 45
Mearns, Mrs. Jas.: flour and provisions, \$33.15; shoes and clothing, \$9.05	42 20
Milne, E., flour and provisions, \$13.35; Mrs. E. Morley, provisions, \$14.70	28 05
Newhouse, Mrs. G.A., groceries, \$12; G.S. Potts: flour, 550 lb., \$19; sundries, \$9.50	40 50
Rowe, Mrs. M.A., Nanaimo: flour, 500 lb, \$19.05; groceries, \$13.45	32 50
Sidney Trading Co., Sidney: flour, 100 lb., \$4; small items, \$7.25	11 25
Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co., Chemainus: flour, 1,650 lb., \$64.75; pilot bread; 200 lb., \$16; sugar, 225 lb., \$15.75; sundry provisions, \$15.05;. clothing, etc., \$39	150 55
Walter & Kibler: biscuit, 200 lb., \$20; flour, 500 lb., \$17.20; sundries, \$16.20	53 40
White, J.J., Sidney: flour, 900 lb., \$33.55; groceries, \$14.95	48 50
Small payments under \$10: clothing, \$3; conveyance to hospital, \$2.50	5 50
Kamloops Agency, including Kamloops - Okanagan, 4 m. to July 31 (\$720.28) -	...
Brooks, S., Kamloops: flour, 12 sk., \$20.25; rice, tea and sugar, \$15.25	35 50
Can. Pac. Ry., fares, \$16.45; A. Clemes, flour and groceries, \$17.18	33 63
Gordon, J.L., Kamloops: 2 burials, fees, \$12; coffins and expenses, \$41.80	53 80
Harvey, Bailey Limited, Ashcroft: flour, 40 sk., \$74; groceries, \$15	89 00
Howse (A.E.) Co., Nicola: flour, 15 sk. at \$2; bacon, 31 lb., \$8.20; sundries, \$3	41 20
Inkman, C., Agassiz: flour 2,058 lb., \$86.10; sugar, 210 lb., \$15.75; sundries, \$23.10	124 95
O'Hara, D., Bonaparte, flour, 35 sk., \$70; J. Ratchford, provisions, \$34.20	104 20
Ramsay & Philip, Limited, Kamloops: flour, 6,86 lb., \$28; provisions, \$24.10	52 10
Rebagliati, B., Lytton: flour, 441 lb., \$13.50; small items, \$7.25	20 75
Savona Grocery: flour, 18 sk., \$33.90; sugar, 150 lb., \$11.15; small items, \$22.35	67 40
Ward, G.W., sundry provisions, \$30.50; Mrs. R.M. Woodward, flour, 30 sk., at \$2	90 50
Payments under \$10: flour, 1 sk., \$1.65; sundry groceries, \$5.60	7 25
Carried forward	3,041 15

<b>British Columbia: Relief - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,041 15
Kootenay Agency (\$516.90) -	...
Brown, W.F., straw, 8 ton at \$8; Downs Lumber Co., provisions, \$13	77 00
Creston Mercantile Co.: flour, 25 sk., \$50; sugar, 125 lb., \$10; tea & c., \$6.50	66 50
East Kootenay Produce & Provision House, Cranbrook, hay, 5 ton at \$19	95 00
Fort Steel Trading Co.: flour, 80 sk. at \$2; sugar, 410 lb., \$36.45; tea, 39 lb. at 50c.; small items of provisions, \$9.30; blankets, 1 pr., \$3.50	228 75
Gateway Mercantile Co., groceries, \$22.65; N. Hanson; groceries, \$9	31 65
King Lumber Co., lumber & c., \$11.25; J.C. Pitts, sundry items, \$6.75	18 00
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$993.75) -	...
Alert Bay Cannery: biscuit, 410 lb., \$21.25; sundry groceries, \$18.75	40 00
Alert Bay Saw Mills: biscuit, 80 lb., \$10; rice, 120 lb., \$6; sundries, \$5.15	21 15
Anderson, W.E., Quathiaski Cove: biscuit, 300 lb. at \$10; provisions, \$61.50	91 50
Cadwallader, H.T., Fort Rupert: biscuit, 256 lb., \$16; groceries, \$24	40 00
Campbell River Trading Co.: biscuit, 438 lb., \$36.50; groceries, \$54.75	91 25
Cook, S., Alert Bay: biscuit, 420 lb. at 5c.; groceries, \$15.25	36 25
Galley, W.H., Harbledown Island: biscuit, 1,800 lb. at 8 1/3c.; rice, 1,600 lb. at 6 1/4c	250 00
Green, F.J.A., Quatsino: pilot bread, 75 lb., flour and groceries, \$7.75	13 75
Moerman, Gust., Quatsino: biscuit, 1,163 lb., \$114; flour, 397 lb., \$15.75; rice, 540 lb., \$28.75; sugar, 405 lb., \$28; tea, 7 lb., \$3.50; small items, \$5	195 00
Skinner, J.J., Shushacti Bay: biscuit, 1,672 lb., \$60.25; rice, 27 lb., \$2.25	62 50
Winter Harbour Canning Co.: biscuit, 497 lb., \$44; rice, 489 lb., \$41.75; groceries, \$8.45	94 20
Payments under \$10: groceries, \$16.25; fare of Indian, \$1.90	18 15
Neilson, (Indian) care of sick Indian, 8 m. at \$5	40 00
Lytton Agency, part of Fraser, 8 m. to Mar. 31 (\$196.02) -	...
Inkham, C., Agassiz: flour, 862 lb., \$35.80; groceries, \$36.75	72 55
Killey, Thos., sundries, \$6.55; G.W. Ward - Lytton, provisions, \$16.85	23 40
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, maintenance, 5 5/7 wk. at \$5	28 57
Rebagliati, B., Lytton, groceries, \$31.50; Mrs. R.M. Woodward, flour, 10 sk., \$20	51 50
Indian (Nela), burial expenses	20 00
Naas Agency (\$215.87) -	...
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, maintenance, 35 6/7 wk. at \$5	179 27
Young, (R. Boyd) Co., small items, \$15.35; payments under \$10, \$21.25	36 60
New Westminster Agency (\$820.53) Fraser Agency, 4 m. to July 31 included -	...
Adams, Geo., New Westminster: flour, 11 sk., \$21.10; small items, \$8.45	29 55
Allison, G.W., Port Hammond: flour, 18 sk., \$33.60; groceries, \$10.90	44 50
Ashwell, G.R. & Son, Chilliwack: flour, 24 sk., \$45.20; rice, 120 lb., \$6; tea, 12 lb., \$6; blankets, 2 pr., \$7.50; salmon twine, 44 lb., \$44; sundries, \$5.75	114 45
Bracken, T.H.: flour, 10 sk., \$20.40; groceries, \$7.30; blankets, 2 pr., \$7.50	35 20
Collister, W.S. & Co., blankets, & c., \$14.05; Dominion Grocery, sundries, \$11.85	25 90

Des Brisay, M. & Co.: flour, 7 sk., \$12.65; groceries, \$4.85; twine, 4 lb., \$4	21 50
Henderson, T.H.: flour, 20 sk., \$37.90; sugar, 197 lb., \$10.95; sundries, \$21.15	70 00
Inkham, C., Agassiz: flour, 21 sk., \$39.91; groceries, & c., \$22.65; salmon twine, 36 lb., \$36; \$98.56; less, \$2.98 paid from Trust Acct. 289	95 58
Kilby, T., groceries, \$23.90; H.T. Kirk: twine, 16 lb., \$15.20; freight, 50c	39 60
Logan, J.A., Ladner, groceries, \$16.80; Nicomen Supply Co., sundries, \$11.65	28 45
McMillan, J.A. & M., flour, 28 sk., \$54.20; rice, 140 lb., \$9.80; sugar and tea, \$12.45	76 45
Purcell, Catharine: flour, 25 sk., \$53.75; groceries, \$18.75; blankets, & c., \$12.05	84 55
Rourke, R.H.: flour, 245 lb., \$9.50; groceries, \$4; blankets, clothing, & c., \$13.50	27 00
Spetch, S.W., flour, 16 sk., \$51.70; sugar, 60 lb. at 10c.; tea, 7 1/2 lb. at 50c	61 45
Thulin Bros., provisions, \$15; R.S. Whiting, groceries, \$25.20; twine, \$4	44 20
Payments under \$10: groceries, \$7.60; 3 windows, \$6; small items, \$8.55	22 15
Queen Charlotte Agency (\$150) -	...
Thompson Hardware Co., Prince Rupert: windows, 6, \$15.90; sundry hardware, \$15.55	31 45
Westholme Lumber Co.: hemlock, 1,400 ft., \$43.24; sundry lumber, 2,300 ft., \$72.06	115 30
Small payments, provisions and groceries.	3 25
Stickine Agency (\$390.56) -	...
Heal, H.W., Atlin: flour, 250 lb., \$18.75, rice, 50 lb., \$5; sundries, \$21.25	45 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 221 lb., \$42.67; rice, 161 lb., \$36.97; sugar, 52 lb., \$11.10; tea, 13 lb., \$7.02; sundry provisions, \$15.04; blankets and clothing, \$19.76	132 56
Hyland & Belfry, groceries, \$6; Web Shoe Co., surgical shoe, \$15	21 00
McDonald, D.H., Atlin: flour, 1,025 lb., \$77; rice, 190 lb., \$19; sugar, 226 lb., \$22.75; tea, 17 1/2 lb., \$8.80; sundry provisions, \$64.45	192 00
Stuart Lake Agency, part of Babine Agency, 8 m. to Mar. 31 (\$1,815.70) -	...
Blair, W., Stella; bacon, 391 1/2 lb., \$148.77; flour, 1,305 lb., \$184.50; rice, 522 lb., \$95.40; tea, 87 lb., \$44.73; blankets, 4 pr., \$12; sundries, \$3.85	489 25
Blair, W. & Co., Fort George: bacon, 241 1/2 lb., \$120.75; flour, 1,035 lb., \$135.70; rice, 424 lb., \$63.40; sugar, 77 lb., \$11.25; tea, 60 5/6 lb., \$36.35	367 45
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 741 1/4 lb., \$293.78; flour, 2,735 lb., \$377.99; rice, 991 lb., \$179.42 tea, 166 1/6 lb., \$76.89; blankets, 4 pr., \$10.27; small items, \$20.65	959 00
West Coast Agency (\$1,227.10) -	...
Bishop, C.F. & Son, Alberni: flour, 1,500 lb., \$58.70; biscuits, 948 lb., \$85.50; provisions and blankets, \$10.40	154 60
Carried forward	8,295 08

<b>British Columbia: Relief - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	8,295 08
West Coast Agency (\$1,227.10) - Concluded.	...
C.P.R'y, fares, \$18; Charleson, C., Hesquiat, flour and provisions, \$30.50	48 50
Dawley, W.T., Clayoquot: flour, 2,100 lb., \$83.80; provisions, \$42.80; blankets and clothing, \$13.25	139 85
Dunbrack, F.A., Port Renfrew: flour, 450 lb., \$16.65; provisions, \$8.90	25 55
Ellis, A., Kyuquot: flour, 600 lb. at 3 7/10c.; provisions, \$7.50	29 70
Janson, A., Ucluelet: flour, 3,275 lb., \$123.30; biscuits, 339 1/2 lb., \$33.70; provisions, \$28.15; blankets, \$14.50	199 65
Kirkham, H.O., Victoria, flour and provisions	13 35
Logan, D., Clo-oose: flour, 5,500 lb. at 4c.; provisions, \$32.30; clothing, \$17.75	270 05
McKee, A., Bamfield: flour, 600 lb., \$24.10; provisions, \$21.50	45 60
Sloman, Jas., Tofield: flour, 1,000 lb., \$38.20; blankets and provisions, \$4	42 20
Stone, S.S., Tofield: flour, 900 lb., \$35.60; blankets, \$3	38 60
Thomson, Jas., Alberni: flour, 1,400 lb., \$54.35; bread, 450 lb., \$41.20; blankets and clothing, \$43.65; small items, \$11.80	151 00
Williams, J.W., Port Renfrew: flour, 750 lb., \$27.75; provisions, \$26; total, \$53.75, less charged to Trust Acct. 324, \$4.65	49 10
Small payments: material for coffins, \$10.35; barb wire, \$9	19 35
Williams Lake Agency (\$4,463.60) -	...
Becher, F.M., Chilcote: flour, 900 lb., \$67.50; provisions, \$46.50	114 00
Blair, W. & Co., Fort George: flour, 995 lb., \$84.50; provisions, \$48	132 50
Bowe & Koster, Alkali Lake: flour, 14 sk., \$42; provisions, \$32.20	74 20
Cariboo Trading Co., Ltd.: flour, 1,175 lb., \$73.98; sugar and tea, \$35.25; rice, 235 lb., \$29.49	138 72
Crosina, L.J.: flour, 550 lb., \$41.50; provisions, \$28.70	70 20
Dunlop, J., Lillooet: flour, 7,375 lb., \$323.20; sugar, 975 lb., \$97.45; tea, 122 lb. at 50c.; rice 1,215 lb. at 8c.; small items, \$9.85	588 70
Garigan, P., Pavilion: flour, 650 lb., \$28.60; provisions, \$29.90	58 50
Hannon, L.C., Canoe Creek: flour, 2,200 lb., \$140.40; sugar, 352 lb. at 10c.; tea, 44 lb. at 50c.; rice, 440 lb. at 10c	241 60
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 525 lb. at 13c.; provisions, \$5.40	73 65
Johnson, C.E.W., Alkali Lake: flour, 2,675 lb., \$186.37; sugar, 535 lb. at 10c.; tea, 53 1/2 lb., \$26.75; rice, 535 lb. at 10c	320 12
Lee, E.P., flour, 18 1/2 sk. at \$4.50; sugar and tea, \$31.45; rice, 185 lb. at 15c	142 45
Lee, Norman, Hanceville, flour and provisions	12 40
McDonald & McGillivray, Clinton, flour and provisions	21 90
Marion, T., Quesnel: flour, 4,450 lb. at 5c.; sugar, 624 lb. at 12 1/2c.; tea, 78 lb. at 50c.; rice, 780 lb., \$97.55 I	437 05
Moore & Hardie, Cariboo: flour, 875 lb., \$63.50; provisions, \$43.75	107 25
Phair, C.A., Lillooet: flour, 12,400 lb., \$586.80; sugar, 1,550 lb., at 10c.; tea, 197 lb. at 50c.; rice, 1,920 lb. at 8c.; wire, 400 lb., \$18	1,011 90
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, maintenance of 2 Indians, 65 weeks	649 96

Smith, C.H., Soda Creek: flour, 275 lb., \$20.90; provisions, \$14.85	35 75
Webster, Wm., Alexandria: flour, 2,500 lb., \$160.75; sugar and tea, \$36; rice, 240 lb. at 15c	232 75
...	13,831 18
<b>British Columbia: Seeds and Implements.</b>	...
Babine Agency (including Stuart Lake, 4 m. to July 31) (\$210.60) -	...
Fraser, W.S. & Co., Victoria: forks, rakes and hoes, \$39.60; scythes and snaths, 12, \$24; shovels and spades, 24, \$24; sundry implements, \$42; cartage, etc., \$1	130 60
Jay & Co., Victoria: clover seed, 200 lb. at 22c.; timothy seed, 400 lb. at 9c	80 00
Bella Coola Agency (50c.) -	...
Henry, M.J. Vancouver, sundry seeds	0 50
Kootenay Agency (\$221) -	...
Lake & Co., Athalmer: oats, 1,500 lb. at 3c.; wheat, 1,000 lb. at 3c	75 00
International Harvester Co. of America, Fort Steele, parts of mower	30 00
McCallum & Co., Cranbrook: ploughs, 3 at \$26; disc harrow, \$38	116 00
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$4.30) -	...
Campbell River Trading Co.: scythes and snaths, \$4; stones, 30c	4 30
New Westminster Agency, including Fraser, 4 m. to July 31 (\$132.85) -	...
Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Vancouver: potatoes, 800 lb., \$16; timothy and clover seed, 120 lb., \$19.20	35 20
Inkman, C., Agassiz: potatoes, 1.65 ton at \$25; vegetable seed, \$2.20; freight, \$3.75	47 20
Kirk, H.T., New Westminster: snatch blocks, \$9; steel cable, \$7.50; freight, 25c	16 75
Small payments: seed potatoes, 2,200 lb., \$30.60; vegetable seed, \$2; freight, \$1.10	33 70
Stuart Lake Agency, part of Babine Agency, 8 m. to Mar. 31 (\$12) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., freight	12 00
West Coast Agency (\$5) -	...
Alberni Trading Store, vegetable seeds	5 00
Carried forward	586 25

<b>British Columbia: Seeds and Implements - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	586 25
William's Lake Agency (\$169.46) -	...
Clinton Hotel Co., Clinton: seed oats, 300 lb. at 2 1/2c	7 50
Dunlop, J., Lillooet: wheat, 1,000 lb. at 2 1/2c.; oats, 1,000 lb. at 2 1/2c	50 00
Henry, M.J., Vancouver, vegetable seeds	5 46
McLennan, McFeely & Co., Vancouver, fence wire, 701 lb. at 5c	35 05
Prior, E.G. & Co., Kamloops: ploughs, \$21.50; harrow, \$18	39 50
Rennie, Wm. & Co., Vancouver: vegetable seed, 39 lb	31 95
...	755 71
<b>British Columbia: Medical Attendance, Medicines and Hospitals.</b>	...
Babine Agency, including Stuart Lake, 4 m. to July 31 (\$2,069.64) -	...
Medical officer, Horace C. Wrinch, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	660 00
Medicines and medical appliances: Campbell-Burns Drug Co., Ltd., Vancouver, \$53.82; Central Drug Store, Victoria, \$103.82	157 64
Hazelton Hospital, treatment of patients, 1,000 d. at \$1, 336 at 75c	1,252 00
Bella Coola Agency (\$4,860.83) -	...
Medical officers: R.W. Large, M.D., 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$450; T.J. McPhee, M.D., 7 m. to Oct. 31, \$350; C.C. Schlichter, M.D., 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$150	950 00
Medical attendance: T.H. Jamieson, M.D., \$810.25; T.F. Cavanagh; M.D., \$43.50	853 75
Medicines and medical appliances: C.H. Bowes, Victoria, \$83.78; D.E. Campbell, Victoria, \$118.55	202 33
Bella Coola General Hospital, grant towards erection of hospital	1,500 00
Bella Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, treatment, 832 d. at \$1, 510 at 75c	1,214 50
Port Simpson General Hospital, treatment 98 d. at \$1	98 00
Sr. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster: board and medicine, 37 d. at \$1; sundry expenses \$5.25	42 25
Cowichan Agency (\$2,473.75) -	...
Medical Officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: W.G. Cummings, M.D., \$300; W.F. Drysdale, M.D., \$500; Watson Dykes, M.D., \$600; O.M. Jones, M.D., \$500; H.P. Millard, M.D., \$240; H.B. Rogers, M.D., \$300	2,440 00
Chemainus General Hospital, board and treatment, 30 d. at \$1	30 00
Small payments: transportation, \$2.50; sundry items, \$1.25	3 75
Kamloops Agency, including Kamloops - Okanagan, 4 m. to July 31, (\$2,665.50) -	...
Medical officers: H.L.A. Keller, M.D., 3 m. to June 30, \$75; E.J. Offerhaus, M.D., 3 m. to June 30, \$52.50; Geo. Sanson, M.D., 12 m. to March 31, \$420; G.H. Lutill, M.D., 8 m. to Nov. 30, \$320; M.S. Wade, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$780; R.B. White, M.D., 3 m. to June 30, \$105; Gerald Williams, M.D., 3 m. to June 30, \$75	1,827 50
Medical attendance: H.L.A. Keller, M.D., \$10; W. Reinhard, M.D., \$25	35 00
Kelowna Hospital Society: treatment, 50 d. at \$1; use of operating room, \$6	56 00
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Lytton, treatment, 747 d. at \$1	747 00
Kootenay Agency (\$997) -	...
Medical officers to Mar. 31: D.P. Hanington, M.D., 10 m., \$250; Hugh Watt, M.D., 12 m., \$600	850 00
Medical attendance: D.P. Hanington, M.D., \$19; G.B. Henderson, M.D., \$20; T.F. Saunders, M.D., \$43	82 00

St. Eugène Hospital, Cranbrook, treatment, 65 d. at \$1	65 00
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$906.85) -	...
Medical officers: Columbia Coast Mission, physicians, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400.03; E.S. Fiedler, M.D., 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$60	460 03
Bella Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, treatment, 53 d. at \$1	53 00
Cochrane, John, Victoria: drugs, etc., \$40.07; freight and cartage, \$1.75	41 82
Columbia Coast Mission, treatment of patients, 352 d. at \$1	352 00
Lytton Agency, part of Fraser Agency, 8 m. to Mar. 31 (\$1791.25) -	...
Medical officers, 4 m. to Mar. 31: R. Elliott, M.D., \$250; G.H. Tutill, M.D., \$160	410 00
Sanson, Geo., M.D., Ashcroft, medical attendance	25 00
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Lytton, treatment, 253 d. at \$1, 1,471 at 75c	1,356 25
Naas Agency (\$4,449.97) -	...
Medical officers: W.T. Kergin, M.D., 3 m. to June 30, at \$83.33, 6 m. to Dec. 31 at \$90, 1 m. to Jan. 31, \$50; R.W. Large, M.D., 2 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; D.J. McDonald, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$720, arrears of salary, 1908 - 1909, \$92.90	1,752 89
Medicines and medical appliances: Campbell-Burns Drug Co., Ltd., Vancouver, \$133.45; D.J. McDonald, M.D., \$70.45; C.H. Orme, Prince Rupert, \$2	205 90
Kergin, W.T., M.D., expenses vaccinating Indians	47 00
Port Simpson General Hospital: treatment, 613 d. at \$1; grant towards enlarging hospital, \$1,806.18	2,419 18
Spencer, J.C., Skidegate, expenses conveying woman to hospital	25 00
Carried forward	20,214 79



<b>British Columbia: Medical Attendance, Medicines and Hospitals - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	20,214 79
New Westminster Agency, including Fraser Agency, 4 m. to July 31 (\$6,140.89) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: W.D. Brydone-Jack, M.D., \$1,200; Robt. Elliot, M.D., 8 m. to Nov. 30, \$500; Hall and Drew, M.Ds, \$1,200; J.C. Henderson, M.D., \$400; W.G. Hepworth, M.D., \$500; A.A. King, M.D., \$300; S.C. McEwen, M.D., 10 m. to Jan. 31, \$150; A.J. Stewart, M.D., \$500	4,750 00
Medicines and medical appliances, Campbell-Burns Drug Co., Ltd., Vancouver	55 99
McEwen, S.C., M.D., medical attendance	160 00
Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster: treatment, 30 d. at \$1; use of operating room, & c., \$10	40 00
St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster: treatment, 206 d. at \$1; medicine, & c., \$16.75	222 75
St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver: treatment, 865 d. at \$1; medicine, & c., \$44.15	909 15
Vancouver Transfer Co., Ltd., use of ambulance	3 00
Okanagan Agency, part of Kamloops - Okanagan 8 m. to Mar. 31 (\$932.50) -	...
Medical officers, 9 m. to Mar. 31: H.L.A. Keller, M.D., \$225; E.J. Offerhaus, M.D., \$157.50; R.B. White, M.D., \$315; Gerald Williams, M.D., \$225	922 50
Medical attendance, G.E. Duncan, M.D	10 00
Queen Charlotte Agency (\$1,189) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: A.R. Fraser, M.D., \$500; J.C. Spence, M.D., \$400	900 00
Medical attendance, A. Ross Fraser, M.D	139 50
Bella Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, treatment, 3 d. at \$1, 43 at 75c	35 25
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Vancouver, medical supplies	5 25
Port Simpson General Hospital, treatment, 97 d. at \$1	97 00
Stewart, A., M.D., Palmerston: lymph, \$6; vaccine points, \$6	12 00
Stickine Agency (\$1,749.95) -	...
Medical officer, F. Inglis, 9 m. to Mar. 31	374 94
Medicines and medical appliances: Henderson Bros., Vancouver, \$52.32; National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, \$5.14	57 46
Hudson's Bay Co.: lumber, \$215.84; storm windows, \$43.04; galv. pipe, \$25.30; heater, \$20; labour, 77 1/2 d. at \$4; sundry labour, \$39.05; sundry hardware, & c., \$76.92	730 15
Hyland and Belfry, Telegraph Creek: labour, 49 d., \$221, 29 1/4 h., \$25.85; building supplies, \$13.45; total, \$260.30, less sale of lime and nails, \$20.70	239 60
St. Andrew's Hospital, Atlin, maintenance and treatment, 62 d. at \$1	62 00
St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver: treatment, 136 d. at \$1; medicine, & c., \$2.80	138 80
Telegraph Creek Hospital, treatment, 147 d. at \$1	147 00
West Coast Agency (\$1,619.78) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: C. McLean, M.D., \$780; A.D. Morgan, M.D., \$420	1,200 00
Medical attendance: W.T. Kergin, M.D., \$21; C. McLean, M.D., \$16, travelling expenses vaccinating Indians, \$23.75	60 75
Medicines and medical appliances: D.E. Campbell, Victoria, \$6.50; C.M. Pineo, Alberni, \$197.73	204 23
Bella Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, treatment, 112 d. at, \$1	112 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria: treatment, 30 d. at \$1; use of operating room, medicine, & c., \$12.80	42 80
Williams Lake Agency (\$1,812.55) -	...

Medical officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Alan Beech, M.D., \$300; C.A. Boyd, M.D., \$1,000	1,300 00
Medical attendance: H.P. Christie, M.D., \$251; Geo. Sanson, M.D., \$163.40	414 40
Medicines and medical appliances, John Cochrane, Victoria	87 50
McGillivray & Veasey, Ashcroft: board and lodging, \$2.50; fares, \$8.15	10 65
...	33,659 46
<b>British Columbia: Travelling Expenses.</b>	...
Victoria Office (\$2,298.82) -	...
School inspector: Green, A.E., board and lodging, \$248.25; fares, pullmans, & c., \$331.25; launch hire, \$91.50; Indians and canoes, \$22; livery, \$21.75; small items, \$10.55	725 30
South Eastern Inspectorate, McDonald, K.C., inspector: board and lodging, \$178.45; fares and Pullmans, \$276.60; livery, \$87; typewriting, \$20; small items, \$22.07; expenses re trip to Ottawa, board and lodging, \$115.80, fares and pullmans, \$152.80, sundries, \$11	863 72
Northern Inspectorate, T.F. Neelands, inspector: board and lodging, & c., \$94; fares, meals and berths, \$155.50; waiters and porters, \$18.50; small items, \$23.50	291 50
Southwestern Inspectorate, W.E. Ditchburn, inspector: board, lodging and horse feed, \$152.25; fares, staterooms, & c., \$145.50; livery, \$45.75; launch hire, \$23.50; cabs, pullmans and porters, \$20; postage, telegrams, & c., \$16.55; small items, \$14.75	418 30
Babine Agency (including Stuart Lake, 4 m. to Aug. 31) R.E. Loring, agent: board and lodging, \$17; fares and berths, \$25.50; provisions, \$99.25; packers, axemen, & c., 46 d. at \$2.50; Indians with dog teams and canoes, \$52.25; horse hire, \$33; telegrams, \$7.46; total, \$349.46, less paid in 1909 - 10, \$8.99	340 47
Bella Coola Agency, Iver Fougner, agent: board and lodging, \$162.20; fares, meals and berths \$132.25; launch hire, & c., \$114; Indians with boats, \$18.50; gasoline, \$20; small items, \$8	454 95
Carried forward	3,094 24

<b>British Columbia: Travelling Expenses - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,094 24
Cowichan Agency: W.R. Robertson, agent, board lodging and horse feed, \$178.85, fares, \$75.45, livery, \$124.50, launch hire, \$44; T. O'Connell, Dominion constable, board and lodging, \$318.60, fares, \$120.95, livery, \$48, typewriting, \$33.25, telephones and telegrams \$12.60, small items, \$7.70	963 90
Kamloops Agency (including Kamloops - Okan. 4 m. to July 31) A. Irwin, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$37.75; fares and berths, \$31.35; livery, \$21.50; balance of advance unaccounted for, \$41.20	131 80
Kootenay Agency, R.L.T. Galbraith, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$102.20; fares, \$75.20; livery, \$147; stage fares, \$15; small items, \$2.75	342 15
Kwawkewlth Agency, W.M. Halliday, agent: board and lodging, \$72.75; fares, & c., \$48.75; provisions, \$73.45; expenses re launch hire, \$20.50, services, \$64.50, towing, \$25, painting, \$45.90, gasoline, \$248.75, naptha, \$43.01; freight and wharfage, \$53.40; small items, \$58.95	754 96
Lytton Agency (part of Fraser, 8 m. to Mar. 31) E.B. Drummond, agent: board and lodging, \$170.35; fares and pullmans, \$92.35; livery and boat hire, \$58.50; small items, \$27.95	349 15
Naas Agency: C.C. Perry, agent, board and lodging, \$297.65, fares, \$180.75, canoemen, 24 d. at \$4, launch and boat hire, \$87.75; interpreter, \$37; small items, \$23.55; H. Berryman, constable, board and lodging, \$63, fares and meals, \$78; W.H. Derry, constable, board and lodging, \$19, fares and boat hire, \$25.25, balance of advance, not accounted for, \$51.24	959 19
New Westminster Agency (including Fraser, 4 m. to July 31) R.C. McDonald, agent: board and lodging, \$158.15; fares and berths, \$189.90; livery, \$56; launch and canoe hire, \$39; small items, \$33.90	476 95
Okanagan Agency (part of Kamloops - Okanagan) J.R. Brown, agent: board lodging and horse feed, \$433.45; fares and berths, \$140.25; livery, & c., \$290.75; interpreting; \$20; small items, \$23	907 45
Queen Charlotte Agency, Thos. Deasy, agent: board and lodging, \$71.75; fares, meals and berths, \$120.75; launch hire, \$10	202 50
Stickine Agency, G.D. Cox, agent: board, lodging and provisions, \$27.30; livery, \$59; small items, \$6.50; balance of advance, subsequently refunded to casual revenue, \$55.20; unaccounted for, \$2	150 00
Stuart Lake Agency (part of Babine) W.J. McAllan, agent: board and lodging \$85.50; provisions and camp equipment, \$89.07; livery, \$55.50; canoemen and packers, \$20; small items, \$21	271 07
West Coast Agency, A.W. Neill, agent: board, lodging and provisions, \$60.55; fares, meals and berths, \$118.70; livery, \$107; launch hire, \$181; small items, \$24.50	491 75
Williams Lake Agency, J. Ogden, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$151.75; buggy, \$145; hay and oats, \$112.50; small items, \$18.75; balance of advance refunded to casual revenue, \$41.25	469 25
...	9,564 36
<b>British Columbia: Office Expenses, Miscellaneous, &amp; c.</b>	...
Victoria Office (\$3,636.21) -	...
Belott, Rev. A.E., advance (not accounted for)	200 00
British Columbia Tel. Co., rent of phone to Mar. 31	27 50
Campbell Bros., office furniture, \$16.25; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$235.26	251 51
Dom. Ex. Co., \$55.50; Employers' Liability Assurance Corp. of London, premiums on guarantee bonds, \$21.60	77 10
Hankey, G.A. & Co., Vernon, rent of office, Aug. 22 - Feb. 28 at \$15 a month	94 50
Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co., premiums on guarantee bonds	92 70
London Guarantee and Accident Co., premium on guarantee bonds	28 80
Megaw, W.R., Vernon: office table, \$10; office chair, \$5	15 00

McDougall, Rev. John, special officer: salary, 127 d. at \$10; interpreter, \$10; case and medicine, \$15; board and lodging, \$256.05; camp supplies, \$54.50; fares and pullmans, \$544.10; horse hire and stage, \$405.25; transport by canoe, \$60; sundry items, \$32.90	2,647 80
Remington Typewriter Co., typewriter, \$110.25; Standard Stat. Co., letter press, \$12	122 25
Taylor Mill Co., Victoria, boxes for records, 33	49 30
Small payments: postage, \$5; p.o. box, \$6; shelving, \$8.30; small items, \$10.45	29 75
Babine Agency (\$638.55) -	...
Hazelton Fire Dept., services rendered re protection of Indians' houses	50 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: postage, \$23; c. oil, 3 cs., \$21; wood, 12 cord, \$84; candles, \$6.25	134 25
Stephenson & Crum, Hazelton: repairs per agreements, well, \$35; flag staff, \$25; painting agent's residence, \$245; papering agent's residence, \$142	447 00
Small payments: p.o. box, \$6; freight charges, \$1.30	7 30
Bella Coola Agency (\$1,990.95) -	...
Brynildsen, B., Bella Coola: rent of office, & c., 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; sundries, \$24.70	249 70
Green, A.H., surveyor, trip to Bella Coola and return	51 00
Large, R.W., M.D., freight paid	42 60
Ocean Falls Co., lumber, 15,205 ft. \$226.18; small payments, \$43.30	269 48
Dyking: wages, foreman, 10 1/2 d. at \$4, men, \$1.50 to \$2.50 a d., \$108	150 00
Construction of wharf: tools and hardware, \$101.35; cedar logs, \$24.50; piles, 10,205 ft., \$511.95, labour, at 35c. an h., \$116.30, at 25c., \$420.90, at 20c., \$53.17	1,228 17
Carried forward	6,265 71

<b>British Columbia: Office Expenses, Miscellaneous, &amp;c - Continued.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	6,265 71
Cowichan Agency (\$2,352.25) -	...
British Columbia Government, smallpox epidemic, 1909 - 10: guardians, 297 d. at \$3, 138 d. at \$2.50; board and provisions, \$159.25; saddle horses, 151 d. at \$2.50; livery, \$150.50	1,923 25
B.C. Telephone Co.: rent of 2 phones, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$54; long distance, \$5.40	59 40
Cowichan Waterworks Co., water rental, 12 m. to Mar. 31	12 00
Ford, David, postmaster: postage, \$35; p.o. box, \$3	38 00
Mayea, Frank, reshingling roof of church, \$190; extras, \$10	200 00
Morley Bros.: repairs to church, \$65; repairing 2 gates, \$15	80 00
Pitt & West, Duncans: firewood, 7 1/2 cord, \$11.25; small payments, \$28.35	39 60
Kamloops Agency (\$57.65) -	...
Seavin, W.T., postmaster, postage, \$10; small payments, \$6.65	16 65
Advertising for tenders for water supply	16 00
Legal expenses, Jos. Murphy, Rex vs. C. McGillivray and H. Alex	25 00
Kootenay Agency (\$677.70) -	...
Agent R.L.T. Galbraith, outlay: cleaning office, \$30; telegrams, & c., \$16.94	46 94
British Columbia Government, water tariff at \$1 per c. foot per record	47 20
Hickey, Alex., firewood, 10 cord, \$35; H. Kershaw, postage, \$16	51 00
Small payments: flag pole, \$6; 1 cs. c. oil, \$4.50; small items, \$5	15 50
Legal expenses: Archie H. Johnson, \$317.06; James Murphy, \$200	517 06
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$883.77) -	...
Agent, W.M. Halliday, outlay: sundry labour, \$17; small items, \$6.80	23 80
Alert Bay Saw Mills: lumber, 2,669 ft., \$53.40; wood, 6 1/2 cord. \$14.65; sundries, \$18.10	86 15
Chambers, R., postage, \$24; S. Cook, coal oil, 5 cases at \$3.50	41 50
Coast Steamship Co., Ltd.: coal, 5 ton at \$4.50; freight \$12.50	35 00
Fraser, Walter S. & Co., Victoria: galv. pipe, 1 1/2 in., 1,352 1/2 ft., \$196.78; sundries, \$9.30	206 08
Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.: mattresses, wire, 4, \$12, woollen, 4, \$24; hauling out launch, \$15; repairs to launch, labour, \$63.85; material, \$11.70	126 55
Kenmuir, F.W., painting and papering agent's house, 26 1/2 d. at \$4	106 00
Spencer, David, Ltd., Vancouver, wall paper, 144 rolls, \$25.81, 144 yd. \$4.26	30 07
Staneland Co., Victoria: b. oil, 15 gal., \$16.50; w. lead, 200 lb., \$15.50; sundry, \$16.22	48 22
Steamer "Venture": freight, \$6.40; C. Wilson, wood, 6 cord, at \$4	30 40
Storey & Campbell, Vancouver: wagon, \$85; set harness, \$45	130 00
Legal expenses, McCrossan & Harper, Vancouver, legal services	20 00
Lytton Agency, part of Fraser, 8 m. to Mar. 31 (\$255.10) -	...
McCutcheon, Jas., constable: services, 49 d. to Jan. 31, \$120; board and lodging, \$36.85; travelling expenses, \$14.60; balance of advance to be accounted for, \$48.55	220 00
Legal expenses, Jas. Murphy, Ashcroft, Rex vs. McCaffery	35 10
Naas Agency (\$2,002.08) -	...
Agent Chas. C. Perry, outlay: row boat, \$95; coal and wood, \$63.25; postage, \$40; plans and	

specifications, \$15; small items, \$19.75	233 00
Berryman, H., constable, services, 12 m., less 14 d. to Mar. 31	867 83
Derry, W.H., constable, services, 3 m. to Oct. 20, at \$75	225 00
Lorenz, Mrs., widow of late E. Lorenz, gratuity voted	500 00
Manson, L., Nanaimo: stove and board, \$17.75; carpet, & c., \$19.50	37 25
McRae Bros., Prince Rupert, typewriter, No. 10A	122 50
Small payments: coal oil, \$3.25; expenses, \$5.25; sundry items, \$8	16 50
New Westminster Agency, including Fraser Agency, 4 m. to July 31 (\$792.20) -	...
Agent, R.C. McDonald, outlay: postage, \$45; rent of p.o. box, \$3	48 00
British Columbia Telephone Co., rent of telephone, 12 m. to Mar 31 at \$4	48 00
Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, admission of Indians to exhibition, 5 d	500 00
Small payments: fumigating house, \$3; sundry items, \$1.20	4 20
Quarantine guards: Thos. Black, \$42.50; Chief Joe Isaac, \$42.50; C.E. Scott, \$102	187 00
Legal expenses, Wade, Whealler, McQuarrie & Martin, Vancouver, re case of Fred Jim	5 00
Okanagan Agency, part of Kamloops - Okanagan, 8 m. to Mar. 31 (\$53) -	...
Bridgeman, A., advance for services re Indian burying ground	50 00
Legal expenses, R.H. Rogers, Vernon, re claim against Okanagan Lake Lumber Co	3 00
Queen Charlotte Agency (\$3,936.36) -	...
Advance to agent Thos. Deasy	300 00
Adams, Alfred, rent of office, 5 m. at \$10; firewood, 1 cord, \$4.50	54 50
Edenshaw, Henry: office desk, \$25; window blinds, 39, \$39.35; clock, \$12; tables, 2, \$10; 6 chairs, \$9; 2 ink wells, \$7; sundry repairs, \$27.15	129 50
Grand Trunk Pac. Coast S.S. Co., freight, \$180.25; McRae Bros., sundries, \$4.08	184 33
Martin, James, Masset: postage, \$8; small items, \$3.98	11 98
Munro & Lailey, plans, specifications, & c., 4% on cost: office, \$32; residence, \$80	112 00
Orr, A.: building chimney in office, \$19.50; wharfage, \$15.75	35 25
Prince Rupert Hardware and Supply Co., Ltd.: sewer pipe, 400 ft., \$80; sundries, \$6.85	86 85
Prince Rupert Sash and Door Co.: 6 doors, 41 window sashes and frames	237 50
Stork, F.: closet, \$25; 253 ft. gutter, \$38; stove, \$17; plumbers' supplies, \$66.50	146 50
Thompson Hardware Co.: paint, 8 gal., \$18; builders' hardware supplies, \$118.37	136.37
Westholme Lumber Co.: lumber, 40,191 ft., \$992.37; sundry lumber, \$241.26; shingles, 70 M., \$216.12; bricks, 2 M., \$58; doors, 10, \$27:40; lime, 3 brl., \$9.20	1,544 35
Wages building agents' residence and office: at 45c. an hour, \$146.70, at 40c., \$439, at 35c., \$112.36, at 27 1/2c., \$185.48, at 25c., \$73.69	957 23
Carried forward	17,275 82

<b>British Columbia: Office Expenses, Miscellaneous, &amp; c. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	17,275 82
Stickine Agency (\$105.50) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., rent of office, 12 m. to Mar. 31	60 00
Hyland & Belfry, paid Indians for freighting lumber and nails	30 50
Small payments: repairs to typewriter, \$10; postage, \$5	15 00
Stuart Lake Agency (\$50.25) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: rent of 2 rooms, 5 m., \$25; wood, 4 cords, \$12; sundries, \$9.25	46 25
Proctor, G.W., postage	4 00
West Coast Agency (\$342.85) -	...
Agent, A.W. Neill, outlay: rent of office, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$120; cutting wood, \$23.90; cleaning office & c., \$19.25; harness repairs, \$15.75; small items, \$32.50	211 40
Erickson, A., Alberni: postage, \$25; rent of p.o. box, \$4	29 00
Haslam, Mrs. P.A., attending telephone, 12 m	12 00
Leigh, Jas. & Sons, Victoria: lumber, 3,216 ft., \$45; nails, \$7; freight and cartage, \$21.35	73 35
Small payments: barb wire and staples, \$8.80; postage, \$5; tools, \$3.30	17 10
Williams Lake Agency (\$455.90) -	...
Agent, Isaac Ogden, outlay: rent of office, 14 m. to Apr. 18, \$140; wood, 8 cords, \$24; postage, \$15; small items, \$13.50	192 50
Duguid, W.G., Lillooet, lumber, 2,000 ft	40 00
McLennan, McFeely & Co., Vancouver, fence wire, 1,908 lb. at 5c	95 40
Smith, C.H., Ashcroft, freight	25 91
Wood, Vallance & Leggat, Vancouver: wire, 1,058 lb., \$36.50; road scrapers, 2, \$19.50; picks and shovels, 20, \$16.66; small items, \$9	81 66
Small payments: flag, \$8.25; interpreting, \$8; sundry items, \$4.18	20 43
...	18,230 32
<b>British Columbia: Survey and Reserve Commission.</b>	...
A.H. Green, D.L.S.: chainmen, 1 3/30 m., \$44, 11 d., \$14.20; canoeman and axemen, 18 1/2 d., \$50.75; board and lodging, \$117.50; fares, \$157.15; provisions, \$38.45; livery, \$17; canoe hire, \$10; interpreter, 18 d., \$54; sundry small items, \$33.80	536 85
A.W. Johnson, advance on account of survey unaccounted for	800 00
...	1,336 85
<b>British Columbia: Cleansing Indian Orchards.</b>	...
Agent, W.R. Robertson, outlay: 25 ft. hose, \$4.25; freight, \$9.70	13 95
Inspector, Tom Wilson: services, 5 m. to Sept. 30, \$550; travelling expenses, \$453.35	1,003 35
Cowichan Merchants, Ltd., Duncans: hand cart, \$20; 50 ft. hose, \$8; sundries, \$6.90	34 90
Gervan, H.H., Chilliwack: spray, 45 gal., \$13.95; small sundry items, \$8.90	22 85
Gillies & Ferris, Vancouver: spray, 178 gal., \$48.40; freight, \$2.30	50 70
McCallum & Co., Cranbrook: spraymotor, \$6; sundry spray utensils, etc., \$15.52	21 52
Trapp, T.J. & Co., New Westminster, spraymotors, 5, \$80.90; spraying outfits, \$80.50	161 40
Payments under \$10; spraying supplies, \$33.30; utensils, \$18.37; travel, Dr. Hewitt, \$5.95	57 62

Wages spraying orchards: 11 d. at \$3.50, 29 d. at \$3, 8 d. at \$2, 72 h. at 25c	159 50
...	1,525 79
<b>Indian Education.</b>	...
Industrial Schools.	...
Alert Bay, B.C. (\$5,878.26) -	...
Grant: 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,769.95; Alert Bay Saw Mills, sundry hardware, \$16.25	3,786 20
Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Victoria: hay, 6 bales, \$9.80; oats, 7 sacks, \$13.15	22 95
Ducrest, J., Victoria, stump puller and fixtures	179 15
Duncan, W., Victoria: harness, \$24; single tree, \$2.50	26 50
Frost, Geo. H., payment on contract for building Girls' Home	1,000 00
Hibben, T.N. & Co., Victoria: school supplies, \$3.25; Jennings, S., horse \$150	153 25
Advertising, tenders for Alert Bay Girls' Home	53 55
Clearing site for Girls' Home: labour, 123 17/36 d., \$313.95, 1,602 h. at 20c.; tools, \$5.95	640 30
Freight: S.S. St. Denis, \$14.15; C.P. Ry., \$2.21	16 36
Battleford, Sask.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$8,000.88; postage, etc., \$21; repairs, \$100.05	8,121 93
Brandon, Man. (\$14,704.85) -	...
Grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$11,585.72; Brandon Light Co., installing lights, etc., \$40	11,625 72
Brandon Heating and Plumbing Works, repairs to closet	26 07
Brown & Mitchell, Brandon, cement, 38 brl. at \$3	114 00
Campbell & Campbell, Brandon: seats, 45, \$213.75; desks, 2 at \$15.50	244 75
Christie, E.L., Brandon: wall paper, \$11.90; moulding, \$1.10	13 00
Coxe & Robinson, Brandon; veterinary services and medicine	56 50
Durst, F.W., Brandon: labour, foreman, 68 h. at 40c., men, 126 h. at 30c	65 00
Carried forward	26,145 23



<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Industrial Schools - Continued.	...
Brought forward	26,145 23
Brandon (\$14,704.85) - Concluded.	...
International Harvester Co. of America, Brandon: manure spreader, \$160; land packer, \$106.75; truck and box, \$91; ploughs, 2 at \$62.50; corn planter, \$60; potato sprayer, \$55; cultivator, \$53; seed attachment for drill, \$14	664 75
Johnson, & Co., Brandon: hose and fixtures, \$296.60; paint, oil, etc., \$151.55; glass, \$34.49; iron, \$33.43; netting, \$25.40; nails, \$17.25; labour, \$12; sundry hardware, \$57.33	628 05
Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co., Brandon: mill, \$240; repairs and parts, \$24.62	264 62
McDiarmid & Clark, Brandon: lumber, 17,777 ft., \$580.45; shingles, 96 bdls., \$86.40; small items, \$6.89	673 74
McKechnie, A.: labour, \$42.50; pipe, etc., \$5.45; McKelvie, R., postage, \$23.50	71 45
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Brandon: lumber, 997 ft., \$34.13; small items, \$13.68	47 81
Reliance Machine & Motor Co., Brandon; machinery supplies and repairs	19 45
Wilson Bros. & Co., Ottawa: fire extinguishers, 8 1/3 doz. at \$20; freight, \$4.63	171 30
Small payments: transportation, \$12.04; sundry items, \$6.60	18 64
Clayoquot, B.C., grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	6,715 60
Coqualeetza, B.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$10,361; desks, 12, \$88.40; travelling expenses of pupils, \$24.60; small items, \$3.30	10,477 30
Elkhorn (\$17,084.49) -	...
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Winnipeg: lead, 899 lb., \$47.45; pipe, 760 ft., \$387.40; 5 M. sewer brick, \$80; man hole gratings, 5, \$95; drainage hardware, \$48.30; freight, \$102.31	760 46
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 700 lb. at 20c	140 00
Bell & Johnson, Elkhorn: repairs to binder and mower	15 95
Burridge-Cooper Co., Winnipeg: parts for pump	11 02
Cotter Bros., Ltd., Winnipeg: fixtures and material for drainage	346 77
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: biscuits, 50 lb., \$2.60; soap, 1,300 lb. at 4 4/5c	65 00
Danbury, J., repairs to shoes, \$172.10; Davey, W., postage, \$30; p.o. box rent, \$4	206 10
Darch & Hunter, London: vegetable and flower seeds	19 02
Gate, C.E. & Sons, plate for boiler, \$11; Graham Bros., garden seeds, \$17.67	28 67
Groat Bros., Elkhorn: sugar, 1,403 lb. at 6 1/2c., 100 lb. at 6 1/4c., 1,204 lb. at 6c.; syrup, 2,215 lb. at 5 1/4c.; evap. apples, 512 lb., \$64.66; canned fruit, 160 tins at 23c.; marmalade, 14 tins at 95c.; salmon, 114 tins at 20c.; cheese, 186 lb. at 20c.; coffee, 105 lb. at 40c.; lard, 200 lb. at 20c.; beans, 476 lb., \$23.80; rice, 250 lb., \$17.21; evap. fruits, 430 1/2 lb., \$54.94; salt, 4 brl. at \$3.50; coal oil, 108 gal. at 35c.; soda biscuits, 3 cases at \$9.60; breakfast food, 7 1/3 cases, \$41.52; baking powder, 165 lb., \$33; matches, 2 cases at \$10; sundry provisions, \$101.02; kitchen utensils, \$55.10; sundry hardware, \$67.06; Xmas. goods, \$15.38	1,052 35
Halliday, J., Elkhorn: threshing wheat, 1,250 bush. at 7c., oats, 675 bush. at 5c., barley, 175 bush. at 5c.; crushing 33 bags of oats, \$2.64	132 64
Hay, A.J., Elkhorn: blacksmith work	130 80
Hiles, W., Virden: brick work, 92 1/2 h. at 65c.; railway fare, \$2.35	62 45
Holland, J., Elkhorn: repairs on furnace and plastering, 31 h. at 50c	15 50
Lambert & Earle, Elkhorn: coal, 50.29 ton, \$492.85; tamarac wood, 107 1/3 cord, at \$7.50; pine, 25 cord	

at \$6.15; brick, 2 M., \$36; cement, 78 sacks, \$75.05, 4 3/4 bbl., \$16.15; galv. iron, \$25.50; circular saw and steel frame, \$40; gasoline, 77 gal. at 40c., 35 gal. at 35c.; brooms, 4 doz., \$21.75; shovels, 1 doz., \$15; wheel barrow, \$11; range, \$230; kitchen utensils \$25.55; lumber, \$218.15; repairs, \$10.30; paint, 9 3/4 gal., \$21; twine, 100 lb., \$9.50; sundry hardware, \$229.96	2,477 56
Lea, R.S., Montreal: professional services re estimate of cost of drainage	175 55
Lidster, George, Elkhorn: beef, 17,693 1/2 lb. at 9c.; sausage, 249 3/4 lb. at 12 1/2c.; veal, 405 1/2 lb. at 12 1/2c.; pork, 280 3/4 lb. at 15c.; suet, 558 1/4 lb. at 6c.; lamb, 46 1/4 lb., \$7.44; fish, 82 1/2 lb., \$8.26; turkey, 71 lb., \$15.62	1,781 31
Manitoba Government Telephones: rent of phone, 1 year to June 1, \$20; tolls, \$12.90	32 90
Marsh, Geo. W., Elkhorn: boots, 134 pr. at \$1.65; Christmas tree and gifts, \$10.90; sundry clothing, & c., \$26.65	258 65
Mitchell, T.B., Virden, Man.: repairing smoke stack, &c	16 00
Mooney, J., Elkhorn: Christmas goods, \$9.55; tennis set, & c., \$19.15; stationery \$13.85	42 55
Preston, C.L., Brandon: carbide, 73 drums at \$4.25, 20 drums at \$4.50; freight', \$18.60; 2 doz. burners, \$6; postage, 10c	424 95
Scales & Cascadden, Virden: buttons, 45 1/3 gross, \$14.77; caps, 4 doz. at \$5.60, 1/4 doz. at \$4.50; duck, 151 yd. at 35c.; drill, 360 yd. at 16 1/2c.; galatea, 300 yd. at 16c.; handkerchiefs, 5 doz., \$11; hose, 20 doz. at \$2.75, 10 doz. at \$3; socks, 1 doz., \$6, 2 doz. at \$1.75, 11 doz. at \$1.35; mitts, 9 1/2 doz., \$74.40; moccasins, 18 pr., \$36.55; duck pants, 2 doz. at \$20.60; lined pants and coats, 66 at \$1.80; uniform suits, 3 doz. at \$75; ribbon, 76 yd., \$11.90; pants and jackets, 7 1/2 doz. at \$12; print, 450 yd. at 12 1/2c.; serge, 200 yd. at \$1.05; sheeting, 241 1/4 yd. at 60c., 175 yd. at 23c.; shoe laces, 12 gr. at \$1.75; overcoats, 12 at \$6.25; toques, 5 doz. at \$4; underwear, 7 1/2 doz. at \$4.80, 12 doz. at \$7.20, 7 doz. at \$1.35; thread, yarn, & c., \$20.23	1,636 08
Shillingland, W.H., Brandon: services and expenses re drainage	187 27
Sturlagson, John, Selkirk: expenses looking up children	20 05
Carried forward	55,937 54

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	55,937 54
Industrial Schools - Continued.	...
Elkhorn (17,044.49) - Concluded. -	...
Toronto Laundry Machine Co.: laundry plant, \$475; freight, \$57.51	532 51
Trumbell, C., Elkhorn: bread, 23,504 3/4 lb. at 3c	705 12
Virден Machine Works, Virден: repairing boiler, 78 h. at 75c.; 50 tubes at \$2.88; 80 ft. 2 in. pipe at 20c.; freight, \$11.20; small items, \$5.40	235 10
Vodden & Son., Elkhorn: harness supplies and repairs	36 80
Wood, H., Elkhorn: crushing 150 bags of feed	10 50
Yates, Jas. E., Brandon: plumbing supplies, \$35.03; railway fares, \$7.25; men's time, 200 h. at 70c., 79 h. at 75c	241 50
Payments under \$10; binding twine, \$4.50; cockroach destroyer, \$9; freight, \$25.25; plowshares, 2, \$6; rice, 150 lb., \$6; union-jack, \$3.75; sundries, \$5.67	60 17
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1911: principal, A.E. Wilson, 12 m., \$1,000; assistant principal, L. Ingram, 12 m., \$540; matron, Miss E.M. Vidal, 12 m., \$420; nurse and seamstress, Miss J. Cameron, 12 m., \$300; teacher, Miss A.J. Baldwin, 12 m., \$420; cook, Miss F. Richardson, 12 m., \$300; laundress, Miss S. Favell, 11 m. 11 d., \$204.40; farmer, T.T. Smith, 12 m., \$600; carpenter and mechanic, James Goldie, 12 m., \$480; fireman and watchman, W.J. Lawrence, 4 3/5 m., \$96; fireman and watchman, J. Hunter, 1 m., \$20	4,380 40
Principal A.E. Wilson, outlay, ditching, & c.: labour, 564 h. at 25c., 58 3/4 d. at \$1	199 70
Travel, Principal A.E. Wilson: hotel and meals, \$17; railway fares, \$13.20; telegrams, & c., \$2.15	32 35
Travel, W.D. Harper, recruiting pupils	19 55
Travel, L. Ingram, with pupils: board, \$81; fares, \$201.56; pullman, \$3; telegram, 40c	285 96
Travel, R.S. McKenzie, with pupils: railway fares	99 69
Travel of pupils to and from school: dog team, 4 d., \$20; railway fares, \$172.61; board, \$12.85	205 46
Kamloops, B.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$6,500; Geo. Gale & Sons, beds, 20 at \$5.28, mattresses, & c., \$34.50; Pauline & Co., blankets, 30 pr., \$105.25; freight, \$50.95; small items, \$5.55	6,801 85
Kootenay, B.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$6,500; Grant & Henderson, preliminary plans for school building, \$200; A. Keefer, advance for plans and specifications, \$1,000; black lines, 792 ft. at 10c.; small items, \$10.85	7,790 05
Kuper Island, B.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$7,800; material for sewage repairs, & c., \$96.52; closets, 3 at \$25; Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., lumber, \$300; cement, \$20; small items, \$12.50	8,304 02
Lytton, B.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,932 65
Mohawk Institute, Ont., grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	6,000 00
Mount Elgin Institute, Ont. (\$13,640.51) -	...
Grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$9,381.92: Baker, Geo., clothing, & c., \$12.11	9,394 03
Brittain, H.C. wiring and installing lights in Institute and out buildings per contract	1,950 00
MeVeity, S.R.: paid Indians, rent of lands, 811 acres, 1 yr. to March 31, \$737; balance of advance subsequently refunded \$60	797 00
Moore & Munro, London, plans of recreation room	25 00
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co., premium on insurance of Institute buildings	826 60
Ritchie, H., Chippawa Hill, travelling expenses arresting pupil	27 50

Robertson, J. & Sons, Strathroy, installing laundry plant per contract	525 00
Thompson, S., M.D., London, medical services	30 00
Victoria Hospital, London, board and treatment, 36 d. at \$1.25	45 00
Small payments: expenses arresting pupil, \$9.05; inspecting school, \$8.25; freight, \$3.08	20 38
Qu'Appelle, Sask. (\$29,844.62) -	...
Grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$28,574.04: Bole Drug Co., vaccine tubes, 390, \$39	28,613 04
Brunette Saw Mills Co., Sapperton, lumber, 19,530 ft	518 91
Crossley, Wm., postage, \$31.25; Mackinnon, D., school requisites, \$24.46	55 71
Imperial Elevator and Lumber Co.: lumber, 13,585 ft., \$388.75: laths and shingles, \$138; cement, 86 sks., \$107.50; small items, \$13.60	647 85
Small payments: freight, \$6.01; sundry items, \$3.10	9 11
Red Deer, Alta. (\$8,965.13) -	...
Grant, 12 m. to Mar, 31, \$7,011.26: Great West Lumber Co., lumber, 12,666 ft., \$243.13.	7,254 39
Cushing Bros. Co., Red Deer: lumber, 18,164 ft., \$458.31; shingles, \$41.25; small items, \$47.85	547 41
Smith & Gaetz, Red Deer: boiled oil, 178 2/3 gal., \$193.73; white lead, paint, & c., \$113.60; iron pipe, 588 ft., \$102.54; boiler, \$45; nails, \$37.55; roofing, 6 sqs., \$36; glass, \$27.15; closet, \$25; labour, \$153.50; sundry hardware, \$233.70	967 77
Stone, H.G., Red Deer: wall paper, & c., \$63.75; hanging paper, \$25;	88 75
Small payments: lumber, \$35.31; postage, \$30; concrete pipe, \$25.60; blackboard cloth, \$14.40; horse feed, \$1.50	106 81
Regina, Sask, (now closed): Inspector W. Graham, outlay, salaries for April and one week of May, \$350.25; beef, \$76.46; coal, \$34.44; livery, \$29; sundry expenses, \$41.35; transport of pupils, \$158.94; flour, \$63; provisions, \$64.06; small items, \$19.45	836 95
Shingwauk Home, Ont.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,150; freight, \$12.48; inspecting school, \$12; small items, \$5.70	2,180 18
St. Joseph's, Alberta, (\$10,402.67) -	...
Grant 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$8,327.54: Alberta R'y & Irrigation Co., coal, 62.4 ton at \$5.60	8,676 98
Carried forward	157,955 37

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	157,955 37
Industrial Schools - Concluded	...
St. Joseph's, Alberta, (\$10,402.67) - Concluded.	...
Arial & Son, Gleichen, painting school buildings as per contract	650 00
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Calgary: poultry netting, \$35; screen doors, 10, \$18.50; small items, \$25.64	79 14
Jaynes, J.R., Lumber Co., Calgary: lumber, 7,466 ft., \$185.31; shingles, 36 M. \$81; freight, \$23.35; tar paper, \$5	294 66
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: oil and turpentine, \$116.70; paint, stain, & c., \$75.50; sundry hardware, \$40.71; freight, \$3.89	236 80
Winnipeg Kellastone Co.: roofing plaster, 8 t. at \$35; freight, \$138.99; sacks, 161 at 10c	435 09
Small payments: postage, \$20; switching charges, \$10	30 00
Wikwemikong, Ont.: grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$10,366; travel of pupils and guardians to and from school, \$257.10; desks, 37, \$173.75; inspecting school, \$28.86; small items, \$30.93	10,856 64
Williams Lake, B.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$6,500; fire pails, & c., \$27.90; freight, \$5.70	6,533 60
Boarding Schools, Ontario.	...
Albany Mission: grant 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,605.20; freight and express, \$6.40	2,611 60
Chapleau: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,532; Chapleau Electric Light and Power Co., lumber, 3,519 ft., \$83.60; J.B. Dexter, painting per agreement, \$52; J.A. Fortin, building 2 chimneys per contract, \$185; supervising repairs, \$15; J.A. Musgrove, medical supplies, \$67.30; labourers, 235 h. at 40c., 55 at 30c., 20 at 25c., 100 at 20c.; plowing and teaming, 12 7/10 d., \$63; burial expenses, \$15.80; freight charges, \$17.28; stove, \$20; wood, 53 1/2 cord, \$49.30; sundry lumber, 4,725 ft., \$96.37; general repairs, \$136.27; sundry items, \$45.38	2,513 80
Fort William Orphanage, grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,751 64
Moose Fort: grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,684; Ottawa Drug Co., med. supplies, \$224.20; Revillon Bros., beds, 10, \$90; freight, \$43.96; sundries, \$14.65	2,056 81
Boarding Schools, Manitoba.	...
Birtle: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$5,331.53; freight charges, \$52.63; spectacles, 3 pr, at \$5; repairs to spectacles, \$3; slates, 2 doz., \$4	5,406 16
Cecilia Jeffrey: grant 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,672.48; desk, \$37; dumb-bells, etc., \$27.60	3,737 08
Fort Alexander (\$7,223.60) -	...
Grant, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$3,240; advance on account of Mar. qr., \$500	3,740 00
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Winnipeg: boiled oil, 25 gal., \$21.50; 45 gal. boiler, \$24; shingles, pt., 14 sq., \$44.50; barbed wire, 3,782 lb., \$122.91; wire fencing, 13 rolls, \$110.02; builders' sundry hardware, \$166.65	489 58
Bruyere, F., lumber, 3,376 ft., \$66.25; Burrige-Cooper Co., repairs, \$49.70	115 95
Hill & Nordal, Selkirk: washtubs, 2, \$32; wringer, \$4; tables, etc., \$13.80	49 80
Hooker, F.W., Selkirk: doors, 2, \$9; glass doors, 14, \$85; lime, 20 bush., \$5; lumber, 15,640 ft., \$416.15; sundry lumber, \$81.28; shingles, 34 3/4 M. \$113.44	709 87
Moyer, (E.N.) Co., Winnipeg: desks, 27, \$141; teachers' desks, 2, \$29; sundries, \$15.51	185 51
Papineau, Jos., Fort Alexander: lumber, 13,608 ft., \$159.06; sundry lumber, \$4.05	163 11
Standard Plumbing Co., Winnipeg: plumber's time, (no details), \$84.50; plumbers' supplies, \$157.87; travelling expenses, \$21.20	263 57

Small payments: lumber, 4,540 ft., \$83.96; lumber, (no voucher) \$33, sundries, \$15.40	132 36
Labour: 10 10/25 m. at \$50, 4 d. at \$1.25, 1,439 h. at 15c.; labour (no details), \$324.40; hauling stone, \$20	1,085 25
Freight, \$158.70; express, 35c.; truckage, \$129.55	288 60
Fort Frances: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,880; Reid & Co., lumber, 5,980 ft., \$124.56, windows, 8, \$19; storm sashes, 4, \$12; teacher's desk, \$12.35; builders' hardware, etc., \$70.65; labour erecting stables, 15 1/2 d. at \$4.50, 34 d. at \$3.60, 14 1/2 d. at \$3.15, 7 d. at \$3, 72 d. at \$2.50; laying stone foundation, 8 1/2 cords at \$8	3,625 36
Kenora: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,880; teacher's desk and chair, \$19.75; blackboard, \$7.70; freight on mission clothing, \$35.90; school sundries, \$15.96	2,959 31
Norway House: grant, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$3,203.40; advance for Mar. qr., \$800	4,003 40
Pine Creek: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$4,680; 4 blackboards, \$28.80; duty, \$4.80	4,713 60
Portage la Prairie: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,203.31; freight and express, \$29.49	3,232 80
Sandy Bay: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,024; erection of outbuildings, Jos. Dorais, labour (no details) \$1,220; E. Vinier, digging foundation for shop, etc., (no details) \$275; Jas. Robertson Co., plumbing supplies and hardware, \$625.54; lumber, 49,264 ft., \$861.65; lumber, (no details) \$228; shingles, 17 M., \$60.95; lime, \$39; installing heating plant in shop, \$60; painting icehouse and shop, \$54; freight and cartage \$441.10	6,889 24
Boarding Schools, Saskatchewan.	...
Cowessess: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,240; keep of Indian, 2 m., \$30; overpayment, \$15; fire extinguishers, 1 doz., \$20; Union Jack, \$6; sundries, \$6.75	3,317 75
Carried forward	232,113 45

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	232,113 45
Boarding Schools, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	...
Crowstand: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$4,733.24; H. Harvey, boiled oil, 10 gal., \$13.50; paint, 61 gal., \$103.28; W. McWhinney, maple flooring, 2,400 ft., \$141.60; slates, 1 doz., \$2.50; freight on clothing, \$49.51	.5,043 63
Duck Lake: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$9,709.97; dress cutting systems, 6, \$30; express \$2.80; slates, 26, \$3.30	9,746 07
File Hills (\$29,512.10) -	...
Grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,691.59; transport of pupil, \$7; sundries, \$17	3,715 59
Gurney Foundry Co., Winnipeg: bake oven, \$135.36; hotel range, \$147; high closet and water back, \$24.05; laundry stove, \$12; freight, \$21.28	339 69
Hunter, Cantelon & Co., paid on progress estimate per contract, (\$25,300) erection of school building	24,000 00
Imperial Elevator and Lumber Co., Winnipeg., lumber, 574 ft. at \$35	20 10
Jopling, J., Indian Head, drawings for school building	150 00
Leslie's, Winnipeg: beds, 52, \$271; mattresses, 52, \$299; 2 springs, \$8.50; blinds, 97, \$97; buffet, \$36; chairs, 1, \$5, 10 at \$2.50; desk, \$28; stand and tables, 3, \$43	812 50
Ross, David, Weyburn, wiring building: 6 1/2 d. at \$6; material, \$40.16	79 16
Ross Bros., Indian Head: livery, Mr. Ross, electrician, \$10; pupils, \$8	18 00
Young, C., Balcarres: making tests for water supply: boring, 30 ft. at 80c., 42 at 60c., 183 at 40c.; boring and cribbing, 25 ft, at \$1	147 40
Advertising, \$36.66; freight on clothing, \$56.97, on furniture, etc., \$136.03	229 66
Gordon's: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,127.60; sundries, \$41.17; freight, \$80.51	2,249 28
Keesekouse, grant, 9 m. to December 31, 1910	1,350 00
Lac la Plonge, grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31	2,563 20
Lac la Ronge: grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$4,297.40; H.N. Bate & Sons, tea, 600 lb. at 20c.; freight on tea, etc., \$14.49; A.C. Howard, beds with springs, 50, \$350; desks, 10, \$63.75; 2 starters, \$11; firemen's axes, 6, \$17.40; slates, 40, \$8; freight, \$260.57; sundries, \$8.06.	5,150 67
Muscowequan's, grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,809 20
Onion Lake, C.E.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$813.60; overpayment, subsequently refunded to Casual Revenue, \$107; freight on mission clothing, \$36.38	956 98
Onion Lake, R.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,784; John Leslie, double desks, 19 at \$5, teacher's desk, \$12; Monarch Lumber Co., lumber, 6,591 ft., \$369.80; boiled oil, 31 gal., \$49.30; turpentine, 11 1/2 gal., \$19.75; w. lead, 750 lb., \$18.75; sundry paints, \$14; nails, 160 lb., \$8.85; slates, 36, \$7.20; freighting, \$88.25	3,466 90
Round Lake: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,130.81; sundries, \$14.90; freight, etc., \$41.41	3,187 12
Thunderchild's: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,436.40; slates, 6, \$1; freight, \$1.30	1,438 70
Boarding Schools, Alberta.	...
Blood, C.E.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,767.20; plumbing and repairs to furnace, \$127; inspection, \$3.25; slates, 48, \$8.64; freight on clothing, \$51.29	2,957 38
Blood, R.C.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,596.80; overpayment on grant, \$80.64; painting school building, 281 h. at 40c., 196 h. at 25c.; linseed oil, 89 gal., \$133.50; white lead, 600 lb., \$60; red oxide, 375 lb., \$18.75; fire extinguishers, 18, \$30; wire cloth, 210 sq. ft., \$14.70; cartage, \$10; express, \$6.83; small items, \$3.25	3,115 87

Blue Quills: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,087.20; desks, 4, \$16.85; sundries, \$23.15	3,127 20
Crowfoot: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,826; repairs to school, & c., J. Boisvert, 58 d. at \$3.50, 8 d. at \$3; sundry lumber, \$92.50; red cross closets, 2, \$48.60; pump, etc., \$28.67; sewer pipe, 64 lengths, \$24.65; hylo. plate, 17 1/2 sq. ft., \$16.80; eye treatment and spectacles, \$12; wire netting, 28 yd., \$7; general repairs, \$30.90; sundry items, \$38.97	3,353 09
Ermineskin's: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,560.40; hylo. plate, \$30.60; sundry items \$18.17	3,609 17
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels), grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,350 20
Lesser Slave Lake, (Roman Catholic), grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,647 80
Peigan, C.E.: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,822.80; blankets, J.M. Garland, Son & Co., 60 at \$1.90; wire cloth, 589 3/4 sq. ft., \$41.28; slates, 20, \$5; freight on mission clothing, \$98.63; building an addition to school, lumber, Cranbrook Sash and Door Co., 8,458 ft., \$195.62, T.H. Scott, 7,443 ft., \$238.75; brick, 1809, \$21.90; cement, 4 brl., \$18; cement roofing, 12 squares, \$45; doors and frames, 4, \$17.15; windows and frames, 4, \$17.20; window sashes, 17, \$18.80; boiled oil, etc., \$7.45; white paint, 20 gal., \$40; builders' hardware supplies, \$50.63; labour, 1,070 h. at 36 1/2c., 614 at 35c., 239 at 25c.; sundry labour and teaming, \$16.85; board of carpenter, L. Crockett, \$43; freight, \$39.68; total, \$3,516.94; less underpaid on grant, \$30.98	3,485 96
Peigan, (R.C.): grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,844.40; blankets, J.M. Garland, Son & Co., 60, \$114; fire extinguishers, 1 1/2 doz., \$30; school supplies, \$12.85; freight and express, \$14.57; building an addition to school, lumber, Cranbrook Sash & Door Co., 17,424 ft., \$422.43; cement roofing, 13 squares, \$48.75; doors and frames, 7, \$31.05; windows and frames, 8, \$25.40; galv. wire cloth, 532 2/3 sq. ft., \$63.92; builders' hardware supplies, \$62.88; painting per contract, \$21; white paint, 20 gal., \$40; labour, 250 h. at 30c., 576 at 25c., 170 3/4 at 20c.; sundry labour and teaming, \$44.35; freight; \$20.64	3,049 39
St. Albert, grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	4,315 20
Carried forward	331,598 56



<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	331,598 56
Boarding Schools, Alberta. - Concluded.	...
Sarcee: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1, 128; 2 'parkyte' closets, \$60; writing table, \$11.95, 2 stoves and pipe, \$35.90; sundries, \$9.37; freight on mission clothing, \$10.41	1,255 63
Sturgeon Lake, grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,800 00
Vermilion (St. Henri): grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,350; freight and express, \$17.73	1,367 73
Wabiscow Lake (C.E): grant, 15 m. to Mar. 15, \$1,133.60; freight on clothing, \$98.95	1,232 55
Wabiscow Lake (R.C.): grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31	1,931 20
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews): grant, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$613.20; freight on clothing, \$43.53	656 73
Boarding Schools, British Columbia.	...
Ahousaht: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,500; rubber lined hose, 50 ft., \$15; galv. fire buckets, 1 doz., \$8; 1 galv. dart union, 85c.; freight on clothing, \$66.62	1,590 47
Alberni: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,753.50; medical services, A.D. Morgan, M.D., \$75, balance of contract for repairs, J.M. Paul, \$112; medical supplies, C.M. Pineo, \$66.19; desks, 12, \$63; teacher's desk, \$12; freight, & c., on desks, \$6.80; slates, \$2; freight on clothing, \$96.85	3,187 34
All Hallows: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,218; freight on clothing, & c., \$20.36	1,238 36
Port Simpson Boys' Home: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$846; school sundries, \$13.20	859 20
Port Simpson Girls' Home: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,057; 1 fire escape, Austin & Hearst, \$390; slates, 12, \$2.40; freight on clothing, \$9.55	2,458 95
Sechelt: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,835; lumber, & c., \$104.37; slates, 12, 90c	2,940 27
Squamish: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,992.50; hose, 200 ft., \$84; couplings, \$9	3,085 50
St. Mary's: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,600: maintenance of 2 girls, 8 w. at \$10; sundries, \$13.70; H.T. Kirk, oil, 160 gal., \$192; w. lead, 880 lb., \$74.80	3,960 50
Boarding Schools, N.W.T, and Yukon Territory.	...
Carcross, Yukon (\$5,898.69) -	...
Grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,750; advance to Percy Reid for improvements, \$1,005	4,755 00
Bragg, T.C., inspecting school: board and lodging, \$94; ry. fare Whitehorse to Carcross and return, \$12.60; stage fares, Dawson to Whitehorse, \$75, Whitehorse to Dawson, \$100	281 60
Stewart, J.M. & Co., Carcross: bath tubs, 2, \$25; knives and forks, 4 doz. \$31.20; set dishes, \$15; toilet sets, 3, \$15; sleighs, 2, \$16; tent, \$12; cobbler's kit, \$7.50; carpenter's tools, & c., \$71.05; sundry small items, \$46.15	238 90
Unsworth, R., Whitehorse: range, \$75; washing machines, 2, \$25; sundries, \$29	129 00
Whitney & Pedlar, Whitehorse: beds, 3, \$27.90; mattresses and springs, 3, \$52.65; dressers, 3, \$61.20; chiffonier, \$38.25; pillows, 3 pr., \$8.10; 3 rugs, \$15.30; 3 wash stands, \$26.78; chairs, 30, \$60.75; dining chairs, 1 set, \$29.75; 2 rockers, \$27.42; tables, 1 dining, \$27.20, 1 parlour, \$17; freight, \$19.25	411 55
Advertising, \$55.90; freight on mission clothing, \$26.74	82 64
Fort Resolution, N.W.T.: grant, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,581; A. Prudhomme & Sons, Montreal, bedsteads, 25, \$100.25; freight on same, \$129.85	1,811 10
Hay River, N.W.T.: grant, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,440; freight on clothing, \$48.76	1,488 76
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) N.W.T., grant, 12 m. to Dec. 31	4,501 80
Day Schools, Prince Edward Island.	...
Lennox Island: teacher, Jno. J. Sark, 6 m. at \$300, 9 m. at \$350; building two closets, \$80; blackboard	

and slates, \$10.52; boots, 5 pr., \$11.05; dry goods, \$14.28; inspection, \$6; wood, 5 cords, \$15; small items, \$9.98	559 33
Day Schools, Nova Scotia.	...
Bear River: teacher, M.A. Howe, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; building school, lumber and hardware, \$146, labour, 34 1/2 d. at \$2, 4 d. at \$1.25; care of school, \$7.50; provisions for noon lunch, \$21.72; wood and cutting, 5 cord, \$22.30, small items, \$6.04	577 56
Eskasoni: teacher, A.J. McKenzie, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; inspection, \$20.50; care of school, \$7.50; sundry labour, \$20; bookcase and settee, \$6,40; prizes, \$4; wood, 8 1/2 cord, \$25.50	458 90
Indian Cove: teacher, Gertrude McGirr, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$310; caretaker, \$25; coal and hauling, 6 ton, \$27.64; hardware, \$22.23	384 87
Carried forward	374,844 00

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	374,844 00
Day Schools, Nova Scotia - Concluded.	...
Malagawatch: teacher, Arsene Burns, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400, night school at 50c per h., \$112.25; caretaker, \$12.50; cleaning, \$12; coal, 15 ton at \$5, 5 1/4 ton at \$6.75; material and labour making alterations in teacher's residence, \$79.46; window blinds, 6 at \$2, 9 at 45c.; sundry supplies, \$19.56	762 26
Middle River: teacher, Annie MacNeil, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; coal, 5 ton at \$4.75; cleaning and lighting fires, \$15.75; inspection, \$8; material and labour for painting and repairing school, \$170.32; prizes, \$10; stove and pipes, \$20.02; sundry supplies, \$16.80	564 64
Millbrook: teacher, Jessie Scott, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; care of school, \$9; wood, 6 cords at \$3.50; brooms, 80c	380 80
New Germany: teachers, Mary A. Gillis, arrears, \$43.06, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$337.50; Annie McDougall, arrears, 1909, \$43.06; inspection, \$5; repairs, \$19.20	447 82
Salmon River: teacher, Henrietta O'Toole, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; care of school and 6 cords of wood, \$18; desks, \$39.40; repairs and improvements on school: labour, 52 1/2 d., \$112.25, lumber, \$112.53, hardware, \$36.25, hauling lumber, & c., \$38.97; small supplies \$18.30	725 70
Sydney: teacher, Mary A. McLellan, 6 m. at \$400, 6 m. to Mar. 31, at \$450; coal, 2 1/2 ton, \$9; caretaker, 15 m., \$60; inspection, \$6; prizes, \$4.50; repairs and painting school house and fence, \$77.34; small supplies, \$8.73	590 57
Whycocomagh: teacher, 6 m. at \$350, 6 m. to Mar. 31, at \$400; caretaker, \$18; coal, \$15.73; inspection, \$5.75; painting school and general help, \$27.18; hardware, \$35.77	477 43
Day Schools, New Brunswick.	...
Big Cove: teacher, Ray McNerney, 6 m. 5 d. to Mar. 31, \$156.94, Arthur Robichaud, substitute for 47 d., \$65.27; coal and wood, \$44.50; clothing \$82; cleaning, hauling coal and cutting wood, \$42.40; inspection, \$3; painting (material and labour), \$34.13; Xmas gifts, \$8; sundry supplies, \$20.63; attending to fires, \$18	474 87
Burnt Church: teachers, M.N. Babin, 1 m. 9 d., \$87.50, O.B. Robichaud, 43 d., \$59.72, Laura C. Geraghty, 6 m. 25 d. to Mar. 31, \$215.51; caretaker, \$14; clothing and sewing material, \$12.44; coal, \$47.16; wood and lighting fires, \$30; advertising for tenders, \$14.94; inspection, \$63; building school, D.R. McDonald, contract, \$2,375, extras, \$45; site for school, \$10; sundry supplies, \$15.50	2,989 77
Edmundston: teacher, Virginie Dionne, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; fitting up house for school, material, \$18.92, labour, 7 1/2 d., \$18.75; furniture and stationery, \$45.47; stove, \$12.39; wood and lighting fires, \$20.25	215 78
Eel Ground: teacher, Margaret Isaac, 6 m. at \$300, 6 in. to Mar. 31, at \$350; advertising for tenders and teacher, \$6.40; clothing and sewing material, \$22.20; wood and care of school, \$40; Christmas gifts, \$10; small supplies, \$9.99	413 59
Kingsclear: teacher, Rena A. Donahue, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$437.50; boots, 19 pr., \$31.50; sewing material, \$2.27; building fires, & c., \$26.75; wood, 4 cord, \$19.50	517 52
Oromocto: teacher, Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey, 3 m. at \$300, 9 m. to Mar. 31, at \$350, arrears, Sept. qr., 1909, \$50; advertising for tenders, \$10.46; building school, Stephen Green, contract, \$3,000, extras, \$25; digging drain and laying tile, \$42.05; wood, 9 1/2 cord, cleaning school house, \$8; desks, \$21; sewing material, \$3.58	3,541 59
St. Mary's: teacher, M.J. Rush, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; cleaning and cutting wood, \$8.75; clothing, \$7.50; prizes and games, \$12.10; wood, 4 cord, \$19.50; sundry hardware, \$11.36	409 21
Tobique: teachers, A.A. Bradley, April 1 - Nov. 18, \$209.26, Ethel McGrand, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; cleaning and sundry labour about school, \$27.15; conveying children to school, \$10; lighting fires, \$12; desks, 7, \$28; work done in garden, \$55.40; repairs to fence, & c., \$46.98; prizes and attendance cards,	563 70

\$13.70; hardware, \$26.91; wood, \$29.50; small items, \$4.80	
Woodstock: teacher, Frances Milmore, arrears, Sept. quarter, 1909, \$43.06, 3 m. at \$300, 9 m. to Mar. 31, at \$350; Stephen Green, building school, per contract, \$3,000, extras for concrete wall, & c., \$135; advertising for tenders for erection of school, \$10.45; draining and grading grounds, \$100; cleaning, lighting fires, & c., \$16; janitor, 3 m. \$15; legal services re school site, \$15.70; building inspector, 20 d., \$100, horse hire, \$30; desks, 5, \$13.20; boots, 9 pr., \$9.60; rent of school, 9 m. to Sept. 16, 1910, \$18; sewing materials, & c., \$7.01; wood, \$6.90	3,857 42
Day Schools, Quebec.	...
Bersimis: teacher, Sr. St. Francois Xavier, 12 m. to March 31, \$300; coal, \$52.50; small items, \$12	364 50
Caughnawaga, Boys': P.J. Delisle, principal, 12 m. to March 31, \$500, arrears, 1901, \$28.11; P. Williams, assistant, 12 m. to March 31, \$400; caretaker, 10 m., \$50; coal, \$43.50; small items, \$42.10	1,063 71
Carried forward	393,204 88

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	393,204 88
Day Schools, Quebec - Concluded.	...
Caughnawaga, Girls': M.E. Burke, principal, 15 m. to March 31, \$475, arrears, 1909, \$48.62; S. Burke, assistant, 15 m. to March 31, \$375; caretaker, \$102.50; desks, 58, \$286.50; coal, 22 tons, \$159.50; advertising for tenders, \$41.26; Lafleur & Son, payment on contract for building school, \$11,279.80; small payments, \$149.93	12,918 11
Caughnawaga, Bush: teacher, Mrs. Annie Beauvais, 12 in. to March 31, \$350; building school stable, material, \$118.05, labour, \$83.50; repairs to school, \$125.54; small items, \$85.67	762 76
Caughnawaga, Mission: teacher, Miss E.M. Young, 12 m. to March 31, \$275; coal, 8 1/2 tons, \$61.63; advertising building tenders, \$41.24; Lafleur & Sons, contract for building school, \$3,200, extras, \$27; labour on road and sidewalk, \$85.55; small items, \$63.42	3,753 84
Chenail: teacher, Miss S. Back, 12 m. to March 31, \$325, arrears, 1909, \$66.67; transport of pupils, \$45; small items, \$91.12	527 79
Congo Bridge: teacher, Miss Rose Gilhooley, 12 m. to March 31, \$400; small items, \$54.80	454 80
Cornwall Island: teacher, Miss K. Roundpoint, 12 m. to March 31, \$350; small items, \$69.35	419 35
Fort George, grant, 12 m. to march 31	300 00
Lorette: Sister St. Jean Baptiste, principal, 15 m. to March 31, \$250; assistants, Sister St. Etienne, 9 m. to March 31, \$150, Sister St. Georges, 6 m. to June 30, \$100; desks, 44, \$214.60; coal, 12 tons, \$102; laying floor in school, \$155; sundry labour and repairs, \$129.40; small items, \$76.81	1,177 81
Maniwaki: provisions for pupils' lunch, \$33; small items, \$29.20	62 20
Maria: teacher, Miss J. Audet, 12 m. to March 31, \$337.50; inspection, \$32; small items, \$54.05	423 55
Oka County: teacher, Miss L. White, 12 m. to March 31, \$150; wood, \$35; small items, \$35.17	220 17
Oka Village: teacher, Mrs. L.L. Smith, 12 m. to March 31, \$225; wood, 10 cords, \$35; repairs to school building, material, \$187.84, labour, \$93.64; sundry repairs, cleaning, & c., \$58.65; small items, \$45.80	645 93
Pointe Bleue: teachers, Miss B. Potvin, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Sister Marie du Sacre Coeur, 3 m. 22 d. to March 31, \$180.56; building closets, \$65; small items, \$76.60	397 16
Restigouche: principal, Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary, 12 m. to March 31, \$300; assistant, Sister Mary of St. Joseph, 12 m. to March 31, \$250; wood, 13 cords, \$58.50; inspection, \$58; amount withheld on P. Nadeau & Sons' contract, 1909 - 10, \$25; small items, \$66.66	758 16
Ruperts House, grant, 12 m. to march 31	300 00
St. Francis (Prot.): teacher, H.L. Masta, 12 m. to March 31, \$350; sundry building and repairs, \$98.27; small items, \$40.65	488 92
St. Francis (R.C.): teacher, Rev. Sister Woods, 12 m. to March 31, \$900; coal, 36 1/2 tons, \$270.55; wood, 25 cords, \$92.50; material and labour repairing school, \$872.41; heating, cleaning, & c., \$84.25; Laperriere & Sons, contract for connecting aqueduct with school, \$1,700; small items, \$162.84	4,082 55
St. Regis Island: teachers, Miss E.E. Gallagher, 6 m. 33 d. to March 31, \$220.83; Joseph Phillips, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; arrears, 1909, \$34.73, desks, \$85.20; small items, \$78.97	494 73
St. Regis Village: teacher, Miss M.V. Nolan, 12 m. to March 31, \$350; small items, \$66.27	416 27
Temiscaming: teachers, Sister Monica, 9 m. to March 31, \$262.50, Sister Mary Aimee, 3 m. to June 30, \$87.50	350 00
Day Schools, Ontario.	...
Abitibi: teacher, Mrs. R. Gibbons, summer term to Aug. 31, 1910	175 00
Albany Mission: grant for year ending March 31	300 00

Assabasca: teacher, Mrs. Julia L. Harber, 12 m. to March 31, \$300; biscuits, 600 lb., \$31.20; double closet, \$50; erecting outbuildings and painting, \$12; wood, 7 cords, \$10.50; small items, \$2.02	405 72
Back Settlement: teacher, Lyman W. Fisher, 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
Bear Creek: teacher, Minerva McDougall, 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
Canoe River (Lac Seul): teacher, Frank H. Aldous, May 2 - Mar. 31 at \$500, \$476.85; cook stove, \$20; hardware and cooking utensils, \$66.23; provisions, \$128.93; sewing material and supplies, \$5.84	697 85
Christian Island: teacher, James Oliver, 12 m. to Mar. 31	50 00
Garden River (R.C.): teacher, Rev. V. Renaud, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00
Garden Village: sewing materials, \$3.45; freight on supplies, 65c	4 10
Georgina Island: teacher, Geo. Cork, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00
Gibson: teacher, Mrs, Mary L. Yarwood, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; caretaker, \$25; repairs, hardware, & c., \$10.26	435 26
Golden Lake: teacher, Leona M. Schruder, 9 m. at \$400, 3 m. to Mar. 31 at \$450; teacher's desk and chair, \$16.10; inspection, \$6.75; cleaning and repairs, \$5; prizes, \$5; supplies, \$12.95; wood, 5 cords, \$6.25	464 55
Goulais Bay: teachers, Frances J. Roussain, 27 d. to Sept. 30, \$43.75, Thomas Cadran, 3 m. to June 30, \$75	118 75
Henvey Inlet: teacher, Jos. Partridge, 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
Carried forward	425,810 21

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	425,810 21
Day Schools, Ontario - Continued.	...
Islington: teacher, Fred. Eley, May 23 - Aug. 31, at \$500	118 04
Jackfish Island: box stove and pipes	20 25
Kettle Point: sewing material	5 84
Lake Helen: teacher, Miss C. Harrison, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; box stove, \$16.40; express, \$2.30; sundry labour, \$6.75; wood, 10 cords, \$40	365 45
Long Sault: teacher, Eva Fryer, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; repairs, \$3.50; supplies, \$7.18	310 68
Manitou Rapids: teacher, Robert R. Gill, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400, provisions, \$21.28; repairing cellar, 5 d., \$10; supplies, \$5.43	436 71
Mattawa: teachers, Sister St. Benilda, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$187.50, Sister St. Gregory, 3 m. to June 30, \$62.50; inspection, \$12	262 00
Michipicoten: teacher, Annie O'Connor, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400, balance Mar. quarter 1910, \$87.50; building extension to school, material, \$179.46, labour, \$40; teaming and freight on lumber, \$41.76; hardware supplies, \$25.15; desks, \$31.20; care of school, \$18.50; inspection, \$10.30; wood, 15 cords, \$63.75; small items, \$3.09	900 71
Missanabie: teacher, S.H. Ferris, 12 m. to Mar. 31	150 00
Mission Bay: teacher, D. Ducharme, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; cleaning and levelling grounds as per tender, \$300; repairs to foundation, as per tender, \$42; material, \$12.90, inspection, \$9	663 90
Mississauga: teacher, Annie Kehoe, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; furniture and linoleum, \$31; cleaning, \$12; material for repairs, \$9.01; sewing material, \$5.08; supplies, \$9; wood, 20 cords, \$30; cartage on desks, \$3	499 09
Moose Fort: grant for year ending Mar. 31	300 00
Moraviantown: teacher, George A. Snider, balance for quarter June 30, 1910, \$41.67; express, 16c	41 83
Mountain Village: teacher, Mrs. A.M. McLaren, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300, sewing material, & c., \$17.05; inspection, \$6.50	323 55
Mud Lake: teacher, J.H. Prosser, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1910	75 00
Muncey: teachers, John L. Case, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300, Maude McGregor, balance Mar. quarter, 1910, \$6.95; cleaning and lighting fires, \$13.50; inspection, \$7; wood, 17 1/2 cords, \$25.37; small items, 80c	353 62
Nipissing: sewing material and small supplies	13 10
Oneida, No. 2: teacher, Levi Williams, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; cleaning and lighting fires, \$10; inspection, \$15; galvanized shingles, & c., \$84.35; laying galvanized shingles and painting school, \$80; wood, 14 cords, \$35; sleighs, shoes, & c., \$10.25	534 60
Oneida, No. 3: teacher, Annie Clarke, 9 m. 30 d. to Mar. 31, \$266.67; advertising for tenders, \$41.80; coal, 8 tons, \$61.60; slate blackboard, \$20.21; inspection, \$15; insurance premium, \$12, building brick school house: labour, Jas. Ballantyne, foreman, 135 1/2 d. at \$6, bricklayers, carpenters & c., 46 d. at \$4.50, 67 d. at \$3.50, 91 1/2 d. at \$3, 139 d. at \$2.75, 101 1/2 d. at \$2, 53 1/2 d. at \$2.50, 53 1/2 d. at various rates, \$154.46, less \$120 paid 1911 - 12; materials, bricks, 21,860, \$160.37, cement, 84 brl., \$155.40, lime, 50 brl., \$57, gravel and teaming, 9 cords, \$80.25, lumber, shingles, & c., \$980.22, hardware, \$284.39, tile, & c., \$29.25; installing furnace, \$255.45; ditching, \$13.50; digging well, & c., \$35.25; pump, \$16.50; window shades, 15, \$13.80; small items, \$2.10	4,783 22
Rama: teacher, Eva M. McBain, 6 m., \$87.50, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$168.75; caretaker, \$6.25; Christmas gifts, \$10	272 50
Ryerson: teacher, Miss J.E. Armour, 12 m. to Mar. 31	50 00

Sagamook: teacher, Rose Fagan, 9 m. at \$350, 3 m. to Mar. 31 at \$400; hauling provisions, & c., \$8; provisions, \$11.70; sewing material, \$7.04	389 24
Scotch Settlement: sewing materials	7 25
Seine River: teacher, Peter Spence, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; yarn, needles, & c., \$5.68	230 68
Serpent River: teacher, Mrs. J.H. McKay, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; sewing material, & c., \$11.11	411 11
Shawanaga: teacher, W.A. Elias, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; material for repairs, \$14.63	414 63
Sheguiandah: teacher, F.W. Major, April - Nov. 24, 1910, \$135.18; provisions, \$7.65	142 83
Sheshegwaning: teacher, Adele Duhamel, 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
Six Nations: grant for year ending Mar. 31	450 00
Skene: teacher, Mrs. A.E. McKelvie, 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
South Bay: teacher, Zoe St. James, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$175; raising school and putting in stone foundation as per contract, \$150	325 00
Spanish River: teacher, Margaret Cadotte, 3 m. at \$300, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$400; inspection, \$27.45; sewing material, \$5.20	407 65
St. Clair: sewing material	4 60
Sucker Creek: teacher, F. Lyle Sims, 3 m. at \$350, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$400	387 50
Temagami: teacher. Irene M. Aherne, 5 m. to Sept. 30, \$250; clearing school land, \$25; caretaker, \$13; freight and cartage, \$6.25; Geo. Sutherland, advance on account of new building, \$100; wood, 12 cords, \$21; small items, \$2.30	417 55
Thessalon: teacher, Lorhena Shadeau, 3 m. 19 d. to Mar. 31, \$118.28; sewing material, \$3.48	121 76
Walpole Island, No. 1: teachers, Mabel A. McDougall, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$50, W.A. Batchelor, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$85.19	135 19
Walpole Island, No. 2: teacher, Jos. Sampson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$8.30	308 30
Carried forward	440,743 59



<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	440,743 59
Day Schools, Ontario - Concluded.	...
Whitefish Lake: teachers, Miss J. Kelly, 3 m. to June 30, \$12.50, Miss S.M. Swezey, 6 m. 34 d. to Mar. 31, \$33.99; sewing material, \$7.14; small items, \$3.88	57 51
Wikwemikong: teachers (Girls'), Kate Bradley, 3 m., \$75, Miss J. Kelly, 9 m., \$225; (Boys') R.B. Holland, 3 m., \$75, Rev. F.A. Parent, 9 m., \$225; inspection of schools, \$28.85; window blinds, & c., \$6.12	634 97
Wikwemikongsing: teacher, Emily Frawley, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; care of school, \$14; inspection, \$21.71; cupboards and washstand, \$10.50; leather, & c., \$11.13; provisions, \$10.82; girls' boots, 4 pr., \$7; sewing material, \$17.31; wood, 20 cords, \$75; supplies, \$11.60	579 07
Day Schools, Manitoba.	...
Berens River: teachers, Bessie L. Hayter, 6 m. to June, 30 \$150, Mrs. J.H. Lowes, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuit, 600 lb., \$31.20 fish, \$12.13; sundries, \$22.53	515 86
Big Eddy: teacher, 12 m. to Mar. 31, R.H. Bagshaw, \$300; biscuit, 375 lb., \$19.50; sundries, \$7; 4 windows, \$12; lumber, \$35.80, labour, \$21	395 30
Black River: teacher, Geo. Slater, 15 m. to Dec. 31, \$375; biscuit, 400 lb., \$20.80; desks, 12, \$58.50; table and chair, \$4.75; sundry items, \$9.27	468 32
Bloodvein River: teacher, Harold Welding, 35 d., Sept. qr	48 61
Brokenhead: teachers, Edith Isbister, June qr., \$75, Belle Monkman, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$195.83; biscuit, 400 lb., \$20.80; sundry items, \$7.99	299 62
Chemawawin: teachers, Rev. E. Ahenakin, 45 d. Dec. qr., \$62.50, Rev. M. Leffler, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; provisions, \$27.78; storm windows, 4, \$12; yarn, etc., \$6.52	333 80
Clearwater Lake: teacher, May Neshotah, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; biscuits, 350 lb., \$18.20; desks, \$35.55; small items, \$8.35	287 10
Cross Lake, (Meth.): teachers, Bella Stout, 3 m. 26 d. to Dec. 31, \$111.11, Isadora Whitlock, 6 m. \$150; biscuits, 500 lb., \$26; supplies, \$4.21	291 32
Cross Lake, (R.C): teachers, Albert R. Sinclair, Nov. 12 - Dec. 31, \$41.66, Sister Margaret Mary, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; biscuits, 500 lb., \$26;. small items, \$4.21	221 87
Cumberland: teachers, Nathan Settee, 9 m. to Sept. 30, \$225, John A. Keddie, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; biscuits, 450 lb., \$23.40; storm windows, \$12; sundries, \$5.86	416 26
Ebb and Flow Lake: teacher, Nora Shannon, 6 m. 30 d. to Mar. 31, \$191.66; biscuits, 550 lb., \$28.60; sundry supplies, \$9.47	229 73
Fairford, Lower: teacher, Colin Sanderson, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; biscuits, 900 lb., \$46.80; supplies, \$12.63; repairs, \$20	304 43
Fairford, Upper: teacher, Rupert Bruce, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuits, 550 lb., \$28.60; sundry supplies, \$9.48	338 08
Fisher River: teachers, Maude C. Demerse, June qr., \$87.50, Mrs. F.G. Stevens, 38 d. Deb. qr., \$61.57, Nellie J. Nash, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$87.50; biscuits, 1,000 lb., \$52; yarn, \$9.54; supplies, \$9.15	307 26
Fort Alexander, (Lower): teacher, Ellen F. Folster, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; rent of house, 5 m., \$10; yarn, \$3.90; small items, \$5.04	414 74
Fort Alexander, (Upper): teachers, Geo. C. Smith, 125 d. to Sept. 30, \$289.35, Fred Eley, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$250; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; small supplies, \$4.99	565 14
Grand Rapids: teachers, John Turner, 3 m. 23 d., to June 30, \$106.94, Charles W. Morris, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; supplies, \$12.90; Union Jack, \$3.75	369 39

Hollowwater River: teachers, Margaret Ross, 6 m., \$150, Arthur Santmier, 6 m. 35 d. to Mar. 31, \$354.16; biscuits, 500 lb., \$26; hardware, \$7; supplies, etc., \$12.24	549 40
Jackhead: biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; sundry supplies, \$7.85	28 65
Jack River: teachers, Wm. J.H. Petter, 3 m. 31 d. to June 30, \$118.05, Rev. J.F.J. Marshall, Aug. 15, Dec. 31, \$206. 02: supplies, \$3.68; Union Jack, \$3.75	331 50
Lake Manitoba: teacher, L.E. Martel, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuits, 550 lb., \$28.60; sundry supplies, \$8.98	337 58
Lake St. Martin: teacher, John E. Favell, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; biscuits, 1,100 lb., \$57.20; building closet, \$28; sundry supplies, \$12.42; Union Jack, \$3.75	501 37
Little Grand Rapids: biscuits, 350 lb., \$18.20; freighting supplies, \$81.25; supplies, \$7.10	106 55
Little Saskatchewan: teachers, Geo. Storr, 6 m., \$150; Peter Anderson, Nov. 3 - Mar. 31, \$101.38; biscuits, 550 lb., \$28.60; double seats, 6, \$30; putting on windows, \$4.70; supplies, \$10.35	325 03
Moose Lake: teachers, Elijah Constant, 9 m., \$225, C.F. Mitchell, 3 m. to Dec. 31, \$75; biscuits, 650 lb., \$33.80; rent of Mission Chapel, 12 m., 4, \$40; supplies, \$15.40	389 20
Nelson House: teacher, Henry T. Wright, 33 d., \$45.83; biscuits, 250 lb., \$13; freight, \$19.30; supplies, \$4.07	82 20
Okanase: teacher Maggie E. Murray, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; biscuits, 350 lb., \$18.20; cook stove, etc., \$21.60; double desks, 7, \$41.50; provisions, \$15.80; material and labour for fence and porch, \$9.55; sundries, \$15.18	496 83
Oxford House: teachers, Alex. S. Martin, 3 m., \$75, John W. Niddrie, 3 m. 22 d. to Dec. 31, \$175; lumber for table, \$2.50	252 50
Carried forward	451,222 78

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	451,222 78
Day Schools, Manitoba - Concluded.	...
Pas: teacher, M.E. Coates, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; rent of dwelling, 15 m., \$62.50; biscuits, 450 lb., \$23.40; repairs, \$6; sundries, \$11.10	478 00
Peguis: teachers, Bella Stott, 3 m., \$75, Frances H. Every, 3 m. 34 d., \$122.22, Myrtle Pruder, 42 d. to Mar. 31, \$58.33; biscuits, 600 lb., \$31.20; wood and cutting, \$15.50; livery for inspection, \$3; supplies, \$7.59; advance to Rev. J. Semmens for building logs, \$118.80	431 64
Pine Creek: teacher, Rev. A. Chaumont, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$135; repairs, \$7.75; yarn, 30 lb., \$11.70; supplies, \$4.42	158 87
Poplar River: teacher, P.E. Jones, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; painting school house, \$30; Union Jack, \$3.75; supplies, \$8.89	363 44
Red Earth: teacher, John G. Kennedy, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuits, 450 lb., \$23.40; hewing logs and putting up walls of school, \$75; rent of chapel, 12 m. \$40; supplies, \$7	445 40
Roseau Rapids: teacher, Rose Gordon, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; biscuits, 600 lb., \$31.20; blackboard, \$12.50; 480 lb. wire fencing, etc., \$27.45; sewing material, \$10.70; supplies, \$10.42	467 27
Rossville: teacher, Thomas Bolster, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; biscuits, 1,300 lb., \$67.60; supplies, \$8.85	451 45
Shoal Lake: teacher, Francis J. Daniels, 3 m. 36 d. to Dec. 31, \$125; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; rent of Mission Chapel, 9 m., \$30; supplies, \$7	182 80
Shoal River: teacher, Rev. T.H. Dodds, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$425; biscuits, 1,100 lb., \$57.20; lumber, etc., for repairs, \$15.95; sundries, \$13.37	511 52
Split Lake: teacher, Chas. G. Fox, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; biscuits, 250 lb., \$13; sundries, \$4.62	242 62
Swan Lake: teachers, Marjorie Mellwaine, 3 m., \$75, Jessie G. Bruce, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$250; biscuits, 350 lb., \$18.28; blackboard, \$11.60; fencing, 40 rods, \$22.55; sewing material, \$11.10; provisions, \$35.28; painting and repairing, \$61.83; lumber, & c., \$40.34; stove and sundry hardware, \$21.85; small items, \$8.26	556 09
St. Peters, (East): biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; sundries, \$4.99	25 79
St. Peters, (North): teacher, Peter Harper, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; wood and cutting same, \$12.75; sundries, \$7.99	341 54
St. Peters, (South): teachers, Hazel Overton, 6 m., \$150, Margaret Isbester, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; biscuits, 600 lb., \$31.20; care of school, \$12; wood, 5 cords, \$17.50; sundries, \$9.94	370 64
St. Peters, (R.C.): biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; sundries, \$4.99	25 79
Waterhen River: teacher, Marie L. Adam, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; repairs to teacher's residence, \$5.25; sundries, \$12.75	338 80
Day Schools, Saskatchewan.	...
Ahtahkakoops: teacher, Louis Abenaken, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuits, 756 lb., \$39.31; sundries, \$27.62; repairs, Hurd & Scott, contract, \$232.55	599 48
Assiniboine: teachers, W.R. Grant, 2 m. to Aug. 31, \$100, Gertrude Lawrence, 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$406.84; beef, 612 lb., \$42.84; biscuits, 897 lb., \$52; kitchen sundries, \$37.63; sewing material, \$25.25; coal, 4.135 tons, \$51.70; attending furnace, & c., 4 m., Mar. 31, \$20; flag pole, \$18.50; sundry items, \$19.67; building school house, lumber, 18,900 ft., \$550.54; shingles, 13 1/4 M., \$50.60; laths 21 bds., \$20.60; brick, 600, \$10.80; cement plaster, & c., 114 sacks at \$1; lime, 6 brl., \$15; doors and windows, 27, \$65.40; window frames, 10, \$40; hyloplate, 70 ft., \$15.40; building closet, \$32; furnace installed, \$126.95; painting, \$108.92; plastering, 250 yd., \$45; building chimney, \$18; pump, \$18; digging and cribbing well, \$57.75; sundry lumber and hardware, \$114.42; wages, overseer, 15 d. at \$7; men, 295 h. at 40c. 47 d. at \$2.50. 32 2/5 d. at \$2, 28 1/2 d. at \$1, 65 1/2 h. at 35c.; man and team, 14 d. at \$5; sundry	3,082 66

labour, \$82.25; meals for men, 468 at 25c.; desks, pupils', 28, \$101.95, teachers', 2, \$17; 4 tables and chairs, \$11.20; 2 stoves and fittings, \$48.75	
Big River: teacher, Mrs. J.C. McLeod, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuit, 402 lb., \$20.82; rice, 150 lb., \$6; sewing material, \$15.03; conveying children to and from school, 55 d. at \$1; sundries, \$12.55; repairs, Hurd & Scott, contract, \$285.25	694 65
Day Star: teacher, Sophia E. Smythe, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; biscuits, 650 lb., \$33.80; 60 ft. force pump, \$38; boring and cribbing well, \$43.40; sundry items, \$11; painting school house and teacher's cottage, \$70; building teacher's cottage, lumber, 11,283 ft., \$375.30; laths, 5 M., \$30; lime, 1,600 lb., \$24; doors, windows and frames, 19, \$53.50; sundry hardware and lumber, \$73.50; brick, 540, \$11.90; building chimney, \$12.60; plastering, 286 yd., \$42.90; labour, 375 h. at 40c.; sundry labour, \$47.13; meals, \$114, 22.80	1,439 83
Fishing Lake: teachers, John B. Harding, June qr., \$75, Frank H. Stephens, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$240.74; biscuits, 325 lb., \$16.90; sundry items, \$27.26	359 90
Fort a la Corne (South): teacher, Mrs. A.A. Godfrey, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; provisions \$57.28; cooking dinners, 10 m. to Mar. 31, \$50; wood, 15 cords, \$30; conveying pupils to and from school, 95 d. at \$1.50; repairs, \$54.72; sundry items, \$20.42	975 72
Carried forward	463,766 68

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	463,766 68
Day Schools, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	...
Fort a la Corne (North): teacher, Anna A. Hawley, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; board for Miss Hawley at \$20 per m., \$125.98; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; provisions, \$40.36; kitchen sundries, \$19.21; lighting 102 fires, \$25.50; wood, 11 loads, \$27.50; cooking dinners, 209 d. at 50c.; conveyance of pupils to and from school, 115 d. at \$1.50; prizes, \$9.75; furniture for teacher's living room, \$56; sundry items, \$38.12	1,240 22
John Smiths: teachers, Robert Bear, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Rev. R.F. McDougall, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$150, assistant, Mrs. R.F. McDougall, Mar. qr., \$75; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; provisions, \$41.48; stove, \$52.25; kitchen sundries, \$32.25; wood 29 cords, \$94; sundry items, \$11.35; building teacher's residence, advertising for tenders, \$17.76, W. Knox, architect, superintending construction, \$183.50, W.B. Goodfellow, contractor, amount of contract, \$3,325; extras, \$45, total, \$4,198.39; less \$75 paid W. Knox 1909 - 10	4,123 39
Little Pines: teachers, C.T. Desmarais, 6 m. and 19 d. to Oct. 31, \$176.38; Rev. A.E. Butcher, 5 m. to Mar. 31, \$212.96; biscuits, 400 lb., \$20.80; provisions, \$10.90; wood, \$15; small items, \$34.48; plastering school house, \$20; repairs, \$95.65	586 17
Meadow Lake: teachers, P.C. Morin, June qr., \$75, J.U. Paquet, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$188.88; biscuits, 200 lb., \$10.40; wood, \$15; sundries, \$9.13	298 41
Mistawasis: teacher, C.W. Bryden, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; assistant, Cassie Sutherland, 2 27/31 m. to Mar. 31, salary, \$43.55, board, \$34.83; beef, 720 lb., \$49.66; biscuits, 378 lb., \$19.66; conveying pupils to and from school, 415 d. at \$1.50; horses for Indians for conveyance of pupils, 4, \$750; range, & c., \$35.80; cleaning, \$13; repairs, \$36.50; freight, & c., \$49.57; sundry items, \$33.37; hyloplate, 84 ft., \$21; 3 closets, \$60; fence, \$12; digging well, \$87.50; lumber for cribbing well, 1,110 ft., \$31.08; pump, \$35; putting pump in well, \$5.60; pump house, \$25; building teacher's residence, advertising for tenders, \$16.40, architect, W. Knox, 2 1/2 % on cost, \$175, 4 trips, 3 d. ea., \$60, contractor, W.J. Wright, amount of contract, \$7,000, extras, \$306.50, total, \$9,923.52; less \$80 unfinished work on contract and \$245 paid by Indians on account of horses purchased	9,598 52
Montreal Lake: teacher, J.R. Settee, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; sundry items, \$48.78	348 78
Poundmaker's: teachers, Albert Ducharme, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, C. Favel, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; wood, 6 cord, \$15; repairs, \$24.95; sundry items, \$18.22	358 17
Red Pheasant's: teacher, Mrs. R. Jefferson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; sundries, \$37.45	337 45
Sioux Mission: teacher, Jonathan Beverley, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300, sundries, \$24.65	324 65
Stony (Eagle Hills): teachers, J. Isbister, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Rev. D. Macdonald, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; wood, 6 cord, \$15; small items, \$15.17	330 17
Sturgeon Lake: teacher, George Crane, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; biscuit, 432 lb., \$22.46; sundries, \$6.58; repairs by contract, Hurd & Scott, \$290.95	394 99
Thunderchild's: biscuit, 200 lb., \$10.40; small items, \$6.22	16 62
Valley River: teacher, Annie C. Rattlesnake, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$125; desks, 10, \$60; stove, \$18; carpenter's tools, \$8.25; repairs, \$49.10; sundry items, \$22.49	282 84
White Bear; E. Mary Armstrong, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; assistants, Miss A. McInnis, 7 24/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$194.38, Miss A.B. Lough, 3 23/31 m. to July 23, \$111.29; bacon, 205 lb., \$41; beef, 1,400 lb., \$84; biscuit, 1,075 lb., \$55.90; flour, 2,300 lb., \$59.80; tea, 75 lb., \$15; sundry provision \$36.20; stove and kitchen utensils, \$60.80; wood, 15 cord, \$30, freight, \$21.62; desks, 7, \$33.30; sundry items, \$19.13; building addition to school house, lumber and hardware \$427.61, labour, 143 h. at 50c., 361 h. at 30c., meals for labourers, 120, \$30	1,799 83
Day Schools, Alberta.	...
Goodfish Lake: teachers, Jean S. Batty, 3 m. to June 30, 1909, \$75, Mrs. Alldrift, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75,	

Mrs. Ada Webber, 3 10/30 m. to Dec. 31, \$88.89; biscuit, 550 lb., \$28.60; banking school house, \$10; sundry items, \$19.93	297 42
Lesser Slave Lake: teachers, T.W. Scott, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$250, G.W. Fisher, 3 m. to Dec. 31, \$125; freight charges on mission clothing, & c., \$21.18	396 18
Morley: teacher, J.W. Niddrie, 3 10/31 m. to July 10, \$138.88; beef, 585 lb., \$18.57; biscuit, 2,000 lb., \$104; logs for teacher's house, 88, \$41.20; sundry items, \$21.88	324 53
Old Sun's: teacher, Robert C. Glaze, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; beef, 1,455 lb., \$109.20; biscuit, 800 lb., \$41.60; coal, 11 1/2 ton, \$57; wood, 8 cord, \$18; cleaning, \$8; sundries, \$7.20	741 00
Peace River (Upper): teacher, Miss L. Miller, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; freight, \$17.61	242 61
Saddle Lake: teachers, Mrs. M. Apow, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; biscuit, 450 lb., \$23.40; banking house, \$10; sundries, \$46.68	380 08
Samson's: teachers, W.B. Steinhauer, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Mrs F. Watters, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; desks, 24, \$132.80; cook stove, \$20; sewing machine, \$30; kitchen sundries, \$12.50; carpenter tools, \$12.10; repairs, \$21.45; wood, 10 cord, \$25; conveying pupils to and from school, 188 d. at \$1.50; sundry items, \$26.48	1,012 33
Whitefish Lake: teacher, H. Steinhauer, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; sundries, \$39.17	114 17
...	487,315 21

Indian Education. - Continued	\$ cts.
Brought forward	487,315 21
Day Schools, British Columbia.	...
Aiyansh: teachers, J.B. McCullough, April 1 - June 30, Oct. 1 -Dec. 31, 1909, \$150, A.F. Priestly, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1910, \$400; slates, & c., \$4.30; material for school house, Weight & Wiseman, lumber, 22,165 ft., \$567.25; shingles, 16 1/2 M., \$53.65; doors, 3, \$13.50; window 10, \$34.40; door and window frames, 13 at \$3.50, lower vents, 3, \$10.50; nails, 7 kegs, \$31.50; sundry hardware, \$29.20; boiled oil and turps., 11 gal. at \$1.75; creosote shingle stain, 8 gal., \$16; white lead, 300 lb., \$30; desks, pupils, 20, \$75, teacher's, 1, \$30; sundry furnishings, \$21; Fred Stork, stove and pipes, \$16.90	1,547 95
Alert Bay: teacher, Louisa Harris, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; wood, 6 cord, \$24; school requisites, \$16.50; building school house, lumber, 19,490 ft., \$399.40; finishing lumber, \$18.84; shingles, 16 M., \$56; bricks, 800, \$12.80; cement and lime, 4 bbls., \$10.50; doors, 5, \$32.10; windows, 8, \$32; sundry hardware, \$27; painter's supplies, \$60.40; freight and wharfage \$34.76; travelling expenses, \$22; labour, 42 d. at \$5, 13 at \$4, 18 h. at 35c., 265 h. at 25c., 530 h. at 20c	1,486 85
Andimaul, teacher, Duncan Rankin, 6 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
Atlin: teacher, Rev. J. Allard, 3 m. to June 30, \$125; rent, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$50	175 00
Bella Bella: teachers, Carrie S. Rush, 6 m. to June 30, \$200, M.G. Reid, Dec. quarter, \$100	300 00
Bella Coola; teacher, Eveline Gibson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; sundries, \$27; erection of school house and furnishing, plans, \$10; lumber, 17,527 ft., \$324.56; shingles, 12 1/2 M., \$37.50; doors 2, \$11.45; windows, 8, \$35.60; builders' hardware supplies, \$123.65; desks, 10, \$58; school requisites, \$5; skilled labour, 101 d. at \$5, 12 at \$3; cartage, freight and wharfage, \$114.44, total, \$1,688.20; less lumber sold, \$12	1,676 20
Cape Mudge: teacher, Rev. J.E. Rendle, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; painting school house, labour 10 d. at \$4; paint, brushes, & c., \$32.97	447 97
China Hat: teacher, Rev. Geo. Read, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; field matron, Mrs. Harriet Read 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; school requisites, \$6.25	381 25
Clayoquot: teachers, Rev. C. Moser, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Rev. J. Schindler, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; repairs to school house, lumber and hardware, \$109.76	409 76
Enderby: desks, teacher's, \$13.50, pupils, 18, \$108; freight, \$14.85; sundries, \$10.50	146 85
Gitwingak: teachers, Martha Ward, 6 m. to June 30, \$200, Reginald F. Price, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$100, Netta Broomfield, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$200	500 00
Glenvowell: teachers, J.P. Thorkildson, 3 m. to June 30, \$100, Agnes Law, 25 d. in Sept. quarter, \$46.30, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; stove and school requisites, \$20.75	467 05
Gwayasdums, teacher, Herbert Pearson, 15 m. to Mar. 31	500 00
Hartley Bay: building school house, cost of material and plans, \$15; lumber, 12,487 ft., \$286.36, shingles, 9 M., \$27; stove and pipe, \$15.75; school requisites, \$5.75; advance to agent Fougner, unaccounted for, \$200	549 86
Hazelton, teacher, Miss E.J. Soal, 12 m. to Mar. 31	500 00
Homalco: teacher, Wm. Thompson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; assistant, 8 m. to Dec. 31, \$200; hand cart, \$14.50; sundry items, \$54.16	868 66
Kincolith: teacher, Miss E.M. Collison, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; erection of school house, Weight and Wiseman, lumber, 22,500 ft., \$675.75; shingles, 16 1/2 M., \$57.75; doors and door frames, 7 each, \$53; windows, 12, \$78.50; window frames, 9, \$36; lower vents, 8, \$24; nails, 6 kegs, \$27; freight and wharfage, \$101.55; paint, 30 gal., \$75; sundry hardware, \$64.50; wages, 60 d. at \$5, 182 at \$3; unloading scow, \$40, total, \$2,379.05; less \$16.80 unpaid	2,362 25
Kisgegas: teacher, Joshua J. Harvey, 15 m. to Mar. 31	375 00

Kishpiax: teacher, Miss F.B. Kemp, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; building school house, lumber, 15,552 ft., \$410.87; doors, 2, \$9.50; windows, 6, \$27; congo roofing, 18 squares, \$108; nails, 4 kegs, \$34; tar paper, 6 rolls, \$13.60; pipe, 6 joints, \$12.25; stove and pipes, \$31; sundry items, \$55.10; freighting, \$90.50; labour, 82 1/5 d. at \$2, 33 1/2 d. at \$2.50, total \$1,539.97; less \$139.97 unpaid	1,400 00
Kitamaat: teacher, Mary E. Lawson, 18 m. to Dec. 31, \$600; deaconess, nurse, & c., 1 y. to Mar. 31, \$500; lumber for walk, & c., \$25; window blinds, 8, \$16; wood, 4 cord, \$24; freight \$22.05; sundry items, \$8.75	1,195 80
Kitkatla: teacher, Miss M.T. Gurd, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$400; erection of school house, lumber 21,014 ft., \$510.58; shingles, 18 M., \$63; windows, 14, \$42; gutter, 96 ft., \$10.56; sundry hardware, & c., \$89; desks, 12, \$71; b.b. cloth, 8 yd., \$10; kitchen table and chairs, \$11.65; stove and pipes, \$17; painters supplies, \$57.65; plans, & c., \$15; freighting, \$49; labour, 39 d. at \$5, 38 at \$4, 32 1/2 at \$2.50, 15 1/2 at \$2; sundry labour, \$28.25	1,833 94
Kitladamiks: teachers, Chas. Mowen, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1909, \$87.50; R.J. George, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$319.44; stove and pipes, \$19.15; material for school house, Weight & Wiseman, lumber, 17,520 ft., \$448.40; shingles, 12 M., \$39; doors, 3, \$13.50; windows, 6, \$21; door and window frames, 9 at \$3.50; nails, 4 kegs, \$18; white lead, 250 lb., \$25; oil and turpentine, 9 1/2 gal., \$14.65; shingle stain, 6 gal., \$12; desks, 12, \$45; teacher's desk, \$30; sundry hardware, & c., \$28.90	1,153 04
Kitsegukla, teacher, Hannah Egan, Oct. 1, 1909 - June 30, 1910, \$225, Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, \$75	300 00
Kaksilah: teacher, C.A. Dockstader, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; cupboard for books, \$10; wood, 8 cord, \$12; paint, 9 gal., \$14.25; sundry items, \$10.80	347 05
Lakalsap: teacher, D. Sylvester Hone, 34 d. in Dec. quarter, \$78.70, Mar. quarter, \$125; school requisites, \$12.85; freight on stove, & c., \$7.35; material for the erection of school house, Weight & Wiseman, lumber, 22,165 ft., \$608.25; shingles, 16 1/2 M., \$53.65; doors, 3,	...
Carried forward	506,439 69



<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	506,439 69
Day Schools, British Columbia - Concluded.	...
Lakalsap - Concluded.	...
\$13.50; windows, 10, \$34.40; door and window frames, 13, \$45.50; vents, 3, \$10.50; nails, 7 kegs, \$31.50; oil and turpentine, 11 gal., \$19.25; shingle stain, 8 gal., \$16; white lead, 300 lb., \$30; desks, teacher's, \$30, pupils', 20, \$75; sundry hardware, & c., \$46	1,237 45
Lytton: teacher, Lilly Blackford, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; stove pipe, \$2.80	302 80
Masset: teachers, N.S. Sherwood, 6 m. to June 30 and 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; assistant, Mrs. Josephine Edenshaw, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 1911, \$255.55; stove, \$16.50; repairs, \$9.35; school requisites, \$8.35; school bell, \$102.80; erection of wood shed and closets, Alfred Adams, per contract, \$150	1,042 55
Meanskinisht: teacher, Miss A.L. Tomlinson, 15 m. to Mar. 31	500 00
Metlakatla: teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; stove, \$14.75; shingling carpenter shop, \$126.40; labour and material repairing fence, \$77.67; painting and whitewashing, \$24.45; freight, \$5.65	548 92
Nanaimo: teacher, Rev. W.J. Knott, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; rent of telephone, 6 m. \$12; desks, 10, \$35; building 2 closets, \$60; stove, & c., \$8.20; sundry items, \$28.35	543 55
Nitinat: teacher, J. Gibson, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; repairs, \$19.35; sundries, \$17.51	261 86
Port Essington: teacher, Kate Tranter, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; building school house, Weight & Wiseman, lumber, 20,155 ft., \$531.14; shingles, 16 M.; \$52; doors, 3, \$12; windows, \$34.40; door and window frames, 13, \$45.50; nails, 7 kegs, \$31.50; oil and turpentine, 10 gal. at \$1.50, white lead, 275 lb., \$27.50; sundry items, \$18; wages, 36 d. at \$5, 577 1/2 h. at 40c., 55 at 35c	1,497 29
Port Simpson: teachers, L. Dineen, July 1, 1909 - Sept. 30, 1910, \$400, Emsley Rally, 3 m. to Dec. 31, \$100; repairs, material, \$6.80, labour, \$26; school requisites, \$6.30; desks, Weiller Bros., 20 at \$6; freight and wharfage, \$5.70	664 80
Quamichan (Prot.): teacher, Ernest J. Bowden, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; slates, 18, \$3.60; stove and pipe, \$10.45; fire wood, 8 cord, \$12	326 05
Quamichan (R.C.): teachers, Lilly Frumento, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225, W. Lemmens, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75; biscuits, & c., \$3.35; wood, 4 cord, \$6	309 35
Rocher Deboule: stove and pipe, \$30; blackboard and easel, \$7.50	37 50
Saanich: teacher, Daniel Dick, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; biscuit, & c., \$5.30	305 30
Sholus: teachers, B. Holden, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$200, J. Thompson, Dec. quarter, \$100	300 00
Skidgate: teacher, J.C. Spruce, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$200; Methodist church for school house, \$800; slates, 2 doz., \$3.00; axe, \$1.50; ink, \$1	1,005 50
Sliammon: teacher, J.W.L. Brown, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; seed, \$10.85; sundries, \$9	519 85
Somenos: teacher, Miss M. Lomas, 6 m. to Sept. 30, 1910	150 00
Southees: teacher, St. Mary Berchmans, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; fuel, \$15; sundries, \$23.25	438 25
Tahtlan: teacher, Rev. T.P. Thorman, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$405.09; rent, \$73.43	478 52
Telegraph Creek: teachers, R.H. McInnes, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Angus McInnes, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; freight on stationery, \$1.07	301 07
Tsartlip: teacher, Miss L.H. Hogan, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; small items, \$26.80	326 80
Ucluelet: teacher, H.W. Vanderveen, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; express, 15c	400 15
Yuquot: teachers, Rev. R.S. Stern, June qr., \$75, E. Sobey, Mar. qr., \$75; cupboard, \$11.90	161 90
Day Schools: N.W.T.	...

St. David's Mission, teacher, Rev. Jas. R. Lucas, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1910	200 00
York Factory, teacher, Rev. R. Faries, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1911	300 00
General Expenditure.	...
Assistance to ex-pupils (\$11,797.87) -	...
Agnew, T.D., Prince Albert: ox harness, \$10; plows and harrows, 4, \$75.70	85 70
Agnew Bros. Hardware Co., Prince Albert: wagons, 1 at \$94, 10 at \$79, total, \$884; less paid by Indians, \$166.38	717 62
Anderson, Patrick, Prince Albert, 1 team mares	500 00
Baker, G.P., Togo: oxen, 1 yoke, \$165, 1 yoke with harness, \$175; 1 mare, \$190	530 00
Ball, R., yoke oxen with harness, \$165; A. Benjamin, plow with evener, \$56.50	221 50
Bernard, Jacob, steers, 1 yoke, \$90; Campbell Bros., plows, 2, \$57	147 00
Bondar Bros., Lestock: oxen with harness, 2 yoke, \$344; plows, 2, \$56	400 00
Burlingham & Speers, Battleford: harrows, 2, \$34; plows, 2, \$58; wagons, 2, \$190	282 00
Chaplin, H.E., Balcarres: beds, 3, \$40.50; mattresses and springs, 3, \$24.30; dressers and stands, 3, \$32.40; sideboards, 3, \$40.50; chairs, 11, \$10.13; tables, 3, \$12.15; 1 cook stove, \$25; sundry furniture, \$29.55	214 53
Clough, F., 1 yoke oxen, \$170; I. Cousin & Sons, 1 yoke oxen, \$181.60	351 60
Cowichan Merchants, Duncan, 1 set carpenter's tools	30 00
Cranbrook Sash and Door Co., Ltd., lumber, 448 ft. at \$28, 450 ft. at \$20	21 54
Cruikshanks & Hess: 2 stoves, \$40; kitchen utensils, \$16.25; b. oil, & c., \$17.50	73 75
Dennehy, F.W., yoke oxen with harness, \$195; E. Dennis, yoke oxen, \$164	359 00
Carried forward	522,533 39

<b>Indian Education. - Continued</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	522,533 39
General Expenditure - Continued.	...
Assistance to ex-pupils (\$11,797.87) - Concluded.	...
Dobie Bros., Paynton, plow, \$29; W.G. Duguid, Lillooet, lumber, 5,000 ft. at \$30	179 00
Fife, A.T. & Co., Kenora, heater and pipe, \$19.65; H.A. Furch, set harness, \$38.05	57 70
Floyd, Wm., Ft. Frances: sewing machine, \$25; cupboard, \$18.50; 4 chairs, \$2.80	46 30
Fraser, W.S. & Co., Victoria: cobbler's set, \$3.25; carpenter tools, 1 set, \$30	33 25
Graham, W.M., isnp. (in trust), oxen, 1 yoke, \$190, 1 at \$180, 2 at \$175	720 00
Grant, G., Duck Lake, yoke oxen, \$150; Grisdale & McMahon, harness, 6 set, \$64	214 00
Guthrie & Risdale, Battleford, ox harness, 2 sets at \$12	24 00
Haycock, Wm., Griswold: bacon, 124 3/4 lb., \$31.70; beef, 368 1/2 lb., \$36.90	68 60
Hall & Butcher, Punnichy, plows, 4 at \$29	116 00
Heubach, W.A., Punnichy: oxen with harness, 2 yoke, \$340; harness, 4 set, at \$46.50	386 50
Hill, (A.E.) Co., flour, 7 sk., \$20.45; A.A. Hunt, lin. oil, 35 gal., \$52.50; sundries, \$8.75	81 70
Jackson, Arthur Griswold, oxen, 1 yoke at \$200, 1 yoke at \$150	350 00
Jane, G.L., Balcarres, painting farm buildings, 1,100 yd. at 8c	88 00
Kippen, J., 2 plows, \$57; H.T. Kirk, carpenter, tools 3 sets, \$50.70	107 70
Lac la Plonge Boarding School, 2 heifers, 3 yrs. old, at \$40	80 00
Lindeburgh, W.V., Punnichy, verity comb. plows, 3 at \$28	84 00
MacArthur, J.A., Duck Lake: plows, 2 at \$28; whiffletrees, 1 set, \$5	61 00
MacKay, A.H. Paynton: wagon, \$95; 1 three-sec, drag, \$17	112 00
MacKay, P.L., red paint, 30 gal., \$37.50; E. MacKay, Kutawa, yoke oxen, \$185	222 50
Manville, O.B., Shell Brook, 1 14 in. verity plow	28 00
Massey-Harris Co.: harrows, 6, \$188.09; plows, 5, \$136.60; double trees, etc., \$5	329 69
Mattick, H.J., Griswold: chop feed, 8,700 lb., \$100; ox harness, 1 set, \$15	115 00
Miles, Theo., Kamsack: bed and furniture, \$81.85; stove, etc., \$27.91	109 76
Miller, M., agent, Crooked Lakes, advance to buy oxen	800 00
Mitchell, George, Birtle: comb. plow, \$28; disc harrows, 1 set, \$37	65 00
Morton's Hardware and Harness: ox harness, 4 set at \$12.50; pr. hames, \$5	55 00
Muir, J.R., Elphinstone: 1 yoke oxen, \$102.50; set double harness, \$43; ox harness, 1 set, \$12.50; 1 set sleighs, \$37; 1 16 shoe drill, \$90	285 00
Paynton Trading Co., ox harness, \$12; Pioneer Hardware Store, sundries, \$18.50	30 50
Pozer, R.W., Duck Lake: ox harness, \$12; building material, \$8	20 00
Pray, W.H., Abernethy, lumber, 3,861 ft., \$125.95; E. Ollingen, 1 yoke oxen, \$175	300 95
Prince Albert Lumber Co., lumber and shingles, \$37.73; door and window, \$4.15	41 88
Rowlings, A.A., Kutawa, 2 yoke oxen, 1 at \$180, 1 at \$125	305 00
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Prince Albert, ox harness, 6 sets at \$10	60 00
Schaller & Stephens, Balcarres: 18 x 6 double drill, \$120; 2 comb. plows, \$54	174 00
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Vancouver, sewing machine	28 00

Stanton, Jas. J., Vegreville, 3 plows, \$71; L. Umerman, yoke oxen, \$170	241 00
Verreau, U., agent, Edmonton, advance	200 00
Wallace, J.I., Kamsack, yoke oxen, \$180; H. Williams Co., coal stove \$25	205 00
Watson Hardware Co., Vegreville, ox harness, 2 sets, \$26; sundries, \$5.50	31 50
Small payments: kitchen utensils, \$8.65; seed grain and potatoes, etc., \$18.05; expenses purchasing oxen, \$11; windows, 4, \$9.40	47 10
Indians: heifers, 6 at \$27; oxen, 20, \$1,152; wintering and breaking 1 yoke oxen, \$15; balance on wagon, \$30	1,359 00
Board and Tuition (\$1,850.78) -	...
Alberta College, Edmonton, Sept. - April, board, etc., \$146.10; tuition, \$33.60	179 70
Auclair Hospice, Montreal, board and tuition for 2 pupils, 1 y. to Mar. 19	120 00
Caledonia High School, Ont., tuition for 8 terms, 1909 - 1910	78 58
Cowessess Boarding School, board of Paulus Still at \$15 per m	60 00
Filles de Jesus Convent, N.S., board, tuition, etc., 1 pupil, 31 w	70 00
Gray Nuns' Orphanage, Montreal, board of 2 Stacey orphans to June 16, 1900	132 27
McGill University, tuition fees for J.H. Jacobs, 4th year in arts	87 00
New Brunswick School for the Deaf, St. John., tuition and board at \$50 a quarter	258 70
Notre Dame College, Montreal, board and tuition 2 pupils, 10 m. at \$8	80 00
Quebec Government, pupil in Bon Pasteur School, 357 d	32 28
Religions of the Good Shepherd, St. John, board and tuition, 2 pupils, 9 m	93 75
Sisters of St. Ann, Lachine, board and tuition, Lena Beauvais, 9 1/2 m	57 00
Soeurs de Sainte-Croix, St. Laurent, board and tuition, Ida Montour, 7 m	56 00
St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, grant, 3 m. to Mar. 31	25 00
St. Patrick's Asylum, Ottawa: board and tuition, 3 pupils to Mar. 31, at \$15 per m., \$217.50; photographs, \$2.50	220 00
St. Patrick's Home for Boys, Halifax, board and tuition, 1 y	60 00
Tuition fees: Summerside School, Dalhousie, \$24; Escoumains, \$72.84; Edmundston, Convent, \$33; Graham No. 5, \$6; Halfway River, \$27; Kiskissink, \$33.66; Leguille, \$12; Penticton, \$30; St. Lucie, \$2	240 50
Carried forward	532,247 80

<b>Indian Education. - Concluded</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	532,247 80
General Expenditure - Concluded.	...
Services and travelling expenses of inspectors, etc., (\$3,084.74) -	...
Chène, D., C.E., Hull: preparing plans and specifications, 80 d. at \$5; plans and specifications for 2 schools at Caughnawaga, translating English into French and making 10 copies of each, \$323, details for doors and windows, 4 schools, \$39; 19 trips to Caughnawaga, time, \$190, travelling expenses, \$291; sundry travel to Pierreville, etc., \$67.10; board in Pierreville, \$38.75	1,348 85
Green, A.E., inspector, B.C., outlay: postage, \$5; typewriting report, \$9; constable expenses, etc., apprehending deserter, \$83.50	97 50
Hurd, J.W., Mistawasis: inspecting and preparing estimates for repairs, 10 d. at \$4.50; travelling expenses, \$8.25	53 25
Lines, R.W., architect, plans and specifications for Old Sun's Boarding School	800 00
Ogilvie, R.M., Ottawa, fare to Winnipeg and return	59 45
Ritchie, Henry, constable, Mount Elgin, apprehending deserter	16 15
Ryan, Rev. J.J., St. Mary's, N.B., superintendent: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; board, etc., \$52.60; fares, \$76.60; cabs and livery, \$93.25; sundries, \$14.84; total, \$637.29; less \$5.80 paid in 1911 - 12	631 49
Wiseman, J.W., Prince Rupert, preparing plans for 4 d. schools	50 00
Small payments: W.D. Harper, \$11.50; A.J. Boyd, \$7.55; freight, etc., \$9	28 05
Miscellaneous (\$3,812.99) -	...
Canadian Century Pub. Co., 50 copies 'Canadian Century and Canadian Life and Resources'	75 00
Hudson's Bay Co., 80 slates, \$16; Mackenzie & Co., Union Jacks, 12, \$45	61 00
McGrand, Ethel F., Tobique, attending 12 meetings Domestic Sc. Association	36 00
Moyer, E.N. Co., Toronto, anatomical charts, 61 at \$4	244 00
Sims, Rev. J.W., advances to reduce deficit Old Sun's Bd. School (now closed)	2,000 00
St. Paul's Industrial School, outstanding accts.: Bole Drug Co	124 46
Stone, Limited, Toronto, tints of King George and Queen Mary, 800	32 00
Wilson, Bros. & Co., Ottawa, fire extinguishers, 16 2/3 doz. at \$20; freight, \$12.34	345 68
Night schools: Six Nations, John Clarke, Jan. 16 - Mar. 29, \$50; Tobique, Annetta A. Bradley, 9 evenings in Mar. and Apr., \$27, cards, etc., \$1; Whycocomagh, John Gillis, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$48.75, lamps, oil, etc., \$7.40	134 15
Books and stationery supplied to pupils attending white schools	50 67
Clothing supplied pupils: D.R. Bedell, Andover, N.B., \$65.39; Chandler & Reddin, Charlottetown, \$17.50; A. Chène & Frère, Oka, \$15; Clarke Bros., Bear River, N.S., \$21.97; P. Farrell & Co., Fredericton, \$63.44; T.J. McElroy, Oromocto, \$39.40; small payments, \$31.30	254 00
Freight, express and cartage: Can. N. Ry., \$158.51; Can. Pac. Ry., \$119.43; small payments, \$11.68; sundry freighting and cartage, \$84.35; Indian's freighting, \$76.16,	450 13
Sundry payments: exhibit fee, \$2; small items, \$3.90	5 90
...	539,145 53
<b>Salaries and Travelling Expenses, &amp; c., of Superintendent and Inspectors.</b>	...
A.J. Boyd, superintendent, River Bourgeois, N.S.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,500; board and lodging, \$115.90; ry. fares, \$121.80; boat fares, \$10; livery, \$69.50; telegrams, \$8.41; small items, \$6.71; overpayment subsequently refunded to Casual Revenue, \$39.70; balance of advance refunded Casual	1,952 71

Revenue 1911 - 1912, \$80.69	
T.G. Wigg, timber inspector and valuator, Thessalon, Ont.: salary, 12 6/28 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,325; board and lodging, \$281.05; ry. fares, \$90.60; livery, \$153; bus and stage fares, \$30.25; boat fares, \$42.20; launch hire, \$31; legal forms, \$4.50; guide and assistance, \$22.25; pullmans, \$4.75; telegrams and telephones, \$4.74; small items, 50c	1,989 84
...	3,942 55
Charged as follows:	...
Salaries of superintendent and inspector	\$2,825 00
Travelling expenses, &c	1,117 55
...	3,942 55
<b>Payments to Indians on Surrender of Lands.</b>	...
Fort Georges band, advance (not accounted for)	1,775 00
Keskouse band, arrears	85 00
Keys band, in lieu of improvements	375 00
Moosomin band, refunded to Trust Fund acct. No. 319	8,357 47
Muscowpetung band, detailed in Trust Fund acct. No. 214	5,300 46
...	15,892 93

<b>Relief Supplied to Indians In Remote Districts.</b>	\$ cts.
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at the following posts: Albany, \$151.82; Abitibi, \$73; Agumiska, \$103.61; Attawapiskat, \$354.33; Barriere, \$60; Cat Lake, \$255.24; Davis Inlet, \$5.60; Eastmain, \$70.41; English River, \$232.38; Flying Post, \$85.73; Fort Graham, \$422.54; Fort St. James, \$767.99; Fort George, \$310.43; Fraser Lake, \$473; Good Hope, \$414; Grassy Narrows, \$78.55; Great Whale River, \$89.60; Long Lake, \$1,103.03; Manowan, \$4.42; Marten's Falls, \$175.75; Mingan, \$183.07; Mistassini, \$135.92; Montizambert, \$513.49; Moose Factory, \$587.22; McLeod's Lake, \$87.17; Natashquan, \$37.16; Nepigon House, \$10.60; Nitchequon, \$137.75; New Brunswick, \$151.55; New Post, \$115.92; Osnaburgh, \$756.47; Romaine, \$208.18; Rupert's House, \$785.86; Severn, \$52.84; St. Augustine, \$145.20; Trout Lake, \$126.31; Weenusk, \$8.10; White Dog, \$98.14; Woswonaby, \$270.36; York Factory, \$50.28	9,693 02
Revillon Bros., supplied at Long Lake Post	292 80
...	9,985 82
<b>Prevention of the spread of Tuberculosis.</b>	...
Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, N.S., maintenance of patients, 47 6/7 w. at \$4.50, 5 1/7 w. at \$3.50 dressings and anesthetic, \$23.50	256 90
Burgess, Mrs. R., Michipicoten River: eggs, 13 doz. at 30c.; milk, 82 qt. at 10c	12 10
Burke, M.J., Michipicoten River: asphalt roofing, 4 squares at \$2.30; lumber, 1 M ft., \$18; metal ceiling, 8 1/4 squares at \$3.40; windows, 3 at \$2; freight, \$9.49; small items, \$1.45; labour, carpenters, 91 h. at 25c., 64 h. at 20c., teamster, 20 h. at 55c	118 74
Can. Pac. Ry., transportation, \$16.15	16 15
Chisholm, W.C., Heatherton: provisions, \$11.02; clothing, \$11.22; shoes, \$14.25	36 49
Hanson, J.A., Truro: pork, 64 lb. at 15c.; provisions, \$40.40; clothing, \$2.50	52 50
Kendall, A., M.D., advances, unaccounted for	200 00
Kirk, D.G., Afton: flour, 263 3/4 lb. at 3 1/2c., 147 1/2 lb. at 3 3/4c.; sundry provisions, \$5	19 75
Lady Grey Hospital, Ottawa: maintenance, 161 d. at 50c.; car fares, 40c	80 90
MacAulay, J.A., South side River Dennis: flour, 10 brl., \$62.50, 68 lb., \$2.26; pork, 111 lb., \$16.79; sugar, 280 1/3 lb., \$16.07; tea, 22 lb., \$8.07; sundry provisions, \$60.60; blankets, 2 pr., \$5.88; clothing, \$14.89; funeral expenses, \$17.47; quilts, 3 at \$2	210 53
MacAulay, J.F., M.D., N.S.: medical attendance, \$190; medicine, \$90; provisions, \$19.79	299 79
MacDonald, A.A., New Glasgow: beef, 120 lb., \$15.90; flour, 649 lb. at 3 1/2c.; pork, 111 1/3 lb. at 18c., 31 1/4 lb. at 16c.; small items, 30c	63 98
McDonald, Angus, Estate of, Heatherton: sundry provisions, \$21.66; boots, 4 pr., \$8.15	29 81
McDonald, Flora, Heatherton: sundry provisions, \$5.20; clothing, \$9.05	14 25
McDonald, John A., Iona: lumber, 250 ft., \$5; shingles, 11 M at \$2.25; sundries, \$1.11	30 86
McDonald, J.K., Whycocomagh: lumber, 5,128 ft., \$80.28; shingles, 18 M at \$1.65; door, 1, \$8.25; window frames, 7 at \$1.45; window sashes, 7 at \$1.10; small items, \$31.41	167 49
McElroy, T.J., Oromocto: funeral expenses, \$6.36; sundry provisions, \$17.15	23 51
MacFadden, D., Malagawatch: beef, 220 lb. at 11c.; small items, \$4.66	28 86
McKay, Mrs. Hugh, Big Harbour Island: eggs, 92 doz., \$21; sundries, \$5.93	26 93
Marks, A.A., New York: artificial leg	100 00
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, Gravenhurst, maintenance, 120 d. at \$1	120 00
Nicoll, F.F, Clyde River: flour, 3 brl., \$18.55; blankets, 1 pr., \$1.80	20 35
Perley Home for Incurables, Ottawa: maintenance of C. Commando 9 9/31 m. to Jan. 9 at \$45, ambulance, \$3	421 06

Rice, J.A., Bear River: brick, 500, \$7; lumber, 3,480 ft., \$43.23; shingles, 9 M at \$1.75; small items, \$16.55; labour, 24 d. at \$2; cartage, \$19	149 53
Six Nations Tuberculosis Hospital, detailed under Trust Fund account No. 33	858 63
St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay: maintenance, 155 d. at 75c.; operation, \$2	118 25
Thompson & Crowe, Shubenacadie: beef, \$7.50; emulsion, \$7.50; eggs, 30 doz. at 20c.; flour, 2,000 lb. at 3 1/4c.; pork, 250 lb. at 14c.; sundry provisions, \$9	130 00
Thompson, E. & Co., Shubenacadie: beef, \$34.50; eggs, 66 doz. at 20c., 26 doz. at 25c., 10 doz. at 35c.; emulsion, 24 bottles at 50c.; flour, 4,744 lb. at 3 1/4c.; pork, 583 lb. at 14c.; sundry provisions, \$42.50; ry. fare, \$1.25	349 25
Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives: maintenance, 609 d. at \$1	609 00
Victoria Hospital, Thessalon: maintenance, 108 d. at 70c.; operation, \$5	80 60
Medical attendance: Dr. W.V. Coffin, \$12; Dr. R.L. Murray, \$5	17 00
Payments under \$10: flour, 333 lb., \$11.58; milk, 54 gal., \$13.50; clothing, \$13; travelling expenses, \$6.45; sundry provisions, & c., \$22.27	66 80
...	4,730 01
<b>Printing and Stationery - Outside Service.</b>	...
Supplied by Department of Public Printing and Stationery.	...
Printing, binding, lithographing, &c	800 49
Stationery supplied to inspectors and surveyors	441 41
Stationery supplied to agents., &c, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	536 46
Stationery supplied to agencies, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and British Columbia	1,652 82
Carried forward	3,431 18



<b>Printing and Stationery - Outside Service. - Concluded</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,431 18
Stationery supplied generally	189 85
School material supplied boarding schools	1,306 29
School material supplied industrial schools	1,038 65
School material supplied day schools	1,792 38
School material supplied to pupils attending public schools	25 30
...	7,783 65
Suppression of Liquor Traffic.	...
Grant to assist Trust Fund account No. 310	4,000 00
Amount for legal services transferred to Trust Fund account No. 310 and erroneously credited to General legal expenses	75 00
...	4,075 00

<b>Indian Trust Fund: Summary of Balances.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, as shown by A.G's. Report, 1909 - 10, page I - 82, and 1910 - 11, page H - 92	...	...	6,283,441 26
Interest accrued during the year on \$1,089,844.37 at 6 p.c	65,390 66	...	...
Interest accrued during the year on 620,400.10 at 5 p.c	31,020 01	...	...
Interest accrued during the year on 4,573,196.79 at 3 p.c	137,195 90	...	...
\$6,283,441.26	233 606 57	...	...
Grant to aid Management Funds	10,000 00	...	...
Grant to aid in Suppression of Liquor Traffic	4,000 00	...	...
Grant to aid Six Nations School	450 00	...	...
Compensation voted to Chippewas of Thames for land occupied by Muncey Band	10,000 00	...	...
Total interest and government grants (Page H - 92)	...	258,056 57	...
Collections during the year (Page H - 92)	...	554,727 93	...
Refunds and transfers credited (Page H - 92)	...	168,454 52	...
Total credits	...	981,239 02	...
Expenditure during the year (Page H - 92)	470,013 19	...	...
Refunds and transfers debited (Page H - 92)	201,678 10	...	...
Total debits	...	671,691 29	...
Excess of credits over debits	...	...	309,547 73
Balance, March 31, 1911 (Page H - 92)	...	...	6,592,988 99

**Indian Trust Fund: Summary of Accounts.**

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of Ontario</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
139 97	139 97	...	...	211	Assabaska Band	166	135 89	4 08	...	...	139 97
82,731 48	82,434 73	296 75	...	1	Batchewana Indians, Capital	94	79,764 03	...	2,967 45	...	82,731 48
4,953 93	2,770 18	20 34	2,163 41	...	Batchewana Indians, Interest	94	1,731 31	2,444 86	777 76	...	4,953 93
2,470 45	2,470 45	...	...	105	Big Island Indians, Capital	125	2,470 45	...	...	...	2,470 45
1,018 57	877 71	...	140 86	...	Big Island Indians, Interest	125	916 95	101 62	...	...	1 018 57
16,387 34	16,315 36	71 98	...	2	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Capital	94	15,667 51	...	719 83	...	16,387 34
3,662 30	889 02	4 26	2,769 02	...	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Interest	94	1,144 12	657 95	128 99	1,731 24	3,662 30
357,976 71	357,265 51	22 19	689 01	3	Chippewas of Nawash, Capital	95	354,626 46	...	1,618 89	1,731 36	357 976 71
22,376 90	5,666 59	3 00	16,707 31	...	Chippewas of Nawash, Interest	95	6,650 12	12,564 96	121 45	3,040 37	22,376 90
14,306 26	14,240 92	65 34	...	4	Chippewas of Rama, Capital	95	13,652 88	...	653 38	...	14,306 26
3,373 57	401 96	3 87	2,967 74	...	Chippewas of Rama, Interest	95	852 14	651 00	64 43	1,806 00	3,373 57
146,413 55	145,242 62	193 58	977 35	5	Chippewas of Sarnia, Capital	96	144,144 49	...	1,873 82	395 24	146,413 55
11,801 93	680 61	62 30	11,059 02	...	Chippewas of Sarnia,	96	2,876 27	5,616 61	459 75	2,849 30	11,801 93

					Interest							
267,841 42	264,819 23	22 19	3,000 00	6	Chippewas of Saugeen, Capital	97	267,140 26	...	701 16	...	267,841 42	
18,662 86	6,805 96	3 00	11,853 90	...	Chippewas of Saugeen, Interest	97	6,080 53	9,985 87	96 46	2,500 00	18,662 86	
7,173 44	7,145 48	27 96	...	7	Chippewas of Snake Island, Capital	97	6,893 82	...	279 62	...	7,173 44	
2,099 03	667 25	15 51	1,416 27	...	Chippewas of Snake Island, Interest	97	668 01	327 80	258 58	844 64	2,099 03	
29,177 92	24,473 92	...	4,704 00	8	Chippewas of Thames, Capital	98	19,076 33	10,000 00	...	101 59	29,177 92	
8,550 57	963 58	17 77	7,569 22	...	Chippewas of Thames, Interest	98	863 96	988 21	4,296 40	2,402 00	8,550 57	
16,018 02	15,026 43	26 59	965 00	9	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Capital	98	16,018 02	...	...	...	16,018 02	
4,837 25	819 91	69 75	3,947 59	...	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Interest	98	1,207 35	652 40	1,177 50	1,800 00	4,837 25	
16,837 29	16,837 29	...	...	244	Cockburn Island Indians, Capital	146	16,539 22	...	...	298 07	16,837 29	
1,264 93	863 98	...	400 95	...	Cockburn Island Indians, Interest	146	590 01	513 88	...	161 04	1,264 93	
1,404 82	1,281 00	123 82	...	130	Coutchiching Band, Capital	130	...	...	1,238 16	166 66	1,404 82	
985 79	352 08	184 66	449 05	...	Coutchiching Band, Interest	130	617 27	18 52	350 00	...	985 79	
733,156 68	730,654 87	2,501 81	...	182	Dokis Band, Capital	138	708,138 54	...	25,018 14	...	733,156 68	
34,499 21	12,991 47	11 79	21,495 95	...	Dokis Band, Interest	138	12,678 21	21,624 50	196 50	...	34,499 21	
					Dokis Timber							

12,235 60	9,963 56	...	2,272 04	182A	Management Account	138	11,164 66	334 94	736 00	...	12,235 60
1,408 80	...	1,408 80	...	72	Eagle Island Indians	120	1,367 77	41 03	...	...	1,408 80
5,120 09	5,120 09	...	...	90	Eagle Lake Indians, Capital	122	5,120 09	...	...	...	5,120 09
2,082 84	1,798 31	284 53	...	90	Eagle Lake Indians, Interest	123	1 873 05	209 79	...	...	2,082 84
2,651 19	2,599 19	52 00	...	77	Fort Frances Agency Reserve	120	2,039 99	61 20	550 00	...	2,651 19
105,923 88	105,096 67	444 04	383 17	10	Fort William Band, Capital	99	101 483 50	...	4,440 38	...	105,923 88
5,164 46	1,711 43	...	3,453 03	...	Fort William Band, Interest	99	1,196 39	3,080 40	724 82	162 85	5,164 46
99,810 48	99,648 02	162 46	...	12	Garden River Indians, Capital	100	98,185 89	...	1,624 59	...	99,810 48
4,134 34	967 92	33 48	3,132 94	...	Garden River Indians, Interest	100	459 28	2,959 36	627 90	87 80	4,134 34
2,086 05	1,994 50	81 55	10 00	123	Gibson Indians, Capital	128	1,260 50	...	825 55	...	2,086 05

[\*Debit items.]



102,301 45	102,236 67	64 78	...	17	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Capital	102	101,600 18	...	647 85	53 42	102,301 45
12,725 76	4,524 07	223 78	7,977 91	...	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Interest	102	4,276 36	3,780 35	2,028 05	2,641 00	12,725 76
59,626 49	58,821 59	19 90	785 00	18	Mississaguas of Credit., Capital	102	58,797 23	...	373 00	456 26	59,626 49
11,533 73	3,550 58	2 40	7,980 75	...	Mississaguas of Credit., Interest	102	2,771 07	3,521 23	2,681 35	2,560 08	11,533 73
2,333 65	2,331 83	1 82	...	20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Capital	103	2,293 51	...	18 20	21 94	2,333 65
2,332 50	375 73	...	1,956 77	...	Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Interest	103	636 58	87 90	...	1,608 02	2 332 50
6,905 49	6,762 56	142 93	...	19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Capital	103	5,476 17	...	1,429 32	...	6,905 49
1,557 82	274 97	...	1,282 85	...	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Interest	103	312 40	173 66	110 00	961 76	1,557 82
3,333 18	3,332 87	0 31	...	21	Mississaguas of Scugog, Capital	104	3,330 07	...	3 11	...	3,333 18
2,281 85	1,070 23	35 34	1,176 28	...	Mississaguas of Scugog, Interest	104	1,084 51	132 44	673 00	391 90	2,281 85
95,121 85	92,548 52	514 66	2,058 67	22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Capital	104	85,598 29	...	8,979 37	544 19	95,121 85
13,434 54	2,748 47	105 90	10,580 17	...	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Interest	104	1,280 11	3,821 15	6,148 94	2,184 34	13,434 54
133,919 84	112,419 84	21,500 00	...	23	Moravians of Thames, Capital	105	133,769 84	...	150 00	...	133,919 84
7,018 74	1,691 80	...	5,326 94	...	Moravians of Thames, Interest	105	1,836 55	4,581 19	...	601 00	7,018 74
21,500 00	9,441 75	...	12,058 25	23A	Moravians of Thames, Loan account	105	...	...	...	21,500 00	21,500 00
1,365 75	1,365 75	...	...	79	Mount Elgin Institute	166	1,325 97	39 78	...	...	1,365 75
1,618 16	1,618 16	...	...	24	Munceys of Thames, Capital	106	1,568 16	...	50 00	...	1,618 16
864 33	193 20	3 00	668 13	...	Munceys of Thames, Interest	106	108 53	50 30	705 50	...	864 33
32,422 02	32,422 02	...	...	285	Nickickousemenecaming Indians, Capital	151	32,422 02	...	...	...	32,422 02
2,907 69	1,867 84	...	1,039 85	...	Nickickousemenecaming Indians, Interest	151	1,878 67	1,029 02	...	...	2,907 69
3,360 38	3,347 76	12 62	...	245	Obidgewong Indians, Capital	146	3,185 39	...	126 21	48 78	3,360 38
137 29	46 45	...	90 84	...	Obidgewong Indians, Interest	146	31 99	96 52	...	8 78	137 29
111,818 18	111,818 18	...	...	26	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Capital	107	111,818 18	...	...	...	111,818 18
					Ojibbewas of Lake						

5,930 63	458 46	...	5,472 17	...	Huron, Interest	107	170 96	3,359 67	...	2,400 00	5,930 63
93 181 82	93,181 82	...	...	27	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Capital	107	98,181 82	...	...	...	93,181 82
26,193 71	24,861 68	...	1,332 03	...	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Interest	107	20,775 01	3,418 70	...	2,000 00	26,193 71
2,999,587 40	2,799,836 83	30,898 77	168,851 80	75	Carried forward	...	2,756,637 65	102,428 10	82,233 16	58,239 49	2,999,587 40

[\*Debit items.]

1 - 6 1/2H



Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
2,999,587 40	2,799,836 83	30,898 77	168,851 80	...	Brought forward	...	2,756,637 65	102,423 10	82,233 16	58,239 49	2,999,587 40
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of Ontario - Concluded.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,483 54	7,463 54	20 00	...	28	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Capital	107	7,283 57	...	199 97	...	7,483 54
189 64	31 17	...	158 47	...	Ojibbewas of Mississagi, Interest	107	*34 51	217 47	6 68	...	189 64
5,343 01	...	5,343 01	...	25	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Capital	106	...	...	5,343 01	...	5,343 01
1,115 97	...	875 99	239 98	...	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Interest	106	...	...	1,115 97	...	1,115 97
3,782 40	3,679 79	102 61	...	25A	Lake Huron Islands	106	...	...	408 15	3,374 25	3,782 40
132 77	62 77	...	70 00	29	Oneidas Of Thames, Capital	107	132 77	...	...	...	132 77
1,581 41	205 14	6 00	1,370 27	...	Oneidas Of Thames, Interest	108	278 08	12 33	1,291 00	...	1,581 41
429 73	429 73	...	...	85	Pagonakeshicks Band, Capital	166	429 73	...	...	...	429 73
1,629 94	1,629 94	...	...	...	Pagonakeshicks Band, Interest	166	1,569 95	59 99	...	...	1,629 94
77,491 60	77,119 41	372 19	...	30	Parry Island Band, Capital	108	73,769 69	...	3,721 91	...	77,491 60
2,904 13	544 09	...	2,360 04	...	Parry Island Band, Interest	108	601 03	2,296 25	...	6 85	2,904 13
14,755 96	14,741 45	14 51	...	80	Pointe Grondine Band, Capital	120	14,610 85	...	145 11	...	14,755 96
836 85	334 69	...	502 16	...	Pointe Grondine Band, Interest	121	386 92	449 93	...	...	836 85
					Pottawatamies						

1,951 76	1,951 76	...	...	31	of Walpole Island, Capital	108	1,951 76	...	...	...	1,951 76
1,120 08	679 91	23 25	416 92	...	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, Interest	108	630 12	77 46	412 50	...	1,120 08
2,526 36	2,526 36	...	...	328	Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 17A, Capital	155	2,526 36	...	...	...	2,526 36
185 44	5 44	...	180 00	...	Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 17A, Interest	155	106 46	78 98	...	...	185 44
2,427 67	2,423 10	4 57	...	102	Reserve 38A, Treaty 3, Capital	124	2,381 99	...	45 68	...	2,427 67
1,442 33	1,031 39	...	410 94	...	Reserve 38A, Treaty 3, Interest	124	1,330 94	111 39	...	...	1,442 33
124 26	124 26	...	...	337	Seine River Bond, Reserves, 23A and 23B C'tal	156	124 26	...	...	...	124 26
28 30	19 80	...	8 50	...	Seine River Band, Reserves, 23A and 23B C'tal Interest	156	23 86	4 44	...	...	28 30
16,854 13	16,277 45	576 68	...	32	Serpent River Band, Capital	109	11,087 32	...	5,766 81	...	16,854 13
770 85	407 60	7 20	356 05	...	Serpent River Band, Interest	109	302 17	341 68	127 00	...	770 85
14,089 47	14,069 92	19 55	...	34	Shawanaga Band, Capital	110	13,893 98	...	195 49	...	14,089 47
360 97	*45 38	...	406 35	...	Shawanaga Band, Interest	110	*54 22	415 19	...	...	360 97
39,513 96	39,613 96	...	...	246	Sheguiandah Band, Capital	146	38,923 24	...	...	590 72	39,513 96
1,788 32	707 04	...	1,081 28	...	Sheguiandah Band, Interest	146	498 34	1,182 65	1 00	106 33	1,788 32
56,914 85	56,846 39	68 46	...	247	Sheshegwaning Band, Capital	147	53,789 02	...	684 64	2,440 29	56,914 85
2,357 46	784 34	...	1,573 12	...	Sheshegwaning Band, Interest	147	557 30	1,630 42	...	169 74	2,357 46
7 60	7 60	...	...	222	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve 39	166	7 38	0 22	...	...	7 60
0 39	0 39	...	...	223	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve 40	166	0 38	0 01	...	...	0 39

860,876 44	851,358 81	22 20	9,495 43	33	Six Nations Indians, Capital	109	857,226 28	...	225 40	3,424 76	860,876 44
62,451 31	10,726 29	142 40	51,582 62	...	Six Nations Indians, Interest	109	8,418 86	45,176 39	5,982 34	2,873 72	62,451 31
21,252 86	21,095 36	157 50	...	248	South Bay Band, Capital	147	20,922 28	...	...	330 58	21,252 86

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
846 39	171 35	...	675 04	...	South Bay Band, Interest	147	154 57	632 31	...	59 51	846 39
7,271 62	7,227 05	44 57	...	35	Spanish River Band, Capital	111	6,825 96	...	445 66	...	7,271 62
597 89	216 50	7 20	374 19	...	Spanish River Band, Interest	111	265 16	212 73	120 00	...	597 89
268 10	241 29	26 81	...	220	Stangecoming Band, Capital	142	...	...	268 10	...	268 10
82 11	50 76	...	31 35	...	Stangecoming Band, Interest	142	79 72	2 39	...	...	82 11
31,303 47	31,294 10	9 37	...	249	Sucker Creek Band, Capital	147	30,667 84	...	93 69	541 94	31,303 47
1,552 30	633 69	...	918 61	...	Sucker Creek Band, Interest	147	512 88	941 87	...	97 55	1,552 30
5,092 66	5,092 66	...	...	250	Sucker Lake Band, Capital	148	5,016 79	...	...	75 87	5,092 66
309 86	182 14	...	127 72	...	Sucker Creek Band, Interest	148	141 45	154 75	...	13 66	309 86
31,896 70	31,402 15	56 90	437 65	36	Thessalon River Band, Capital	111	31,327 65	...	569 05	...	31,896 70
1,611 53	438 64	...	1,172 89	...	Thessalon River Band, Interest	111	411 75	952 18	210 74	36 86	1,611 53
3,541 11	3,541 11	...	...	37	Tootomenais Band, Capital	166	3,541 11	...	...	...	3,541 11
256 48	256 48	...	...	...	Tootomenais Band, Interest	166	137 18	119 30	...	...	256 48
6,478 12	6,478 12	...	...	95	Wabigoon Band, Capital	166	6,478 12	...	...	...	6,478 12
786 13	786 13	...	...	...	Wabigoon Band, Interest	166	574 55	211 58	...	...	786 13
29,217 22	29,217 22	...	...	228	Wahnapiatae Indians, Capital	143	29,217 22	...	...	...	29,217 22
1 294 92	453 08	1 20	840 64	...	Wahnapiatae Indians, Interest	143	386 80	888 12	20 00	...	1,294 92
100,053 73	99,966 62	87 11	...	251	West Bay Band, Capital	148	98,156 74	...	0 20	1,896 79	100,053 73
6,223 20	3,069 47	...	3,153 73	...	West Bay	148	2,642 65	3,069 13	...	511 42	6,223 20

					Band, Interest							
2,420 86	2,420 86	...	...	81	Whitefish Bay Band, Capital	121	2,420 86	...	...	...	2,420 86	
2,011 11	1,917 58	0 90	92 63	...	Whitefish Bay Band, Interest	121	1,867 46	128 65	15 00	...	2,011 11	
56,624 42	56,609 42	15 00	...	82	Whitefish Lake Band, Capital	121	56,474 42	...	150 00	...	56,624 42	
2,865 84	1,065 69	12 30	1,787 85	...	Whitefish Lake Band, Interest	121	938 45	1,722 39	205 00	...	2,865 84	
30,860 50	30,858 05	2 45	...	38	Whitefish River Band, Capital	111	30,836 00	...	24 50	...	30,860 50	
2,455 84	1,720 74	2 52	732 58	...	Whitefish River Band, Interest	112	1,445 40	968 44	42 00	...	2,455 84	
2,281 17	2,272 32	...	8 85	207	Wild Lands Reserve	140	2,214 73	66 44	...	...	2,281 17	
2,393 48	2,393 48	...	...	39	Wyandottes of Anderdon, Capital	112	2,393 48	...	...	...	2,393 48	
*10 90	*46 90	...	36 00	...	Wyandottes of Anderdon, Interest	112	*132 51	121 61	...	...	*10 90	
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of Quebec.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,609 19	5,609 19	...	...	41	Abenakis of Becancour, Capital	112	5,609 19	...	...	...	5,609 19	
1,354 07	1,279 02	...	75 05	...	Abenakis of Becancour, Interest	113	1,151 26	202 81	...	...	1,354 07	
2,560 72	2,560 72	...	...	40	Abenakis of St. Francis, Capital	112	2,560 72	...	...	...	2,560 72	
584 78	142 77	19 49	422 52	...	Abenakis of St. Francis, Interest	112	98 41	88 96	397 41	...	584 78	
200 09	180 08	20 01	...	70	Abitibi Indians	120	...	...	200 09	...	200 09	
8,011 31	8,011 31	...	...	42	Amalicités of Isle Verte and Viger, Capital	113	8,011 31	...	...	...	8,011 31	
563 66	347 96	...	215 70	...	Amalicités of Isle Verte and Viger, Interest	113	313 90	249 76	...	...	563 66	
					Betsiamits							

3,383 54	3,383 54	...	...	137	Band, Capital	131	3,383 54	...	...	...	3,383 54
1,059 96	1,029 86	...	30 10	...	Betsiamits Band, Interest	131	930 54	129 42	...	...	1,059 96
544 74	490 27	54 47	...	353	Coo-coo- cache Indians	158	...	...	544 74	...	544 74
14,645 57	14,520 95	124 62	...	44	Hurons of Lorette, Capital	113	13,399 32	...	1,246 25	...	14,645 57
1,069 44	658 13	...	411 31	...	Hurons of Lorette, Interest	113	286 05	410 56	372 83	...	1,069 44
24,383 90	24,106 27	277 63	...	45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Capital	114	21,461 55	...	2,922 35	...	24,383 90
1,138 23	*4,355 79	37 64	5,456 38	...	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Interest	114	*4,773 83	531 83	5,330 23	50 00	1,138 23
54,202 29	54,202 29	...	...	46	Iroquois of St. Regis, Capital	114	54,202 29	...	...	...	54,202 29
4,253 16	1,205 08	750 89	2,297 19	...	Iroquois of St. Regis, Interest	114	1,675 16	2,456 32	121 68	...	4,253 16
4,658,459 67	4,359,891 79	40,205 97	258,361 91	...	Carried forward	...	4,293,620 55	168,739 45	121,205 34	74,894 33	4,658,459 67

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
4,658 459 67	4,359,891 79	40,205 97	258,361 91	...	Brought forward	...	4,293,620 55	168,739 45	121,205 34	74,894 33	4,658,459 57
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of Quebec - Concluded.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
900 99	900 99	...	...	46A	Iroquois of St. Regis Land Fund, Capital	115	150 99	...	...	750 00	900 99
483 50	483 50	...	...	...	Iroquois of St. Regis Land Fund, Interest	115	465 02	18 48	...	...	483 50
5,000 59	4,993 13	7 46	...	47	Lake St. John Indians, Capital	115	4,925 95	...	74 64	...	5,000 59
1,428 00	1,424 62	3 38	...	...	Lake St. John Indians, Interest	115	1,103 80	180 89	143 31	...	1,428 00
5,483 05	5,449 97	33 08	...	48	Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Capital	115	5,152 21	...	330 84	...	5,483 05
241 42	234 35	1 62	5 45	...	Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Interest	115	43 19	166 23	32 00	...	241 42
188 90	188 90	...	...	92	Restigouche Indians, Capital	123	188 90	...	...	...	188 90
151 63	29 83	1 80	120 00	...	Restigouche Indians, Interest	123	76 66	7 97	67 00	...	151 63
39,951 41	39,734 76	174 65	42 00	50	River Desert Band, Capital	116	38,163 92	...	1,787 49	...	39,951 41
2,394 40	669 87	7 38	1,717 15	...	River Desert Band, Interest	116	429 03	1,251 85	706 82	6 70	2,394 40
26,126 59	25,071 22	128 01	927 36	49	Temiskaming Band, Capital	116	24,736 45	...	1,280 14	110 00	26,126 59
					Temiskaming						

1,359,97	*223 68	5 91	1,577 74	...	Band, Interest	116	*24 20	741 37	642 80	...	1,359 97
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of New Brunswick.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 50	208 71	22 79	...	165	Bathurst Indians, Capital	134	...	...	227 90	3 60	231 50
236 25	232 65	3 60	...	...	Bathurst Indians, Interest	135	229 37	6 88	...	...	236 25
13 28	13 28	...	...	179	Big Cove Indians	166	12 89	0 39	...	...	13 28
31 15	31 15	...	...	114	Brothers' Reserve	166	30 24	0 91	...	...	31 15
137 20	137 20	...	...	239	Buctouche Indians, Capital	166	137 20	...	...	...	137 20
157 79	157 79	...	...	...	Buctouche Indians, Interest	166	149 20	8 59	...	...	157 79
207 35	101 89	5 46	100 00	175	Edmundston Reserve, Capital	137	152 71	...	54 64	...	207 35
9 30	9 30	...	...	...	Edmundston Reserve, Interest	137	4 58	4 72	...	...	9 30
875 86	852 05	2 96	20 85	103	Eel Ground Indians	124	811 86	24 36	39 64	...	875 86
22 93	22 93	...	...	290	Fort Folly Indians	166	22 26	0 67	...	...	22 93
264 16	264 16	...	...	164	Little Southwest Reserve	166	256 47	7 69	...	...	264 16
1 62	1 62	...	...	67	Oromocto Reserve, Capital	166	1 62	...	...	...	1 62
0 40	0 40	...	...	...	Oromocto Reserve, Interest	166	0 34	0 06	...	...	0 40
258 84	258 84	...	...	272	Pabineau Reserve, Capital	166	258 84	...	...	...	258 84
7 77	7 77	...	...	...	Pabineau Reserve, Interest	166	...	7 77	...	...	7 77
5,250 98	5,249 14	1 84	...	115	Red Bank Indians,	126	5,232 58	...	18 40	...	5,250 98



					Capital						
1,252 96	805 06	1 50	446 40	...	Red Bank Indians, Interest	126	1,039 79	188 17	25 00	...	1,252 96
60 43	60 43	...	...	300	St. Croix Reserve	166	58 67	1 76	...	...	60 43
45 94	45 94	...	...	93	St. Mary's Indians, Capital	123	45 94	...	...	...	45 94

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
8 89	...	...	8 89	...	St. Mary's Indians, Interest	123	7 29	1 60	...	...	8 89
20,980 81	20,809 43	171 38	...	68	Tobique Indians	119	19,257 05	...	1,723 76	...	20,980 81
548 76	*69 61	1 44	616 93	...	Tobique Indians	120	*63 96	575 79	36 93	...	548 76
454 50	454 50	...	...	64	Woodstock Reserve, Capital	166	454 50	...	...	...	454 50
27 68	27 68	...	...	...	Woodstock Reserve, Interest	166	13 64	14 04	...	...	27 68
292 00	262 80	29 20	...	116	Burnt Church Indians, Capital	127	...	...	292 00	...	292 00
10 00	10 00	...	...	...	Burnt Church Indians, Interest	127	...	...	10 00	...	10 00
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Nova Scotia.	...	...	...	...	...	...
75 42	75 42	...	...	98	Cumberland County Indians, Capital	166	75 42	...	...	...	75 42
34 40	34 40	...	...	...	Cumberland County Indians, Interest	166	31 20	3 20	...	...	34 40
88 97	87 17	1 80	...	66	Fairy Lake Reserve	119	57 25	1 72	30 00	...	88 97
405 00	405 00	...	...	315	Franklin Manor or Halfway River Reserve, Capital	167	405 00	...	...	...	405 00
75 08	75 08	...	...	...	Franklin Manor or Halfway	167	61 10	13 98	...	...	75 08

					River Reserve, Interest						
144 54	144 54	...	...	89	Middle River Indians	166	140 33	4 21	...	...	144 54
34 04	33 04	...	1 00	298	North Sydney Indians	152	33 05	0 99	...	...	34 04
208 45	205 54	2 91	...	73	Pomquet Reserve	120	155 29	4 66	48 50	...	208 45
1,513 02	1,507 02	6 00	...	101	Port Medway Indians	124	1,371 86	41 16	100 00	...	1,513 02
385 56	385 56	...	...	311	Ship Harbour Indians, Capital	167	385 56	...	...	...	385 56
231 27	231 27	...	...	...	Ship Harbour Indians, Interest	167	213 30	17 97	...	...	231 27
189 22	189 22	...	...	321	Sydney Indians	167	183 71	5 51	...	...	189 22
334 98	334 98	...	...	117	Wallabuck Lake Indians	166	325 22	9 76	...	...	334 98
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of Manitoba.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
170 00	169 43	0 57	...	234	Beren's River Band, Capital	144	164 25	...	5 75	...	170 00
165 42	35 51	...	129 91	...	Beren's River Band, Interest	144	155 82	9 60	...	...	165 42
47 71	47 71	...	...	60	Broken Head River Band, Capital	118	47 71	...	...	...	47 71
9 62	7 67	...	1 95	...	Broken Head River Band, Interest	118	7 95	1 67	...	...	9 62
944 87	944 87	...	...	296	Crane River Band, Capital	152	944 87	...	...	...	944 87
57 55	0 85	...	56 70	...	Crane River Band, Interest	152	28 35	29 20	...	...	57 55

28 50	28 50	...	...	91	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Capital	166	28 50	...	...	...	28 50
2 48	2 48	...	...	...	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Interest	166	1 58	0 90	...	...	2 48
306 82	286 42	20 40	...	63	Fort Alexander Band, Capital	119	102 82	...	204 00	...	306 82
41 08	23 30	2 28	15 50	...	Fort Alexander Band, Interest	119	...	3 08	38 00	...	41 08
4,030 80	3,627 72	403 08	...	227	Keys Reserve, Capital	143	...	...	4,030 80	...	4,030 80
6 98	6 98	...	...	...	Keys Reserve, Interest	143	6 78	0 20	...	...	6 98
27 00	27 00	...	...	219	Oak Lake Sioux, Capital	166	27 00	...	...	...	27 00
12 30	12 30	...	...	...	Oak Lake Sioux, Interest	166	11 15	1 15	...	...	12 30
79 61	79 61	...	...	170	Oak River Sioux, Capital	166	79 61	...	...	...	79 61
2 39	2 39	...	...	...	Oak River Sioux, Interest	166	...	2 39	...	...	2 39
28,676 62	27,968 94	707 68	...	62	Rosseau River Band, Capital	119	21,599 79	...	7,076 83	...	28,676 62
5,141 53	2,865 03	10 50	2,266 00	...	Rosseau River Band, Interest	119	1,630 70	696 91	2 813 92	...	5,141 53
2,142 80	1,928 52	214 28	...	178	Reserve 80A, Treaty 4, Capital	138	...	...	2,142 80	...	2,142 80
15 00	15 00	...	...	...	Reserve 80A, Treaty 4, Interest	138	...	...	15 00	...	15 00
4,819,187 50	4,510,592 83	42,178 93	266,415 74	...	Carried forward	...	4,425,420 72	172,797 90	145,204 25	75,764 63	4,819,187 50

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
4,819,187 50	4,510,592 83	42,178 93	266,415 74	...	Brought forward	...	4,425,420 72	172,797 90	145,204 25	75,764 63	4,819,187 50
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of Manitoba - Concluded.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
332 40	332 40	...	...	338	Sandy Bay Indians, Capital	167	332 40	...	...	...	332 40
41 72	41 72	...	...	...	Sandy Bay Indians, Interest	167	30 82	10 90	...	...	41 72
40,936 07	34,725 47	2,562 50	3,648 10	59	St. Peter's Band, Capital	118	14,809 12	...	25,624 95	502 00	40,936 07
7,764 01	3,338 82	...	4,425 19	...	St. Peter's Band, Interest	118	1,418 62	486 83	5,858 56	...	7,764 01
5,969 68	2,707 21	591 97	2,670 50	106	Swan Lake Band, Capital	125	...	...	5,919 68	50 00	5,969 68
2,157 12	1,679 74	0 28	477 10	...	Swan Lake Band, Interest	125	...	...	2,157 12	...	2,157 12
557 35	557 35	...	...	325	Valley River Reserve, Capital	154	557 35	...	...	...	557 35
100 00	...	...	100 00	...	Valley River Reserve, Interest	154	*14 87	16 27	...	98 60	100 00
30,941 39	30,836 55	104 84	...	132	Way-way-see Cappo's Band, Capital	130	...	...	1,048 40	29,892 99	30,941 39
3,717 94	1,955 07	176 13	1,586 74	...	Way-way-see Cappo's Band, Interest	130	46 11	1 38	525 16	3,145 29	3,717 94
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W. Ter'y.	...	...	...	...	...	...
29,568 51	29,116 37	452 14	...	139	Alexander's Band, Capital	132	25,047 07	...	4,521 44	...	29,568 51
1,130 56	724 28	...	406 28	...	Alexander's Band, Interest	132	*531 18	735 48	926 26	...	1,130 56
25,081 87	24,806 21	275 66	...	145	Assiniboine Reserve, Capital	132	22,282 22	...	2,756 60	43 05	25,081 87

2,439 80	1,662 97	...	776 83	...	Assiniboine Reserve, Interest	133	1,055 86	700 14	623 80	60 00	2,439 80
29,747 87	21,672 87	2,500 00	5,575 00	138	Blackfoot Indians, Capital	131	4,747 87	...	25,000 00	...	29,747 87
1,566 61	486 14	60 96	1,019 51	...	Blackfoot Indians, Interest	131	396 33	154 33	1,015 95	...	1,566 61
613 08	613 08	...	...	173	Blood Indians, Capital	136	613 08	...	...	...	613 08
12,905 22	866 86	308 02	11,730 34	...	Blood Indians, Interest	136	1,805 55	72 56	5,133 70	5,893 41	12,905 22
1,056 55	1,056 55	...	...	173A	Blood Sinking Fund	137	1,004 63	30 14	...	21 78	1,056 55
5 00	4 70	0 30	...	232	Chemawawin's Band	144	...	...	5 00	...	5 00
26,687 00	25,296 97	1,390 03	...	142	Cote's Band No. 64, Capital	132	12,786 70	...	13,900 30	...	26,687 00
6,358 00	3,537 89,	...	2,820 11	...	Cote's Band No. 64, Interest	132	1,732 14	435 57	4,190 29	...	6,358 00
25,102 30	23,387 94	1,714 36	...	184	Cowessess Band, No. 73, Capital	138	7,958 74	...	17,143 56	...	25,102 30
3,874 48	187 44	...	3,687 04	...	Cowessess Band, No. 73, Interest	138	707 46	259 99	2,902 03	5 00	3,874 48
45,580 70	45,484 81	95 89	...	293	Cumberland Reserve, Capital	151	44,621 82	...	958 88	...	45,580 70
2,291 57	1,444 55	...	847 02	...	Cumberland Reserve, Interest	152	590 68	1,356 37	344 52	...	2,291 57
156,255 20	154,223 90	1,000 77	1,030 53	120	Enoch's Band, Capital	127	146,247 52	...	10,007 68	...	156,255 20
15,432 31	7,838 52	...	7,593 79	...	Enoch's Band, Interest	127	3,363 94	4,488 34	7,580 03	...	15,432 31
1,961 70	1,785 70	176 00	...	167	Ermineskin's Band, Capital	135	201 69	...	1,760 01	...	1,961 70
693 74	693 17	0 57	...	...	Ermineskin's Band, Interest	135	...	6 05	687 69	...	693 74
16,199 47	3,313 92	11,985 55	900 00	271	Fishing Lake Band, Capital	150	2,343 92	...	13,855 55	...	16,199 47

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
7 94	*1 31	...	9 25	...	Fishing Lake Band, Interest	150	*60 56	68 50	...	...	7 94
29,716 86	...	29,716 86	...	261	Gambler's Band, Capital	149	29,716 86	...	...	...	29,716 86
3,145 29	...	3,145 29	...	...	Gambler's Band, Interest	149	2,188 14	957 15	...	...	3,145 29
808 50	808 50	...	...	86	Gordon's Band, Capital	122	808 50	...	...	...	808 50
106 53	87 81	...	18 72	...	Gordon's Band, Interest	122	79 88	26 65	...	...	106 53
303 84	303 84	...	...	135	John Smith's Band, Capital	166	303 84	...	...	...	303 84
33 28	33 28	...	...	...	John Smith's Band, Interest	166	23 46	9 82	...	...	33 28
24,951 02	12,937 32	12,013 70	...	188	Kakawistakaw's Band, Capital	139	5,394 04	...	19,556 98	...	24,951 02
6,129 66	4,414 73	0 90	1,714 03	...	Kakawistakaw's Band, Interest	139	1,520 92	207 45	4,401 29	...	6,129 66
6,294 20	4,909 78	1,384 42	...	216	Keesekouse Band	142	...	...	6,294 20	...	6,294 20
3,815 36	3,789 20	26 16	...	268	Kinistino Band, Capital	150	3,553 76	...	261 60	...	3,815 36
208 39	208 39	...	...	...	Kinistino Band, Interest	150	98 81	109 58	...	...	208 39
19 16	19 16	...	...	189	Lac La Ronge Band	166	18 60	0 56	...	...	19 16
2,378 61	879 85	155 44	1,343 32	146	Louis Bull's Band, Capital	133	824 11	...	1,554 50	...	2,378 61
909 09	904 56	4 53	...	...	Louis Bull's Band, Interest	133	...	24 72	884 37	...	909 09
22,810 31	21,353 10	1,457 21	...	260	Michel's Band, Capital	149	8,238 20	...	14,572 11	...	22,810 31
3,460 31	2,741 40	...	718 91	...	Michel's Band, Interest	149	275 40	255 41	2,929 50	...	3,460 31
7,148 53	7,143 26	5 27	...	226	Montreal Lake Band, Capital	143	7,095 80	...	52 73	...	7,148 53
860 37	791 84	...	68 53	...	Montreal Lake Band, Interest	143	585 54	230 44	9 52	34 87	860 37
11,243 22	...	11,243 22	...	319	Moosomin's Band, Capital	153	...	...	11,243 22	...	11,243 22
					Moosomin's						



1,161 01	453 51	...	707 50	...	Band, Interest	154	...	...	1,161 01	...	1,161 01
2,491 23	1,921 42	569 81	...	231	Muscowequan's Band, Capital	144	793 08	...	1,698 15	...	2,491 23
402 53	402 53	...	...	...	Muscowequan's Band, Interest	144	367 71	34 82	...	...	402 53
13,298 12	7,058 81	859 77	5,379 54	214	Muscowpetung's Band, Capital	141	4,700 46	...	8,597 66	...	13 298 12
6,116 06	5,036 11	...	1,079 95	...	Muscowpetung' Band, Interest	141	...	141 01	5,975 05	...	6,116 06
117 88	44 75	6 19	66 94	225	Ochapawasis Band	142	14 30	0 43	103 15	...	117 88
33 26	33 26	...	...	100	One Arrow's Band	166	32 29	0 97	...	...	33 26
541 28	47 47	...	493 81	230	Onion Lake Band	143	180 37	5 41	355 50	...	541 28
15,515 38	12,453 87	652 76	2,408 75	233	Pas Mountain Band, Capital	144	8,987 78	...	6,527 60	...	15,515 38
668 20	305 80	0 30	362 10	...	Pas Mountain Band, Interest	144	4 72	269 78	393 70	...	668 20
92,242 39	90,098 18	2,144 21	...	87	Pasquah's Band, Capital	122	70,800 31	...	21,442 08	...	92,242 39
6,234 91	1,041 27	...	5,193 64	...	Pasquah's Band, Interest	122	*179 86	2,118 61	4,296 16	...	6,234 91
32,651 05	9,947 50	1,200 55	21,503 00	210	Peigan Indians, Capital	141	20,640 22	...	12,005 52	5 31	32,651 05
10,339 64	5,890 90	90 00	4,358 74	...	Peigan indians, Interest	141	939 14	647 38	8,085 65	667 47	10,339 64
21 63	20 93	0 70	...	294	Petaquakay's Band, Capital	152	14 58	...	7 05	...	21 63
0 97	0 97	...	...	...	Petaquakay's Band, Interest	152	0 52	0 45	...	...	0 97
3,276 57	3,030 18	246 39	...	199	Sakimay's Band, Capital	139	812 63	...	2,463 94	...	3,276 57
947 48	114 25	4 95	828 28	...	Sakimay's Band, Interest	139	354 75	35 02	557 71	...	947 48
5,984 05	5,508 55	475 50	...	155	Sampson's Band, Capital	134	1,229 08	...	4,754 97	...	5,984 05
1,291 78	391 45	0 33	900 00	...	Sampson's Band, Interest	134	...	36 87	1,254 91	...	1,291 78
3,425 15	897 33	183 03	2,344 79	154	Sarcee Indians	133	91 68	2 75	3,330 72	...	3,425 15
57,045 42	56,898 77	146 65	...	202	Sharphead's Band, Capital	139	55,578 92	...	1,466 50	...	57,045 42
3,848 41	2,656 31	...	1,192 10	...	Sharphead's Band, Interest	140	1,954 41	1,726,00	118 00	50 00	3,848 41
56 23	50 61	5 62	...	171	Stony Indians,	135	...	...	56 23	...	56 23

					Morley, Capital						
4 064 92	136 20	90 00	3,838 72	...	Stony Indians, Morley, Interest	136	1,786 33	53 59	1,500 00	725	4,064 92
20,254 02	19,001 56	1,005 44	247 02	332	Stony Reserves No. 110 and 111, Capital	155	10,199 59	...	10,054 43	...	20,254 02
2,301 38	1,469 38	...	832 00	...	Stony Reserves No. 110 and 111, Interest	155	229 01	312 86	1,759 51	...	2,301 38
5,724,938 14	5,221,208 58	132,410 10	371,319 46	...	Carried forward	...	4,959,773 63	188,828 48	459,376 63	116,959 40	5,724,938 14

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
5,724,938 14	5,221,208 58	132,410 10	371,319 46	...	Brought forward	...	4,959,773 63	188,828 48	459,376 63	116,959 40	5,724,938 14
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of Saskatchewan, Alberta, &amp; c. - Con.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,979 29	25,979 29	...	...	166	Sturgeon Lake Band, Capital	135	25,979 29	...	...	...	25,979 29
2,129 65	1,833 25	...	296 40	...	Sturgeon Lake Band, Interest	135	1,271 67	817 53	34 05	6 40	2,129 65
16,571 58	...	16,571 58	...	305	Thunderchild's Band, Capital	153	45 00	...	6,901 45	9,625 13	16,571 58
2,477 36	1,019 86	...	1,457 50	...	Thunderchild's Band, Interest	153	...	1 35	2,476 01	...	2,477 36
45,127 74	45,127 74	...	...	121	White Bear's Band, Capital	128	45,127 74	...	...	...	45,127 74
1,580 64	*459 56	...	2,040 20	...	White Bear's Band, Interest	128	84 05	1,356 35	...	140 24	1,580 64
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of British Columbia.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
312 57	312 57	...	...	286	Adams Lake Indians, Capital	166	312 57	...	...	...	312 57
92 31	92 31	...	...	...	Adams Lake Indians, Interest	166	80 52	11 79	...	...	92 31
101 00	90 90	10 10	...	357	Aitchelitch Reserve, B.C., Capital	159	...	...	101 00	...	101 00
39 00	39 00	...	...	...	Aitchelitch Reserve, B.C., Interest	159	...	...	39 00	...	39 00
23 18	20 86	2 32	...	356	Alberni Indians	159	...	...	23 18	...	23 18
914 90	909 90	...	5 00	200	Bella Coola Band	139	888 25	26 65	...	...	914 90
172 98	172 98	...	...	147	Boothroyd Band	166	167 94	5 04	...	...	172 98
917 97	917 97	...	...	161	Boston Bar Band	166	891 23	26 74	...	...	917 97
554 36	533 76	12 60	8 00	334	Burrard Inlet Band No. 3	154	334 33	10 03	210 00	...	554 36

1,272 25	1,206 16	66 09	...	256	Campbell River Reserve, Capital	149	1,272 25	...	...	...	1,272 25
1,004 11	86 92	6 00	911 19	...	Campbell River Reserve, Interest	149	517 62	53 70	366 70	66 09	1,004 11
1,240 41	1,168 18	19 58	52 65	241	Capilano Creek Band	145	887 39	26 62	326 40	...	1,240 41
35 37	35 37	...	...	243	Chaicclisset Band	166	34 34	1 03	...	...	35 37
2 97	...	...	2 97	289	Cheam Indians	151	2 89	0 08	...	...	2 97
5,179 98	5,179 98	...	...	97	Chehalis Band, Capital	123	5,179 98	...	...	...	5,179 98
1,299 93	682 89	...	617 04	...	Chehalis Band, Interest	124	1,111 19	188 74	...	...	1,299 93
267 79	267 79	...	...	57	Chemainus Band, Capital	117	267 79	...	...	...	267 79
263 35	210 35	3 00	50 00	...	Chemainus Band, Interest	117	199 34	14 01	50 00	...	263 35
2 14	2 14	...	...	58	Chillaheetsa Band, Capital	166	2 14	...	...	...	2 14
2 57	2 57	...	...	...	Chillaheetsa Band, Interest	166	2 43	0 14	...	...	2 57
407 33	407 33	...	...	177	Chuk-chu-Kualk Band	166	395 47	11 86	...	...	407 33
3,133 00	423 45	47 05	2,662 50	354	Cold Water Reserve	158	...	...	3,133 00	...	3,133 00
18 00	18 00	...	...	342	Comox Indians, Capital	157	18 00	...	...	...	18 00
486 01	444 71	7 50	33 80	...	Comox Indians, Interest	157	349 97	11 04	125 00	...	486 01
373 20	350 81	22 39	...	152	Cook's Ferry Indians	133	...	...	373 20	...	373 20

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
60 02	60 02	...	...	52	Cowichan Indians, Capital	166	60 02	...	...	...	60 02
585 79	585 79	...	...	...	Cowichan Indians, Interest	166	566 98	18 81	...	...	585 79
112 50	112 50	...	...	330	Deadman's Creek Reserve, Capital	155	112 50	...	...	...	112 50
1,940 22	980 34	60 00	899 88	...	Deadman's Creek Reserve, Interest	155	909 56	30 66	1,000 00	...	1,940 22
22 50	22 50	...	...	343	Drew Harbour Indians, Capital	167	22 50	...	...	...	22 50
4 81	4 81	...	...	...	Drew Harbour Indians, Interest	167	4 02	0 79	...	...	4 81
1,160 27	231 36	928 91	...	322	Esquimalt Indians, Capital	154	1,160 27	...	...	...	1,160 27
1,063 72	1,051 72	6 00	6 00	...	Esquimalt Indians, Interest	154	...	34 81	100 00	928 91	1,063 72
5,308 77	5,265 12	12 00	31 65	118	False Creek Reserve	127	4,959 97	148 80	200 00	...	5,308 77
17,000 00	...	17,000 00	...	360	Fort George Indians	160	...	...	17,000 00	...	17,000 00
209 42	207 07	...	2 35	141	Halalt Indians	132	203 32	6 10	...	...	209 42
14 95	14 95	...	...	347	Homais Reserve	167	14 52	0 43	...	...	14 95
496 34	418 72	6 02	71 60	341	Homalco (Koomsack) Indians	157	384 55	11 54	100 25	...	496 34
3,621 51	3,621 51	...	...	84	Hope Band, Capital	122	3,621 51	...	...	...	3,621 51
730 14	727 49	...	2 65	...	Hope Band, Interest	122	603 39	126 75	...	...	730 14

177 01	177 01	...	...	149	Kanaka Band	166	171 86	5 15	...	...	177 01
3,700 00	2,700 00	1,000 00	...	350	Kitsamkaylun Indians, Capital	157	3,600 00	...	...	100 00	3,700 00
1,314 00	114 00	...	1,200 00	...	Kitsamkaylun Indians, Interest	157	200 00	114 00	...	1,000 00	1,314 00
220 00	...	...	220 00	352	Kitsegukla Reserve	158	...	...	220 00	...	220 00
73 55	66 20	7 35	...	355	Kitselas Reserve, Capital	158	...	...	73 55	...	73 55
1,940 00	1,791 00	9 00	140 00	...	Kitselas Reserve, Interest	158	...	...	1,940 00	...	1,940 00
1,489 50	1,340 55	148 95	...	351	Kitwanzas Band, Capital	158	...	...	1,489 50	...	1,489 50
1,670 00	330 00	...	1,340 00	...	Kitwanzas Band, Interest	158	...	...	1,670 00	...	1,670 00
206 88	205 38	1 50	...	83	Kyuquot Band	121	176 58	5 30	25 00	...	206 88
304 41	304 41	...	...	292	Little Lake Band, Capital	166	304 41	...	...	...	304 41
64 40	64 40	...	...	...	Little Lake Band, Interest	166	53 66	10 74	...	...	64 20
620 68	620 68	...	...	111	Lower Kootenay Indians, Capital	126	620 68	...	...	...	620 68
16 63	3 38	...	13 25	...	Lower Kootenay Indians, Interest	126	*1 93	18 56	...	...	16 63
605 14	605 14	...	...	329	Lower Similkameen Reserves, No. 3, 5, 7, 8	167	587 51	17 63	...	...	605 14
545 63	545 63	...	...	331	Lower Similkameen Reserves, No. 10, 10B, C1	167	545 63	...	...	...	545 63
24 49	24 49	...	...	...	Lower Similkameen Reserves, Interest	167	7 88	16 61	...	...	24 49
178 09	173 56	4 53	...	266	Lyacksun Band (Portier Pass, Gadins)	150	132 79	...	45 30	...	178 09

					Capital						
13 46	13 46	...	...	...	Lyacksun Band (Portier Pass, Gadins) Interest	150	9 20	4 26	...	...	13 46
0 09	0 09	...	...	151	Lytton Band	166	0 09	...	...	...	0 09
676 94	676 94	...	...	274	Mameet Band, Capital	166	676 94	...	...	...	676 94
366 41	366 41	...	...	...	Mameet Band, Interest	166	336 02	30 39	...	...	366 41
123 13	72 68	1 50	48 95	242	Marktosis Band	145	95 27	2 86	25 00	...	123 13
1,841 00	1,701 90	139 10	...	129	Matsqui-sah-hah-com Band, Capital	129	450 00	...	1,391 00	...	1,841 00
1,050 50	6 70	...	1,043 80	...	Matsqui-sah-hah-com Band, Interest	129	...	13 50	1,037 00	...	1,050 50
93 26	73 26	...	20 00	284	Miyuke Band	151	90 54	2 72	...	...	93 26
45,117 83	45,117 83	...	...	340	Metlakahtla Indians, Capital	156	45,117 83	...	...	...	45,117 83
4,577 81	3,177 61	...	1,400 20	...	Metlakahtla Indians, Interest	156	3,130 36	1,447 45	...	...	4,577 81
708 84	6,177 54	12 90	78 40	176	Nanaimo River Band	137	479 46	14 38	215 00	...	708 84
485 55	485 55	...	...	344	Namoose Reserve, Capital	157	485 55	...	...	...	485 55
46 14	38 64	...	7 50	...	Namoose Reserve, Interest	157	30 65	15 49	...	...	46 14
687 46	687 46	...	...	134	New Westminster Band	166	667 44	20 02	...	...	687 46
403 03	391 03	...	12 00	126	Nicoamen Band	129	391 29	11 74	...	...	403 03
1,358 01	1,358 01	...	...	217	Nisksainlith Band, Capital	166	1,358 01	...	...	...	1,358 01
640 48	640 48	...	...	...	Nisksainlith Band, Interest	166	582 27	58 21	...	...	640 48
5,940,592 39	5,386,081 38	168,516 07	385,994 94	...	Carried forward	...	5,118,120 12	193,578 88	500,067 22	128,826 17	5,940,592 39

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts,	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
5,940,592 39	5,385,081 38	168,516 07	385,994 94	...	Brought forward	...	5,118,120 12	193,578 88	500,067 22	128,826 17	5,940,592 39
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Indians of British Columbia. - Concluded.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 69	18 69	...	...	276	Nisket Band	166	18 15	0 54	...	...	18 69
30 77	...	30 77	...	108	Numakamis Band, Capital	125	30 77	...	...	...	30 77
24 51	...	24 51	...	...	Numakamis Band, Interest	125	22 90	1 61	...	...	24 51
527 82	527 82	...	...	320	Nziskat Band	167	512 45	15 37	...	...	527 82
17 32	9 27	...	8 05	157	Ohamil Band	134	16 81	0 51	...	...	17 32
117 34	108 68	8 66	...	172	Ohiat Band, Capital	136	...	...	86 57	30 77	117 34
309 31	289 37	4 74	15 20	...	Ohiat Band, Interest	136	199 81	5 99	79 00	24 51	309 31
641 52	641 52	...	...	94	Okanagan Band, Capital	166	641 52	...	...	...	641 52
152 74	152 74	...	...	...	Okanagan Band, Interest	166	129 61	23 13	...	...	152 74
4,181 82	4,181 82	...	...	324	Patcheena Reserve, Capital	154	4,181 82	...	...	...	4,181 82
135 73	4 73	...	131 00	...	Patcheena Reserve, Interest	154	9 98	125 75	...	...	135 73
774 56	774 56	...	...	349	Penticton Reserve	167	752 00	22 56	...	...	774 56
39 89	39 89	...	...	346	Poquiosen and Skamam Indians	167	38 73	1 16	...	...	39 89
47 26	45 76	...	1 50	339	Port Simpson Indians	156	45 88	1 38	...	...	47 26
14 95	14 95	...	...	345	Quesnel Indians, Capital	167	14 95	...	...	...	14 95
0 91	0 91	...	...	...	Quesnel Indians, Interest	167	0 45	0 46	...	...	0 91
56 19	56 19	...	...	88	Saanich Band	166	54 55	1 64	...	...	56 19



461 63	461 63	...	...	153	Salmon Arm Band	166	448 18	13 45	...	...	461 63
1,147 50	1,147 50	...	...	336	Semiahmoo Band, Capital	156	1,147 50	...	...	...	1,147 50
169 65	162 00	...	7 65	...	Semiahmoo Band, Interest	156	131 29	38 36	...	...	169 65
597 66	597 66	...	...	203	Seymour Creek Band, Capital	140	597 66	...	...	...	597 66
34 29	23 49	...	10 80	...	Seymour Creek Band, Interest	140	15 88	18 41	...	...	34 29
144 18	144 18	...	...	148	Siska Flat Band	166	139 98	4 20	...	...	144 18
52 24	30 99	...	21 25	158	Skawalook Band	134	50 72	1 52	...	...	52 24
123 89	123 89	...	...	150	Skuppa Band	166	120 28	3 61	...	...	123 89
729 45	667 63	12 72	49 10	297	Sliammon Band	152	502 38	15 07	212 00	...	729 45
6 91	1 85	0 06	5 00	253	Somenos Band	148	0 88	0 03	6 00	...	6 91
10,824 46	10,824 46	...	...	51	Songhees Indians, Capital	117	10,824 46	...	...	...	10,824 46
2,344 45	1,124 93	25 02	1,194 50	...	Songhees Indians, Interest	117	876 42	351 03	1,117 00	...	2,344 45
822 03	822 03	...	...	107	Spellamcheen Indians, Capital	125	822 03	...	...	...	822 03
344 77	206 21	...	138 56	...	Spellamcheen Indians, Interest	125	310 79	33 98	...	...	344 77
209 50	191 65	...	17 85	160	Spuzzum Band	134	203 40	6 10	...	...	209 50
3,886 46	3,506 46	380 00	...	54	Squamish Band, Capital	117	86 46	...	3,800 00	...	3,886 46
4,393 93	3,128 83	...	1,265 10	...	Squamish Band, Interest	117	4 70	2 73	4,386 50	...	4,393 93

[\*Debit items.]

Total	Balance, March 31, 1911	Refunds and Transfers	Expenditure	No. of Account	Name of Account	Page in Part H	Balance April 1, 1910	Interest and Grants	Collections	Refunds and Transfers	Total
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
96 82	96 82	...	...	348	Squamish Indians	167	94 00	2 82	...	...	96 82
559 00	503 10	55 90	...	358	Squia-ala Reserve, B.C., Capital	169	...	...	559 00	...	559 00
208 00	208 00	...	...	...	Squia-ala Reserve, B.C., Interest	169	...	...	208 00	...	208 00
376 50	376 50	...	...	186	Stryen Band	166	365 53	10 97	...	...	376 50
4,623 30	4,234 09	389 21	...	112	Sumas Lake Band, Capital	126	731 25	...	3,892 05	...	4,623 30
4,426 53	108 33	3 00	4,315 20	...	Sumas Lake Band, Interest	126	50 58	23 45	4,352 50	...	4,426 53
1,373 82	1,360 32	...	13 50	124	Texas Lake Band	129	1,333 80	40 02	...	...	1,373 82
575 00	517 50	57 50	...	359	Tsawwassen Band	160	...	...	575 00	...	575 00
21 34	21 34	...	...	314	Towinock Band	167	20 72	0 62	...	...	21 34
250 99	238 19	12 80	...	133	Tsoo-a-die Band, Capital	131	122 94	...	128 05	...	250 99
202 97	151 67	...	51 30	...	Tsoo-a-die Band, Interest	131	193 48	9 49	...	...	202 97
24 00	22 56	1 44	...	235	Ucluelet Band	145	...	...	24 00	...	24 00
604 76	595 41	...	9 35	159	Union Bar Band	134	587 15	17 61	...	...	604 76
1,059 26	1,059 26	...	...	204	Umpukpulquam Band	166	1,028 41	30 85	...	...	1,059 26
853 92	853 92	...	...	333	Upper Similkameen Indians, Capital	167	853 92	...	...	...	853 92
391 95	391 95	...	...	...	Upper Similkameen Indians, Interest	167	355 66	36 29	...	...	391 95
1,008 75	907 88	100 87	...	313	Whonnock Band, Capital	153	...	...	1,008 75	...	1,005 75
632 37	32 37	...	600 00	...	Whonnock Band, Interest	153	3 52	0 10	628 75	...	632 37
400 09	345 89	...	54 20	125	Yale Indians	129	388 44	11 65	...	...	400 09
164 03	23 73	11 50	128 80	119	Yukquodt Indians	127	37 89	1 14	125 00	...	164 03
...	...	...	...	...	<b>Individual Accounts.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,050 54	1,019 94	...	30 60	96	Marion Tenesco Comondo	123	1,019 94	30 60	...	...	1,050 54

3,428 96	3,329 11	...	99 85	237	John Bull Makateneni	145	3,329 09	99 87	...	...	3,428 96
1,572 98	1,527 18	...	45 80	238	Mary Ann Makateneni	145	1,527 16	45 82	...	...	1,572 98
238 93	231 93	...	7 00	252	Jocko McDougall	148	231 97	6 96	...	...	238 93
1,557 31	1,511 96	...	45 35	224	Gabriel Tenesco	142	1,511 95	45 36	...	...	1,557 31
1,724 87	1,674 63	...	50 24	99	Peter Tenesco and C.T. Dubé	124	1,674 63	50 24	...	...	1,724 87
...	...	...	...	...	<b>General Accounts.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
651,420 11	620,400 10	31,020 01	...	11	Five per Cent Annuities	160	620,400 10	31,020 01	...	...	651,420 11
300,680 61	300,680 61	...	...	75	Indian Land Management Fund, Capital	160	300,680 61	...	...	...	300,680 61
99,171 33	63,415 93	575 52	35,179 88	...	Indian Land Management Fund, Interest	160	42,173 63	16,990 95	483 68	39,523 07	99,171 33
89,890 90	61,239 87	...	28,651 03	201	Indian Savings Account	164	62,602 18	1,878 07	25,410 65	...	89,890 90
107,846 30	107,846 30	...	...	74	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Capital	160	107,846 30	...	...	...	107,846 30
1,216 86	...	...	1,216 86	...	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Interest	160	*8,177 93	9,394 79	...	...	1,216 86
13,050 46	1,948 93	447 80	110,653 73	310	Prevention of Liquor Traffic	165	1,380 83	4,041 42	7,578 21	50 00	13,050 46
7,264,680 28	6,592,988 99	201,678 10	470,013 19	...	...	...	6,283,441 26	258,056 57	554,727 93	168,454 52	7,264,680 28

[\*Debit items.]

<b>1. - BATCHEWANA INDIANS, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	79,764 03
Receipts on account of land sales	...	1,848 44
Michigan Pulpwood Co., dues on timber	...	1,119 01
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,967.45	296 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	82,434 73	...
...	82,731 48	82,731 48
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,731.31; interest, 3 p.c. on \$81,495.34, \$2,444.86	...	4,176 17
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	438 76
Michigan Pulpwood Co., ground rent	...	339 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$339	20 34	...
Interest distributed, \$1,117.50; chief's salary, 15 m., \$125	1,242 50	...
Dr. A.S. McCaig, medical attendance, \$90; relief supplies, \$182.70	272 70	...
Maintenance of Indian in asylum, \$78; hospital attendance, \$28	106 00	...
Burial expenses, \$16; fishing license, \$25; repairs to house, \$7	48 00	...
Goulais Bay school: insurance, \$10.20; painting school house, \$44.70; school supplies, \$9.66; wood, 4 cord, \$8	72 56	...
Garden River R.C. school: teachers, Rev. J.A. Drolet, 6 m. to June 30, \$150, Rev. B. Renaud, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; inspecting school, \$31; cleaning school, \$3.50; school supplies, \$7.15; wood, 40 cord, \$80	421 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,770 18	...
...	4,953 93	4,953 93
<b>2. - CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL, ONT.</b>		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	15,667 51
H. Blakeney, payment on Giant's Tomb Island	...	566 17
Canada Iron Corporation, timber dues	...	153 66
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$719.83	71 98	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	16,315 36	...
...	16,387 34	16,387 34
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,144 12
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$5,120.23; 3 p.c. on \$1,1691.40	...	657 95
Transfer of interest from Account 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	1,716 74
Ground rents: C. Beck Mfg. Co., \$20.90; Canada Iron Corporation, \$50.09	...	70 99
I. Whitton, payment for P. Angus' bull, \$58; refund on account of roadwork, \$14.50	...	72 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$70.99	4 26	...
Interest distributed, \$977.20; maintenance of indians in asylum, \$71.39	1,048 59	...
Indians' salaries: chief, \$50; councillors, 4, \$20; secretary, \$37.50; messengers, \$15; bush		

ranger, \$40; sextons, 2, \$30; constable, \$25; pensions, \$105	322 50	...
Medical attendance: Dr. Geo. Bowman, \$199.75; Dr. P.A. McDonald, \$305.50; Dr. A.H. Spohn, \$96.25; Dr. J.R. Stone, \$20.50	622 00	...
Coffins, 8, \$90.50; relief supplies, \$5; cleaning hall and school, \$16.	111 50	...
Burial of R. Assance, \$37.75; recovering body of drowned man, \$19	56 75	...
A. Norton, for removing house and stable, \$75; cord for flag pole, \$1.25	76 25	...
Christian Island school: Jas. Oliver, teacher, 12 m., \$400, janitor, \$12; truant officer, \$3; kalsomining school, \$30; school supplies, & c., \$24.43; building water closets, \$38; wood, 8 cords, \$24	531 43	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	889 02	...
...	3,662 30	3,662 30

<b>3. - CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	354,626 46
Receipts on account of land sales, \$221.92; Keenan Bros., timber dues, \$1,361 97	...	1,583 89
Receipts for old school house	...	35 00
Refunds on account of R.C. church, \$1,450; on account of loans, \$281.36	...	1,731 36
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$221.92	22 19	...
Loan, J. Pedoniquot, \$100; J. McIver, for road allowance, \$500	600 00	...
Advertising tenders: Cape Croker timber, \$63.05; Cape Croker school, \$25.96	89 01	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	357,265 51	...
...	357,976 71	357,976 71
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	6,650 12
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$57,555.47; 3 p.c. on \$303,721.11	...	12,564 96
Interest transferred from account No. 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	2,932 62
Sun Portland Cement Co., rent, \$50; Keenan Bros., timber dues \$15	...	65 00
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$31.45; payment on school house, \$25	...	56 45
Refunds on account of road work, \$87.75; refund of loan, \$20	...	107 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Interest distributed, \$11,945.46; payments for land sold, \$62.50	12,007 96	...
Dr. A.H. Hough, physician, 12 m. \$500; N. Currie, forest baliff, \$509.25	1,009 25	...
Chief, \$100; councillors, 4, \$105; secretary, \$50; caretaker, \$50; sextons, 2, \$60; messenger, \$20; caretakers of schools, 3, \$68.75; pensions, \$630	1,083 75	...
Medical attendance: Dr. G.S Burt, \$107; Dr. L.N. Davis, \$2; Dr. A.H. Hough, \$8.50; Dr. J.H. Hull, \$25; Dr. T.H. Middlebro, \$5	147 50	...
Care of sick, \$95.65; relief supplies, \$46.57; coffins, 12, \$167.86	310 08	...
Road work, \$35.40; drilling well, \$90; fishing license, \$25	150 40	...
Expenses of delegates to Grand Council, \$62.70; prizes, Victoria Day, \$25	87 70	...
Bull, \$105.25; cook stove, \$10; insurance, \$71	186 25	...
Tearing down stable at agency, \$33; repairs for thresher, \$15.25	48 25	...
Meals for men working at park, \$2.25; supplies for hall, \$19.27	21 52	...
Cape Croker school: teacher, Mary Moffatt, 12 m. \$412.50; cupboard, \$28; desks, 28, \$100.60; inspection, 24.20; repairs, & c., \$28.10; stationery, \$62.42; various school supplies, \$29.68	685 50	...
Sydney Bay School: Isabella McIver, teacher, 9 m., \$262.50; inspection, \$24.25; rent of building, \$22.50; site for school, \$15; wood, 17 cord, \$28; various school supplies, \$14.53	366 78	...
Port Elgin Schools: G.R. Jones, teacher, 12 m., \$350; inspection, \$24.25; stationery and books, \$40.77; wood, 25 cord, \$43.75; various school supplies, \$6.85.	465 62	...
L. Keeshig, expenses of education, \$104; C. Snake, expenses to Port Elgin, \$15	119 00	...
Insurance on schools	17 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,666 59	...

...	22,376 90	22,376 90
<b>4. - CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	13,652 88
H. Blakeney, payment on Giant's Tomb Island	...	513 90
Canada Iron Corporation, timber dues	...	139 48
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c., \$653.38	65 34	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	14,240 92	...
...	14,306 26	14,306 26
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	852 14
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$7,195, 3 p.c. on \$7,310.02	...	651 00
Transfer of interest from account 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	1,806 00
Ground rent: C. Beck Mfg Co., \$18.97; Canada Iron Furnace Co., \$45.46	...	64 43
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$64.43	3 87	...
Interest distributed, \$1,425.30; Dr. J. McLean, physician, 12 m., \$300	1,725 30	...
Carried forward	1,729 17	3,373 57

<b>4. - CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONT - Concluded</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,729 17	3,373 57
Chief, \$75; councillors, 3, \$60; secretary, \$20; bush ranger, \$20; constable, \$15; organist, \$15; caretaker, \$20	225 00	...
Dr. A.P. Ardagh, medical attendance, \$66; hospital treatment, \$52.50	118 50	...
Relief, \$81.50; burial expenses, \$18; band instruments, \$70.50	170 00	...
Pump, \$13; moving shed, \$25; road work, \$35	73 00	...
Fencing, \$119.49; supplies for council hall, \$23.66	143 15	...
Taking fencing material to Chief's Island	60 00	...
Orillia 'Times', advertising tenders for lock-up, \$2; repairing handcuffs, \$1.50	3 50	...
Rama School: Eva McBain, teacher, 12 m., \$225; cleaning school, \$20.75; cupboard, \$23.23; desks, 12, \$26; inspection, \$14; stationery and books, \$59.03; wood, 9 cord, \$38.50; various school supplies and expenses, \$42.78	449 29	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	401 96	...
...	3,373 57	3,373 57
<b>5. - CHIPPAWAS OF SARNIA, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	144,144 49
Receipts on account of lands sold, \$864; royalty on ore, \$9.82	...	873 82
T.W. Mitchell, on account of timber dues	...	1,000 00
Transferred from interest account of payments on land, 1907 and 1910	...	62 00
Refunds on account of loans, &c	...	333 24
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,935.82	193 58	...
Roadwork, \$215; loans to Indians, \$702.35	917 35	...
Mrs. Isaac Shawanoo, compensation for loss of orchard	60 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	145,242 62	...
...	146,413 55	146,413 55
Interest	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,876 27
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$40,199.67; 3 p.c. on \$106,821.09	...	5,616 61
Transfer of interest from account 11, Five per cent Annuities account	...	2,600 00
United Fuel Supply Co., rent of right of way	...	5 00
Rents collected, \$434.75; collected for improvements, \$20	...	454 75
Refunds: on account of thresher, \$174.55; on account of lumber, \$74.75	...	249 30
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$5	0 30	...
Transfer to Capital of payments for land in 1907 and 1911	62 00	...
Interest distributed, \$6,158 89; rents distributed, \$434.75	6,593 64	...
Chief, \$125; councillors, 5, \$187.50; secretary and interpreter, \$87.50; messengers, 2, \$52.50; constables, 2, \$75; chapel stewards, 4, \$97.50; school janitor, \$30; timber bailiff, \$62.50; sanitary inspector, \$20; pensioners, \$285	1,022 50	...



Physicians: Dr. W.A. Henderson, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$450; Dr. C.A. Patterson, May 19 to Dec. 31, \$153.89; Dr. O. Totten, 4 m. to April 30, \$83.33	687 22	...
Dr. C.A. Patterson, medical attendance to May 19	166 75	...
Hospital attendance, \$19.90; ambulance, \$5; vaccine, \$5	29 90	...
Quarantine expenses: constable, \$24; provisions, & c., \$33.06	57 06	...
Relief, \$162.86; burial expenses, \$156.50; rent of hall for trial, \$5	324 36	...
Expenses of delegates to Grand Council, \$119.29; insurance, agric'l hall, \$6.12	125 41	...
Grant to Mrs. Menass for building material, \$75; damages to buggy, \$5	80 00	...
Wire face at council grounds: fencing, 110 rods, \$30.80; labour, \$27	57 80	...
Repairs to council house, \$33.75; supplies for council house, \$12.29	46 04	...
Wood for council hall, 12 1/2 cords, \$21; scrubbing council hall, \$5	26 00	...
Repairs to bridge, \$191.76; repairs to roads and culverts, \$226.53	418 29	...
Maps for schools, 4	11 80	...
Kettle Point School: Mrs. A. George, teacher, \$350; inspection, \$15; repairs to school, \$52.29; school supplies, \$21.12; wood, 12 cords, \$18	456 41	...
St. Clair School: Alice M. Matthews, teacher, \$381.25; inspection, \$7; coal, 4 tons, \$32; repairs, cleaning, & c., \$10.81; pump, \$9.02; stove, \$18.15; school supplies, \$17.45	475 68	...
Stony Point School: Mrs. R. McKinnon, teacher, \$300; inspection, \$15.05; foundation for school, \$79.47; cleaning school, \$5.50; school supplies, \$19.02; wood, 23 cords, \$31.25; wood shed, \$29.87	480 16	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	680 61	...
...	11,801 93	11,801 93

<b>6. - CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	267,140 26
Payments on land, \$221.93; timber dues, \$479.23	...	701 16
Management Fund, percentage on collections on land, 10 p.c. on \$221.93	22 19	...
County of Bruce, contribution towards bridge	3,000 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	264,819 23	...
...	267,841 42	267,841 42
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	6,080 53
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$59,641.50; 3 p.c. on \$213,579.29	...	9,985 87
Interest transferred from account 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	2,500 00
Sun Portland Cement Co., ground rent	...	50 00
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	46 46
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Interest and rent distributed, \$7,897.41; loan to Indian, \$106	8,003 41	...
Dr. H. Williams, physician, 12 m., \$300; Neil Currie, forest bailiff, 12 m., \$510.75	810 75	...
Chief, \$150; interpreter, \$75; councillors, 4, \$120; sextons, 4, \$134.75; caretaker of hall, \$45; caretakers of schools, 3, \$80; messenger, \$25; truant officers, 3, \$66; constable, \$100; pensioners, \$316	1,111 75	...
Dr. Williams, medical attendance and medicine	28 50	...
Care of sick woman, \$13; prevention of rabies, \$7.50	20 50	...
Relief grants, \$254; burial expenses, \$94.50; insurance, \$18.75	367 25	...
Cows, 3, \$130; stable and outhouse, \$40; repairs to R.C. church, \$46.05	216 05	...
Repairs, & c., village church, \$13.35; painting council hall, \$35.35	48 70	...
French Bay School: T.J. Wallace, teacher, \$475; inspection, \$16.75; stationery and school supplies, \$43.55; whitewashing and cleaning, \$8.35	543 65	...
Saugeen School: Isabella Ruxton, teacher, \$412.50; inspection, \$16.75; stationery and school supplies, \$40.18	469 43	...
Scotch Settlement School: J. Burr, teacher, 6 m., \$200; inspection, \$8.30; stationery and supplies, \$13.46; whitewashing and repairs, \$12.15	233 91	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	6,805 96	...
...	18,662 86	18,662 86
<b>7. - CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	6,893 82
Can. Iron Corp., timber dues, \$59.69 pay on Giant's Tomb, \$219.93	...	279 62
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$279.62	27 96	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	7,145 48	...
...	7,173 44	7,173 44
Interest.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1910	...	668 01
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$3,365, 3 p.c. on \$4,196.83	...	327 80
Interest transferred from account 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	844 64
Ground rent: C. Beck Mfg. Co. \$8.13; Canada Iron Furnace Co., \$19.45	...	27 58
Rent of land for pasture	...	231 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$258.58	15 51	...
Interest distributed, \$790; relief, \$44.41; burial expenses, \$12	846 41	...
Dr. H.H. Pringle, physician, 12 m., \$150; Dr. J.R. Stone, medical attendance, \$1.25	151 25	...
Chief, \$80; councillors, 2, \$24; caretaker, \$59; organist, \$25; truant officer, \$1.50; pensioners, \$24	213 50	...
Cleaning and fencing mission house grounds	30 40	...
School: teachers, J.H. Prosser, 3 m., \$37.50; Geo. Cook, 9 m., \$112.50; travel of Geo. Cook, \$9.97; stationery, \$11.65; sundry supplies, \$3.09	174 71	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	667 25	...
...	2,099 03	2,099 03

<b>8. - CHIPPEWAS OF THAMES, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	19,076 33
Voted for compensation for land occupied by Muncey Band	...	10,000 00
Refund of rent, applied on purchase of land	...	75 00
Account 9, transfer of share of capital of Wellington Johnson	...	26 59
Distribution of Muncey land money	4,704 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	24,473 92	...
...	29,177 92	29,177 92
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	863 96
Interest 6 p.c. on \$13,000; 3 p.c. on \$6,940.29	...	988 21
Interest transferred from account 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	2,400 00
Chippewa and Muncey Sportsman Association, rent	...	100 00
Rents collected: for band, \$196.25; for individuals, \$4,000.15	...	4,196 40
Outstanding cheque refunded	...	2 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$296.25	17 77	...
Interest distributed, \$1,055.75; rents distributed, \$3,738.90	4,794 65	...
Medical attendants: Dr. J.A. McEwan, \$71.42; Dr. R.D. Dewar, \$128.58	200 00	...
Chief, \$20; councillors, 5, \$100; secretary, \$20; school trustees, 2, \$16; truant officer, \$7.50; messengers, 2, \$75; janitor, \$12; caretaker, \$14	264 50	...
Dr. S. Thompson, performing operation, \$100; Dr. A.G. Gray, medical attendance, \$3	103 00	...
Hospital attendance, \$61.25; maintenance in asylum, \$143	204 25	...
Relief to destitute, \$204.57; W. Fox, grant towards operation, \$50	254 57	...
E. Burch, compensation for fire loss, \$35; grant to Agricultural Society, \$50	85 00	...
Burial expenses, \$196.05; expenses of delegates to Grand Council, \$75	271 05	...
Payments from estate of E.E. French, \$95.36; outstanding cheque, \$1.60	96 96	...
Labour and material for Hogg's Creek bridge	231 82	...
Drain tile, \$28.70; lumber, \$73.98; fencing, \$12.47	115 15	...
Road work, \$39.25; wood for hall, \$8.75; supplies for council hall, \$6.85	54 85	...
Back Settlement School: teacher, L.W. Fisher, 12 m., \$200; inspection, \$7.50; books and stationery, \$43.72; caretaking, \$7; wood, 12 cord, \$18; small payments, \$3	279 22	...
Bear Creek School: Miss M. McDougall, teacher, 12 m., \$200; inspection, \$6.75; caretaking and cleaning, \$18; stationery, \$10.50; wood, 15 cord, \$28.25	263 50	...
River Settlement School: Jos, Fisher, teacher, 12 m., \$300; inspection, \$7.75; caretaking and cleaning, \$9; desks, 6, \$25.15; school supplies, \$8.80	350 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	963 58	...
...	8,550 57	8,550 57
<b>9. - CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE, ISLAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	16,018 02

Transfer to Account No. 8 of Wellington John's share of interest	26 59	...
Jos. Nahdee, balance of contract for building dock	465 00	...
Work on roads and ditches	500 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	15,026 43	...
...	16,018 02	16,018 02
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,207 35
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$4,521.20; 3 p.c. on \$12,704.17	...	652 40
Transfer of interest from Account No. 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	1,800 00
St. Ann's Island Shooting and Fishing Club, rent, 12 m	...	562 50
St. Clair Flats Shooting and Fishing Club, rent, 12 m	...	600 00
Rent of land, Walpole Island	...	15 00
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 6 p.c. on \$1,162.50	69 75	...
Interest distributed, \$1,755.36; wood for council house, \$12	1,767 36	...
Dr. W.N. Hay, medical officer, 12 m., \$375; relief supplies, \$10	385 00	...
Carried forward	2,222 11	4,837 25

<b>9. - CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,222 11	4,837 25
Forest bailiffs: J. Williams, \$19.13; L. Dodge, \$48.38	67 51	...
Chief, \$30; councillors, 6, \$120; secretary, \$50; messenger, \$10; sextons, 2, \$20; pensioners, \$132	362 00	...
Medical attendance: Dr. Ferguson, \$5; Dr. McKeough, \$65.50; Dr. Mitchell, \$9.40; Dr. Tait, \$289; Dr. Towers, \$9.40	378 30	...
Maintenance in hospital, \$119.05; maintenance in asylum, \$23.36	142 41	...
Care of Sam. Johnson, 12 m., \$96; fare of sick Indian, \$6	102 00	...
Expenses taking Indian woman to asylum, \$26.29; burying dog, \$1	27 29	...
Coffins, 24, \$224.50; digging 23 graves, \$23; pathmaster, \$20	267 50	...
Work on culverts, \$46.05; work on High Banks ferry, \$41.43	87 48	...
Expenses attending Grand Council, \$36.75; rent of house for council meeting, \$3	39 75	...
School: W.A. Batchelor, teacher, \$93.52; M. McDougall, teacher, \$50; inspection \$13.95; care and cleaning, \$15.50; books and stationery, \$26.51; repairs, \$93; school supplies, \$11.87; wood, 15 cord, \$15; advertising for teacher, \$1.64	320 99	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	819 91	...
...	4,837 25	4,837 25
<b>10. - FORT WILLIAM BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	101,483 50
Dues on stone, \$24.88; dues on wood, \$1.50	...	26 38
W.H. Hamilton, on account of mining location	...	2,400 00
Collections on account of land sales	...	2,014 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,440.38	444 04	...
Work on Mission Bay road	383 17	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	105,096 67	...
...	105,923 88	105,923 88
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,196.39; interest, 3 p.c. on \$102,679.89, \$3,080.40	...	4,276 79
Interest on deferred payments on lands	...	674 82
Refunds on account of insurance, \$148.85; refund on account of hauling wood, \$14	...	162 85
Dom. of Canada Guarantee Co., claim re ex-agent McDougald	...	50 00
Interest distributed, \$1,750.75; M.J. Kenny, legal services, \$10	1,760 75	...
Dr. J. McGrady, medical officer, 12 m., \$75; Dr. H.E. Paul, medical services, \$89	164 00	...
Constables: P. Bannon, \$382.66; S. Penassie, \$96.77	479 43	...
Relief to destitute, \$242; medicine, \$8.60; ambulance, \$2	252 60	...
Burial expenses, \$27; supplies for lock-up, \$1.10	28 10	...
Insurance on hall, schools, &c	325 73	...
Mission Bay School: inspection, \$9; teacher's desk, \$10; school desks, 15, \$67; freight and		

setting up desks, \$16.83; porch and door, \$50; wood, 10 cord, \$50; sundry school supplies, \$10.20	213 03	...
Mount McKay School: inspection, \$6; hauling wood, \$10; cleaning, \$6; sundry supplies, \$1.80	23 80	...
Mountain Village School: repairs and cleaning, \$115.75; school stationery and supplies, \$12.84; wood, 13 cord, \$65	193 59	...
St. Joseph's Boarding School inspection	12 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,711 43	...
...	5,164 46	5,164 46

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<b>12. - GARDEN RIVER BAND, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	98,185 89
Timber dues: Bruce Mines Saw Mill Co., \$75.37; A.B. Ferrier, \$675.75; Murphy & Fisher, \$30.99	...	782 11
Board of Trade, Sault Ste. Marie, right-of-way	...	277 20
Collections on account of land sales	...	565 28
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,624.59	162 46	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	99,648 02	...
...	99,810 48	99,810 48
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$459.28; interest, 3 p.c. on \$98,645.17, \$2,959.36	...	3,418 64
Ground rent: Bruce Mines Sawmill Co., \$88.95; L.L. Burton, Son & Co., \$219	...	307 95
Rents: A. Rintoul, \$50; Jas. Adams estate, \$200	...	250 00
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	69 95
Refunds on account of loans, & c., \$54.70; refunds on account of team, \$33.10	...	87 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$557.95	33 48	...
Interest distributed, \$1,148.85; relief supplies, \$128	1,276 85	...
Chief, \$100; chief constable, \$300; constable, \$50; interpreter, \$50	500 00	...
Dr. A.S. McCuaig, medical officer, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1910	500 00	...
Dr. J.A. McLeod, medical services, \$5; maintenance in hospital, \$136	141 00	...
Coffins, 8, \$48; burial of Ella Lafond, \$27	75 00	...
Repairs to bridge, \$23.70; expenses attending Grand Council, \$40	63 70	...
Garden River Protestant School: L.F. Hardyman, teacher, \$475; inspections \$12.90; insurance, \$6.80; repairs and cleaning, \$18.07; stationery, \$14.87; supplies, \$7.75; wood, 19 cord, \$41	576 39	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	967 92	...
...	4,134 34	4,134 34
<b>13. - HENVEY'S INLET BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	13,664 25
J. McKenzie, stove wood, cut and sold	...	12 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$12	1 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	13,675 05	...
...	13,676 25	13,676 25
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$131.01; interest 3 p.c. on \$13,795.26, \$413.86	...	544 87
Chief, \$30.08; secretary, \$16, councillors, \$16.99; caretaker, \$20; constable, \$12.	95 07	...
Medical services: Dr. S.B. Beihen, \$173.50; Dr. L.H. Davis, \$5.75; Dr. W.R. Mason, \$17.50; Dr. J.A. Oille, \$58; Dr. J.R. Stone, \$1.50	256 25	...
Hospital treatment, \$59.80; relief to destitute, \$3.60	63 40	...



Lime, 16 bush., \$8.90; stone, \$11; supplies for hall, \$4.40	24 30	...
School: Jos. Partridge, teacher, \$100; repairs and furniture, \$14.25; stationery, \$6.26; wood, 15 cords, \$18	138 51	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1911	...	32 66
...	577 53	577 53
<b>14. - LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS, ONT.</b>	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	100,239 75
Timber dues, \$266.73, management fund, 10 p.c. on \$266.73, \$26.67	26 67	266 73
M. Buffett, raising, levelling and building stone foundation under school	175 00	...
A. Britton, finishing up-stairs of school, painting and oiling, also painting school-room downstairs, and outside of building and roof	325 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	99,979 81	...
...	100,506 48	100,506 48

<b>14. - LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$880.48; interest 3 p.c. on \$101,120.23, \$3,033 61	...	3,914 09
Interest distributed, \$1,849.70; relief supplies, \$19.49	1,869 19	...
Chief, \$50; sub chief, \$20; caretakers of schools, 3, \$30	100 00	...
Medical attendance: Dr. R.H. Dillane, \$20; Dr. W.F. Jamieson, \$20; Dr. A.M. McMurchy, \$36; Dr. A.E. Ranney, \$20; Dr. G.W. Smith, \$51.95	147 95	...
Hospital treatment: \$54.40; provisions at quarantine, \$19.35	73 75	...
Garden Village School: Miss J. McDermott, teacher, \$382.41; inspection, \$10.60; repairs and supplies, \$10.78; stationery, \$14.09; wood, 20 cords, \$33.75	451 63	...
Nipissing School: A. Keely, teacher, \$400; inspection, \$7.50; fence, \$45; stationery, \$4.72	457 22	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	814 35	...
...	3,914 09	3,914 09
<b>15. - MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS, (Unceded), ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	36,869 64
Timber dues: W.J. Pulling, \$1,831.05; Rev. C. Belanger, \$19.50	...	1,850 55
Transfer from account 248 of net amount paid by Dom. Fish Co., in 1908, as dues	...	157 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,850.50	185 05	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	38,692 64	...
...	38,877 69	38,877 69
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$2,500.53; interest 3 p.c. on \$39,370.17, \$1,181.11	...	3,681 64
Dr. R.W. Shaw, medical officer, 12 m., \$584.40; J.E. Smith, constable, 9 m., \$45	629 40	...
Secretary, \$25; Dr. A.S. McCaig, medical services, \$115	140 00	...
Hospital treatment, \$57; supplies for destitute, \$10	67 00	...
Building material for Indian houses	60 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,785 24	...
...	3,681 64	3,681 64
<b>16. - MAGANETTAWAN INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,314 61
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,314 61	...
...	2,314 61	2,314 61
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$616.83; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,931.44, \$87.94	...	704 77
Dr. R.W. Shaw, medical officer, 12 m., \$23.04; Dr. J.A. Oille, medical services, \$38	61 04	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	643 73	...
...	704 77	704 77

<b>17. - MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	101,600 18
Receipts on account of land sales, \$622; gravel sold, \$25.85	...	647 85
Interest account, transfer of rents, interest, etc., applied to land purchase	...	49 42
Acct. 75, transfer of percentage on \$40 paid for Dr. Black in 1907	...	4 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$647.85	64 78	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	102,236 67	...
...	102,301 45	102,301 45
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	4,276 36
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$20,135.04; 3 p.c. on \$85,741.50	...	3,780 35
Transfer of interest from Five per cent Annuities, account No. 11	...	2,570 00
Rents collected: for band, \$156; for individual Indians, \$1,642.09	...	1,798 09
Interest on deferred payments on islands, \$176.46; gravel sold, \$2.90	...	179 36
T.C. Salt, payment on location 35, \$50.60; refunds for road work, \$71	...	121 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$156	9 36	...
Transfer to capital, of rent, etc., applied to land purchase	49 42	...
Transfer from Account 18 of loan to Wm. and W.B. Lake, in 1909	165 00	...
Interest distributed, \$5,159.04; rents distributed, \$1,477.09	6,636 13	...
Chief, \$30; councillors, 2, \$32; secretary, \$24; sexton, \$70; organist, \$25; pensions, \$68	249 00	...
Dr. F.A. Aylesworth, med. officer, 12 m., \$125; Dr. E.W. Hayden, med. services, \$160.41	285 41	...
Supplies for destitute, \$23; burial expenses, \$38	61 00	...
Work on bridge: lumber, \$50.16; cement, 45 brls., \$85.50; gravel, \$26.35; nails, \$7.36; freight and cartage, \$43.65; labour, \$33.75	246 77	...
Road work, \$61.16; insurance, \$9	70 16	...
School: F.J. Joblin, teacher, \$387.50; inspection, \$12; cleaning, \$5; fence, \$20.20; school supplies, \$4.74	429 44	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	4,524 07	...
...	12,725 76	12,725 76
<b>18. - MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	58,797 23
Collections on account of land sales	...	199 00
Rents and interest applied on land purchases	...	174 00
Refunds on account of loans	...	456 26
Management fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$199	19 90	...
Loans to Indians	785 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	58,821 59	...
...	59,626 49	59,626 49

Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,771 07
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$55,806.04; 3 p.c. on \$5,762.26 I	...	3,521 23
Interest transferred from Acct. 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	2,090 00
Transfer to Acct. 17 of loan to Wm. B. Lake, in 1909	...	165 00
Rents collected: for band, \$40; for individual Indians, \$2,602.40	...	2,642 40
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$38.95; refund on account of road work, \$7	...	45 95
Refunds: on account of loans, \$268.68; account of support of child, \$7.40	...	276 08
Refunds of overpayments in 1909 - 10, see A.G's. Report page I., 103	...	22 00
Management Fund: percentage on rent collected, 6 p.c. on \$40	2 40	...
Interest distributed, \$3,585.40; rents distributed, \$1,909.75	5,495 15	...
Payments re Herkimer Estate, \$225.94; payments re Curly Estate, \$80.45	306 39	...
Missionary: Rev. D. Sharpe, 6 m., \$37.50; Rev. G.T. Shields, 6 m., \$37.50	75 00	...
Dr. R. Macdonald, medical officer, 12 m. \$350; hospital treatment, \$4.20	354 20	...
Chief, \$50; councillors, 4, \$97.50; caretaker of hall, \$15; caretaker of school, \$40; pensioners, \$68.75	271 25	...
Care of Mrs. Secord, \$58.50; care of Geo. Henry, \$15	73 50	...
Burial of Catherine Green, \$45; artificial arm, \$30	75 00	...
Carried forward	6,652 89	11,533 73

<b>18. - MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONT. - Continued.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	6,652 89	11,533 73
Supplies for destitute, \$72.47; burial expenses, 12, \$167.50	239 97	...
Expenses of J. Tobicoe at Deaf and Dumb Institute	70 00	...
Grant to A.A. King, \$57; loans for improvements, \$202.75	259 75	...
Repairs and supplies for church, \$102.89; work at cemetery, \$8.25	111 14	...
Repairs to bridges and culverts, \$75.57; drain tile, \$60	135 57	...
Supplies and repairs for hall, \$11.15; clerk at elections, \$3	14 15	...
Hagersville 'News', printing notices re rubbish	1 00	...
School: teachers, M.R. Davidson, \$150, Edna V. Lang, \$182.98; coal, 5.723 tons, \$37.25; hauling coal, \$5; painting, \$50; repairs, \$16.50; stationery, \$41.33; supplies, \$6.62; wood, 5 cords, \$9	498 68	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,550 58	...
...	11,533 73	11,533 73
<b>19. - MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	5,476 17
Dept. of Railways & Canals, compensation for flooded lands	...	1,268 00
W. Wedlock, timber cut by Indians	...	132 75
Payment on island, \$8.69; sand and gravel sold, \$19.88	...	28 57
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,429.32	142 93	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	6,762 56	...
...	6,905 49	6,905 49
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$312.40; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,788.57, \$173.66	...	486 06
Transfer of interest from account 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	961 76
Rents collected on behalf of Indians	...	110 00
Interest distributed, \$686.85; rents distributed, \$110	796 85	...
Dr. V.H. McWilliams, medical officer, 12 m	185 00	...
Chief, \$25; secretary, \$12; sexton, \$40; organist, \$20; constable, \$8; pensioners, \$20	125 00	...
Coffins, 2, \$12; road work, \$8	20 00	...
School: teachers, L. Wedlock, \$37.50, A. Davis, \$112.50; inspection, \$6	156 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	274 97	...
...	1,557 82	1,557 82
<b>20. - MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,293 51
Payment on island, \$18.20; refunds on account of loans, \$21.94	...	40 14
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$18.20	1 82	...

Balance, March 31, 1911	2,331 83	...
...	2,333 65	2,333 65
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$636.58; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,930.09, \$87.90	...	724 48
Transfer of interest from acct. 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	1,606 35
Refunds on account of loan	...	1 67
Interest distributed, \$964.52; insurance on church, \$26	990 52	...
Missionaries: Rev. E.C. Allen, \$12.50; Rev. H.H. Mullon, \$37.50	50 00	...
Chief, \$30; clerk, \$25; sexton, \$30; organist, \$20; caretaker, \$20; constables, \$25; wood ranger, \$10; pensioners, \$26	186 00	...
Carried forward	1,226 52	2,332 50

<b>20. - MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,226 52	2,232 50
Dr. M.R. Graham, medical attendance, \$198; hospital attendance, \$9.90	207 90	...
Burial expenses, \$38; freight and express, J.H. Prosser, \$26.25	64 25	...
Repairs to mission house: shingling, \$79.50; painting, & c., \$27.80; cleaning, \$14	121 30	...
School: teachers, G.E. Cook, 3 m. \$75, J.H. Prosser, 9 m., \$225; inspection, \$9.75, prizes, \$7.05; caretaking, \$20	336 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	375 73	...
...	2,332 50	2,332 50
<b>21. - MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	3,330 07
Payment on island, \$3.11; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on \$3.11, 31c	0 31	3 11
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,332 87	...
...	3,333 18	3,333 18
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,084.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,414.58, \$132.44	...	1,216 95
Transfer of interest from account 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	391 90
Rents collected: for band, \$589; for individual Indians, \$84	...	673 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$589	35 34	...
Interest distributed, \$799.80; rents distributed, \$84	883 80	...
Dr. J.D. Berry, medical officer, 12 m., \$85; chief, \$19; secretary, \$6	110 00	...
Insurance premium, \$43.67; coffin, \$6	49 67	...
School: Elizabeth Nesbitt, teacher, \$57.81; 15 desks and seats, \$75	132 81	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,070 23	...
...	2,281 85	2,281 85
<b>22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	85,598 29
Ontario Limestone and Clay Co., Ltd., payment on surrendered land	...	3,689 15
Collections on account of land sales, \$290.22; C.N. Ry.' right of way, \$5,000	...	5,290 22
Rents and interest refunded on account of fencing and hay	...	441 17
Transferred from Interest on account of smallpox	...	103 02
Management Fund, 10 per cent on \$9,055.70, received from Ontario Limestone and Clay Co. in 1909 - 10 and 1910 - 11, less \$4,199.36 distributed, 10 p.c. on \$4,856.34	485 64	...
Management Fund, percentage on land sales, 10 p.c. on \$290.22	29 02	...
Compensation for improvements, \$2,704.36, less \$645.69 refunded	2,058 67	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	92,548 52	...
...	95,121 85	95,121 85

Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,280 11
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$40,493.33; 3 p.c. on \$46,385.07	...	3,821 15
Transfer of interest from acct. 11, Five per cent Annuities	...	1,800 00
Rent collected for band, \$38; hay sold, \$10	...	48 00
Interest on deferred payments on land sold	...	226 51
Rents collected for individual Indians	...	5,699 43
Collected on account of public school	...	175 00
Refunds: for road work, \$332; outstanding cheque, \$52.34	...	384 34
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$48	2 88	...
Transfer to Capital account on account of smallpox	103 02	...
Carried forward	105 90	13,434 54



<b>22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	105 90	13,434 54
Interest distributed, \$1,263.96; rents distributed, \$5,421.63 I	6,685 59	...
Missionary, Rev. A.H. Creegan, \$580; constable, \$50	630 00	...
Medical officers: Dr. E.D. Vandervoort, \$250; Dr. J. Moore, \$250	500 00	...
Chief, \$50; councillors, 3, \$72; secretary, \$40; sextons, 2, \$70; organists, 2, \$67.50; caretaker of council house, \$26; caretakers of schools, 2, \$35; pensions, \$112	472 50	...
Maintenance in asylum, \$313.07; relief supplies, \$196.35	509 42	...
Coal for churches, \$73.10; insurance on churches, \$195	268 10	...
Burial expenses, \$22; insurance on school, \$6.75	28 75	...
Guarding hay, \$6.45; rent applied on fencing, \$36.85	43 30	...
Repairs to roads and culverts, \$81.75; repairs to barn, Glebe farm, \$50	131 75	...
Grant for fire loss, \$25; distributing flour, \$5	30 00	...
Various small items, \$2.52; payment of outstanding cheque, \$9.62	12 14	...
Central school: Elva Buchanan, teacher, \$250; inspection, \$15; repairs, \$13.59; various small items, \$14.69	293 28	...
Eastern school: teacher, B. Van Alstine, \$87.50, Mabel Jeffrey, \$111.12; inspection, \$15; various small items, \$19.50	233 12	...
Mission school: M. Leween, teacher, \$325; coal, \$15.45; inspection, \$15; supplies \$3	358 45	...
Western school: teachers, H. Thompson, \$184.73, Eva Oliver, \$82.75; inspection, \$15; coal, \$51.14; foundation, \$46.40; supplies, \$3.75	383 77	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,748 47	...
...	13,434 54	13,434 54
<b>23. - MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	133,769 84
Amount received for old school house	...	150 00
Transfer to Account 23A., set aside for loans	21,500 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	112,419 84	...
...	133,919 84	133,919 84
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,836 55
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$17,100; 3 p.c. on \$118,506.39	...	4,581 19
Transfer of interest from account 11, Five p.c. Annuities	...	600 00
Refund of over payment of salary, December quarter, 1909	...	1 00
Interest distributed, \$3,716.50; wood for council hall, \$15	3,731 50	...
Dr. D. McPhail, medical officer, 12 m., \$300; relief supplies, \$10	310 00	...
Chief, \$80; councillors, 3, \$90; secretary, \$50; sexton, \$25; janitor, \$25; truant officer, \$16; pension, \$16	302 00	...
Maintenance, London asylum, \$178.75; maintenance, Hamilton hospital, \$26.60	205 35	...

Burial expenses, \$98; work on roads and bridges, \$31.25	129 25	...
School: teacher, G.A. Snyder, \$390; inspection, \$16; land, quarter acre, \$25; fence and culverts, \$74.10; grading yard, \$25.65; pump, \$12; stationery, \$15.11; coal and wood, \$69.51; sundry supplies, \$21.47	648 84	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,691 80	...
...	7,018 74	7,018 74
<b>23A. - MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, LOAN ACCOUNT</b>		
Amount transferred from capital, set aside for loans	...	21,500 00
Loans to Indians for stock and improvements	12,058 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	9,441 75	...
...	21,500 00	21,500 00

<b>24. - MUNCEYS OF THE THAMES.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,568 16
Daniel Dolson, payment on land	...	50 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,618 16	...
...	1,618 16	1,618 16
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$108.53; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,676.69, \$50.30	...	158 83
Chippewa & Muncey Sporting Association, rent	...	50 00
Rents collected on behalf of Indians	...	655 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Rents distributed, \$580; relief supplies, \$11.39	591 39	...
Chief, \$4; councillors, 2, \$8; secretary, \$10; truant officer, \$3; messenger, \$4; sexton, \$20	49 00	...
Coffins, 5, \$15; ambulance services, \$2	17 00	...
Drain tile, \$9.88; stationery for school, 86c	10 74	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	193 20	...
...	864 33	864 33
<b>25. - OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Timber dues: Manitoulin Ranch & Lumber Co., \$3,441.12; Playfair and White, \$743.65; Scott & McPhee, \$74.92; miscellaneous, \$9.47	...	4,269 16
Payments on land sold	...	1,073 85
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5,343.01	534 30	...
Transfer to account 25A, of dues on timber and trees cut in 1909	82 98	...
Balance transferred to credit of following accounts: Cockburn Island, \$298.07; Obidgewong, \$48.78; Sheguiandah, \$590.72; Sheshegwaning, \$942.98; South Bay, \$330.58; Sucker Creek, \$541.94; Sucker Lake, \$75.87; West Bay, \$1,896.79	4,725 73	...
...	5,343 01	5,343 01
Interest.	...	...
Ground rent: Manitoulin Ranch & Lumber Co., \$209; Playfair and White, \$213.44	...	422 44
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	693 53
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$422.44	25 35	...
S.M. Fraser, constable, 12 m., \$180; road work, \$59.98	239 98	...
Balance transferred to credit of following accounts: Cockburn Island, \$53.65; Obidgewong, \$8.78; Sheguiandah, \$106.33; Sheshegwaning, \$169.74; South Bay, \$59.51; Sucker Creek, \$97.55; Sucker Lake, \$13.66; West Bay, \$341.42	850 64	...
...	1,115 97	1,115 97
<b>25A. - LAKE HURON ISLANDS, ONT.</b>		
Laird Bros., dues on lumber on Eagle Island	...	408 15
Transfer from Account 318, of payment in 1909 for Croker Island	...	1,730 00
Transfer from Account 72 of amounts belonging to Account 25A	...	1,408 80

Transfer from Account 75 of percentage on timber dues collected in 1909	...	152 47
Transfer from Account 25 of dues on ties and timber in 1909	...	82 98
Transfer from Account 75 of cost of advertising timber on Lake Huron Islands	71 61	...
Transfer from Account 75 of expenses of inspection and seizure	31 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,679 79	...
...	3,782 40	3,782 40

<b>26. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	111,818 18
Balance, March 31, 1911	111,818 18	...
...	111,818 18	111,818 18
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$170.96; interest, 3 p.c. on \$111,989.14, \$3,359.67	...	3,530 63
Transfer of interest from 5 p.c. Annuities Account No. 11	...	2,400 00
Expenses detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities (Page H - 8)	5,472 17	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	458 46	...
...	5,930 63	5,930 63
<b>27. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	93,181 82
Balance, March 31, 1911	93,181 82	...
...	93,181 82	93,181 82
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$20,775.01; interest, 3 p.c. on \$113,956.83, \$3,418.70	...	24,193 71
Transfer of interest from 5 p.c. Annuities, Account No. 11	...	2,000 00
Expenditure detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities, (Page H - 8)	1,332 03	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	24,861 68	...
...	26,193 71	26,193 71
<b>28. - OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAGI RIVER, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	7,283 57
Collections on account of land sales	...	199 97
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$199.97	20 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	7,463 54	...
...	7,483 54	7,483 54
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910, \$34.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,249.06, \$217.47	34 51	217 47
Interest on deferred payments on lands	...	6 68
Dr. J. Baxter, medical officer, 12 m., \$125; chief's salary, 12 m., \$20	145 00	...
School inspection, \$11.55; school books, \$1.92	13 47	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	31 17	...
...	224 15	224 15
<b>29. - ONEIDAS OF THAMES, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	132 77
Drain tile and laying same	70 00	...

Balance, March 31, 1911	62 77	...
...	132 77	132 77

<b>29. - ONEIDAS OF THAMES, ONT. - Concluded</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$278.08; interest 3 p.c. on \$410.85, \$12.33	...	290 41
Chippewa and Muncey Sportsman's Association, rent	...	100 00
Rents collected on behalf of Indians	...	1,191 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Rents distributed, \$1,368.50; school material, \$1.77	1,370 27	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	205 14	...
...	1,581 41	1,581 41
<b>30. - PARRY ISLAND BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	73,769 69
Timber dues: Conger Lumber Co., \$7.80; Wm. Peter estate, \$3,714.11	...	3,721 91
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$3,721.91	372 19	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	77,119 41	...
...	77,491 60	77,491 60
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	601 03
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$2,170.99; 3 p.c. on \$72,199.73	...	2,296 25
Refund of overpayment to J. Jones, constable, in 1909 - 10	...	6 85
Interest distributed, \$997.92; relief supplies, \$29.81	1,027 73	...
Chief, \$50; secretary, \$50; councillors, 2, \$24; caretakers of schools, 2, \$36; messenger, \$7.48; truant officer, \$6.66; fire ranger, \$20	194 14	...
Medical attendance: Dr. Geo. Bowman, \$48.50; Dr. J.R. Stone, \$385	433 50	...
Supplies and repairs for council hall, \$7.05; expenses of trial, \$3.50	10 55	...
Ryerson school: Miss J.E. Armour, teacher, \$12 m., \$300; inspection, \$15.50; building woodshed, \$35; lumber, nails and hardware, \$43.76; school supplies, \$11.37 wood, 13 cords, \$18	423 63	...
Skene school: Mrs. A.E. McKelvie, teacher, 12 m., \$150; inspection, \$17.50; building woodshed, \$35; lumber and nails, \$40.80; school supplies, \$10.19; wood, 12 cords, \$17	270 49	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	544 09	...
...	2,904 13	2,904 13
<b>31. - POTTAWATAMIES OF WALPOLE, ISLAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,951 76
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,951 76	...
...	1,951 76	1,951 76
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$630.12; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,581.88, \$77.46	...	707 58
Rents: St. Ann's Island Shooting and Fishing Club, \$187.50; St. Clair Flats Shooting and Fishing Club, \$200	...	387 50

British American Assurance Co., insurance on council house	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$387.50	23 25	...
Dr. W.W. Hay, medical officer, 12 m., \$125; forest bailiffs, \$22.49	147 49	...
Repairs to council house, \$77.15; insurance on council house, \$4.50	81 65	...
Supplies for destitute, \$59; coffins, 6, \$57; digging 7 graves, \$5.25	121 25	...
Pathmaster, \$4; plank for culverts, \$12.26	16 26	...
School: inspection, \$7.15; care of school, \$18.75; cleaning and whitewashing, \$10; school supplies, \$4.37; wood, 10 cords, \$10	50 27	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	679 91	...
...	1,120 08	1,120 08



<b>32. - SERPENT RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	11,087 32
Waldie Bros., timber dues, \$5,761.74; Can. Pac. Ry., right of way, \$5.07	...	5,766 81
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5,766.81	576 68	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	16,277 45	...
...	16,854 13	16,854 13
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$302.17; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11,389.49, \$341.68	...	643 85
Waldie Bros., ground rent, \$120; Can. Pac. Ry., for improvements, \$7	...	127 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$120	7 20	...
Dr. T.F. Flaherty, medical officer, 12 m., \$125; H. Sims, constable, 12 m., \$84	209 00	...
Chief's salary, \$50; wire fencing, \$17.75; paint and brushes, \$13.95	81 70	...
School: inspection, \$22.60; cleaning school, \$12; sundry school supplies, \$14.25; wood, 11 cords, \$16.50	65 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	407 60	...
...	770 85	770 85
<b>33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	851,226 28
Payments on hand, \$222; sale of old lumber, \$3.40	...	225 40
Refunds on account of loans, \$2,886.66; refund on account of insurance, \$400.70	...	3,287 36
Transfer from interest, on account of repairs to teacher's residence	...	137 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$222	22 20	...
Loans to Indians, \$5,510.86; insurance on Indians' buildings, \$455.35	5,966 21	...
M. Claus, contract for grading bridge No. 3	275 00	...
Hamilton Bridge Works Co.: contract for bridge over Spring Creek, \$654; on account of steel bridge, McKenzie Creek, \$250	904 00	...
Smith & Smith: laying cement walks at council house grounds, \$340; building concrete bridge in front of lot 14, Tuscarora, \$456	796 00	...
T.J. Thomas: contract arch culvert in front of lot 38 Tuscarora, \$419, less \$30 withheld; on account of contract for school No. 4, \$254; on account of contract for school at Capton's Corners, \$900	1,543 00	...
Bonding, 3 sheets	11 22	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	851,358 81	...
...	860,876 44	860,876 44
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	8,418 86
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$625,234.25, 3 p.c. on \$240,410.89	...	44,726 39
Government grant for Six Nations schools	...	450 00
Moiety of expenses of hospital, paid from vote for Prevention of Spread of Tuberculosis	...	858 63

Rents collected for Indians, \$5,448.50; fines collected \$30	...	5,478 50
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$7.10; payments on bull, \$7.25	...	14 35
Collections on account of Six Nations Hospital	...	417 49
Collected on account of estates: J.S. Hill, \$21; Betsy Jake, \$51	...	72 00
Refunds: loans, \$1,759.35; roadwork, \$144.40; debts, \$68.11; fencing and culvert \$10.48; outstanding cheque, \$1	...	1,983 34
H. Peters, refund on account of artificial limb	...	18 75
E. Hill, on account of legal services, \$3; D. Johnson, on account of burial, \$10	...	13 00
Transfer from Management Fund cost of flag for council house	5 00	...
Transfer to capital account on account of repairs to teacher's residence	137 40	...
Interest distributed, \$24,922.05; rents distributed, \$5,500.40	30,422 45	...
Dr. C.U. Holmes, medical officer: salary, \$2,850; allowance for drugs, \$300	3,150 00	...
Board allowance: agent, G.J. Smith, \$360; speaker, J.C. Martin, \$800	1,160 00	...
W. Smith, clerk, \$500; A. Jamieson, clerk of works, \$400	900 00	...
Secretary, \$500; caretaker, \$75; forest bailiffs, \$390; pensioners, \$1,049 98	2,014 98	...
Medical attendance: Dr. J.K. McGregor, \$25; Dr. J.W. Robinson, \$26	51 00	...
Medical books, \$123.57; care of sick, \$15; vaccine, \$33.75	172 32	...
Carried forward	38,013 15	62,451 31

<b>33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS, ONT - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	38,013 15	62,451 31
Hospital Maintenance: Hamilton Asylum, \$429; Orillia Asylum, \$143; Woodstock Hospital for Epileptics, \$156; John H. Stratford Hospital \$51.80	779 80	...
Supplies for quarantine, \$22.66; fumigating, \$4; ambulance, \$11	37 66	...
Relief supplies, \$57.37; burials, 47 at \$10, 1 at \$7.25, 46 at \$5	764 62	...
Grants for fire losses, \$1,166 47; grants for live stock killed, \$50.66	1,217 13	...
Distribution of estates, \$163.42; rewards for conviction, \$35	198 42	...
Delegation to Centenary War of 1812, \$45; board of health, \$50	95 00	...
School board, \$54; services on various committees, \$73.50	127 50	...
Constables at interest payments: services, \$48; board & c., \$38	86 00	...
Taking census, \$20; expenses of Victoria Day celebration, \$125.29	145 29	...
Engrossing on leather, address to King George	50 00	...
Grants to Plowing Club and Farmers Institution	16 00	...
Artificial limb for H. Peters, \$80; grant to M. Green for loss of leg, \$15	95 00	...
Insurance on buildings, \$476.90; surveying lines, \$11	487 90	...
Wood for council hall, \$41.38; supplies for hall, \$67.24	108 62	...
Telephone rent, \$30; long distances messages, \$3.15	33 15	...
Loans for education, \$250; supplies for Indian pupils at public schools, \$61.71	311 71	...
Hurley Printing Co., printing notices, \$2.50; sundry repairs, \$3.75.	6 25	...
Drain tile, 299 pieces, \$462.50; cement sidewalks, Obsweken, \$43.59	506 09	...
Work on roads and ditches, \$138.89; fences, \$158.12	297 01	...
A.E. Hill, repairing driving sheds, \$109.30; building closets, \$24.85	134 15	...
Hospital expenses:	...	...
Matron, Mrs. E.R. MacRobert, Mar. 1 to Nov. 9, \$380.38; Miss A. Miller, Nov. 11 to Feb. 28, \$168.04	548 42	...
Assistants: Miss J. Anthony, Mar. 1 to Nov. 9, \$83; Miss L. Hill, Nov. 10 to Dec. 31, \$17; Miss L. Doxtader, Feb. 7, to Mar. 7, \$10	110 00	...
Attendants, Jos. Hill, 3 m. to May 31, \$75; C. Porter, 4 m. to Feb. 20, 1911, \$100	175 00	...
Kitchen girls: Deblah Ince, 2 m. to April 30, \$20; Mrs. S. Hill, 3 m., \$30	50 00	...
Groceries, \$514.66; meat, \$70.74; milk and butter, \$97.40	682 80	...
Laundry, \$29.55; drugs, & c., \$34.28; ice, \$7; livery, \$4	74 83	...
Painting sign, \$4; hardware, \$6.72; printing notices, \$4; small items, \$6.45	21 17	...
G.J. Smith, balance of advance, \$49.15; less 60c. from 1909 - 10	48 55	...
Schools:	...	...
Grant to Six Nations School, \$5,450; stationery office supplies, \$221.53	5,671 53	...
T.J. Thomas, installing heating system at school No. 4	183 28	...
R. Martin, contract for repairs, school No. 10	148 00	...
Repairing fences at schools No. 6 and 7, \$83.70; pump, \$25	108 70	...
Desk, \$11.75; stove, \$17.50; repairing teacher's residence, \$80.62	109 87	...

Cleaning and repairing, \$29.75; freight and express, \$14.27	44 02	...
Coal, 10.235 tons, \$74.80; wood, 96 cds., \$163.60	238 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	10,726 29	...
...	62,451 31	62,451 31
<b>34. - SHAWANAGA BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	13,893 98
Timber dues: Kaufman Lumber Co., \$81.13; J. Pickett, \$114.36	...	195 49
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$195.49	19 55	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	14,069 92	...
...	14,089 47	14,089 47
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910, \$54.22; interest, 3 p.c. on \$13,839.76, \$415.19	54 22	415 19
Chief, \$30; councillors, \$20; caretaker of school, \$36	86 00	...
Dr. S.W. Davis, medical attendance, \$118.25; hospital maintenance, \$68.50	186 75	...
Supplies for destitute, \$40.10; lime, \$2.50; freight, \$1	43 60	...
School: inspection, \$18.90; repairs to school and teacher's house, \$43.52; school supplies, \$9.58; wood, 12 cds., \$18	90 00	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1911	...	45 38
...	460 57	460 57

<b>35. - SPANISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	6,825 96
Timber dues: Spanish River Lumber Co	...	445 66
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$445.66	44 57	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	7,227 05	...
...	7,271 62	7,271 62
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$265.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,091.12, \$212.73	...	477 89
Spanish River Lumber Co., ground rent	...	120 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$120	7 20	...
Chief, 12 m. \$50; constable, H. Sims, 12 m. \$84	134 00	...
Supplies for destitute, \$41.70; burial expenses, \$10.65	52 35	...
Sagamook school: inspection, \$15; bell, \$9.92; repairs to school, \$61.16; care of school, \$12; school books etc., \$22.64; wood, 30 cds., \$45	165 72	...
Spanish River School: cleaning, \$9; repairs, \$10; stationery, etc., \$3.12	22 12	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	216 50	...
...	597 89	597 89
<b>36. - THESSALON RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	31,327 65
Receipts on account of land sales, \$531.45; timber dues, \$37.60	...	569 05
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$569.05	56 90	...
Repairs to school	437 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	31,402 15	...
...	31,896 70	31,896 70
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$411.75; interest, 3 p.c. on \$31,739.40, \$952.18	...	1,363 93
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	210 74
Refunds on account of seed grain	...	36 86
Interest distributed, \$522.85; compensation for fire loss, \$75	597 85	...
Medical officers, 12 m.: Dr. J. Baxter, \$225; Dr. R.W. Shaw, \$1.68	226 68	...
Chief's salary, \$25; Dr. W.H. Taylor, 2 operations, \$100	125 00	...
Supplies for destitute, \$15; keep of sick indian, 11 m. \$88	103 00	...
Burial expenses, \$18; supplies for council hall and school, \$19.05	37 05	...
Insurance on church and school, \$36; furniture for teacher, \$14.50	50 50	...
Cleaning school, \$3; school stationery, \$4.31; wood, 17 cds., \$25.50	32 81	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	438 64	...
...	1,611 53	1,611 53
<b>38. - WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>		

Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	30,836 00
Dibona and Orlando Bros., timber dues I	...	24 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on 24.50	2 45	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	30,858 05	...
...	30,860 50	30,860 50

<b>38. - WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,445.40; interest, 3 p.c. on \$32,281.40, \$968.44	...	2,413 84
W.A. Charlton, ground rent, \$42; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$42, \$2.52	2 52	42 00
Interest distributed, \$530.50; Dr. J. Carruthers, med. officer, 12 m. \$106.68	637 18	...
Chief, \$30; constable, \$7.95; building material for widow, \$50	87 95	...
Expenses of Indian to hospital	7 45	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,720 74	...
...	2,455 84	2,455 84
<b>39. - WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,393 48
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,393 48	...
...	2,393 48	2,393 48
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910	132 51	...
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$1,792.66; on \$468.31	...	121 61
Interest paid Catherine Maiville	36 00	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1911	...	46 90
...	168 51	168 51
<b>40. - ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,560 72
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,560 72	...
...	2,560 72	2,560 72
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	98 41
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$306.11; 3 p.c. on \$2,353.02	...	88 96
Rents collected, for band, \$324.91; rents collected for indians, \$47.50	...	372 41
Beef sold	...	25 00
Management Fund, Percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$324.91	19 49	...
Rents distributed, \$57.50; salaries of two constables, 12 m. \$50	107 50	...
Maintenance of insane, \$49.58; provisions for destitute, \$49	98 58	...
Coffins, 14, \$70; cleaning and supplies for council hall, \$11.41	81 41	...
Calling council, \$10.50; expenses of investigation, \$20.25	30 75	...
Care of band ox \$26.38; hire of bull, \$5	31 38	...
Work on roads, \$39.80; repairing scraper, \$5	44 80	...
Expenses of two indians to Ottawa	28 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	142 77	...
...	584 78	584 78

**41. - ABENAKIS OF BÉCANCOUR, QUE.**

Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	5,609 19
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,609 19	...
...	5,609 19	5,609 19



<b>41. - ABENAKIS BÉCANCOUR, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,151.26; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,760.45, \$202.81	...	1,354 07
Rev. A.H. Papillon, missionary, 6 m. to June 30	5 00	...
Supplies for destitute, \$50.90; travel of Indians, \$19.15	70 05	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,279 02	...
...	1,354 07	1,354 07
<b>42. - AMELECITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	8,011 31
Balance, March 31, 1911	8,011 31	...
...	8,011 31	8,011 31
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$313.90; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8,325.21, \$249.76	...	563 66
Interest distributed	215 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	347 96	...
...	563 66	563 66
<b>43. - GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	99 96
Balance, March 31, 1911	99 96	...
...	99 96	99 96
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910, \$10.60; interest, 3 p.c. on \$89.36, \$2.68	10 60	2 68
Rents collected on behalf of Indians	...	61 00
Rents paid Indians	20 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	32 58	...
...	63 68	63 68
<b>44. - HURONS OF LORETTE, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	13,399 32
Collections on account of land sales	...	1,246 25
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,246.25	124 62	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	14,520 95	...
...	14,645 57	14,645 57
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$286.05; interest, 3 p.c. on \$13,685.37, \$410.56	...	696 61
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	372 83
Rev. J.C. Giroux, missionary, 12 m., \$199.76; maintenance of insane, \$110	309 76	...
Repairing sidewalk and painting fence	41 55	...

Making road from school, \$22; keeping winter road, \$10	32 00	...
Planting trees at school	28 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	658 13	...
...	1,069 44	1,069 44

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<b>45. - IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	21,461 55
Bishop Construction Co., dues on stone	...	1,564 66
Can. Pac. Ry., payment for land, \$50; right of way, \$500	...	550 00
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., timber dues	...	661 69
M. Montour, payments on old school, \$139.50; M. Trueax, \$6.50	...	146 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,776.35	277 63	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	24,106 27	...
...	24,383 90	24,383 90
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910	4,773 83	...
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$1,040; 3 p.c. on \$15,647.72	...	531 83
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent	...	54 00
Censitaire rents, \$573.31; Can. Pac. Ry., land taken for station, \$100	...	673 31
Rents collected on behalf of Indians	...	4,586 92
Refunds for maintenance of child, \$50; collected for permits Toronto exhibition, \$16	...	66 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$627.31	37 64	...
Rents distributed, \$3,927.66; loan to Frank Canadien, \$25	3,952 66	...
M. Daillebout, land taken by Can. Pac. Ry	100 00	...
Rev. L.S. Granger, missionary, 12 m., \$100; organist, \$50; interpreter and clerk, \$28.50; caretakers of commons gate, \$48.	226 50	...
Maintenance of insane, \$143.76; maintenance of child, \$50	193 76	...
Supplies for destitute, \$56.87; vaccine, 300 points, \$22.50	79 37	...
Travel of Indians, \$48.45; freight and cartage, \$7.12	55 57	...
Rev. Father Granger, damage to garden, \$25; permits for exhibition, \$16	41 00	...
Gates, 3, \$27.15; fence posts and wire, \$15.27; hemlock plank, 1000 ft., \$20	62 42	...
Ditching and fencing, 11 d., \$27.50; repairs to bridge, \$40.04	67 54	...
Repairing and painting hall, \$38.30; furniture for hall, \$47.25	85 55	...
Measuring stone, \$87.82; repairs to fence, \$15.75; sundry work, \$8.11	111 68	...
Work on lockup: labour of men, \$277.83; work with horse, \$66; lumber, 1,879 ft. \$46.32; lime, 7,170 lb., \$35.85; sand, 14 loads, \$24.50; roofing paper, 5 rolls, \$7.50; freight on lumber, \$10; small items, \$12.33	480 33	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1911	...	4,355 79
...	10,267 85	10,267 85
<b>46. - IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	54,202 29
Balance, March 31, 1911	54,202 29	...
...	54,202 29	54,202 29
Interest.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,675 16
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$26,000; 3 p.c. on \$29,877.45	...	2,456 32
Rents collected, for band, \$14.89; rents collected for Indians, \$81.79	...	96 68
Chief Jacob, half of barn on M. Leaf's and J. David's location	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$14.89	0 89	...
Transfer to account 46A to augment land account	750 00	...
Interest and rents distributed, \$1,444.05; allowance L. Pipe, \$20	1,464 05	...
Rev. P.J. Bourget, missionary, 12 m., \$125; chief's salary, \$120	245 00	...
Clerk, 3 m., \$10; sexton, 6 m., \$40; care of insane, \$255	305 00	...
Supplies for destitute, \$38; coffins, 2, \$12	50 00	...
Vaccinating Indians, \$21.05; travel of Indians, \$53.70	74 75	...
J. Jacobs, compensation for land taken for road, and fencing	81 25	...
Hire of house for meetings, \$24; freight on blankets, 50c	24 50	...
Work on roads and bridges	52 64	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,205 08	...
...	4,253 16	4,253 16

<b>46A. - ST. REGIS LAND FUND.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	150 99
Transfer from account 46 to augment land fund	...	750 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	900 99	...
...	900 99	900 99
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$465.02; interest, 3 p.c. on \$616.01, \$18.48	...	483 50
Balance, March 31, 1911	483 50	...
...	483 50	483 50
<b>47. - LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	4,925 95
Collections on account of land sales	...	74 64
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$74.64	7 46	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	4,993 13	...
...	5,000 59	5,000 59
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,103.80; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,029.75, \$180.89	...	1,284 69
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$86.95; rents, \$56.36	...	143 31
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$56.36	3 38	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,424 62	...
...	1,428 00	1,428 00
<b>48. - LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	5,152 21
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., timber dues	...	330 84
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 10 p.c. on \$330.84	33 08	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	5,449 97	...
...	5,483 05	5,483 05
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	43 19
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$345.44; 3 p.c. on \$4,849.96	...	166 23
Charlemagne & Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent	...	27 00
Fines for vagrancy and assaults	...	5 00
Management Fund, percentage on rents collected, 6 p.c. on \$27	1 62	...
Travel of indians, \$4.45; cartage, \$1	5 45	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	234 35	...
...	241 42	241 42

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<b>49. - TIMISKAMING INDIANS, QUE.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	24,736 45
I. Paquin, timber dues, \$119.70; refunds on account of cows, \$110	...	229 70
Collections on account of land sold	...	1,160 44
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,280.14	128 01	...
H.H. Robertson, Q.L.S.: 14 d. services and board at \$11; 3 d. preparing plans at \$10; pay list of men, \$178, transport, \$6	368 00	...
Roadwork: pay lists of men, \$396.99; dynamite, \$3.47	400 46	...
Cows, 3, \$115; bull, \$40; freight on bull, \$3.90	158 90	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	25,071 22	...
...	26,126 59	26,126 59
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance Apr. 1, 1910, \$24.20; interest, 3 p.c. on \$24,712.25, \$741.37	24 20	741 37
W.R. Smith, ground rent, \$66; rents collected, \$32.50	...	98 50
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	446 50
J.H. Ranger, payment for improvements	...	97 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$98.50	5 91	...
Missionary: Rev. A. Laniel, May 7, 1909 to Jan. 31, 1910; \$44.03; Rev. J.M. Desjardins 12 m. to Jan. 31, 1911, \$60	104 03	...
Chief, \$40; councillors, 2, \$24; caretaker of school, \$15.75; pension, \$32	111 75	...
Dr. A. Beausejour, medical attendance, \$274.55; care of bull, \$65	339 55	...
Compensation for improvements, \$347.80; maintenance of insane, \$112	459 80	...
Supplies for destitute, \$256.21; making snow plow, \$3	259 21	...
Thresher, saw and table, \$222; repairs to plow, \$2.50	224 50	...
School: care of school, \$13.75; repairs, \$17.92; books and stationery, \$36.06; prize book, \$9.82; freight, \$1.35	78 90	...
Debit balance, Mar. 31, 1911	...	223 68
...	1,607 85	1,607 85
<b>50. - RIVER DESERT INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	38,163 92
Timber dues, M.N. Cummings, \$98.31; W.C. Edwards, Co. Ltd \$871.68; R.D. Gendron, \$10.40; Gilmour & Hughson, \$191.29; Harris Tie & Timber Co., \$144.81	...	1,316 49
Collections on account of land Sale	...	471 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,746.49	174 65	...
Hauling posts, 11 1/2 d. at \$3; loading posts, 6 d. at \$1.25	42 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	39,734 76	...
...	39,951 41	39,951 41
Interest.	...	...
Balance April 1, 1910	...	429 03

interest: 6 p.c. on \$3,135.38; 3 p.c. on \$35,457.57	...	1,251 85
Ground rents: W.C. Edwards Co., Ltd., \$63; Gilmour & Hughson, \$60	...	123 00
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$111.62; rents collected, \$472.20	...	583 82
Refund for railway fares advanced	...	6 70
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$123	7 38	...
Interest distributed, \$298.65; rents distributed, \$70	368 65	...
Dr. E.A. Mulligan, medical officer, 12 m. \$200; chief, \$125; sub-chiefs, 2, \$112.50 pensions, \$150	587 50	...
Dr. Macdougall King, medical attendance, \$2; treatment in hospital, \$32	34 00	...
Supplies for destitute, \$124.20; lime for sanitary purposes, \$57.50	181 70	...
Fire fighting, \$18; travel of Indians, \$3.95; stove pipes, \$2.05	24 00	...
Congo Bridge School: caretaker, \$15; repairs, \$13.25; books and stationery, \$15.52; school furniture, \$6.05	49 82	...
Maniwaki School: Miss. McCaffrey, teacher, 12 m. \$375; cleaning school and lighting fires, \$16.50; books and stationery, \$27.41; sundry repairs and supplies, \$9.07; wood 22 cords, \$43.50	471 48	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	669 87	...
...	2,394 40	2,394 40



<b>51. - SONGHEES INDIANS, B.C.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	10,824 46
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	10,824 46	...
...	10,824 46	10,824 46
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$876 42; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11,700.88, \$351.03	...	1,227 45
Rents: P. Everett, \$102; C.E. Stewart, \$75; Wm. Turpel, \$240	...	417 00
B.C. Electric Ry., privilege to plant poles on reserve	...	100 00
Corporation of city of Victoria, damages to improvements	...	600 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$417	25 02	...
Payments to indians for damages to improvements	...	600 00
M. Cooper, constable, 9 m. to Nov. 30, \$180; burial expenses, of 4 indians, \$87.50	267 50	...
Supplies for destitute: clothing, \$14; provisions, \$65.90; wood, \$9	88 90	...
Care of indian woman in St. Joseph's Hospital	63 65	...
Water rates, \$134.20; repairing taps and pipes, \$13.45	147 65	...
Men burning caterpillars, 8 d., \$20; oil for burning caterpillars, \$6 80	26 80	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,124 93	...
...	2,344 45	2,344 45
<b>54. - SQUAMISH BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	86 46
Howe Sound & Northern Ry. Co., right of way	...	3,800 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections 10 p.c. on \$3,800	380 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,506 46	...
...	3,886 46	3,886 46
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$4.70; interest, 3 p.c. on \$91.16, \$2.73	...	7 43
Howe Sound & Northern Ry.: payment for improvements, \$1,260; interest on deferred payment, \$126.50	...	1,386 50
City of Vancouver, payment for land taken for roads	...	3,000 00
Payments for compensation for improvements, \$1,260; supplies for destitute \$5.10	1,265 10	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,128 83	...
...	4,393 93	4,393 93
<b>57 - CHEMAINUS INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	267 79
Balance, March 31, 1911	267 79	...
...	267 79	267 79
Interest.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1910, \$199.34; interest 3 p.c. on \$467.13, \$14.01	...	213 35
Rent of right of way: Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., \$20; Wellington Collery Co., \$30	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Tombstones for chiefs	50 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	210 35	...
...	263 35	263 35

<b>59 - ST. PETER'S BAND, MAN.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1911	...	14,809 12
Receipts on account of land sales	...	25,624 95
Account 75 Management Fund, transfer of agent Lewis' expenses re surrender	...	252 00
Outstanding cheque refunded	...	250 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$25,624.95	2,562 50	...
Distribution on account of land sales	3,648 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	34,725 47	...
...	40,936 07	40,936 07
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,418.62; interest, 3 p.c. on \$16,227.74, \$486.83	...	1,905 45
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	5,858 56
Distribution on account of land sales	4,095 40	...
Hospital attendance, \$21.40; drugs and medicine, \$176.94	198 34	...
Supplies for destitute, \$34; burial expenses, \$46.95; freight 50c.	81 45	...
Flour, 10 sacks, \$27; potatoes, 50 bush, \$20; rent of shanty, \$3	50 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,338 82	...
...	7,764 01	7,764 01
<b>60 - BROKEN READ BAND, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	47 71
Balance, March 31, 1911	47 71	...
...	47 71	47 71
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$7.95; interest, 3 p.c. on \$55.66, \$1.67	...	9 62
Supplies for destitute	1 95	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	7 67	...
...	9 62	9 62
<b>61 - LITTLE FORKS BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	194 52
Timber dues, \$222.06; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on \$222.06	22 21	222 06
Balance, March 31, 1911	394 37	...
...	416 58	416 58
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, 34c.; interest 3 p.c. on \$194.86, \$5.85	...	6 19
Dental services	3 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	2 69	...
...	6 19	6 19

<b>62 - ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MAN.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	21,599 79
Receipts on account of land sales	...	7,076 83
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 10 p.c. on \$7,076.83	707 68	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	27,968 94	...
...	28,676 62	28,676 62
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,630.70; interest, 3 p.c. on \$23,230.49, \$696.91	...	2,327 61
Dues on hay, \$175; interest on deferred payments, on land, \$2,638.92	...	2,813 92
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 6 p.c. on \$175	10 50	...
Interest distributed, \$2,011.30; payments on account of surrender, \$55	2,066 30	...
Dr. D.H. Houston, medical attendance \$120; medicines, \$79.70	199 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,865 03	...
...	5,141 53	5,141 53
<b>63 - FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	102 82
N. Robenstock, timber dues	...	204 00
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 10 p.c. on \$204	20 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	286 42	...
...	306 82	306 82
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$102.82	...	3 08
Rents collected, \$38; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$38, \$2.28	2 28	38 00
Freight on supplies for destitute	15 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	23 30	...
...	41 08	41 08
<b>66 - FAIRY LAKE INDIANS, N.S.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$57.25; interest, 3 p.c. on \$57.25, \$1.72	...	58 97
Rod and Gun Club, rent	...	30 00
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 6 p.c. on \$30	1 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	87 17	...
...	88 97	88 97
<b>68 - TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	19,257 05
Payments on account of land sales	...	78 15
Timber dues: G.T. Baird Lumber Co., \$690; Chas. R. Truman \$20.12; Chas S. Wentworth Co., \$925.49	...	1,635 61

T.J. Moulton, on account of purchase of old school house	...	10 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. \$1,713.76	171 38	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	20,809 43	...
...	20,980 81	20,980 81

<b>68. - TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B. - Concluded,</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Debit balance, April 1, 1910, \$63.96; interest, 3 p.c. on 19,193.09, \$575.79	63 96	575 79
G.T. Baird, Co., ground rent on timber berth	...	24 00
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	12 93
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$24	1 44	...
Rev. F.C. Ryan, missionary 12 m. \$350; C. Bear caretaker of church, \$50	400 00	...
Jos. Ellis, constable, 12 m. \$170; expenses, \$12.60	182 60	...
Insurance on church, \$31.13; tools for caretaker, \$3.20	34 33	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1911	...	69 61
...	682 33	682 33
<b>70 - ABITIBI INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Foley, Welch & Stewart, dues on timber cut in trespass	...	200 09
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$200.09	20 01	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	180 08	...
...	200 09	200 09
<b>72 - EAGLE ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,367.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,367.77, \$41.03	...	1,408 80
Transfer of balance to account 25A., Islands in Lake Huron	1,408 80	...
...	1,408 80	1,408 80
<b>73 - POMQUET RESERVE, N.S.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$155.29; interest, 3 p.c. on \$155.29, \$4.66	...	159 95
J.S. Chisholm, rent of indian garden	...	48 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$48.50	2 91	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	205 54	...
...	208 45	208 45
<b>77. - FONT FRANCES AGENCY RESERVE, ONT.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$[illegible number]039.99; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,039.99, \$61.20	...	2,101 19
Canadian Northern Ry., on account of right of way	...	475 00
H. Williams, rent of park at Pithers Point	...	60 00
Alex. Mills, rent of old buildings at Pithers Point	...	15 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$475, 6 p.c. on \$75	52 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	2,599 19	...
...	2,651 19	2,651 19
<b>80. - POINTE GRONDINE INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	14,610 85
Little Current Lumber Co., timber dues	...	145 11
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$145 11	14 51	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	14,741 45	...

...

14,755 96 14,755 96

<b>80. - POINTE GRONDINE INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$386 92; interest, 3 p.c. on \$14,907.77, \$449.93	...	836 85
Interest distributed, \$357.75; chief's salary, 12 m., \$30	387 75	...
Dr. R.W. Shaw, medical officer, 12 m., \$13.56; constable's salary, 9 m., \$11.25	24 81	...
Dr. W.R. Mason, Parry Sound, medical attendance on Indian	89 60	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	334 69	...
...	836 85	836 85
<b>81. - WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	2,420 86
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	2,420 86	...
...	2,420 86	2,420 86
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,867.46; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,288.32, \$128.65	...	1,996 11
Rents collected, \$15; Management Fund, percentage, 6 p.c. on \$15, 90c	0 90	15 00
Lumber, 2,676 ft., \$39.58; shingles, 2 M, \$8.50	48 08	...
Seed potatoes, 45 bush. at 75c.; freight on potatoes, \$10.80	44 55	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,917 58	...
...	2,011 11	2,011 11
<b>82. - WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	56,474 42
J.D. Gemmill, dues on 500 cords hard wood	...	150 00
Management Fund percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$150	15 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	56,609 42	...
...	56,624 42	56,624 42
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$938.45; interest, 3 p.c. on \$57, 412.87, \$1,722.39	...	2,660 84
Beatty, Blackstock, Fasken & Chadwick, ground rent of timber berths	...	205 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$205	12 30	...
Interest distributed, \$906; chief's salary, 12 m., \$40	946 00	...
Dr. R.H. Arthur, medical officer, 12 m., \$350; relief supplies, \$50	400 00	...
Teachers: Johannah Kelly, 6 m. to June 30, \$175; Miss A.M. Sweeney, to Dec. 31, \$141.47	316 47	...
Inspecting school, \$11; stationery office supplies, \$10.18	21 18	...
Cook stoves, \$26; wood, 20 cords, \$77.50; mosquito netting, 70c	104 20	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,065 69	...
...	2,865 84	2,865 84
<b>83. - KYUQUOT INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$176.58; interest, 3 p.c. on \$176.58, \$5.30	...	181 88



A. Ellis, rent of trading privileges	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	205 38	...
...	206 88	206 88

<b>84. - HOPE INDIANS, B.C.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	3,621 51
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,621 51	...
...	3,621 51	3,621 51
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$603.39; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,224.90, \$126.75	...	730 14
Supplies for destitute	2 65	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	727 49	...
...	730 14	730 14
<b>86. - GORDON'S BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	808 50
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	808 50	...
...	808 50	808 50
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$79.88; interest, 3 p.c. on \$888.38, \$26.65	106 53	...
Barbed wire and staples, 445 lbs	18 72	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	87 81	...
...	106 53	106 53
<b>87. - PASQUAH'S BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	70,800 31
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., right of way	...	531 20
Payments on land sold	...	20,910 88
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$21,442.08	2,144 21	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	90,098 18	...
...	92,242 39	92,242 39
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, Apr. 1, 1911, \$179.86; interest, 3 p.c. on \$70,620.45, \$2,118.61	179 86	2,118 61
Interest collected on land sales	...	4,179 66
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., for improvements on land taken	...	116 50
P. Stevenson, compensation for damages	116 50	...
Interest distributed, \$4,957.20; tea, 500 lb., \$119.94	5,077 14	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,041 27	...
...	6,414 77	6,414 77
<b>90. - EAGLE LAKE INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	5,120 09
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	5,120 09	...



<b>90. - EAGLE LAKE INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,873.05; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,993.14, \$209.79	...	2,082 84
Oxen, 1 yoke, with harness, \$135; freight on oxen, \$22.47	157 47	...
Sleighs, 1 set, \$38; hay, 2.05 tons at \$20	79 00	...
Barbed wire, 1,073 lb., \$45.60; freight on wire, \$2.46	48 06	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,798 31	...
...	2,082 84	2,082 84
<b>92. - RESTIGOUCHE INDIANS. QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	188 90
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	188 90	...
...	188 90	188 90
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$76.66; interest, 3 p.c. on \$265.56, \$7.97	...	84 63
Rents, collected, \$67; rents distributed, \$37	37 00	67 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$30	1 80	...
J. Pitre, advance for road repairs, \$30; care of sick Indian, \$3	83 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	29 83	...
...	151 63	151 63
<b>93. - ST. MARY'S INDIANS, N.B.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	45 94
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	45 94	...
...	45 94	45 94
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$7.29; interest, 3 p.c. on \$53.23, \$1.60	...	8 89
Work on water pipe	8 89	...
...	8 89	8 89
<b>96. - MARION TENESCO COMONDO.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,019.94; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,019.94, \$30.60	...	1,050 54
Interest paid Marion Tenesco	30.60	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,019 94	...
...	1,050 54	1,050 54
<b>97. - CHEHALIS BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	5,179 98
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,179 98	...
...	5,179 98	5,179 98

<b>97. - CHEHALIS BAND, B.C. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,111.19; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,291.17, \$188.74	1,299 93	...
Supplies for destitute, \$55.70; care of Indian woman in hospital, \$19.50	75 20	...
Lumber, 3,630 ft., \$60.08; shingles, 15 M, \$33.75; nails, 240 lb., \$11	104 83	...
Paint and oils, \$39.80; post tops, 6 m., 100, \$25	64 80	...
Lawn fence, 1,000 ft., \$250; gates, 2, \$11; staples, & c., \$4.50	265 50	...
Seed potatoes, 4 1/2 tons, \$100; freight on fencing, & c., \$6.71	106 71	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	682 89	...
...	1,299 93	1,299 93
<b>99. - PETER TENESCO AND CHARLOTTE TENESCO DUBÉ.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,674.63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,674.63, \$50.24	...	1,724 87
Interest paid	50 24	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,674 63	...
...	1,724 87	1,724 87
<b>101. - INDIANS OF PORT MEDWAY, N.S.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,371.86; interest, 3 p.c. on 31,371.86, \$41.16	...	1,433 02
A.M. King, lease of water-power	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,507 02	...
...	1,513 92	1,513 92
<b>102. - INDIANS OF RESERVE 38a, TREATY 3, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,381 99
R.E. Doucette, timber dues	...	45 68
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$45.68	4 57	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,423 10	...
...	2,427 67	2,427 67
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,330.94; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,712.93, \$111.39	...	1,442 33
Horses, 1 team, \$180; harness, 1 set, \$27; seed potatoes, 16 1/2 bush., \$12.33	219 33	...
Lumber, 3,859 ft., \$67.40; shingles, 5 M, \$21.25; door and window, \$5.40	94 05	...
Breaking plow, \$32; iron harrows, \$18; various tools and implements, \$21.26	71 26	...
Care of 'Sandy', paralyzed, 46 d., \$20.80; burial expenses, \$5.50	26 30	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,031 39	...
...	1,442 33	1,442 33
<b>103. - EEL GROUND INDIANS, N.B.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$811.86; interest, 3 p.c. on \$811.86, \$24.36	...	836 22
R.A. Irving, timber dues collected	...	14 64
Miss K.C. Quigley, lease of fishing rights	...	25 00

Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$14.64; 6 p.c. on \$25	2 96	...
Wm. Harvie, constable, \$20; padlock for lockup, 85c.	20 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	852 05	...
...	875 86	875 86

<b>105. - BIG ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,470 45
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,470 45	...
...	2,470 45	2,470 45
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$916.95; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,387.40, \$101.62	...	1,018 57
Lumber, 3,464 ft., \$49.36; shingles, 10 M, \$42.50; doors and windows, \$17.40	109 26	...
Builder's hardware, \$21.55; seed potatoes, 16 1/4 bush., \$10.05	31 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	877 71	...
...	1,018 57	1,018 57
<b>106. - SWAN LAKE INDIANS, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Payments on land, \$5,919.68; refund on account of horse purchased, \$50	...	5,969 68
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5,919.68	591 97	...
Distribution on account of land sales, 109 at \$24.50	2,670 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,707 21	...
Interest.	5,969 68	5,969 68
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$2,152.52; hay sales, \$4.60	...	2,157 12
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$4.60	0 28	...
Dr. J.E. Tisdale: medical attendance, \$30; travel, \$46; medicines, \$56.10	132 10	...
Seed wheat, 250 bush. at 90c.; seed oats, 300 bush. at 40c.	345 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,679 74	...
...	2,157 12	2,157 12
<b>107. - SPELLAMCHEEN INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	822 03
Balance, March 31, 1911	822 03	...
...	822 03	822 03
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$310.79; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,132.82, \$33.98	...	344 77
Barbed wire and staples, 2,889 lb., \$118.06; nails, 5 kegs, \$20; pliers, 50c.	138 56	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	206 21	...
...	344 77	344 77
<b>108. - NUMAKAMIS BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	30 77
Transfer to credit of Ohiat Band, account No. 172	30 77	...
...	30 77	30 77
Interest.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1910, \$22.90; interest, 3 p.c. on \$53.67, \$1.61	...	24 51
Transfer to credit of Ohiat Band, account No. 172	24 51	...
...	24 51	24 51



<b>111. - LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS, B.C.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	620 68
Balance, March 31, 1911	620 68	...
...	620 68	620 68
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910, \$1.93; interest, 3 p.c. on \$618.75, \$18.56	1 93	18 56
Supplies for destitute	13 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3 38	...
...	18 56	18 56
<b>112. - SUMAS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	731 25
Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry., right of way	...	3,892 05
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$3,892.05	389 21	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	4,623 10	...
...	4,623 30	4,623 30
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$50.53; interest, 3 p.c. on \$781.83, \$23.45	...	74 03
Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Ry., compensation for improvements	...	4,302 50
F.S. & J.C. Maclure, rent	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Payment of compensation for improvements	4,302 50	...
Supplies for destitute	12 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	108 33	...
...	4,426 53	4,426 53
<b>115. - INDIANS OF RED BANK, N.B.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	5,232 58
Timber dues, \$18.40; Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$18.40	1 84	18 40
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,249 14	...
...	5,250 98	5,250 98
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,039.79; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,272.37, \$188.17	...	1,227 96
Miss K.C. Quigley, lease of fishing rights	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Site for lock-up, \$10; building lock-up, \$425; hand cuffs, \$3.30	438 30	...
Newcastle 'Advocate', advertising tenders for lock-up	8 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	805 06	...
...	1,252 96	1,252 96

<b>116. - INDIANS OF BURNT CHURCH, N.B.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Timber dues, \$292; Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c.on \$292	29 20	292 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	262 80	...
...	292 00	292 00
Interest.	...	...
Interest on timber dues	...	10 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	10 00	...
...	10 00	10 00
<b>118. - INDIANS OF FALSE CREEK RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$4,959.97; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,959.97, \$148.80	...	5,108 77
Harrison River Mills Lumber & Trading Co., rent	...	200 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$200	12 00	...
Supplies for destitute	31 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,265 12	...
...	5,308 77	5,308 77
<b>119. - YUKQUODT INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$37.89; interest, 3 p.c. on \$37.89, \$1.14	...	39 03
Marine & Fisheries Dept., purchase of island for light house purposes	...	100 00
W.T. Dawley, rent of store	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$100, 6 p.c. on \$25	11 50	...
Heifers, 3, \$95; bull calf, \$15, freight on cattle, \$14; feed, etc., \$3.80	127 80	...
Albarni 'Pioneer News', advertising for cattle	1 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	23 73	...
...	164 03	164 03
<b>120. - ENOCH'S BAND, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	148,247 52
Receipts on account of land sold	...	10,007 68
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$10,007.68	1,000 77	...
Mrs. C. Lapointe, claim for house situated on surrendered land	200 00	...
Carpenter, 28 d. at \$5; lumber, \$161.25; shingles, 10 M., \$31.50	332 75	...
Paint, oils, etc., \$61,80; machine oil, 53 gal., \$18.58; hardware, \$4.70	85 08	...
Wire, 3,340 lb., \$138.70; wire, 44 spools, \$121; staples, 2 keys, \$9	268 70	...
Mower, \$60; rakes, 2, \$76; freighting, \$8	144 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	154,223 90	...
...	156,255 20	156,255 20
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$3,363.94; interest 3 p.c. on \$149,641.46, \$4,488.34	...	7,852 28
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$7,565.03; proceeds of sale of horse, \$15	...	7,580 03

Medical attendance: Dr. F.J. Folinesbee, \$61.50; Dr. John Park, \$421	482 50	...
Drugs and medicine, \$99.55; care in isolation hospital, \$14	113 55	...
Seed: oats, 101 bush at 35c., potatoes, 50 bush. at 50c.; timothy, 600 lb. \$49; wheat 65 bush. at \$1	174 35	...
Flour, 161 sacks at \$2.43, 174 at \$2.68; freighting flour, \$158.73	1,016 28	...
Beef, 39,436 lb. at 6 1/4c., 6,534 lb. at 4 1/2c.; steer for beef, \$30	2,788 77	...
Carried forward	4,575 45	15,432 31

<b>120. - ENOCH'S BANK, ALTA - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	4,575 45	15,432 31
Tea, 1,000 lb., \$220; freight on tea, \$23 99 rock salt, 809 lb., \$14.16	258 15	...
Sheep lined overcoats, for old people 7, \$60.55; shoes and socks, \$33.95	94 50	...
N. Verreau, paid indians for beef cattle	350 00	...
N. Verreau, paid indians for hay, oats, etc.	200 00	...
N. Verreau, advance to build root house	200 00	...
Sawmill and farming operations: T. Magee, at \$5 a day, \$445; sundry work in sawmill, \$109.94; hardware, etc., \$94.40, total \$649.34, less \$300 advanced in 1909 - 10	349 34	...
Improving agency grounds: T. Magee, 6 d., \$30; labour and materials, \$138.15	168 15	...
Building pasture fences \$41.32; building house for blind boy, \$45	86 32	...
Doors, 15, \$32.45 windows 49, \$68.78 shingles, 102 M, \$237.27	338 50	...
Tar paper, 35 rolls \$32.80 nails, 37 kegs, \$132.15; hardware, \$65.81	230 76	...
Wire and staples 2,025, lb. \$83.42 lime, 15 bush. \$8.25; cartridges, 90c.	92 57	...
Cook-stoves and fittings 2, \$60; cotton 80 yd. \$10; duck, 170 yd. \$34	104 00	...
Care of colts and brood mare \$150; feed oats, 100 bush., \$34	184 00	...
Heifers, 5 head, \$100; recovering stray horses, \$36.50; pound fees, \$11	147 50	...
Binder twine, 900 lb., \$84.50; repairs to implements, \$92.55	177 05	...
Bran, 20 sacks, \$20; salt, 3 lb., \$10.50; work at old cemetery, \$7	37 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	7,838 52	...
...	15,432 31	15,432 31
<b>121. - WHITE BEAR'S BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	45,127 74
Balance, March 31, 1911	45,127 74	...
...	45,127 74	45,127 74
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$84.05 interest, 3 p.c. on \$45,211.79, \$1,356.35	...	1,440 40
Refunds of loan in 1908 - 9, \$15; refund on account of seed grain, \$110	...	125 00
Refunds on account of sleighs for Indian	...	15 24
Interest for distribution, \$1,200; seed wheat, 28 1/2 bush. \$27.05	1,227 05	...
Medicines and drugs, \$122.52; provisions for destitute, \$3.60	126 12	...
Bacon, 2,260 lb., \$361.60; beef 533 lb., \$31.98; flour, 70 sacks, \$190.40	583 98	...
Repairs to implements, \$35.15; repairs to vehicles, \$28.50	63 65	...
Various hardware supplies	39 40	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1911	...	459 56
...	2,040 20	2,040 20
<b>123. - GIBSON INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,260 50
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., timber dues, \$52.74; compensation for flooded lands \$75	...	127 74
F. McGibbon & Sons, timber dues	...	687 81
A. Nelson, trespass dues collected for S. Commandant	...	10 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$815.55	81 55	...
S. Commandant, for timber cut on his location	10 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,994 50	...
...	2,086 05	2,086 05

<b>123. - GIBSON INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$79.76; interest, 3 p.c. on 31,340.20, \$40.21	...	119 97
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for flooded lands	...	110 50
Paid indians for compensation for flooded lands	113 00	...
Shovels and picks, 2 doz. each \$36.72; freight on tools, \$1.87	38 59	...
Parry Sound, 'North Star', printing 100 ballots	2 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	76 63	...
...	230 47	230 47
<b>124. - TEXAS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,333.80; interest, 3 p.c. on 31,333.80, \$40.02	...	1,373 82
Supplies for destitute	13 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,360 32	...
...	1,373 82	1,373 82
<b>125. - YALE INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$388.44; interest, 3 p.c. on \$388.44, \$11.65	...	400 09
Supplies, for destitute	54 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	345 89	...
...	400 09	400 09
<b>126. - NICOAMEN INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$391.29; interest, 3 p.c. on \$391.29, \$11.74	...	403 03
Supplies for destitute	12 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	391 03	...
...	403 03	403 03
<b>129. - MATSQUI-SAH-HAH-COM BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910.	...	450 00
Canadian Northern Ry., right of way	...	1,391 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,391	139 10	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,701 90	...
...	1,841 60	1,841 60
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$450	...	13 50
Canadian Northern Ry., compensation for improvements	...	1,037 00
Payments to Indians as compensation for improvements	1,037 60	...
Supplies for destitute	6 80	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	6 70	...
...	1,050 50	1,050 50



<b>130. - COUTCHICHING BAND, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Transfer from interest account of capital funds	...	166 66
L. Christie, timber dues	...	1,218 16
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,218.16	123 82	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,281 00	...
...	1,404 82	1,404 82
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$617.27; interest, 3 p.c. on \$617.27, \$18.52	...	685 79
Ground rent: Northern Construction Co., \$150; Harty & Williams, \$150	...	300 00
Proceeds of sale of two cows	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$300	18 00	...
Transfer to capital account of capital funds	166 66	...
Dr. H.W. Johnston, medical attendance, \$3; coffins, 9, \$90	93 00	...
Livery and launch hire for Dr. Moore, \$93; fares of indians, \$10.40	103 40	...
Barbed wire and staples, 1,762 lb., \$68.78; lumber and shingles, \$36.25	105 03	...
Bacon, 205 lb., \$34.85; flour, 16 sacks, \$44.80; tea, 50 lb., \$12.35	92 00	...
Tobacco, 80 pkgs., \$8; seed potatoes, 63 1/2 bush., \$47.62	55 62	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	352 08	...
...	985 79	985 79
<b>131. - HUNGRY HALL BAND, No. 1, ONT.</b>	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$471.97; interest, 3 p.c. on \$471.97, \$14.16	...	486 13
E.F. Randall, timber dues	...	210 58
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$210.58	21 06	...
Medical attendance: Dr. H. Charlton, \$6; Dr. A.A. McCrimmon, \$40.50	46 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	629 15	...
...	696 71	696 71
<b>132. - WAY-WAY-SEECAPPO'S BAND, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Receipts on account of land sales	...	1,048 40
Transfer of balance at credit of Gambler's Band, acct. 261	...	29,716 86
Transfer from interest account of net collections for capital	...	176 13
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,048.40	104 84	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	30,836 55	...
...	30,941 39	30,941 39
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$46.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$46.11, \$1.38	...	47 49
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$475.16; rent for J. Tanner, \$50	...	525 16
Transfer of balance at credit of Gambler's Band, account 261	...	3, 145 29
Transfer to capital account of net collections for capital	176 13	...



Interest distributed, \$1,087.39; arrears of interest, \$140	1,227 39	...
Dr. R.R. Rogers, medical attendance, \$161.25; medicines, \$51.45	212 70	...
Barbed wire and staples, 2,945 lb., \$118.25; road grading, \$20.75	139 00	...
Expenses of destitute, \$6.30; repairs to implements, \$1.35	7 65	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,955 07	...
...	3,717 94	3,717 94

<b>133. - TSOO-A-DIE (SECHELT) BAND, B.C.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	122 94
Sechelt Trading Co., dues on timber	...	128 05
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$128.05	12 80	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	238 19	...
...	250 99	250 99
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$193.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$316.42, \$9.49	...	202 97
Hospital attendance, 25 d., \$25; burial expenses, \$10	35 00	...
Supplies for destitute	16 30	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	151 67	...
...	202 97	202 97
<b>137. - BETSIAMITS INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	3,383 54
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,383 54	...
...	3,383 54	3,383 54
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$930.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,314.08, \$129.42	...	1,059 96
Expenses of four indians, Ottawa to Rimouski	30 10	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,029 86	...
...	1,059 96	1,059 96
<b>138. - BLACKFOOT INDIANS, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	4,747 87
Canadian Pacific Ry., land for right of way	...	25,000 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$25,000	2,500 00	...
Advances for surveys: Geo. Edwards, \$1,000; W.H. Waddell, \$3,500	4,500 00	...
Payments to indians for improvements on land taken for irrigation canal	1, 075 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	21,672 87	...
...	29,747 87	29,747 87
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$396.33; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,144.20, \$154.33	...	550 66
Hay permits, \$1,015 95; Management Fund, percentage, 6 p.c. on \$1,015.95, \$60.96	60 96	1,015 95
Building office and weigh house, \$400; lumber for stable, \$20.79	420 79	...
Scales, 5 ton, \$160; freight on scales, \$11; setting up scales, \$25	196 00	...
Labour and material on roads and bridges	125 00	...
Dr. Rose, medical attendance, \$5; drugs and medicines, \$181.47	186 47	...
Harrows, 1 set, \$27.50; lime, 12 bush., \$8.40; lumber for coffins, \$11.65	47 55	...

Stoves, 2, \$33.85; table and chairs, \$5.85; freighting flour, \$4	43 70	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	486 14	...
...	1,566 61	1,566 61

1 - 9 1/2H

<b>139. - ALEXANDER'S BAND, ALTA.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	25,047 07
Payments on land sales	...	4,521 44
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,521.44	452 14	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	29,118 37	...
...	29,568 51	29,568 51
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910, \$531.18; interest, 3 p.c. on \$24,515.89, \$735.48	531 18	735 48
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	926 26
Dr. A.A. Ferguson, medical attendance	85 00	...
Beef, 1,859 lb., \$128.85; flour, 23 sacks, \$61.84; sundry hardware, \$4.40	194 89	...
Threshing 4,113 bush. oats, \$123.39; dehorning bulls, \$3	126 39	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	724 28	...
...	1,661 74	1,661 74
<b>141. - HALALT INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$203.32; interest, 3 p.c. on \$203.32, \$6.10	...	209 42
Supplies for destitute	2 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	207 07	...
...	209 42	209 42
<b>142. - COTE'S BAND, NO. 64, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	12,786 70
Receipts on account of land sales	...	13,960 30
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on 313,900.30	1,390 03	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	25,296 97	...
...	26,687 00	26,887 00
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,732.14; interest, 3 p.c. on \$14,518.84, \$135.57	...	2,167 71
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	4,190 29
Interest for distribution, \$2,600; arrears of interest, \$60	2,660 00	...
Building material for J. Singoose, \$85.40; repairs to engine, & c., \$74.71	160 11	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,537 89	...
...	6,353 00	0,353 00
<b>145. - ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	22,282 22
Payments on account of land sold	...	2,756 60
Refunds on account of seed grain	...	43 05
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,756 60	275 66	...

Balance, March 31, 1911	24,806 21	...
...	25,081 87	25,081 87

<b>145. - ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, SASK. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,055.86; interest, 3 p.c. on \$23,338.08, \$700.14	...	1,756 00
Interest on deferred land payments, \$623.80; refund on account of steer, \$60	...	683 80
Blower, \$200.75; binder, \$155; fanning mill, \$38; harrows, \$18	411 75	...
Flour, 30 sacks, \$76.50; tea, 150 lb., \$33; tobacco, 90 lb., \$69.30	178 80	...
Lumber, 1,044 ft., \$28.20; lime, 5 bush., \$10; hardware, \$22.90	61 10	...
Steers, 2, \$111; freight, \$6.18; inspecting boiler, \$8	125 18	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,662 97	...
...	2,439 80	2,439 80
<b>146. - LOUIS BULL'S BAND, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	824 11
Receipts on account of land sales	...	1,554 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,554.50	155 44	...
Barbed wire and staples, 24,668 lb., \$977.52; gates, 4, \$26	1,003 52	...
Stretcher and nails, \$7.65; freight on wire, & c., \$4.32	11 97	...
Bacon, 599 lb., \$141.78; beef, 1,035 lb., \$78.29; flour, 30 sacks, \$83.50; tea, 60 lb., \$24.26	327 83	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	879 85	...
...	2,378 61	2,378 61
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$824.11	...	24 72
Interest on deferred payments or land	...	808 87
Hay sales, \$75.50; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$75.50, \$4.53	4 53	75 50
Balance, March 31, 1911	904 56	...
...	909 09	909 09
<b>152. - COOK'S FERRY BAND, B.C.</b>		
J.B. Vick, rent of land, Penemoos reserve	...	373 20
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$373.20	22 39	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	350 81	...
...	373 20	373 20
<b>154. - SARCEE INDIANS, ALTA.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$91.68; interest, 3 p.c. on \$91.68, \$2.75	...	94 43
Grazing dues, \$3,050.50; cattle and hides sold, \$280.22	...	3,330 72
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$3,050.50	183 03	...
Stockmen, 7 m. at \$45, 5 m. at \$50; asst. stockmen, 1 m. at \$25, 11 m. at \$30	920 60	...
Herders at \$20, \$470; pickets for boundary fence, \$123	593 00	...
Oats, 17 tons at \$27, 372 bush. at 38c.; salt, 1,300 lb., \$19.25	619 61	...
Tea and tobacco, \$19.35; drugs and medicines, \$85.19; coffin, \$25	129 54	...
Horseshoeing, \$29.50; sundry supplies and repairs, \$53.14	82 64	...

Balance, March 31, 1911	897 33	...
...	3,425 15	3,425 15

<b>155. - SAMPSON'S BAND, ALTA.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,229 08
Receipts on account of land sales	...	4,754 97
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,754.97	475 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,508 55	...
...	5,984 05	5,984 05
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,229.08	...	36 87
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	1,249 38
Hay sales, \$5.53; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$5.53, 33c.	0 33	5 53
Interest for distribution	900 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	391 45	...
...	1,291 78	1,291 78
<b>157. - OHAMIL BAND, B.C.</b>	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$16.81; interest, 3 p.c. on \$16.81, 51c.	...	17 32
Supplies for destitute	8 05	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	9 27	...
...	17 32	17 32
<b>158. - SKAWALOOK BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$50.72; interest, 3 p.c. on \$50.72, \$1.52	...	52 24
Supplies for destitute	21 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	30 99	...
...	52 24	52 24
<b>159. - UNION BAR BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$587.15; interest, 3 p.c. on \$587.15, \$17.61	...	604 76
Supplies for destitute	9 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	595 41	...
...	604 76	604 76
<b>160. - SPUZZUM BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$203.40; interest, 3 p.c. on \$203.40, \$6.10	...	209 50
Supplies for destitute	17 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	191 65	...
...	209 50	209 50
<b>165. - BATHURST INDIANS, N.B.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
J.H. Stewart, timber dues	...	227 90
Interest account, transfer of capital in account	...	3 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$227.90	22 79	...
Balance; March 31, 1911	208 71	...





<b>165. - BATHURST INDIANS, N.B. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$229.37; interest, 3 p.c. on \$229.37, \$6.88	...	236 25
Transfer to capital account of timber dues collected in 1909 - 10	3 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	232 65	...
...	236 25	236 25
<b>166. - STURGEON LAKE INDIANS, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	25,979 29
Balance, March 31, 1911	25,979 29	...
...	25,979 29	25,979 29
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,271.67; interest, 3 p.c. on \$27,250.96, \$817.53	...	2,089 20
Threshing dues, \$34.05; refunds for supplies to Indians, \$6.40	...	40 45
Seed drill, \$80; disc harrow, \$36.50; plows, 2, \$50	166 50	...
Barbed wire, 579 lb., \$21.96, sundry hardware and repairs \$107.94	129 90	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,833 25	...
...	2,129 65	2,129 65
<b>167. - ERMINESKIN'S BAND, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	201 69
Receipts on account of land sales	...	1,760 01
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,760.01	176 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,785 70	...
...	1,961 70	1,961 70
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$201.69	...	6 05
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$678.22; hay sales, \$9.47	...	687 69
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$9.47	0 57	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	693 17	...
...	693 74	693 74
<b>171 - STONY INDIANS, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Dues on logs	...	56 23
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$56.23	5 62	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	50 61	...
...	56 23	56 23

<b>171. - STONY INDIANS, ALTA - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,786.33; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,786.33, \$53.59	...	1,830 92
Calgary Power Co. rent for water power	...	1,500 00
Refund of advance for wood operations, \$500; refund on account of seed oats, \$225	...	725 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1,500	90 00	...
Stockmen, 8 1/2 m. \$208.05; compensation for right of way, \$100	308 05	...
Stallion, \$155; brood mares, 10, \$1,309.15; freight on horses, \$37.15	1,701 30	...
Seed oats, 775 bush. \$348.75; seed potatoes, 55 bush. \$57.75	406 50	...
Grass seed, 250 lb., \$23.75; hay permits, \$43.50; lime, 150 bush., \$52.50	124 75	...
Tea, 500 lb., \$110; tobacco, 144 lb., \$110.88; freight on supplies, \$33.21	254 90	...
Barbed wire and staples, 3,365 lb., \$140.50; repairing fence, \$85.75	229 25	...
Lumber & c., \$86.42; drugs & c., \$150.91	237 33	...
Parts and repairs for implements, \$477.45; veterinary services, \$10	487 45	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	136 20	...
...	4,064 92	4,064 92
<b>172. - OHIAT BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Timber dues collected	...	86 57
Transfer of balance at credit of Numakamis Band, Account No. 108	...	30 77
Management Fund percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$86.57	8 66	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	108 68	...
...	117 34	117 34
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$199.81, interest, 3 p.c. on \$199.81, \$5.99	...	205 30
Transfer of balance at credit of Numakamis Band, Account 108	...	24 51
Rents collected, \$79; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$79, \$4.74	4 74	70 90
Supplies for destitute	15 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	289 37	...
...	309 31	309 31
<b>173. - BLOOD INDIANS, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	613 08
Balance, March 31, 1911	613 08	...
...	613 08	613 08
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,805.55; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,418.62, \$72.56	...	1,878 11
Grazing dues, \$5,133.70; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$5,133.70, \$308.02	308 02	5,133 70
Refunds on account of flour sales, wagon, harness, farming operations, & c.	...	5,893 41
Assistant stockmen at \$20, \$707.59; carpenter at \$4, \$22	729 50	...

Engineer, 68 1/2 d. at \$6, 37 1/4 d. at \$5; firemen, 25 1/4 d. at \$2.50, 20 1/4 d. at \$3	721 12	...
Cook at \$35, \$37.30, at \$40, \$98.71; board of engineer and fireman, \$9	145 01	...
Labourers at \$3, \$233.25, at \$2.50, \$42.50, at \$2, \$208.87, at \$1.50, \$92.08, at \$1, \$8; sundry labour, \$5	635 60	...
Freighting coal, machinery and supplies, \$618.61; telegrams, \$4.15	622 76	...
Plowing engine, 36 h.p., \$4,109.60; gang plow, \$843	4,952 60	...
Packer, 12 ft., \$108; water tank, \$63; suction hose, \$30	201 00	...
Fanning mills, 2, \$70; wagon gears, 2, \$194; less \$52 paid in 1909 - 10	212 00	...
Fittings for Reeves boiler, \$60; feeder saddle, \$25; seed drill, \$105	190 00	...
Drag harrow, \$39.50; plow shares, 30, \$135; parts of machinery, \$74.20	248 70	...
Barbed wire and staple, 6,566 lb., \$278.28; sundry hardware and repairs, \$370.46	648 74	...
Carried forward	9,615 14	12,905 22

<b>173. - BLOOD INDIANS, ALTA. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,615 14	12,905 22
Pumps, 3, \$36; stove, \$19; lumber, \$35.90	90 90	...
Oil, 385 gal., \$258.24; cup grease, 120 lb., \$30; gear grease, 123 lb., \$15.99; paint, 2 gal., \$5; total, \$309.23; less, \$43.07 freight and discount	266 16	...
Dr. J.H. Rivers, medical attendance, \$5.15; hospital orderly, 91 d. at \$1	96 15	...
Provisions, \$245.73; burial expenses, \$24	269 73	...
Coal, 143.4 tons, \$481.63; binder twine, 4,000 lb., \$370	851 63	...
Seed oats, 9,790 lb., \$97.90; hail insurance, \$254.50	352 40	...
Wheat sacks, 5,000 at 9 3/4 c.; sack twine, 25 lb. at 35c.	496 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	866 86	...
...	12,905 22	12,905 22
<b>173A. - BLOOD SINKING FUND, ALTA.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,004.68; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,004.63, \$30.14	...	1,034 77
Refund of 5 p.c. on oats sold	...	21 78
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,056 55	...
...	1,056 55	1,056 55
<b>174. - ISLINGTON BAND, ONT.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$91.07; interest, 3 p.c. on \$91.07, \$2.73	...	93 80
Farm tools	12 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	81 20	...
...	93 80	93 80
<b>175. - EDMUNDSTON RESERVE, N.B.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	152 71
Stevens & Lawson, timber dues	...	54 64
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$54.64	5 46	...
Work on highway road	100 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	101 89	...
...	207 35	207 35
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$4.58; interest, 3 p.c. on \$157.29, \$4.72	...	9 30
Balance, March 31, 1911	9 30	...
...	9 30	9 30
<b>176. - NANAIMO RIVER BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$479.46; interest, 3 p.c. on \$479.46, \$14.38	...	493 84
Rent for coal privileges, Western Fuel Co.	...	215 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$215	12 90	...
Supplies for sick and destitute	78 40	...

Balance, March 31, 1911	617 54	...
...	708 84	708 84

<b>178. - TREATY 4, RESERVE, 80A, MAN.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canadian Pacific Ry., payment for right of way	...	2,142 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,142.80	214 23	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,928 52	...
...	2,142 80	2,142 80
Interest.	...	...
Canadian Pacific Ry., payment for improvements	...	15 00
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	15 00	...
...	15 00	15 00
<b>182. - DOKIS BAND, ONT.</b>	...	...
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	708,138 54
Timber dues: Chew Bros., \$7,928.97; G.P. Cockburn, \$1,250; H.H. Hettler Lumber Co., \$6, 182.91; J.B. Smith & Sons, \$9,656.26	...	25,018 14
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$25,018.14	2,501 81	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	730,654 87	...
...	733,156 68	733,156 68
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1911, \$12,678.21; interest, 3 p.c. on \$720,816.75, \$21,624.50	...	34,302 71
Ground rent: Chew Bros., \$48; Georgian Bay Lumber Co., \$72; H.H. Hettler, \$52.50; J.B. Smith & Sons, \$24	...	196 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$196.50	11 79	...
Interest distributed	21,495 95	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	12,991 47	...
...	34,499 21	34,499 21
<b>182A. - DOKIS TIMBER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT, ONT.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$11,164.66; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11,164.66, \$334.94	...	11,499 60
Collected on account of wages of fire rangers	...	736 00
G.P. Cockburn; salary, 12 m. \$800; fire rangers, 736 d., at \$2	2,272 04	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	9,963 56	...
...	12,235 60	12,235 60
<b>184. - COWESSESS BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	7,958 74
Receipts on account of land sales	...	17,143 56
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$17,143.56	1,714 36	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	23,387 94	...
...	25,102 30	25,102 30
Interest.	...	...

Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$707.46; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8,666.20, \$259.99	...	967 45
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	2,902 03
Refund of cheque 5448 of 1990 - 10	...	5 00
Interest for distribution, \$2,550; drugs and medicines, \$43.80	2,593 80	...
Share of cost of engine and separator	1,093 24	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	187 44	...
...	3,874 48	3,874 48



<b>188. - KAKAWISTAKAW'S BAND, SASK.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	5,394 94
Receipts on account of land sales	...	19,556 98
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$19,556 98	1,955 70	...
Refund to Casual Revenue of advance at surrender	10,058 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	12,937 32	...
...	24,951 02	24,951 02
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,520.92; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,914.96, \$207.45	...	1,728 37
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	4,386 29
Hay permits, \$15; Management Fund, percentage, 6 p.c. on \$15, 90c.	0 90	15 00
Interest for distribution, \$1,356; hardware and repairs, \$17.75	1,373 75	...
Share of cost of engine and separator	340 28	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	4,414 73	...
...	6,129 66	6,129 66
<b>199. - SAKIMAY'S BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	812 63
Receipts on account of land sales	...	2,463 94
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,463 94	246 39	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,030 18	...
...	3,276 57	3,276 57
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$354.75; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,167.38, \$35.02	...	389 77
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	475 26
Hay permits, \$42.45; camp permits, \$40	...	82 45
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$82.45	4 95	...
Interest for distribution, \$516; hardware, \$7.25; measuring hay, \$10	533 25	...
Share of cost of engine and separator	295 03	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	114 25	...
...	947 48	947 48
<b>200. - BELLA COOLA BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$888.25; interest, 3 p.c. on \$888.25, \$26.65	...	914 90
Supplies for sick and destitute	5 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	909 90	...
...	914 90	914 90
<b>202. - SHARPHEAD'S (WABANUM) BAND, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	55,578 92

Receipts on account of land sales	...	1,466 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,466.50	146 65	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	56,898 77	...
...	57,045 42	57,045 42

<b>202. - SHARPHEAD'S (WABAMUN) BAND.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,954.41; interest, 3 p.c. on \$57,533.33, \$1,725.99	...	3,680 41
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$118; refund on account of threshing \$50	...	168 00
Beef, 4,630 lb. at 8c.; flour, 20 sacks at \$2.43, 20 at \$2.68	472 60	...
Seed oats, 202 bush at 30c.; advance to buy oxen, \$300	360 60	...
Sawing timber, 76 M. at \$4.50; hardware and repairs, \$16.90	358 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	2,656 31	...
...	3,848 411	3,848 41
<b>203. - SEYMOUR CREEK INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	597 66
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	597 66	...
...	597 66	597 66
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$15.88; interest, 3 p.c. on \$613.54, \$18.41	...	34 29
Supplies for sick and destitute	10 80	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	23 49	...
...	34 29	34 29
<b>207. - WILD LANDS RESERVE, ONT.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$2,214.73; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,214.73, \$66.44	...	2,281 17
Supplies for destitute	8 85	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	2,272 32	...
...	2,281 17	2,281 17
<b>208. - MANITOU RESERVE, No. 1, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	2,119 04
C.N. Ry., cattle killed, \$120; N.C. Langstaff & Co., timber dues, \$698.18	...	818 18
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$698.18	69 82	...
J.P. Wright, to pay Indians claim for cattle killed	80 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	2,787 40	...
...	2,937 22	2,937 22
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,119.04	...	63 57
Dr. R. Moore, travelling expenses	5 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	58 47	...
...	63 57	63 57

<b>210. - PEIGAN INDIANS, ALTA.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April, 1910	...	20,640 22
Receipts on account of land sales	...	12,005 52
E.H. Yeomans, refund of balance of advance in 1909 - 10 for freight on horse	...	5 31
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$12,005.52	1,200 55	...
Little Leaf, value of improvements on surrendered land	200 00	...
Building granary: E.H. Yeomans, advance, \$500; lumber 63,598 ft. \$1,353.50; cement, 14 brl. \$47.60; cement roofing 43 sqs. \$196.30; nails, 13 kegs, \$59.48; paint and hardware, \$153.60 labour, 814 1/4 h. \$281.37; freight, \$21.56; hauling posts, \$70.13; total, \$2,633.54, less \$214.63 charged to interest	2,418 91	...
Building caboose and coal shed: irons for doors \$35.45; roofing 12 sqs. \$48.80; stove, \$47; provisions, \$67.45; supplies, \$88.15; labour, 388 h. \$97	383 85	...
Boundary fence: barbed wire, 35 000 lb. \$1,715; staples & c., \$16. 25; iron posts, 1,800, \$540; wooden posts, 727, \$72.70; iron gates, 50, \$287.50; metal clips, 5,200, \$20.80; droppers, 45,000; \$45; erecting fence 5 1/2 miles, \$162.50; freight on iron posts, \$181.22; hauling posts, \$19.02	3,059 99	...
Plowing engine, \$4,046; engine gang, 12 furrow, \$985; pulverizer, \$132	5,163 00	...
Engine gang shears and fin cutters, 24 each, \$135.60, castings for engine gang, 3, \$25.50	161 10	...
Harrows lever, 30, \$769.50; harrows, disc, 12, \$396; harrow carts, 30, \$300	1,465 50	...
Disc seeders, 6, \$630; grass seeder attachment, \$10; stubble plows, 24, \$1,200	1,840 00	...
Grain pickler, \$28; steel roller, \$64; binders, 6, \$870	957 00	...
Unloading and hauling implements, \$28.75; oil and waste, \$94.75	123 50	...
Sundry parts of implements, \$37.05; coal 60 tons, \$129; hauling coal, \$18.30	184 35	...
Horses, 6, \$1,175; wagons, 23, \$1,970; wagon gears, 2, \$162	3,307 00	...
Harness, 33 sets, \$1,338; water tanks, 2 \$134; formaldehyde, \$17.50	1,489 50	...
Seed wheat, 847 bush. \$730.80; grass seed 100 lb. \$18.50	749 30	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	9,947 50	...
...	32,651 05	32,651 05
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$989.14; interest, 3 p.c. on \$21,579.36, \$647.38	...	1,586 52
Maunsell Bros., grazing dues	...	1,500 00
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	6,585 65
Refunds; on account of blacksmith shop, \$664.32; on account of seed, \$3.15	...	667 47
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1,500	90 00	...
Blacksmith, 13 m. \$715; supplies for blacksmith shop, \$660.98	1,375 98	...
Building blacksmith's house: lumber, shingles, & c. \$123.65; hardware, & c., \$38.33; labour, \$193.96; hauling supplies, \$20; removing shed, \$40	415 94	...
Farming operations: engineer, 77 3/4 d., \$497.40; cook, at \$40; \$147.08; sundry labour, 435 d., \$857.48; teaming, \$65.50; coal, 91 3/4 tons, \$189.55; freighting coal, \$94.90; provisions, \$145.53; board, \$29.05; sundry supplies and expenses, \$64.34; Pincher Creek 'Echo', advertising for horses, \$2	2,092 83	...
Seed potatoes, 2,953 lb. \$59.36; lumber, see capital account, \$214.63	273 99	...

R.C. Mission on account of surrendered land	200 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,890 90	...
...	10,339 64	10,339 64
<b>214 - MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	4,700 46
Receipts on account of land sold	...	8,597 66
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$8,597.66	859 77	...
Distribution of 2nd installment of land money	4,659 54	...
H. Nichol arrears of payment at surrender	720 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	7,058 81	...
...	13,298 12	13,298 12
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,700.46	...	141 01
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	5,975 05
Interest for distribution, \$960; tea, 500 lb., \$119.95	1,079 95	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,036 11	...
...	6,116 06	6,116 06

<b>216 - KEESEKOUSE BAND, SASK.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Receipts on account of land sales	...	6,294 20
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$6,294.20	629 42	...
Account 75, refund of amount advanced for improvements in 1909 - 10	755 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	4,009 78	...
...	6,294 20	6,294 20
<b>220 - STANGECOMING BAND, No. 18B, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
L. Christie, timber dues	...	268 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$268.10	26 81	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	241 29	...
...	268 10	268 10
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$79.72; interest, 3 p.c. on 79.72, \$2.39	...	82 11
Hospital attendance, \$21.90; meals for chiefs, \$5	26 90	...
Seed potatoes, 3 bush., \$2.25; scythes, 2, \$2.20	4 45	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	50 76	...
...	82 11	82 11
<b>221. - LONG SAULT RESERVE, No. 30B, ONT.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$247.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$247.54, \$7.43	...	254 97
Proceeds of sale of cattle	...	115 00
Dr. R. Charlton, medical attendance, \$4; C.H. Tryer, use of telephone, \$10	14 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	355 97	...
...	369 97	369 97
<b>224. - GABRIEL TENESCO.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,511.95; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,511.95, \$45.36	...	1,557 31
Interest paid G. Tenesco	45 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,511 96	...
...	1,557 31	1,557 31
<b>225. - OCHAPAWASIS BAND, SASK.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$14.30; interest, 3 p.c. on \$14.30, 43c.	...	14 73
Hay permits, \$103.15; Management Fund; percentage; 6 p.c. on \$103.15, \$6.19	6 19	103 15
M. Miller advance to purchase implements	66 94	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	44 75	...
...	117 88	117 88

<b>226. - MONTREAL LAKE BAND, SASK.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	7,095 80
Sturgeon, Lake Lumber Co., timber dues	...	52 73
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$52.73	5 27	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	7,143 26	...
...	7,148 53	7,148 53
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$585.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,681.34, \$230.44	...	815 98
Interest on deferred payments on land sales	...	9 52
Refunds on account of wagons	...	34 87
Gilling twine, 25 lb., \$17.50; parts of mower, & c., \$3.26; freighting, \$47.77	68 53	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	791 84	...
...	860 37	860 37
<b>227. - THE KEYS RESERVE, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Receipts for land sales, \$3,955.80; fine for trespass, \$75	...	4,030 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,030.80	403 08	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,627 72	...
...	4,030 80	4,030 80
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$6.78; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6.78, 20c.	...	6 98
Balance, March 31, 1911	6 98	...
...	6 98	6 98
<b>228. - WAHNAPIITAE BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	29,217 22
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	29,217 22	...
...	29,217 22	29,217 22
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$386.80; interest, 3 p.c. on \$29,604.02, \$888.12	...	1,274 92
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., rent	...	20 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$20	1 20	...
Interest distributed, \$724.30; J.F. Smith, constable, 9 m., \$26.10	750 40	...
Dr. R.W. Shaw, medical attendant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	90 24	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	453 08	...
...	1,294 92	1,294 92
<b>236. - ONION LAKE INDIANS, SASK.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$180.37; interest, 3 p.c. on \$180.37, \$5.41	...	186 78
Collections on account of engine and boiler	...	355 50

Payment on account of engine and boiler, \$345.50; labour, 14 d., \$35	380 50	...
Fire brick and clay, \$11.50; cement, lime, & c., \$7.55; board of man, \$5	24 05	...
Rent of timber berth, \$68.65; fire guarding, \$12.36; blacklegoid, \$8.25	89 26	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	47 47	...
...	541 28	541 28



<b>231. - MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, SASK.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	3 cts.	3 cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	793 08
Receipts on account of land sales	...	1,698 15
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,698.15	169 81	...
Refund of advance from Consolidated Fund at surrender	400 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,921 42	...
...	2,491 23	2,491 23
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$367.71; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,160.79, \$34.82	...	402 53
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	402 53	...
...	402 53	402 53
<b>232. - CHEMAWAWIN'S BAND, SASK.</b>		
Hudson's Bay Co., rent	...	5 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$5	0 30	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	4 70	...
...	5 00	5 00
<b>233. - PAS MOUNTAIN BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	8,987 78
Receipts on account of land sales	...	6,527 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$6,527.60	652 76	...
Spring distribution of capital, \$1,338.75; advance for fall distribution, \$1,070	2,408 75	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	12,453 87	...
...	15,515 38	15,515 38
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$4.72; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8,992.50, \$269.78	...	274 50
Interest on deferred payments on land, \$388.70; H.B. Co., rent, \$5	...	393 70
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c on \$5	0 30	...
Steam winch, \$150; work oxen, 2, \$150	300 00	...
Hospital attendance, \$36.60; burial expenses, \$12; seed potatoes, 13 1/2 bush \$13.50	62 10	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	305 80	...
...	668 20	668 20
<b>234. - BEREN'S RIVER BAND, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	164 25
Dues on wood, \$5.75; Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$5.75	0 57	5 75
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	169 43	...
...	170 00	170 00
Interest.	...	...

Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$155.82; interest, 3 p.c. on \$320.07, \$9.60	...	165 42
Seed potatoes, 65 bush., \$25.34; wagon and box, \$82.05	107 39	...
Travel of chief, \$18; freight, & c., \$4.52	22 52	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	35 51	...
...	165 42	165 42

<b>235. - UCLUELET RESERVE, B.C.</b>	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
D.C. McLean, rent of house	...	24 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$24	1 44	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	22 56	...
...	24 00	24 00
<b>237. - JOHN BULL MAKETENENAI.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$3,329.09; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,329.09, \$99.87	...	3,428 96
Interest paid J.M. Maketenenai	99 85	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,329 11	...
...	3,428 96	3,428 96
<b>238. - MARY ANNE MAKETENENAI.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,527.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,527.16, \$45.82	...	1,572 98
Interest paid M.A. Decoutier	45 80	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,527 18	...
...	1,572 98	1,572 98
<b>240. - HUNGRY HALL BAND, RESERVE No. 2, ONT.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$276.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$276.11, \$8.28	...	284 39
Expenses re frozen Indian: Dr. A.A. McCrimmon, attendance, \$3; livery hire, \$7; fare for Indian, \$1.65; burial expenses, \$22.50	34 15	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	250 24	...
...	284 30	284 30
<b>241. - CAPILANO CREEK BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$887.39; interest, 3 p.c. on \$887.39, \$26.62	...	914 01
Rents collected, \$326.40; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$326.40, \$19.58	19 58	326 40
Hospital attendance, \$25.40; supplies for sick and destitute, \$27.25	52 65	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,168 18	...
...	1,240 41	1,240 41
<b>242. - MARKTOSIS BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$95.27; interest, 3 p.c. on \$95.27, \$2.86	...	98 13
W.T. Dawley, rent of trading privilege	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Supplies for sick and destitute	48 95	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	72 68	...
...	123 13	123 13

<b>244. - COCKBURN ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	16,539 22
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	298 07
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	16,837 29	...
...	16,837 29	16,837 29
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$590.01; interest, 3 p.c. on \$17,129.23, \$513.88	...	1,103 89
Refunds on account of hay	...	107 39
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	53 65
Interest distributed, \$344.15; Dr. J.J. Johnston, physician, 12 d. \$56.80	400 95	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	863 98	...
...	1,264 93	1,264 93
<b>245. - OBIDGEWON INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	3,185 39
McDonald Rowland Lumber Co., timber dues	...	126 21
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	48 78
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$126.21	12 62	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,347 76	...
...	3,360 38	3,360 38
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$31.99; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,217.38, \$96.52	...	128 51
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	8 78
Interest distributed, \$79.92; Dr. J.J. Johnston, physician, 12 m., \$10.92	90 84	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	46 45	...
...	137 29	137 29
<b>246. - SHEGUIANDAH BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	38,923 24
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	590 72
Balance, March 31, 1911	39,513 96	...
...	39,513 96	39,513 96
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$498.34; interest, 3 p.c. on \$39,421.58, \$1,182.65	...	1,680 99
Tuition fee for white child	...	1 00
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	106 33
Interest distributed \$557.50; Dr. J. Carruthers, physician 12 m., \$103.68	661 18	...
J.E. Smith, constable, 9 m. \$11.25; chief \$30; relief supplies, \$28	69 25	...
Medical attendance Dr L.U. Davis, \$2.25; Dr. J.R. Stone, \$15	17 25	...

Teachers: F.W. Major, Jan. - Nov. 24, \$277.78; Mrs. Major, Dec. 6 - 31, \$19.44	297 22	...
Inspecting school, \$14.50; care of school, \$16; school supplies, \$5.88	36 33	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	707 04	...
...	1,788 32	1,788 32

<b>247. - SHESHEGWANING INDIANS, ONT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	58,789 92
Loveland and Stone, timber dues	...	684 64
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	942 98
Refund on account of hay	...	1,497 31
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$684.64	68 46	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	56,846 39	...
...	56,914 85	56,914 85
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April, 1, 1910, \$557.30; interest, 3 p.c. on \$54,347.22, \$1,630.42	...	2,187 72
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	169 74
Interest distributed, \$884.16; Dr. A.A. Johnston, physician, 12 m. \$182.28	1,066 44	...
Constable, \$6; mail carrier, \$33; maintenance in asylum, \$78	117 00	...
A. Duhamel, teacher, \$300; repairs to school, \$30.33; care of school, \$12	342 33	...
Supplies for school, \$19.85; wood, 14 cords, \$28	47 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	784 34	...
...	2,357 46	2,357 46
<b>248. - SOUTH BAY BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	20,922 28
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	330 58
Account 15, Manitoulin Island, unceded, transfer of net amount paid by Dom. Fish Co. in 1908	157 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	21,095 36	...
...	21,252 86	21,252 86
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$154.57; interest, 3 p.c. on \$21,076.85, \$632.31	...	786 88
Account, 25 Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	59 51
Interest distributed, \$199.50; burial of indian, \$18	217 50	...
Dr. H.W. Shaw, medical attendant, 12 m. \$90.24; chief's salary \$20	110 24	...
Teacher, Zoe St. James, 12 m., \$200; inspecting school, \$21.95	221 95	...
Care of school \$19.50; school supplies, \$12.67; wood 19 1/2 cords, \$62.37	94 54	...
Repairs to school, \$10.81; building material for Indian, \$20	30 81	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	171 35	...
...	846 39	846 39
<b>249. - SUCKER CREEK BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	30,667 84
John Dawson, dues on timber	...	93 69
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	541 94

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$93.69	9 37	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	31,294 10	...
...	31,303 47	31,303 47
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$512.88; interest, 6 p.c. on \$214.97, 3 p.c. on \$30,965.75, \$941.87	...	1,454 75
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	97 55
Interest distributed, \$564; commutations, 2, \$120; wood for destitute, \$15	699 00	...
Dr. J.J. Carruthers, 12 m. \$99.48; constable's salary, \$29.70; chief's salary, \$40	169 18	...
Inspecting school, \$16; wood, 7 cords, \$23; school supplies, \$4.93	43 93	...
Care of school	6 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	633 69	...
...	1,552 30	1,552 30

1 - 10 1/2H

<b>250. - SUCKER LAKE INDIANS, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	5,016 79
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	75 87
Balance, March 31, 1911	5,092 66	...
...	5,092 66	5,092 66
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$141.45; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,158.24, \$154.75	...	296 20
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians share of net collections	...	13 66
Interest distributed, \$115; Dr. R.W. Shaw, physician, 12 m., \$12.72	127 72	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	182 14	...
...	309 86	309 86
<b>251. - WEST BAY INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	98,156 74
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	1,896 79
McDonald Rowland, & Co., timber dues, \$125.66; amount over deposited in 1909 - 10, \$74.54; less \$200 deposited in 1909 - 10	...	20
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$125.66	12 57	...
Refund of amount over-deposited in 1909 - 10	74 54	...
Balance March 31, 1911	99,966 62	...
...	100,053 73	100,053 73
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,642 65
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$1,504.80, 3 p.c. on \$99,294.59	...	3,069 13
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	341 42
Refunds: account of seed grain, \$110; account of road work, \$60	...	170 00
Interest distributed, \$2,271.55; chief 12 m., \$25; constable, 12 m., \$12	2,308 55	...
Dr. J. Carruthers, physician 12 m. \$290.16; outstanding cheque 1903 - 4, \$8.20	298 36	...
Road work, \$118; seed oats, 96 18/34 bush. \$57.92	175 92	...
Seed peas, 43 1/30 bush., \$43.03; timothy & clover seed, \$10.74	53 77	...
Teachers: Anna R. Peacock, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75; Frances Soloman, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; Mary E. Cushing, 3 m. 19 d. to Dec. 31, \$101.39	251 39	...
Inspecting school, \$25.53; care of school, \$11.70	37 23	...
Wood, 17 cords, \$25.50; sundry school supplies, \$3.01	28 51	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,069 47	...
...	6,223 20	6,223 20
<b>252. - JOCKO McDOUGALL.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$231.97; interest, 3 p.c. on \$231.97, \$6.96	...	238 93
Interest paid Jocko McDougall	7 00	...



Balance, March 31, 1911	231 93	...
...	238 93	238 93
<b>253. - SOMENOS BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, 88c.; interest 3 p.c. on 88c., 3c.	...	91
Cowichan Agric. Society, rent, \$1; W.R. Robinson, rent for pipe line, \$5.	...	6 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1	0 06	...
Indian Johnnie, amount collected for right of way for pipe line	5 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1 85	...
...	6 91	6 91

<b>256. - CAMPBELL RIVER BAND, B.C.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,272 25
Transfer to interest of amount erroneously credited to capital	66 09	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,206 16	...
...	1,272 25	1,272 25
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$517.62; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,789.87, \$53.70	...	571 32
International Lumber Co., rent of right of way	...	100 00
J.E. Clarke, for purchase of logs cut by indians	...	266 70
Transfer from capital of amount erroneously credited that account	...	66 09
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Bay mares, 1 team, \$550; collars, 2, \$10; freight, \$15	575 00	...
Indians taking out logs, 327 1/2 d. at \$2.05, less \$335.16 stores account	386 19	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	86 92	...
...	1,004 11	1,004 11
<b>260. - MICHEL'S BAND, ALTA.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	8,238 20
Receipts on account of land sales	...	14,572 11
Management Fund, percentage on land sales, 10 p.c. on \$14,572.11	1,457 21	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	21,353 10	...
...	22,810 31	22,810 31
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$275.40; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8,513.60, \$255.41	...	530 81
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	2,929 50
Dr. W.A.P. Tiernan, medical attendance, \$15; medicines, \$62.47	77 47	...
Horses and harness, 2, \$385; sleighs, 2, \$65	450 00	...
Wagons, 2, \$170; flour, 8 sacks, \$21.44	191 44	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	2,741 40	...
...	3,460 31	3,460 31
<b>261. - GAMBLER'S BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	29,716 86
Transfer of balance to credit of Waywaysecappo's Band, account 132	29,716 86	...
...	29,716 86	29,716 86
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$2,188.14; interest, 3 p.c. on \$31,905, \$957.15	...	3,145 29
Transfer of balance to credit of Waywaysecappo's Band, account 132	3,145 29	...
...	3,145 29	3,145 29

<b>266. - LYACKSUM BAND, B.C.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	132 79
W.H. Robinson, timber dues	...	45 30
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$45.30	4 53	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	173 56	...
...	178 09	178 09
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$9.20; interest, 3 p.c. on \$141.99, \$4.26	...	13 46
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	13 46	...
...	13 46	13 46
<b>268. - KINISTINO BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	3,553 76
Timber dues: Wm. Crowston, \$111.35; Joyce McKechnie, \$150.25	...	261 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$261.60	26 16	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,789 20	...
...	3,815 36	3,815 36
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$98.81; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,652.57, \$109.58	...	208 39
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	208 39	...
...	208 39	208 39
<b>271. - FISHING LAKE BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1911	...	2,343 92
Receipts on account of land sales	...	13,855 55
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,385.55	1,385 55	...
Refund to consolidated fund of advance at surrender in 1907 - 8	10,600 00	...
Oxen, 11, \$890; unexpended balance of advance to buy oxen, \$10	900 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	3,313 92	...
...	16,199 47	16,199 47
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$60.56; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,283.36, \$68.50	60 56	68 50
Drugs and medicine	9 25	...
Debit balance, Mar. 31, 1911	...	1 31
...	69 81	69 81
<b>273. - LAC SEUL INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,035.61; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,035.61, \$31.07	...	1,066 68
Part of supplies for destitute, paid from Kenora agency (see page H - 34)	...	76 36
Seed potatoes, 70 bush., \$73.50; freighting potatoes, \$12	85 50	...

Bacon, 500 lb., \$87.50; flour, 12 sacks, \$42; lard, 50 lb., \$9.13	138 63	...
Sugar, 200 lb., \$11.50; tea, 160 lb., \$56; tobacco, 2 caddies, \$29.88	97 38	...
Carried forward	321 51	1,143 04

<b>273. - LAC SEUL INDIANS, ONT - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	321 51	1,143 04
Sundry provisions, \$16.93; blankets and clothing, \$10.50	27 43	...
Lumber, 7,250 ft., \$203.75; shingles, 25 M., \$100; nails, 450 lb., \$18	321 75	...
Doors, 5, \$22.50; sashes, 15 pr., \$22.50; tar paper, 20 rolls, \$14	59 00	...
Tools and implements, \$45.65; plow, \$20; ox harness, \$12	77 65	...
Expenses with sick Indian, \$5; cook stoves, 5, \$80; freight, \$45.09	130 09	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	205 61	...
...	1,143 04	1,143 04
<b>284. - MIYUKE BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$90.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$90.54, \$2.72	...	93 26
Cook stove for Alex. Mayook	20 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	73 26	...
...	93 26	93 26
<b>285. - NICKICKOUSEMENECAMING INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	32,422 02
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	32,422 02	...
...	32,422 62	32,422 02
Interest.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$1,878.67; interest, 3 p.c. on \$34,300.69, \$1,029.02	...	2,907 69
Interest distributed, \$770; provisions, \$19.65; cook stoves, 2, \$33	822 65	...
Lumber, 3,650 ft., \$80.10; shingles, 11 M., \$44; doors and windows, \$16.65	140 95	...
Tool chest, \$47.50; nails, & c., \$8.75; freight, \$20	76 25	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,867 84	...
...	2,907 69	2,907 69
<b>289. - CREAM INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$2.89; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2.89, 8c.	...	2 97
Supplies for sick and destitute	2 97	...
...	2 97	2 97
<b>293. - CUMBERLAND (JAMES SMITH'S) BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910	...	44,621 82
Receipts on account of landsales	...	958 88
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$958.88	95 89	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	45,484 81	...
...	45,580 70	45,580 70

<b>293. - CUMBERLAND (JAMES SMITH'S) BAND, SASK. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, Apr. 1, 1910, \$590.68; interest, 3 p.c. on \$45,212.50, \$1,356.37	...	1,947 05
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	344 52
Medical attendance: Dr. M.S. Hawke, \$38.50; Dr. W.A. Stewart, \$26	64 50	...
Medicine, \$34.07; J.R. Graham, legal services re T. Burns, \$10	44 07	...
Building material, \$38.38, lime, 58 bush., \$29; parts of implements, \$4.35	71 73	...
Bacon, 2,500 lb., \$403.12; beef, 3,485 lb., \$209.10; steer, \$45	657 22	...
Freighting flour, \$7.50; repairing pasture fence, \$2	9 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1911	1,444 55	...
...	2,291 57	2,291 57
<b>294 - PETAQUAKAY'S BAND, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	14 58
Timber dues, \$7.05; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on \$7.05, collections	0 70	7 05
Balance, March 31, 1911	20 93	...
...	21 63	21 63
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, 52c.; interest, 3 p.c. on \$15.10, 45 cts	...	0 97
Balance, March 31, 1911	0 97	...
...	0 97	0 97
<b>296. - CRANE RIVER INDIANS, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	944 87
Balance, March 31, 1911	944 87	...
...	944 87	944 87
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$28.35; interest, 3 p.c. on \$973.22, \$29.20	...	57 55
Flour, 13 bags, \$40; tea, 67 lb. \$16.70	56 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	0 85	...
...	57 55	57 55
<b>297. - SLIAMMON BAND, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$502.38; interest, 3 p.c. on \$502.38, \$15.07	...	517 45
F.J. Fletcher, use of creek, \$100; Merrill Bros. rent of right of way, \$100; Thulin Bros., rent, \$12	...	212 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$212	12 72	...
Supplies for sick and destitute	49 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	667 63	...
...	729 45	729 45
<b>298. - NORTH SYDNEY INDIANS, N.S.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$33.05; interest 3 p.c. on \$33.05, 99 cts	...	34 04

Intercolonial Railway, ground rent	1 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	33 04	...
...	34 04	34 04

<b>305. - THUNDERCHILD'S BAY, SASK.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	45 00
Receipts on account of land sales	...	6,901 45
Moosomin's Band, Account 319, amount over credited in 1909 - 10, \$10,694.59, less \$1,069.46 percentage	...	9,625 13
Refund to Consolidated Fund, on account of advance at surrender	15,881 44	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$6,901.45	690 14	...
...	\$16,571 58	16,571 58
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$45	...	1 35
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	2,476 01
Interest for distribution, \$1,200; horse feed, \$7.50	1,207 50	...
J.A. Mackay, compensation for improvements	250 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,019 86	...
...	2,477 36	2,477 36
<b>313. - WHONOCK BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Western Canada Power Co., land for right-of-way	...	1,008 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,008.75	100 87	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	907 88	...
...	1,008 75	1,008 75
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$3.52; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8.52, 10c.	...	3 62
Western Canada Power Co., payment for improvements	...	628 75
H. Cheer, compensation for improvements	600 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	32 37	...
...	682 37	632 37
<b>318. - ISLANDS ON GEORGIAN BAY., ONT.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$19,990.39; interest, 3 p.c. on \$19,990.39, \$599.71	...	20,590 10
Receipts on account of islands sold	...	1,752 15
Madawaska Club, rent of island	...	163 00
Account 25A. Islands in Lake Huron, receipts in 1909 for Croker Island	1,730 00	...
Advertising sale of islands: sale, June 1, 1909, \$29.88; sale, July 5, 1910, \$66.15	96 93	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	20,679 22	...
...	22,505 25	22,505 25
<b>319. - MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Receipts on account of land sales	...	2,885 75
Advance from vote on account of surrender	...	8,357 47



Account 305, Thunderchild's Band, transfer of \$10,694.59, over credited in 1909 - 10, less, \$1,069.46 per centage	9,626 13	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,885.75	288 57	...
Refund to Consolidated Fund, on account of advance at surrender	1,329 52	...
...	11,243 22	11,243 22

<b>319. - MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, SASK. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	1,161 01
J.G. Day, interest for distribution, \$700; feed for horses, \$7.50	707 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	453 51	...
...	1,161 01	1,161 01
<b>322. - ESQUIMALT BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,160 27
Interest account, transfer of interest moneys at credit	928 91	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	231 36	...
...	1,160 27	1,160 27
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,160.27	...	34 81
Empire Cannery Co., rent	...	100 00
Transfer of interest moneys at credit of capital	...	928 91
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Supplies for destitute	6 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,051 72	...
...	1,063 72	1,063 72
<b>324. - PATCHEENA RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	4,181 82
Balance, March 31, 1911	4,181 82	...
...	4,181 82	4,181 82
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$9.98; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,191.80, \$125.75	...	135 73
Interest distributed, \$106; supplies for destitute, \$25	131 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	4 73	...
...	135 73	135 73
<b>325. - VALLEY RIVER RESERVE, MAN.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	557 35
Balance, March 31, 1911	557 35	...
...	557 35	557 35
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910, \$14.87; interest, 3 p.c. on \$542.48, \$16.27	14 87	16 27
W.G. Blewett, advance to rebuild bridge	100 00	...
Refund of over expenditure for medical attendance in 1909	...	98 60
...	114 87	114 87

<b>328. - RAINY LAKE RESERVE No. 17A, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	2,526 36
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,526 36	...
...	2,526 36	2,526 36
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$106.46; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,632.84, \$78.98	...	185 44
Interest distributed	180 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	5 44	...
...	185 44	185 44
<b>330. - DEADMAN'S CREEK RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	112 50
Balance, March 31, 1911	112 50	...
...	112 50	112 50
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$909.56; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,022.06, \$30.66	...	940 22
Smith Curtis, rent, \$1,000; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$1,000, \$60	60 00	1,000 00
Lumber, 13,000 ft., \$282; shingles, 5 1/2 M, \$17.88; barbed wire, 3 tons, \$255	554 88	...
Wagon, \$85; cook stove, \$20; freight on wagon and stove, \$2.35	107 35	...
Harness, 6 sets, \$225; plough, \$12.65	237 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	980 34	...
...	1,940 22	1,940 22
<b>332. - STONY RESERVE, NOS. 110 AND 111, SASK.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	10,199 59
Receipts on account of land sales, \$8,320.73; G.T.P. Ry., right of way, \$1,733.70	...	10,054 43
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$10,054.43	1,005 44	...
Barbed wire and staples, bought in 1909, 6,390 lb., \$321, less \$130.98 paid by the Indians, \$190.02; interest, 5 y. at 6 p.c., \$57	247 02	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	19,001 56	...
...	20,254 02	20,254 02
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$229.01; interest, 3 p.c. on \$10,428.60, \$312.86	...	541 87
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	1,727 51
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, compensation for improvements	...	32 00
Interest distributed, \$806; moving fence, \$26	832 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,469 38	...
...	2,301 38	2,301 38
<b>334. - BURRARD INLET INDIANS, B.C.</b>		

Balance, April 1, 1910, \$334.33; interest, 3 p.c. on \$334.33, \$10.03	...	344 36
Rents: Brittingham & Young, \$150; H.L. Jenkins, \$60	...	210 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$210	12 60	...
Supplies for destitute	8 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	533 76	...
...	554 36	554 36

<b>336. - SEMIAHMOO BAND, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	1,147 50
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,147 50	...
...	1,147 50	1,147 50
Interest.	...	...
Balance. April 1, 1910, \$131.29; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,278.79, \$38.36	...	169 65
Supplies for destitute	7 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	162 00	...
...	169 65	169 65
<b>337. - SEINE RIVER BAND, RESERVES 23a AND 23b, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	124 26
Balance, March 31, 1911	124 26	...
...	124 26	124 26
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$28.86; interest, 3 p.c. on \$148.12, \$4.44	...	28 30
Dr. R. Moore, expenses re Indian sick with typhoid fever	8 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	19 80	...
...	28 30	28 30
<b>339. - PORT SIMPSON INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$45.88; interest, 3 p.c. on \$45.88, \$1.38	...	47 26
Relief grant	1 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	45 76	...
...	47 26	47 26
<b>140. - METLAKATLA INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	45,117 83
Balance, March 31, 1911	45,117 83	...
...	45,117 83	45,117 83
Interest.	...	...
Balance. April 1, 1910, \$3,130.36; interest, 3 p.c. on \$48,248.19, \$1,447.45	...	4,577 81
Shares of proceeds of land sales, 4 at \$200	800 00	...
Uniforms for brass band, 25, \$462.50; relief supplies; \$3.75	466 25	...
Supplies for council house; \$24.90; road work, \$94.55	119 45	...
Expenses of two Indians from Victoria, \$10; expenses of council to Port Rupert, \$4.50	14 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	3,177 61	...
...	4,577 81	4,577 81

<b>341. - HOMALCO (KOOMSACK) BAND, B.C.</b>	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$384.55; interest, 3 p.c. on \$384.55, \$11.54	...	396 09
Corbould & Grant, rent	...	100 25
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100.25	6 02	...
Supplies for destitute, \$33.10; lumber, 1,000 ft., \$34; freight and cartage, \$4.50	71 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	418 72	...
...	496 34	496 34
<b>342. - COMOX RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	18 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	18 00	...
...	18 00	18 00
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$349.97; interest, 3 p.c. on \$367.97, \$11.04	...	361 01
Fraser River Lumber Co., rent of right of way	...	125 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$125	7 50	...
Supplies for destitute	33 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	444 71	...
...	486 01	486 01
<b>344. - NAMOOSE RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	485 55
Balance, March 31, 1911	455 55	...
...	485 55	485 55
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$30.65; interest, 3 p.c. on \$516.20, \$15.49	...	46 14
Supplies for sick and destitute	7 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	38 64	...
...	46 14	46 14
<b>350. - KITSAMKAYLUN INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 31, 1910	...	3,600 00
Interest account, transfer of amount paid by G.T.P. Ry. for damages	1,000 00	...
Management Fund, refund of percentage taken on above \$1,000	...	100 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	2,700 00	...
...	3,700 00	3,700 00
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$200; interest 3 p.c. on \$3,800, \$114	...	314 00
Transfer from capital of amount paid by G.T.P. Ry. for damages	...	1,000 00

C.C. Perry: for new cemetery, \$200; for compensation for damages, \$1,000	1,200 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	114 00	...
...	1,314 00	1,314 00

<b>351. - KITWANZAS BAND, B.C.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., payment for right of way	...	1,489 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,489.50	148 95	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,340 55	...
...	1,489 50	1,489 50
Interest.	...	...
G.T. Pacific Ry.: payment for graves, \$1,540; for improvements, \$130	...	1,670 00
Paid Indians for 11 graves, \$1,210; paid Indians for improvements, \$130	1,340 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	330 00	...
...	1,670 90	1,670 90
<b>352. - KITZSEGUOLA RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., for removal of 2 graves	...	220 00
Paid Indians as compensation for removal of graves	220 00	...
...	220 00	220 00
<b>353. - COCOOCASHE INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Co., timber dues	...	544 74
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$544.74	54 47	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	490 27	...
...	544 74	544 74
<b>354. - COLDWATER RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Kettle River Valley Ry.: right-of-way, \$470.50; compensation for improvements, \$2,662.50	...	3,133 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$470.50	47 05	...
Payments to Indians for compensation for improvements	2,662 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	423 45	...
...	3,133 00	3,133 00
<b>355. - KITSELAS RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., for right-of-way	...	73 55
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$73.55	7 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	66 20	...
...	73 55	73 55
Interest.	...	...
Foley, Welsh & Stewart, lease of land	...	150 00
G.T. Pac. Ry., payment for graves, \$1,650; compensation for improvements, \$140	...	1,790 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$150	9 00	...
Payments as compensation for improvements	140 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,791 00	...
...	1,940 00	1,940 00



<b>356. - ALBERNI INDIANS, B.C.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sale of logs cut, \$23.18; Management Fund, 10 p.c. on \$23.18, \$2.32	2 32	23 18
Balance, March 31, 1911	20 86	...
...	23 18	23 18
<b>357. - AITCHELITCH RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Canadian Northern Ry., right-of-way	...	101 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$101	10 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	90 90	...
...	101 00	101 00
Interest.	...	...
Can. Northern Ry., compensation for improvements	...	39 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	39 00	...
...	39 00	39 00
<b>358. - SQUIA-ALA RESERVE, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Canadian Northern Ry., right-of way	...	559 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$559	55 90	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	503 10	...
...	559 00	559 00
Interest.	...	...
Canadian Northern Railway, compensation for improvements	...	208 00
Balance, March 31, 1911	208 00	...
...	208 00	208 00
<b>359. - TSAWWASSEN BAND, B.C.</b>		
Delta Municipality, gravel	...	575 00
Management Fund; percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$575	57 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	517 50	...
...	575 00	575 00
<b>360. - FORT GEORGE BAND, B.C.</b>		
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., land purchased	...	17,000 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$17,000	1,700 00	...
Refund to Consolidated Fund, on account of advance at surrender	15,300 00	...
...	17,000 00	17,000 00

<b>11. - FIVE PER CENT ANNUITY ACCOUNT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	620,400 10
Interest, 5 p.c. on \$620,400.10	...	31,020 01
Transfer of interest to following accounts: 2, Chippewas of Beausoleil, \$1,716.74; 3, Chips. of Nawash, \$2,932.62; 4, Chips. of Rama, \$1,806. 5, Chips. of Sarnia, \$2,600; 6, Chips. of Saugeen, \$2,500; 7, Chips. of Snake Island, \$844.64; 8, Chips. of Thames, \$2,400; 9, Chips. of Walpole Island, \$1,800; 17, Misissaguas of Alnwick, \$2,570; 18, Miss. of Credit, \$2,090; 19, Miss. of Rice Lake, \$961.76; 20, Miss. of Mud Lake, \$1,606.35; 21, Miss. of Scugog, \$391.90; 22, Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, \$1,800; 23, Moravians of Thames, \$600; 26, Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, \$2,400; 27, Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, \$2,000	31,020 01	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	620,400 10	...
...	651,420 11	651,420 11
<b>74. - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	107,846 30
Balance, March 31, 1911	107,846 30	...
...	107,846 30	107,846 30
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1910	8,177 93	...
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$8,680; 3 p.c. on \$90,988.37	...	3,250 45
Share of \$10,000 voted for management	...	6,144 34
Rev. C. Armand, grant to missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence	500 00	...
Rev. J. de Gonzague, missionary, St. Francis, 12 m. to Dec. 31	400 00	...
Rev. J.E. Giroux, missionary, Lorette, 12 m. to Feb. 25	225 26	...
Maintenance of insane Indian in asylum	91 60	...
...	9,394 79	9,394 79
<b>75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	300,680 61
Balance, March 31, 1911	300,680 61	...
...	300,680 61	300,680 61
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910	...	42,173 63
Interest 6 p.c. on \$94,988.88; 3 p.c. on \$247,865.36	...	13,135 29
Government grant	...	3,855 66
Sundry accounts, percentage on collections	...	38,658 90
Superannuation abatements: A.O. Bastien, \$2.50; J. Thackeray, \$4.06	...	6 56
Rent of customs house at St. Regis, \$100; sale of stove, Brantford, \$2	...	102 00
Account 25A, transfers: cost of advertising sale of timber and island, 1909 - 10, \$61 71; advertising sale of timber, Eagle Island, 1907, \$9.90; expenses of S.M. Fraser at Eagle Island, 1907, \$5; cost of seizure of ties, Bedford Island, 1909, \$26	...	102 61

Account 216, transfer of amount advanced W.G. Blewett for improvements, 1909 - 10	...	755 00
Murphy & Fisher, transfer fee, \$60; J.H. Wallace, assignment fee, \$44	...	104 00
Renewal and transfer fees, \$253; A.B. Chaffee, protest charges, \$3.08	...	256 08
Copies of plans, field notes, & c., \$16.60; cost seizure at Honora Bay Mill, \$5	...	21 60
Becancour Indian Office: agents, J.R. Dube, Jan., Feb., \$16.67; Dr. V.P. Landry, Mar. 7 - Jan. 31, 1911, \$90.02	106 69	...
Carried forward	106 69	99,171 33

75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Continued	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	106 69	99,171 33
Belleville and Deseronto Indian Office: J.R. Hamilton, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$700; livery, \$24; expenses to Ottawa, \$8 45	732 45	...
Bersimis Indian Office A. Gagnon, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; repairs to residence: plumbing painting & c., \$332.39; painter, 54 d. at \$2.50; labourers, 90 1/2 d. at \$1.50, 3 at \$1 lumber \$94.40; hardware, \$43.30; fares, \$6; telegrams and postage, \$3.97 cartage, \$25.50; freight, \$15; board, 32 d. at \$1	1,326 31	...
Brantford Indian Office: G.J. Smith, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,500; clerks, H.M. Hill, \$641.69; E. Pearl Hill, \$341.69; postage, \$51.50; telephone, \$24.05; desk, \$6.25; travel, \$4.50; deputation allowance, \$100; stationery, & c., \$4.50; telegrams, \$2.05	2,676 23	...
Cacouna Indian Office: E. Beaulieu, agent 12 m. to Mar. 31	150 00	...
Cape Croker Indian Office; agents: J. McIver, Mar. 1 - Apr. 7, \$51.46; C.E.E. Parke, Apr. 8 - Mar. 31, \$490.27; livery, \$148.95; board and feed, \$53.50; fares, \$2.40; postage & c., \$5.22; D. Chené, plans, & c., \$26.50	778 30	...
Caughnawaga Indian Office: J. Blain, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; L. Letourneau, asst. agent, April 27 - Mar. 31, \$372.22; office rent, 9 m. to Nov. 30, \$45; measuring stone, \$181.44; serving notices, \$14; expenses collecting rents, \$13.75; fares, \$52.95; livery, \$14; telegrams and phone, \$3.35; express, 40c.; stationery, \$4.50; commission, \$8.90	1,310 51	...
Chapleau Agency: H.A. West, agent, office rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$60; postage \$4	64 00	...
Chippewa Hill Indian Office: J. Scoffield, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; allowance for horse, \$100; postage, \$6; wood, 12 cords at \$1.75	727 00	...
Clandeboye Agency: J. Kuhn, wood constable, 10 m. to Dec. 31, \$400; livery, \$2.50	402 50	...
Deleware Indian Office: S. Sutherland, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; allowance for clerk, \$200; livery, \$257.50; postage, money orders, & c., \$33.76; express, \$1.60	1,092 86	...
Duart Indian Office: A.R. McDonald, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31	500 00	...
Fort Frances Agency, survey, G.A. Knowlton, C.E., services, 8 d. at \$15; expenses, \$101.20	221 20	...
Gananoque Indian Office: O.V. Goulette, island guardian, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; boat hire, \$28	178 00	...
Gaspe Indian Office, A.J. Kavanagh, 10 p.c. on supplies purchased	12 50	...
Gore Bay Indian Office: R. Thorburn, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$800; office assistance, 99 d. at \$1; interpreter, 18 d. at \$1.50; rent of office, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$96; cleaning office, \$2; board, \$148.90; fares, \$14.25; livery, \$266; postage, \$8.50; stove, \$5; wood, \$30.45; stationery, \$2; telegrams and phone \$4.31; express, \$2.05; launch hire, \$10; constable, \$5	1,520 46	...
Hagersville Indian Office: W.C. Van Loon, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; rent of office, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$80; cleaning office, \$2.50; board, \$4.30; fares, \$6.15; rent of phone, \$15; livery, \$55.25; telegrams, \$2.55; stationery, \$5.74; postage \$6.35; express, \$1; valuation of improvements, \$10	788 84	...
Keene Indian Office: W. McFarlane, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$325; commission, \$2.25; fares, \$7; board, \$8; livery, \$17.50; postage and phone, \$4.55	364 30	...
Killaloe Indian Office: M. Mullin, agent, 3 m. at \$60; 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$120; expenses, \$3.83	108 83	...
Lorette Indian Office: A.O. Bastien, agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$425; travel expenses, \$19.40; electric light, \$4.35; repairs, \$5; exploration expenses, G. Bedard, \$171.90; assistants, \$163.40	789 05	...
Mallorytown Indian Office J.R. Gibson, island guardian, 12 m.	25 00	...

Manitowaning Agency C.L.D. Sims, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,000; R.W. Neilson, clerk 12 m., \$720; board, \$54.60; fares, \$28.05; livery, \$87; tug hire, \$120; interpreter, \$20; collecting statistics, \$18; postage, \$50.04; wood, 12 cords, \$56.50; phone 35c.; cleaning, \$1; sundry supplies, \$7.90; express, \$1	2,164 44	...
Maniwaki Indian Office: W.J. McCaffrey, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; livery, \$52 office rent, 12 m., \$50; wood, 6 cords, \$25.50	727 50	...
Maria Indian Office Rev. J.D. Morin, agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31	200 00	...
Mingan Indian Office: J.E. Tremblay, M.D., agent, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$299.97; telegrams, \$11.75	311 72	...
New Brunswick Indians: R.A. Irving, agent, inspecting timber lands on Big Cove Burnt Church, Eel Ground and Red Bank Reserves, 8 d. each at \$2, \$64; G.E. Baxter, 8 trips through Edmundston Reserve, \$16	80 00	...
North Temiskaming Indian Office: J.A. Renaud, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$199 99 commission, \$104.22; board, \$29.45; provisions, \$17.95; fares, \$79.70; livery, \$17.50; interpreter, \$12; timber inspection, 51 d., \$135; postage, \$1.50	597 31	...
Carried forward	17,956 60	99,171 33

75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Continued	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	17,956 00	99,171 33
Oka Indian Office: J. Perillard, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; livery, \$8; phone, \$2; cartage, \$1.40; postage, 28c.	211 68	...
Orillia Indian Office: D. Graham, agent, 7 m. to Oct. 31 at \$400, \$233.35; M. McKenzie, Nov. 13 - Dec. 31, \$153.36; board, \$1.25; livery, \$3; postage, & c., 40c.	391 36	...
Parry Sound Superintendency: D.F. Macdonald, superintendent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$900; commission on collections, \$287.69; P. Stock, forest ranger, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$144; fares, \$35.55; board, \$45; livery, \$14; postage, \$17.85; telegrams, \$1.98; boat hire, \$26; express, \$1.25; rent of phone, Feb. 22 - Aug. 31, \$37.85; office rent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$60; coal, 3 tons, \$22; electric light, \$1.20; duck tent with fly, \$25 interpreter, \$4	\$1,623 37	...
Penetanguishene Indian Office: C. McGibbon, agent, Apr. 1 - July 11, \$139.76; H. Todd, Sept. 1 - Mar. 31, less Feb., at \$500; \$250.06, board, \$34.70; livery, \$19.50; tug hire, \$74; cartage, \$47.30, fares, \$1.70; telegram, 40c.; wood, 6 cords, \$12; cleaning office, \$8; 104 ft. casing and sinking same, \$166.40; pump, \$21; pipes, \$14.45; W.Fryer, balance due for agency house, \$70	859 27	...
Pointe Bleue Indian Office: A. Tessier, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31	500 00	...
Portage la Prairie Indian Office: J.C. Ginn, additional salary, 12 m. to Sept. 30, 1910, \$100; labour, 12 d. at \$3.50	142 00	...
Port Arthur Indian Office: G.F. Horrigan, agent, Apr. 18 - Mar. 31 at \$800, \$773.34; rent of office, 14 m. to Feb. 28, \$140; rent of phone, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$24; messages, 60c.; electric light, \$4.70; telegram, 35c.; repairs to typewriter, \$6.70; stationery, & c., \$12.90; cleaning office, \$5.35 board, \$4.50; livery, \$57; car tickets, \$3.95; postage, \$18.75; Alex. McCoy, inspecting wood and stone, 26 d. at \$2.50	1,117 14	...
Port Perry Indian Office: A.W. Williams, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00	...
Restigouche Indian Office: J. Pitre, agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; inspecting reserve, 10 d., \$16.50; assistant, 5 d., \$7.50; board, \$94; travel, \$54; postage, \$5.59; house rent, 3 m. at \$4	489 59	...
Roseneath Indian Office: J. Thackeray, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$325 fare, 50c.; board, 25c.; postage, \$3.44; poll clerk, \$1	330 19	...
St. Francis Indian Office: A.O. Comire, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; phone, \$3.25; postage, \$4.96	408 21	...
St. Regis Indian Office: G. Long, agent, commission, \$79.20; allowance in lieu of commission, Dec. quarter, \$50; fares, \$7; livery, \$3.25, ferry, \$7.25, board, 70c.; postage, \$1.11; messenger, \$1; L. Letourneau, acting agent, salary, 3 m., \$12.50; commission, \$26.67; fares, \$59.55; board, \$15.65; livery, \$15.25; postage, 50c.	279 63	...
Sarnia Indian Office: W. Nisbett, agent, 8 m. to Nov. 30, \$333.28; R.C. Palmer, Feb. and Mar., \$72.98; board, \$6.50; fares, \$8.80; livery, \$14.50; postage, 75c.	436 81	...
Sault Ste. Marie Indian Office: W.L. Nichols, agent, 8 m. to Nov. 30, \$550; rent of phone, 12 m. to June 30, \$27; messages, \$15.49; board, \$27; fares, \$14.50; livery, \$40.50; boat hire, \$24.50; postage, \$15.50; typewriting, \$3; hardware, \$1.05	718 54	...
Sturgeon Falls Indian Office: G.P. Cockburn, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$999.96; assistance measuring logs, 10 d., \$25; board, \$94.25; boat hire, \$31; livery, \$53.50; fares, \$118.35; office rent, \$60; postage, \$10; telegrams and phone, \$16.81; tent, \$11.75; blankets, 2 pr., \$16.50; rubber sheets, 2, \$4; sundry supplies, \$5	1,446 12	...
Thessalon Indian Office: S. Hagan, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; board, \$37.50; fares, \$123; livery, \$84.50; bus fares, \$35.50; boat hire, \$3; telegrams and phone, \$4.26; postage, \$14.70; office rent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$60	962 46	...

Virginia Indian Office: J. Yates, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; express, 65c.	350 65	...
Wallaceburg Indian Office: J.B. McDougall, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; livery, \$50	550 00	...
Wiarion Indian Office: W.J. Ferguson, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; commission on collections, \$31,25; rent of office, \$80; allowance for heat and light, \$24; postage, \$2.34; express 85c.	338 44	...
A.B. Cowan, superannuation allowance, 12 m. to Dec. 31	115 00	...
Advertising and printing -	...	...
Land sales: Bobtail's Reserve, Ponoka, \$32.84; Fishing Lake Res., Wadena, \$216.32; Giant's Tomb Island, Georgian Bay, \$86.65; Kakewistahaw & Cowessess Res., Broadview, \$232.56; Key & Keeseekoose Res., Kamsack, \$289.98; Kylemore Town plot, Wadena, \$113.22; Louis Bull's Res., Wetaskiwin, \$12.20; Louis Bull's, Bobtail & Samson's Res., Ponoka \$282.51; Moosomin and Thunderchild Res., Battleford, \$235.01; Mostyn Town plot, Kutawa, \$119.34; Peigan Res., Pincher Creek, \$218.99; Reserve 7A, Scott, \$72.60; Wabamun Town plot, Edmonton, \$131.28	2,043 50	...
Carried forward	31,369 96	99,171 33

<b>75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Interest - Concluded	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	31,369 96	99,171 33
Advertising and printing - Concluded.	...	...
Tenders for timber: Christian Island, \$54.15; Crane River, Man., \$15.40; Dokis Res., \$13.20; Garden River, \$46.08; Manitoulin Island, \$68.64; Obidgewon Res., \$15.70; Rainy River, \$133.56; Sheshegwaning, \$40.30; West Bay, \$27.70	414 73	...
Cape Croker Residency	36 27	...
Expenses at land sales -	...	...
Blackfoot Reserve, serving notices to chiefs	4 75	...
Bobtail and Samson Reserves, W.B. Shafft, commission	356 89	...
Fishing Lake Reserve: J. McPhail, commission, \$200; rent of hall, \$10; fares, \$51.15; pullmans, \$32.25; board, \$23.25; livery, \$6; transfers, \$2.15; clerk, \$12	336 80	...
Kakewisthaw and Cowessess Reserves: McGuire Bros., commission, \$200; rent of hall, \$5; clerks, \$17; fares, \$18.80; board, \$24.90; telegram, 40c.; baggage, 75c.	266 85	...
Key and Keeseekoose Reserves: G.W. Collings, commission, \$200; fares, \$42.40	242 40	...
Louis Bull's, Bobtail and Samson Reserves: J.W. Tipton, commission, \$200; rent of hall, \$12; clerk, \$5	217 00	...
Moosomin & Thunderchild Reserves: T. Lecky, commission, \$181.21; rent of hall, \$10; board, \$4.50	195 71	...
Mostyn Town plot, rent of hall	6 00	...
Muscowpetung Reserve, T. Hunter, commission	200 00	...
Peigan Reserve: S.W. Berry, commission, \$200; rent of hall, \$10; clerk, \$5	215 00	...
Swan Lake Reserve: T. Lecky, commission, \$166.95; rent of hall, \$10; board and feed, \$14.25	191 20	...
Turtle Mountain Reserve, J.P. Morrison, commission	10 00	...
Wabanum Town plot: Seton - Smith Co., commission, \$24.75; rent of hall, \$20; clerk, \$10; posters, \$5.50; distributing posters, \$8.50	68 75	...
Rev. E.E. Bellott, services and expenses re Fort George surrender	655 00	...
Imperial Guarantee Co. premium on bonds for agents	270 72	...
Interior Department, plans, 90c., Mackenzie & Co., flags, 11 at \$5	55 90	...
H. MacKay, distribution of interest money, Sarnia and Cape Croker; leather bag, \$9.25; travel, \$17.70	26 95	...
Louis Noaches, expenses, Mattawa to Ottawa and return	13 00	...
Beard of Neil Brown at quarantine, \$22; cleaning Restigouche lock-up, \$4	26 00	...
Miscellaneous transfers: -	...	...
Account 3, transfer of interest, H. Lavallie	9 00	...
Account 17, percentage on \$40, received in 1907 for Dr. Black	4 00	...
Account 25A: percentage on \$1,432.50, dues in 1907, credited to account 72, \$143.25; percentage on \$10, dues in 1909, \$1; percentage on \$82.20, dues in 1909, \$8.22;	152 47	...
Account 59, expenses of agent Lewis at surrender	252 00	...
Account 106, cost of draft for proceeds of land sale	5 55	...
Account 233, express charges on money to pay interest	2 50	...



Account 310, travel of L. McIver	50 00	...
Account 350, percentage erroneously taken on \$1,000	100 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	63,415 93	...
...	99,171 33	99,171 33

<b>201. - SAVINGS ACCOUNT.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$62,602.18; interest, 3 p.c. on \$62,602.18, \$1,878.07	...	64,480 25
Collections on account of savings, bull fund and ranch fund	...	25,410 65
Blackfoot Agency -	...	...
Dipping Account: engineer, 60 1/4 h. at 60c.; men, 4 h. at 40c., 2 at 25c., 774 1/3 at 15c.; sulphur 28 cwt., \$112; lime, 26 bush., \$18.20; coal, 2.9775 ton, \$17.70; sundry supplies \$34.15	338 85	...
Round-up: riders, 165 1/2 d. at \$1.50; night riders, 18 d. at \$2; cook and team, 19 d. at \$2.50; stove and fittings, \$25; provisions, \$58.90	415 65	...
Hay, 148 1/2 ton, \$300; chop, 3 ton, \$104; wire, 554 lb., \$23.41; lumber, \$29.68; hardware, \$6.65; cartridges, \$5.90; salt, 2 bbl., \$7; repairs, \$8.35	484 99	...
Assistant farmers at \$20 m.	288 39	...
Blood Agency -	...	...
Assistant stockmen at \$20 m., \$307.43; extra stockmen at \$50, \$72.58	380 01	...
Cook, at \$40, \$55.82; engineer, 4 d. at \$6, 28 1/2 d. at \$4	193 82	...
Men: at \$3.50 d., \$117.25 at \$3.25, \$152.70; at \$3, \$237; at \$2, \$864; at \$1.75, \$5.25; at \$1.50, \$116.25; at \$1.25, \$43.75; at \$1, \$109	1,645 20	...
Stallions, 3 at \$300, 2 at \$335, 1 at \$275; geldings, 2, \$250	2,095 00	...
Hay, 139.23 ton, \$556.92, 525 loads, \$1,052; bran, 2 ton, \$36	1,644 92	...
Stacking hay, at \$2 d., \$93.50, less \$75 paid from acct. 75	18 50	...
Fence posts, 271, \$39; fence wire, 1,110 lb., \$47.15; stock saddle, \$55	141 15	...
Coal, 16.585 ton, \$53.25; sulphur, 5,040 lb., \$176.40; tent, \$55	284 65	...
Water tank and gear, \$115; provisions for round up, \$43.50	158 50	...
Repairs, hardware, & c., \$125.53; freight and express, \$147.25; telegrams, \$5.99	278 77	...
Feed for bulls, \$2.50; Macleod Hardware Co., wire, paid twice, \$47.15	49 65	...
Carlton Agency -	...	...
Wages: threshing, 239 1/2 h., \$37.55; separator, 64 d. at \$1	101 55	...
Expenses with bulls, \$41.50; harness, 1 set, \$30; sieve, \$15	86 50	...
Drive belt, \$75; hardware, \$38.02; board, \$19; horses, 4, \$675	807 02	...
Duck Lake Agency, expenses with bulls	8 00	...
File Hills Agency -	...	...
Assistant farmer, 2 m., \$70; bran, 15 sacks, \$12; tea, 500 lb., \$110	192 00	...
Freight on tea, \$15.69; wintering horses, 46, \$168; lumber, \$118.50	302 19	...
W. Reid, veterinary services, \$30; W.M. Graham, advance to buy horses, \$1,500	1,530 00	...
Kenora Agency, hay for Frenchman's Head Band, 2 ton at \$31	62 00	...
Onion Lake Agency: expenses with bulls, \$5.50; barb wire, 830 lb., \$34.45, staples & c., \$1.71	41 66	...
Peigan Agency -	...	...
E.H. Yeomans, advance re weak stock	375 00	...
Assistant stockmen at \$20 m., \$107.10; work at round-up at \$1.50, \$316.07	423 17	...
Horses, 3, \$300; examining mares, \$4; work on granary, \$5.60	309 60	...
Oats, 2.5 ton, \$94.50; chop, 2.2335 ton, \$44.67; ice, 20 ton, \$30	169 17	...

Provisions, \$69.64; dues, \$6; sundry supplies, \$13.75	89 39	...
Pelly Agency, expenses with bulls	10 35	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, compensation for damage to crops	90 00	...
Pound fees	112 10	...
Saddle Lake Agency: steers, 10, \$510; expenses with bulls, \$33.75	543 75	...
Touchwood Agency: oxen, 2 yoke, \$325; wintering cattle, 5, \$20; plows, 4, \$116; expenses with bulls, \$12	473 00	...
Refund to consolidated for bulls purchased in 1909	3,881 80	...
Outstanding cheques redeemed	15 96	...
Payments on account of savings withdrawn	10,608 77	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	61,239 87	...
...	89,890 90	89,890 90

<b>310. - PREVENTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,380.83; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,380.83, \$41.42	...	1,422 25
Fines collected, less moieties paid informers, \$7,463.31; Government grant, \$4,000	...	11,463 31
Collected on account of costs, \$114.90; transfer to account 75, advance to J. McIver, \$50	...	164 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$7,463.31	447 80	...
Legal services re liquor prosecutions: T.A. Blanchette, New Carlisle, \$83; Boyle, Parlee & Co., Edmonton, \$68.27; P.J.A. Cardin, Sorel, \$5; J. Chisholm, Hamilton, \$20; A. Carriveau, Quebec, \$52.20; J.M. Crerar, Humboldt, \$52.25; J.R. Graham Prince Albert, \$10; F.W. Halliday, Prince Albert, \$2.50; J.S. Harquail, Dalhousie, \$50; W.S. Herrington, Napanee, \$151; Hunt & Noble, Winnipeg, \$67.40; T. Johnson, Bracebridge, \$37; W.W. Livingston, Battleford, \$107.72; A. McCrimmon, St. Thomas, \$10; A.E.G. McKenzie, Campbellton, \$130.15; J.A. Murphy, Cayuga, \$23; A.G. Murray, Gore Bay, \$40; P.T. Rowland Sault Ste Marie, \$40; J. Short, Calgary, \$15; H.E. Stone, Parry Sound, \$25; A. Wainwright, Montreal, \$76.16; J.P. Weeks, Parry Sound, \$30; A. Weir, Sarnia, \$40; M. Wiley, Sault St. Marie, \$35	1,170 65	...
Services of detectives, constables, & c. -	...	...
Birbeck, J., Edmonton, 3 d. at \$4; expenses, \$4.20	16 20	...
Brown, J.T., Toronto: 7 d. at \$3; expenses, \$19.50	40 50	...
Coleman, W., Edmonton: 3 d. at \$4; expenses, \$4.20	16 20	...
Delbridge, R.W., Selkirk: 5 m. to July 31, \$350; expenses, \$31.85	381 85	...
Falster, W.G., Sandy Bay: 15 1/2 d., \$37 75; expenses, \$24.15	61 90	...
Fraser, S.M., Gore Bay, livery	7 50	...
International Detective Bureau, balance due from 1909 - 10	405 30	...
Letende, B., Lac St. Anne, 1 m.	25 00	...
McKay, J., Prince Albert: 17 d. at \$2.50; expenses, \$39.25	81 75	...
McLean, J.D., Swan Lake 2 d. at \$2	4 00	...
Robertson, J.A., salary 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$910; fares, \$209.75; pullmans, \$27; board and lodging \$822.18; transfers, \$29.20; livery, \$32.85; information, & c., \$185.27; assistance, \$105.50; telegrams and phone, \$12.31; postage, \$3.25; advances not accounted for, \$77.25; total, \$2,414.56, less \$252.25, charged in 1909 - 10	2,162 31	...
St. Denis, O., Duck Lake, constable, 24 d. at \$60 a month	46 45	...
Valentine, D.B., Kenora: constable and interpreter, 3 m to Feb. 28, at \$70; expenses, \$53.85	263 85	...
Wilcox, F.A., Birtle: April 15 - Sept. 30, Nov. 15 - Jan. 31, at \$75 m., \$600; board and lodging, \$132.65; livery, \$311; fares, \$46.20	1,089 85	...
Expenses of Dominion Police: const. Dehaitre, Nov. 30 - Mar. 8, 1909, \$173.25; April 18 - July 28, 1911, \$178.50; board, \$204; expenses, \$40.30; A.P. Sherwood, advances not accounted for, \$150	746 05	...
Expenses of agents re liquor cases: G.P. Cockburn, \$21.15; S. Hagan, \$12.10; J.W. Jewett, \$2.65; J. Macarthur, \$19.15; J.A. Renaud, \$78.02; W. Sibbald, \$3.50	136 57	...
Salaries of constables: Berens River, \$15; Bersimis, \$460; Blood Agency, \$132; Caughnawaga, \$480; Fort Francis, \$280; Griswold, \$10; Maniwaki, \$100; Mingan, \$450; Pas, \$45; Port Arthur, \$120; Restigouche, \$410; St. Mary's, \$48; St. Peter's, \$48; Tobique, \$26	2,624 00	...
Expenses of arrests and prosecutions for violations of liquor regulations	1, 246 95	...
Supplies for lock-ups: Big Cove, \$55; Burnt Church, \$1.35; Restigouche, \$10.50;	66 85	...

Nickel badges, 100 at 60c.	60 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1911	1,948 93	...
...	13,050 46	13,050 46

**ACCOUNTS IN WHICH NO TRANSACTIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.**

No.	Name of Account.	Balance, April 1, 1910.	Interest.	Balance, March 31, 1911.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
37	Tootoomenais Band, Ont., Capital	3,541 11	...	1,541 11
...	Tootoomenais Band, Ont., Interest	137 18	119 30	256 48
52	Cowichan Indians, B.C., Capital	60 02	...	60 02
...	Cowichan Indians, B.C., Interest	566 98	18 81	585 79
58	Chillaheetsa Band, B.C., Capital	2 14	...	2 14
...	Chillaheetsa Band, B.C., Interest	2 43	0 14	2 57
64	Woodstock Reserve, N.B., Capital	454 50	...	454 50
...	Woodstock Reserve, N.B., Interest	13 64	14 04	27 68
67	Oromocto Reserve, N.B., Capital	1 62	...	1 62
...	Oromocto Reserve, N.B., Interest	0 34	0 06	0 40
79	Mount Elgin Institute, Ont.	1,325 97	39 78	1,365 75
85	Pagonakeshik's Band, Ont., Capital	429 73	...	429 73
...	Pagonakeshik's Band, Ont., Interest	1,569 95	59 99	1,629 94
88	Saanich Band, B.C.	54 55	1 64	56 19
89	Middle River Indians, N.S.	140 33	4 21	144 54
91	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man., Capital	28 50	...	28 50
...	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man., Interest	1 58	0 90	2 48
94	Okanagan Indians, B.C., Capital	641 52	...	641 52
...	Okanagan Indians, B.C., Interest	129 61	23 13	152 74
95	Wabigoon Indians, Ont., Capital	6,478 12	...	6,478 12
...	Wabigoon Indians, Ont., Interest	574 55	211 58	786 13
98	Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S., Capital	75 42	...	75 42
...	Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S., Interest	31 20	3 20	34 40
100	One Arrow's Band, Sask.	32 29	0 97	33 26
114	The Brother's Reserve, N.B.	30 24	0 91	31 15
117	Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S.	325 22	9 76	334 98
134	New Westminster Band, B.C.	667 44	20 02	687 46
135	John Smith's Band, Sask., Capital	303 84	...	303 84
...	John Smith's Band, Sask., Interest	23 46	9 82	33 28
147	Boothroyd Indians, B.C.,	167 94	5 04	172 98
148	Siska Flat Indians, B.C.	139 98	4 20	144 18
149	Kanaka Indians, B.C.	171 86	5 15	177 01
150	Skuppa Indians, B.C.	120 28	3 61	123 89
151	Lytton Indians, B.C.	0 09	...	0 09
153	Salmon Arm Indians, B.C.	448 18	13 45	461 63
161	Boston Bar Band, B.C.	891 23	26 74	917 97

164	Indians of Little Southwest Reserve, N.B.	256 47	7 69	264 16
170	Oak River Sioux, Man., Capital	79 61	...	79 61
...	Oak River Sioux, Man., Interest	...	2 39	2 39
177	Chuk-chu-kualk Band, B.C.	395 47	11 86	407 33
179	Big Cove Indians, N.B.	12 89	0 39	13 28
186	Stryen Band, B.C.	365 53	10 97	376 50
189	Lac la Ronge Band, Sask.	18 60	0 56	19 16
294	Umpukpulquatum Band, B.C.	1,028 41	30 85	1,059 26
211	Assabaska Band, Ont.	135 89	4 08	139 97
217	Nisksainlith Band, B.C., Capital	1,358 01	...	1,358 01
...	Nisksainlith Band, B.C., Interest	582 27	58 21	640 48
219	Oak Lake Sioux, Man., Capital	27 00	...	27 00
...	Oak Lake Sioux, Man., Interest	11 15	1 15	12 30
222	Shoal Lake Band, Ont., No. 39	7 38	0 22	7 60
223	Shoal Lake Band Ont., No. 40	0 38	0 01	0 39
239	Buctouche Indians, N.B., Capital	137 20	...	137 20
...	Buctouche Indians, N.B., Interest	149 20	8 59	157 79
243	Chaicclisset Band, B.C.	34 34	1 03	35 37
272	Pabineau Reserve, N.B., Capital	258 84	...	258 84
...	Pabineau Reserve, N.B., Interest	...	7 77	7 77
274	Mameet Indians, B.C., Capital	676 94	...	676 94
...	Mameet Indians, B.C., Interest	336 02	30 39	366 41
276	Nisket Indians, B.C.	18 15	0 54	18 69
286	Adams Lake Indians, B.C., Capital	312 57	...	312 57
...	Adams Lake Indians, B.C., Interest	80 52	11 79	92 31
290	Fort Folly Indians, N.B.	22 23	0 67	22 93
292	Little Lake Indians, B.C., Capital	304 41	...	304 41
...	Little Lake Indians, B.C., Interest	53 66	10 74	64 40
300	St. Croix Indians, N.B.	58 67	1 76	60 43

No.	Name of Account.	Balance, April 1, 1910.	Interest.	Balance, March 31, 1911.
311	Ship Harbour Indians, N.S., Capital	385 56	...	385 56
...	Ship Harbour Indians, N.S., Interest	213 30	17 97	231 27
314	Towinock Band, B.C.	20 72	0 62	21 34
315	Franklin Manor (Halfway River) Band, N.S., Capital	405 00	...	405 00
...	Franklin Manor (Halfway River) Band, N.S., Interest	61 10	13 98	75 08
320	Nziskat Indians, B.C.	512 45	15 37	527 82
321	Sydney Indians, N.S.	183 71	5 51	189 22
329	Lower Similkameen Reserves 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, B.C.	587 51	17 63	605 14
331	Lower Similkameen Reserves 10 and 10B, B.C., Capital	545 63	...	545 63
...	Lower Similkameen Reserves 10 and 10B, B.C., Interest	7 88	16 61	24 49
333	Upper Similkameen Indians, B.C., Capital	853 92	...	853 92
...	Upper Similkameen Indians, B.C., Interest	355 66	36 29	391 95
338	Sandy Bay Indians, Reserve No. 5, Man., Capital	332 40	...	332 40
...	Sandy Bay Indians, Reserve No. 5, Man., Interest	30 82	10 90	41 72
343	Drew Harbour Indians, B.C., Capital	22 50	...	22 50
...	Drew Harbour Indians, B.C., Interest	4 02	0 79	4 81
345	Quesnel Band, B.C., Capital	14 95	...	14 95
...	Quesnel Band, B.C., Interest	0 45	0 46	0 91
346	Poquiosen & Skamam Reserves, B.C.	38 73	1 16	39 89
347	Homais Reserve, B.C.	14 52	0 43	14 95
348	Squamish Indians, B.C.	94 00	2 82	96 82
349	Penticton Reserve, B.C.	752 00	22 56	774 56



**INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.**

<b>Summary.</b>		\$ cts.
Casual Revenue	\$46,217 00	...
Fines and Forfeitures	2 00	...
...	46,219 00	...
<b>Casual Revenue.</b>		...
Industrial School -	...	...
Elkhorn sales	...	577 70
Ruperts Land, rent of farm, J. Balderson	...	250 00
Ruperts Land, Standard Trust Co. acct., school property	...	4,000 00
St. Paul's sales	...	703 43
Refund of advances for Surrender -	...	...
Fishing Lake Band	...	10,600 00
Kakawistahaws Band	...	10,058 00
Moosomin Band	...	1,329 52
Thunderchild's Reserve	...	15,881 44
Refund of advances to Indians -	...	...
Blackfoot Agency	...	63 06
Blood Agency	...	13 59
Carlton Agency	...	840 35
Duck Lake Agency	...	125 00
Edmonton Agency	...	98 75
File Hill Agency	...	202 00
Griswold Agency	...	27 75
Norway Rouse Agency	...	0 50
Qu'Appelle Agency	...	141 40
Pelly Agency	...	98 75
Touchwood Agency	...	110 10
Refund of Annuities overpaid -	...	...
Carlton Agency	...	10 00
Onion Lake Agency	...	603 35
Treaty No. 5	...	145 00
Treaty No. 10	...	30 00
Refund previous year's expenditure -	...	...
H. Benjamin, balance advanced for travel	...	0 25
John R. Scott, account salary	...	80 65
Winnipeg Free Press, overpayment	...	3 90
Wm. Foley, Edmonton Agency, overpayment	...	3 28
J. White, overpayment	...	47 18

W. Gariepy	...	1 00
Dr. Williams, 5 m. salary	...	45 00
J. Batty, Saddle Lake Agency	...	50 75
J.O. Arseneau, Fort Hill, P.E.I.	...	7 00
Onion Lake Agency, overpayment	...	6 00
Civil Government - salaries	...	9 03
Tuition of white children -	...	...
A. Gagnon	...	1 50
Sundries -	...	...
Duck Lake Agency, funded in error	...	32 90
Kingston & Pembroke Ry., goods lost	...	18 87
...	...	46,217 00