

1 GEORGE V. SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27 A. 1911

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1910

[No. 27 - 1911]

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, 1910.

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

OTTAWA, August 31, 1910.

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Agriculture	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics', Part II, pages 6 - 75, also side headings in each report: 'Agriculture', 'Buildings', 'Crops', 'Farming', 'Farm Implements' and 'Stock'
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
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.	Sister Superior Constance
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont.	Martin Mullin
Algonquins of River Desert, Que.	W.J. McCaffrey
Algonquins of Timiskaming, Que.	J.A. Renaud
Alnwick Band, Ont.	J. Thackeray
Amalecites of Cacouna, Que.	Edouard Beaulieu
Amalecites of Viger, Que.	Same as 'Amalecites of Cacouna'
Ambroise Tête Noire's Band, Vermilion	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
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, Part II, page 134
Antigonish County, N.S., Micmacs	John R. McDonald
Appropriation Accounts	Summary, Part II, pages 152 - 3

Arsenault, J.O.	Prince Edward Island Superintendency
Ashton, Rev. R.	Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.
Assabaska Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Assiniboine Agency, Sask.	W.S. Grant
Assiniboine Band, Sask.	W.S. Grant
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.	Wm. L. Nichols
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 Quinte, Ont., Mohawks	Jos. R. Stainton
Beardy's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
Beaulieu, Edouard	Amelecites of Viger, Que.
Beaver Band, Dunvegan, Lesser Slave Lake	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Beaver Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty
Becancour, Que., Abenakis	V.P. Landry, M.D.
Beck, Rev. Felix	St. Eugene Boarding School, B.C.
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Micmacs of Kings County, N.S.
Bella Coola Agency, B.C.	Iver Fougner
Berens River Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Bélanger, Rev. Chas., S.J.	Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.
Bersimis Agency, Que.	A. Gagnon
Bersimis Band, Que.	A. Gagnon

...	...
Big Island Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Bigstone's Band, Wabiskaw, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Birdtail Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G.H. Wheatley
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. Gervase Edward Gale
Blood R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J.M. Salaun, O.M.I.
Bloodvein Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. Leon Balter
Boening, Rev. H.	Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.
Borthwick, Thos.	Carlton Agency, Sask.
Bousquet, Rev. P., O.M.I.	Kenora Boarding School, Ont.
Boyd, A.J.	Superintendent for Nova Scotia
Brandon Industrial School, Man.	Rev. T. Ferrier
Broadstock, W.F.	Wabiskaw Lake, C.E. Boarding School, Alta.
Brokenhead Band, Man.	J.O. Lewis
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
C	...
Cacouna, Que., Amalecites	Same as 'Amalecites of Viger'
Cairns, Rev. R.H.	Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.
Calais, Rev. J., O.M.I	Sturgeon Lake Boarding School, Alta.
Calverley, C.C.	Norway House Agency, Man. Suptcy.
Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs	D.K. McIntyre, M.D., and J.J. McKinnon
Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas	John McIver
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.
Cattle	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, pages 6 - 75, also side heading 'Stock' in each report.
Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois	J. Blain

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Shoal Lake, Ont.	Rev. F.T. Dodds
Census	Census Return, Part II, pages 76 - 133.
Chapleau Agency, Ont.	H.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.
Charlebois, Rev. O., O.M.I.	Duck Lake Boarding School, Man.
Chemawawin Band, Sask	Fred. Fischer
Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald
Chipewyan Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. 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.	John McIver
Chippewas of Rama, Ont.	Duncan Graham
Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont.	Wm. Nisbet
Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont.	John Scoffield
Chippewas of Thames, Ont.	S. Sutherland
Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont.	J.B. McDougall
Chisholm, Daniel	Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S.
Chisholm, W.J.	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Agencies
Chisholm, W.J.	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Schools
Christian Island Band, Ont.	Chas. McGibbon

...	...
Claessen, Rev. D.	Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.
Clandeboyce Agency, Man.	J.O. Lewis
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 H. Smith
Comire, A.O., M.D.	Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.
Commutations of Annuity	By 'Ten Years' Purchase, Part II, page
Conroy, H.A.	Report on Treaty No. 8.
Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. R.H. Cairns
Corker, A.W.	Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.
Cory, Thos.	Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.
Coté Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	W.G. Blewett
Couchiching Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Cowessess Band, Crooked Lake, Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Crane River Band, Man.	R. Logan
Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Crops	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, ages 6 - 75, also side headings in each report.
Cowichan Agency, B.C.	W.R. Robertson
Cox, G.D.	Stikine Agency, B.C.
Cross Lake Band, Norway House Agency	C.C. Calverley
Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J.L. LeVern, O.M.I.
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.J., O.M.I.	Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School, Sask.
Cunningham, Jean	File Hills Boarding School, Sask.
Cowessess Boarding School, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	Rev. S. Perreault, O.M.I.
Currie, H.B.	Alberni Boarding School, B.C.
D	...
Dalles Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Dauphin, Rev. R.L., O.M.I.	Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.
Day, J.P.G.	Battleford Agency, Sask.
Day Star's Band Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Delmas, Rev. H., O.M.I.	Thunderchild's Boarding School, Sask.

Decorby, Rev. J., O.M.I	Keeseekouse Boarding School, Sask.
Desert River, Que., Algonquins	W.J. McCaffrey
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs	Jas. H. Purdy
Digniere, Sister M.A.	St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.
Ditcham, Rev. Geo.	Lytton Industrial School, B.C.
Dodds, Rev. F.T.	Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Shoal Lake, Ont.
Dokis Band Ont.	George P. Cockburn
Donald, W.B.L., M.B.	Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I.	Peigan R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. O. Charlebois
Duncan's Band, Peace River Crossing, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Dunvegan Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Duke, Rev. E.O.	Moose Fort Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.
E	...
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
Education	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, Part II, pages 135 - 151.
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau
Ermineskin's Band, Hobbema Agency, Alta.	George G. Mann
Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. R.L. Dauphin, O.M.I.
Escoumains Band, Que.	A. Gagnon
Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.	J.J. McKinnon
F	...
Fairford Band, Man.	R. Logan
Ferrier, Rev. T.	Brandon Industrial School, Man.
File Hills Agency, Sask.	W.M. Graham
File Hills Boarding School, Sask.	Jean Cunningham
File Hills Ex-pupil colony	Inspector W.M. Graham
Fisher, Fred	Pas Agency, Sask.
Fisher River Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
Fishing Lake Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Fleetham, T.J.	Stony Agency, Alta.
Flore, Sister Mary	Wabiskaw Lake R.C. Boarding School
Flying Post Band, Ont.	H.A. West
Fort Albany Boarding School, James Bay, Ont.	Rev. L. Carriere
Fort Alexander Band, Man.	J.O. Lewis
Fort Alexander Boarding School, Man.	Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I.
Fort Resolution Boarding School, Great Slave Lake	Sister McQuillan
Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.	Sr. M. McDougall
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.	J.P. Wright
Fort Frances Boarding School, Man.	Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.
Fort Vermilion Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. J. Le Treste
Fort William Band, Ont.	(No report).
Fort William Boarding School, Ont.	Sisters of St. Joseph
François Tchatee's Band, Vermilion, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Fraser River Agency, B.C.	R.C. McDonald
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.
G	...
Gagnon, Adolphe	Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence
Galbraith, R.L.T.	Kootenay Agency, B.C.
Gale, Rev. Gervase Edward	Blood C.E. Boarding School, Alta.

Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G.H. Wheatley
Garden River Band, Ont.	Wm. L. Nichols
George Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas	John Yates
Gibson (or Watha) Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Golden Lake Agency, Ont.	Martin Mullin
Gooderham, J.H.	Blackfoot Agency, Alta.
Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills, Agency, Sask.	Same as 'George Gordon's Band'
Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.	M. Williams
Gore Bay Agency, Ont.	Robert Thorburn
Graham, Duncan	Chippewas of Rama, Ont.
Graham, W.M.	File Hills Agency, Sask.
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, B.C.
Guysborough County, N.S, Micmacs	John R. McDonald

H	...
Hagan, Samuel	Thessalon Agency, Ont.
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
Heron, Rev. R.B.	Regina Industrial School, Sask.
Hewitt, C. Gordon	Transmitting report of Tom Wilson
High River Industrial School, Alta.	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.
Hipson, John	Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.
Hobbema Agency, Alta.	G.G. Mann
Hollies, J.	Sioux Agency, Man.
Hollowwater Band, Man	C.C. Calverley
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
I	...
Indian Gardens Band, Man.	R. Logan
Indian Island Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C	A.W. Vowell
Indian Superintendent for N.S.	A.J. Boyd
Indian Trust Fund Accounts	Summary, Part II, page 154.
Industries	See side heading in each report 'Occupations' and names of industries.
Inspection of Agencies	See 'W.J. Chisholm,' 'W.M. Graham,' 'J.A. Markle' and 'Rev. J. Semmens'
Inspection of Schools	See 'W.J. Chisholm,' 'W.M. Graham,' 'Rev. A.E. Green,' 'J.A. Markle,' 'J.A.J. McKenna' and 'Rev. J. Semmens.'
Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs	Rev. D. MacPherson
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que.	J. Blain
Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.	Geo. Long
Irving, R.A.	Northeastern Division of New Brunswick
Irwin, Archibald	Kamloops - Okanagan Agency, B.C.
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 Verreau
Joussard, Rev. P., O.M.I.	Lesser Slave Lake, R.C. Boarding School.
K	...
Kahkewistahaw Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Kalmes, Rev. M., O.M.I.	Fort Frances Boarding School, Ont.
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. A.M. Carion, O.M.I
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency, B.C.	A. Irwin
Keeheewin Band, Onion Lake Agency, Sask.	W. Sibbald
Keeseekoose Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	W.G. Blewett
Keeseekouse Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. J. Decorby, O.M.I.
Keeseekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, Man.	G.H. Wheatley

...	...
Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Kennesayo's Band, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Kenora Agency, Man, Suptcy	R.S. McKenzie
Kenora Boarding School, Ont.	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I.
Key Band, Pelly Agency, Sask.	W.G. Blewett
King's 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.	J.P.G. Day
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. D. Claissen
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.	W.M. Halliday
L	...
Lac des Mille Lacs Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Lac la Biche Band, Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty
Lac la Croix Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Lac la 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 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 Band, Que.	Jos. Perillard
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates - Agencies	Rev. John Semmens
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates - Schools	Rev. John Semmens
Landry, V.P., M.D.	Abenakis of Becancour, Que.
Lands	See 'Indian Land Statement,' Part II, pages 3 - 5.
Lennox Island Band, P.E.I.	J.O. Arsenault
Leonard, Rev. G., O.M.I.	Sandy Bay Boarding School, Man.
Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Lesser Slave Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. P. Jousard, O.M.I.
Le Treste, Rev. J.	Fort Vermilion Boarding School, Alta.
LeVern, Rev. J.L., O.M.I.	Crowfoot Boarding School, Alta.

Lewis, J.O.	Clandeboyce Agency, Man.
Little Bone Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Little Forks Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Little Grand Rapids Band, Berens River	C.C. Calverley
Little Pine Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Little Red River Band, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Little Saskatchewan Band, Man.	R. Logan
Logan, Robert	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies
Long, George	Iroquois of St. Regis, Que.
Long Plain Band, Man.	R. Logan
Long Sault Bands, 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 Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. Geo. Ditcham
Mac or Mc	...
Macarthur, J.	Duck Lake Agency, Sask.
McCaffrey, W.J.	Algonquins of River Desert, Que.
Macdonald, A.J.	Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.
Macdonald, D.F.	Parry Sound Superintendency
McDonald, A.R.	Moravians of the Thames, Ont.

...	...
McDonald, J.R.	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, N.S.
McDonald, R.C.	Fraser River Agency, B.C.
McDougall, J.B.	Walpole Island Agency, Ont.
McDougall, Sister M.	Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alta.
McFarlane, Wm.	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont.
McGibbon, Chas.	Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.	Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.
McIver, John	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Ont.
McKay, Rev. H.	Round Lake Boarding School, Sask.
McKenna, J.A.J.	Inspector of R.C. Indian Schools in Western Provinces
McKenzie, Robert S.	Kenora, Savanne and Osnaburg Agencies
McKinnon, J.J.	Eskasoni Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S.
McLaren, Rev. W.W.	Birtle Boarding School, Man.
McLean, J.K., D.L.S.	Survey Report
Macleod, Rev. J.D.	Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S.
McMillan, M.D.	Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.
McNeill, A.J.	Sarcee Agency, Alta.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.
McVitty, Rev. S.R.	Mount Elgin Institute, Muncey, Ont.
McWhinney, Rev. W.	Crowstand Boarding School, Sask.
M	...
Maganatawan Band, Ont.	D.F. 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
Markle, J.A.	Alberta Inspectorate - Schools
Matachawan Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn
Matheson, Rev. E.	Battleford Industrial School, Sask.
Matheson, Rev. J.R.	Onion Lake C.E. Boarding School, Sask.
Mattagami Band, Ont.	H.A. West
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B.	Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.
Medical Report.	Thos. Hanson, M.D.
Metlakatla Band, Nass Agency, B.C.	Chas. C. Perry

Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, Alta	Urbain Verreau
Michipicoten Band, Ont.	Wm. L Nichols
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.	John Lacy
Micmacs of Antigonish County, N.S.	John R. McDonald
Micmacs of Cape Breton County, N.S.	D.K. McIntyre and J.J. McKinnon
Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S.	Robert H. Smith
Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.	F.A. Rand
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 King's County, N.S.	Charles E. Beckwith
Micmacs of Lunenburg County, N.S.	Charles Harlow
Micmacs of Maria, Que.	Rev. J.D. Morin
Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S.	Rev. J.D. MacLeod
Micmacs of Prince Edward Island	J.O. Arsenault
Micmacs of Queen's County, N.S.	Charles Harlow
Micmacs of Restigouche, Que.	J. Pitre
Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.	M.D. McMillan
Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S.	John Hipson
Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.	A.J. Macdonald
Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S.	Wm. H. Whalen
Millar, 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 Scugog, Ont.	A.W. Williams
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, Sask.	Thos. Borthwick
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.	Rev. R. 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.	Rev. E.O. Duke
Moose Lake Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer
Moose Mountain Agency, Sask.	Fred Fisher
Moosejaw 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	Wm. 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
Muscowequan Boarding School, Sask.	Rev. J.E.S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I.
Muscowpetung Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol
Muskwaro Band, Lower St. Lawrence	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
N	...
Nass Agency, B.C.	Chas. C. Perry
Natashkwan Band, Lower St. Lawrence	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
Neill, Allan 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
Niacatchewenin Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Nichol, H.	Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.
Nichols, Wm. L.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division
Nickickousemenecaning Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Nipigon Band, Ont.	(No report).
Nipissing Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn
Nisbet, William	Chippewas of Sarnia
North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate - Agencies	Rev. John Semmens
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Agencies	W.J. Chisholm
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Schools	W.J. Chisholm
North Sydney Band, N.S.	D.K. McIntyre, M.D.
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont. and Man.	R.S. McKenzie
Norway House Agency, Manitoba Suptcy.	C.C. Calverley
Norway House Band, Kee.	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.T. Boyd, Supt. for the Province
Nut Lake Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	T. Macarthur
O	...
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, page 135 - 151.

...	...
Ogden, Isaac	Williams Lake Agency, B.C.
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division	Wm. L. Nichols
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.	(No report).
Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Ont.	S. Hagan
Oka Band, Que.	J. Perillard
Okanagan Agency, B.C.	See 'Kamloops - Okanagan'
Okemassis Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
One Arrow's Band, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.	J. Macarthur
Oneidas of the Thames, Ont.	S. Sutherland
O'Neill, Rev. J.P., O.M.I.	St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.
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
Osnaburg Bands, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
P	...
Parry Island Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Pas Agency, Sask.	Fred. Fischer
Pas Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer
Pasqua Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol
Paul's Band Edmonton Agency, Alta.	Urbain Verreau
Pays Plat Band, Ont.	(No report.)
Peace River Crossing or Landing, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Peigan Agency, Alta.	E.H. Yeomans
Peigan C.E. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. W.R. Haynes
Peigan R.C. Boarding School, Alta.	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.
Pekangekum Band, Man.	C.C. Calverley
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, Carleton Agency,	Thos. Borthwick

Sask.	
Piapot Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol
Pic Band, Ont.	(No report).
Pictou County, N.S., Micmacs	Rev. J.D. Macleod
Pierreville, Que., Seigniory	See 'Abenakis of St. Francis'
Pine Creek Band, Man.	R. Logan
Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.	Rev. A. Chaumont
Pitre, Jeremie	Micmacs of Restigouche, Que.
Point Grondin Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Poor Man's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Poplar River Band, Kee.	C.C. Calverley
Population	See 'Census return,' Part II, pages 76 - 133, also side heading 'Vital Statistics' 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. Arseneault, Superintendent for the Province
Purdy, James H.	Micmacs of Digby County, N.S.
Q	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.	H. Nichol
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Sask.	Rev. J. Hugonard
Queen's County, N.S., Micmacs	Chas. Harlow

R	...
Raley, Rev. Geo. H.	Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.
Rama, Ont., Chippewas	Duncan Graham
Rand, F.A., M.D.	Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.
Rat Portage Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Red Bank Band, N.B.	R.A. Irving
Red Deer Industrial School, Alta	Rev. Arthur Barner
Red Earth Band, Sask.	Fred. Fischer
Red Pheasant Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Red Rock Band, Ont.	(No report)
Regina Industrial School, Sask.	Rev. R.B. Heron
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S.	Survey Report
Religion	See 'Census return,' Part II, pages 76 - 133
Renaud, J.A.	Timiskaming Band, Que.
Restigouche Band, Ont.	J. Pitre
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas	Wm. McFarlane
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs	M.D. McMillan
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. H. McKay
Roseau Rapids Band, Man.	R. Logan
Roseau River Band, Man.	R. Logan
St.	...
St. Albert Boarding School, Alta.	Sister M.A. Digniere
St. Augustin Band, Lower St. Lawrence	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
St. Francis, Que., Abenakis	A.O. Comire, M.D.
St. Johns Band, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
St. Mary's Band, N.B.	James White
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.	Rev. T.P. O'Neill, O.M.I.
St. Peter's Band, Man.	J.O. Lewis
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois	Geo. Long
St. Eugène Boarding School, B.C.	Rev. Felix Beck

S	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.	J. Batty
Saddle Lake Band, Alta.	J. Batty
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, Sask.	M. Millar
Salaun, Rev. J.M.	Blood 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. G. Leonard, O.M.I.
Sanitation.	See side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report, also medical report, page 259.
Sarcee Agency, Alta.	A.J. McNeill
Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.	Ven. Archdeacon Tims.
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas	Wm. Nisbet
Savanne Agency, Ont.	R.S. Mckenzie
Saugeen, Ont, Chippewas	John Scoffield
Schools	Report of Superintendent of Indian Education
Scoffield, John	Chippewas of Saugeen
Scott, Duncan C.	Superintendent of Indian Education
Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas	A.W. Williams
Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.	Sister Theresine
Seine River Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Semmens, Rev. John	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorates - Agencies.
Semmens, Rev. John	North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, Schools
Serpent River Band, Ont.	S. Hagan
Seven Islands Band, Que.	J.E. Tremblay, M.D.
Shawanaga Band, Ont.	D.F. Macdonald
Sheguiandah Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims

...	...
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs	John Hipson
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont.	Robert Thornburn
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 Mary Flore	Wabiskaw Lake R.C. Boarding School, Alta.
Sister McQuillan	Fort Resolution Boarding School, Great Slave Lake
Sister Theresine	Sechelt Boarding School, B.C.
Sisters of St. Joseph	St. Joseph's Indian Home, 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
South Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate - Agencies.	Rev. John Semmens
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Agencies.	W.M. Graham
South Saskatchewan Inspectorate - Schools	W.M. Graham
Spanish River Band, Ont.	S. Hagan and C.L.D. Sims
Squamish Boarding School, B.C.	Sister Mary Amy
Stainton, Jos. R.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté
Stangecoming Band, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial	See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics' Part II, pages 6 - 75.
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'
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.B.

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.B.
Sucker Lake Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Survey Report	J.K. McLean D.L.S.
Survey Report	J.L. Reid, D.L.S.
Sutherland, S.	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames
Swan Lake Band, Man.	R. Logan
Swan River Band, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
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.
T	...
Tahgaiwinini Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Tall Cree's Band, Vermilion, Alta.	W.B.L. Donald, M.B.
Temagami Band, Ont.	Geo. P. Cockburn
Tessier, Armand	Montagnais of Lake St. John, 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 River Band, Ont.	S. Hagan
Thibaudeau, Rev. J.E.S.,	Muscowequan Boarding School, Touchwood Hills, Sask.

...	...
Thorburn Robert	Gore Bay Agency, Ont.
Thunderchild Band, Battleford Agency, Sask.	J.P.G. Day
Thunderchild Boarding School, Sask	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.
Timiskaming Agency, Que.	J.A. Renaud
Tims, Ven. Archdeacon J.W.	Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.
Tobique Band, N.B.	Geo. E. Baxter
Touchwood Hills Agency, Sask.	W. Murison
Treaty No. 8	H.A. Conroy
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
V	...
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.	J.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
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.
W	...
Wabigoon Band, Ont.	R.S. McKenzie
Wabiskaw Lake, C.E. Boarding School, Alta.	W.F. Broadstock
Wabiskaw Lake, R.C. School, Alta.	Sister Mary Flore
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, 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.B.
Whitefish River Band, Ont.	C.L.D. Sims
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont.	Rev. Chas. Belanger, S.J.
Wild Land Reserve, Ont.	J.P. Wright
Williams, A.W.	Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont.
Williams, M.	Gordon's Boarding School, Sask.
Williams Lake Agency, B.C.	Isaac Ogden
Williams Industrial School, B.C.	Rev. H. Boening
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
Y	...
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 Islands, Ont.
Yeomans, E.H.	Peigan Agency, Alta.

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, August 11, 1910.

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, 1910, embodying reports from various officials and agents, together with statistical statements which furnish full information concerning Indian matters.

It is the rule and not the exception for the department to be able to record a prosperous condition of Indian matters, but it seldom happens that all essentials to the well-being of the aboriginal race prove so uniformly favourable as has been the case during the year now ended.

As will appear in the course of this review, a mild winter has had a distinctly ameliorating effect upon the class of ailments to which the native race is peculiarly subject.

The propitious nature of the seasons has contributed towards generous agricultural returns, and an abundant supply of hay, together with a short and element winter, has greatly facilitated the caring for live stock.

High prices obtained for pelts have fully offset any scarcity of fur, while game, fish and other natural resources have, if anything, rather surpassed their average plenty.

Industrial conditions have afforded profitable openings for work, and by no means of least importance are the signs of an improving morality, noticed among the bands with few exceptions.

The Indians of British Columbia and the younger provinces are being to a marked extent affected by influences arising from fast increasing and closer contact with settlement, the first effects of which, it may be superfluous to point out, are by no means universally beneficial. In British Columbia, more markedly than elsewhere, has this primarily detrimental influence shown its effects.

The entrance by the railway, with its accompanying influx of settlement, into what the tribes have from time immemorial regarded as their hunting grounds and fishing stations, has created, more especially in the northwest coast, and the Nass and Skeena Rivers districts, a feeling of unrest, which has been fanned into strength by outside agitators, actuated by motives somewhat difficult of comprehension. The Indians claim that under old proclamation and in other ways their rights to the country, until surrendered by them, are recognized and assured, which reduces the issue to one between them and the provincial government. The whole matter is being gone into by the Department of Justice, and this department is watching the interests of the Indians in expectation of an early and peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Other directions in which the effects of increasing contact are making themselves apparent are industrial, social and moral, and the generally excellent class of settlement together with the stage already attained by the majority of the natives ensure their proving ultimately beneficial.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The general prosperous conditions referred to, with the consequent proportionate relation of the struggle for existence, are, as was to be expected, to be found reflected in the vital statistics of the natives.

If in the following table, which shows the number of births and deaths throughout the various provinces, together with the comparative gains and losses from such source, any effort is made at comparison with like figures given in the review of the preceding year, it must be noted that the distribution of the population has been changed to harmonize with the alterations made in the provincial boundaries. It will be observed that there has been an almost universal improvement in the birth as compared with the death rate and that in British Columbia the unfortunate excess of mortality of late years has been reduced.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Alberta	293	315	...	22
British Columbia	133	171	...	38
Manitoba	365	187	178	...
New Brunswick	56	31	25	...
Northwest Territories	194	239	...	45
Nova Scotia	64	73	...	9
Ontario	730	559	171	...
Prince Edward Island	13	5	8	...
Quebec	313	230	83	...
Saskatchewan	338	292	46	...
Total	2,499	2,102	511	114
...	...	...	114	...
Net increase	...	...	397	...
Province.	March 1909.	March 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Indians.	...	...	...	...
Alberta	5,541	9,155	3,614	...
British Columbia	24,871	25,149	278	...
Manitoba	8,327	5,996	...	2,331
New Brunswick	1,871	1,609	...	262
Northwest Territories	21,362	16,273	...	5,089
Nova Scotia	2,103	2,009	...	94
Ontario	23,898	22,565	...	1,333
Prince Edward Island	274	292	18	...
Quebec	11,523	11,874	351	...
Saskatchewan	7,971	8,990	1,019	...
Yukon	3,302	3,002	...	300
Eskimos	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	...	3,383	3,383	...
Yukon	...	300	300	...
Total	111,043	110,597	8,963	9,409
...	...	...	...	8,963
Net decrease	...	...	...	446

The significant fact outstanding is that the net natural increase has been greater than for some years past, and more fully substantiates the department's contention that no justification exists for regarding the Indian race as moribund in the Dominion, although the making of recent treaties involving fresh contact within their limits with civilization, which is invariably inimical, necessarily retards the showing of any considerable natural augmentation of the race. It must be remembered too that any reduction shown in the population described as outside treaty limits in no way militates against that contention, but is attributable to improving facilities for correcting information which as repeatedly stated has necessarily been very vague.

HEALTH.

It may occasion surprise that the existing widely improved hygeian conditions of to-day do not more rapidly manifest their effect upon the vital statistics of the race,

and close observation tends to the conclusion that to no small extent this is attributable to carelessness with regard to availing of better advantages.

That indifference to human life and suffering which characterized even highly civilized nations, until Christian doctrine took possession of them, still to no small extent pervades the Indian population, who manifest a certain apathy as to the prolongation of a life which affords comparatively few interests and enjoyments and is lived mainly for the supply of the arising necessities of the day.

It is to be hoped that dissemination of Christianity and expansion of the somewhat curtailed limits of their knowledge and interests may gradually work a change in this regard.

The two main causes of early deaths among the race have, as usual been at work during the past year, viz., infantile mortality and tuberculosis, with which latter may be coupled scrofula, pneumonia, bronchial affections and influenza or grippe, together with various other more or less kindred maladies.

Probably much of this infantile mortality may be traced to premature marriages, which result in weakly offspring, and to ignorance of inexperienced mothers as to what constitutes suitable nourishment for their children, and as to their care when sick.

Matters are of course much improving in consequence of the instruction of young mothers by the wives of missionaries and of farmers, and by school teachers, many of whom display a laudable assiduity in imparting it.

As to tuberculosis, it is only of recent years that a proper apprehension of its deadly nature and highly infectious character has been awakened; but the reflection of that awakening is beginning to show its signs among the Indians.

Of course better food and clothing, more sanitary dwellings and surroundings, together with the acquisition of more cleanly habits, added to increase of medical attendance and more liberal supply of scientific remedies, are the main factors in producing progress, and although somewhat limited in its operation the removal of young people from the less favourable environment of their homes to industrial and boarding schools, where the utmost care is taken of them, can not fail of some effect.

In addition to all these gradually operating beneficial influences, the element character of last year's weather has proved very helpful.

A marked feature of the year's health record has been the absence of any epidemics from the reserves, with the exception of two or three where outbreaks of whooping cough and measles occurred.

DWELLINGS, &c.

The nature of a man's home forms a fairly good index to his inward condition as well as his outward circumstances, showing his appreciation of the benefits of fixity of residence fundamental to civilization, and the progress made in the acquisition of tastes for higher things than serve to satisfy the mere craving of animal appetites.

The effect of the dwellings on the health and morality of a community is obvious, and while many changes result from a fuller recognition of what these demand, they in turn tend to elevate the standard of what is desirable.

In the older provinces the primitive conditions of early days survive to an extent hardly consistent with the advance, in other directions; but the Indians seem to have become accustomed to surroundings in which they have grown up for generations and find sufficiently well answer their limited requirements. It may be observed that many, if not all the houses have much superior interiors to what outside appearances would indicate.

In the younger provinces, or at any rate where facilities exist, marked changes can be observed, numbers of fairly commodious dwellings being gradually erected, and much improved with regard to light and ventilation.

At any rate among the Indians of British Columbia no small amount of taste is displayed, not alone with regard to the exterior appearance of the dwellings but also the ornamentation of their surroundings.

Of course these improvements are coming gradually, and as a rule no marked changes occur within the limits of any single year, but there is a great difference noticeable within the past few years.

Stables and barns are also becoming better fitted to meet the requirements of live stock, as its value and the profit resulting from careful handling have become apparent to the owners.

AGRICULTURE.

This most important of all the Indian industries has undergone no perceptible, change during the past year in the older provinces, where, at any rate in Ontario, the Indians have satisfactorily held their own with other nationalities with whom they have come into competition at agricultural exhibitions, or in other ways.

Many possess well stocked farms and have a quite sufficient equipment of live stock, machinery, granaries and barns; while they keep their roads, ditches and fences in a creditable state of efficiency.

In the younger provinces influx of settlement is in a marked manner affecting agricultural operations.

The Indians are beginning to more fully realize the value of land for agricultural purposes, and the advantage of improved methods of conducting their operations.

When there was apparently an unlimited area of very easily broken up farming land, no great care was taken about the manner of cultivation, such as by rotation of crops, the fallowing of dirty fields and the enriching with fertilizers of impoverished soil.

In these respects no little change is taking place, and the Indians are not slow to profit by better example.

The market afforded by settlers, who are necessarily purchasers while in process of becoming producers, may be only temporary; but other advantages which accompany them, such as for threshing and milling, and improved facilities for carrying produce to market, will be permanent.

A strong impetus which settlement in the vicinity of Indian communities gives to agriculture is by causing game and fur animals to retire, thus compelling the Indians to turn to the soil for their maintenance.

Although of course uniformity of weather could not have been expected at reserves scattered over the Dominion in which climatic conditions greatly vary, making allowances for necessary fluctuations, there has been much uniformity of propitious conditions.

In Ontario and the western provinces the spring was very favourable for sowing and planting, and even in places where it was somewhat wet or late subsequent conditions for growth and maturing were such, that with a few exceptions, where a tendency to drought prevented grain from swelling to its capacity, good crops of both cereals and roots were obtained; and the prevalence of fine harvesting weather enabled them to be secured in excellent condition.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, conditions were not quite so good, although very fair crops were secured; but this was of less consequence because of the comparatively limited extent of agricultural operations in these provinces.

Province.	Population.	Land cropped.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
...	...	Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	\$
Alberta	9,155	3,873	83,672	18,581	110,407
British Columbia	22,471	9,138	392,237	14,339	359,000
Manitoba	5,996	5,692	109,963	17,417	111,477
New Brunswick	1,609	468	10,856	243	6,500
Northwest Territories (part of)	3,061	126	4,895	2,593	15,131
Nova Scotia	2,009	234	9,271	741	12,748
Ontario	22,565	17,579	522,100	25,059	427,979
Prince Edward Island	292	52	2,208	30	1,023
Quebec	10,621	4,753	106,718	5,890	133,796
Saskatchewan	8,990	12,451	341,659	37,153	196,754
Total, 1910	86,769	54,366	1,583,579	122,046	1,374,815
Total, 1909	86,379	52,899	1,409,959	139,525	1,477,997
Increase	390	1,467	173,620	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	17,479	103,182

LIVE STOCK.

This branch of agricultural industry is in the older provinces, or at any rate in Ontario, carried on among Indians very much on the same scale and manner as among other small mixed farmers, and there has been nothing in connection therewith to attract particular attention.

In the younger provinces, where agriculture proper and a market for produce have been more precarious, the Indians have been encouraged by all available means to devote their attention to the raising of cattle.

If the Indians winter their live stock as successfully as their neighbours, they may be said to be doing fairly well, and this is almost invariably the case.

It is of course natural that a people among whom improvidence is still a too common characteristic should seize upon the means nearest at hand to supply pressing necessities, and this results in the too frequent killing of cattle without authority and sale of animals which have not reached an age at which they can be profitably disposed of.

These causes considerably interfere with expansion of the herds when such is desirable, but this is by no means universally the case, since many have reached the limit of the owners' capacity to care for, and as pasture and hay lands in the vicinity of the reserves are being taken up, the Indians are becoming more and more dependent upon their own confines for such supplies.

During the past year, excepting in so far as the causes just indicated have operated disadvantageously, the industry has been a thriving one, for pretty well all over there was so abundant a crop of hay that after having secured ample for the wants of their own animals, there was commonly some left over to dispose of.

The mildness of the winter contributed to this prosperity, for even in places where the season had not the common characteristic of brevity it was marked by absence of any extreme severity.

TABLE OF BEEF CONSUMED AND SOLD.

Alberta	\$77,221 00
British Columbia	33,813 00
Manitoba	17,561 00
New Brunswick	3,800 00
Northwest Territories	1,345 00
Nova Scotia	1,660 00
Ontario	144,739 00
Prince Edward Island	45 00
Quebec	26,870 00
Saskatchewan	66,414 00
Total, 1910	\$373,468 00
Total, 1909	256,939 00
Increase	\$116,529 00

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

While every effort is made to induce Indians to engage in agriculture and the kindred industry of raising live stock, there are parts of the Dominion where there is

comparatively little natural scope for these, as, for example, in some districts of British Columbia, and, of course, even where facilities exist, there is always a considerable number of all the native communities who prefer the greater variety and quicker returns afforded by other pursuits.

The main point is to insist upon all engaging in some useful avocations, and, although there are comparatively few skilled labourers among the Indians, they prove themselves, as a rule, to be hard-working and reliable labourers, and give satisfaction at any employment within the range of their intelligence.

During the year the general prosperity of the Dominion has increased the opportunities afforded in various directions, and mainly in connection with the construction of railways afforded the Indians an opportunity for getting profitable employment as labourers, but in no province has there been more general industry displayed than in that of British Columbia, and the Indians have fully availed themselves of all openings to contribute to their own benefit and that of the commonwealth.

Agriculture	\$1,374,815
Beef	373,468
Wages	1,344,599
Various industries	727,905
Fishing	602,460
Hunting and trapping	828,221

Province.	Wages.	Various Industries.
...	\$	\$
Alberta	70,056	84,879
British Columbia	444,539	190,584
Manitoba	41,740	16,318
New Brunswick	51,100	20,650
Northwest Territories	20,050	4,750
Nova Scotia	27,325	49,196
Ontario	285,489	170,175
Prince Edward Island	58	14,480
Quebec	352,348	100,154
Saskatchewan	51,894	76,719
Total, 1910	1,344,599	727,905
Total, 1909	1,626,546	644,388
Decrease	281,947	...
Increase	...	83,517

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

There is no natural resource of more universal value to the Indians in their natural condition than game and fur animals, for, although to some fishing may be of still more importance, with the exception of salmon throughout the province of British Columbia, it is mainly confined to Indians settled along the lakes.

Small game, such as ducks and rabbits, forms no insignificant contribution to the larder; but in the older provinces the Indians do not shoot much more than ordinary settlers.

Big game and fur have pretty well disappeared from the neighbourhood of the reserves in the farming districts of the older provinces, but along the Lower St. Lawrence in Quebec, in western Ontario, the Cumberland district in Manitoba, along the foot-hills in Alberta and British Columbia, they continue to be fairly plentiful.

There are still to be found occasional Indians in the farming districts of the older provinces who make hunting and trapping their principal avocation; but they are now but very few and have to go a long way from their homes.

In the districts where but little diminution has yet occurred whole bands still devote themselves to the chase as the main means of support, and many of the bands give a considerable proportion of their time to such pursuits, although by no means entirely dependent upon them.

There is a good deal of fluctuation between seasons in the prevalence of game and fur which are migratory in their habits, deserting districts for some time and then returning in force.

On the whole, however, the game and fur are necessarily retiring before settlement, and the bands which can depend on them to provide a maintenance are becoming fewer.

During the past year there has been a comparative scarcity, excepting, perhaps, in parts of Quebec, Manitoba and New Brunswick.

Muskrats, however, may be excepted, for they have been universally plentiful, and the value of these to the Indians can be appreciated when it is remembered that a good trapper can catch from ten to fifteen a day and could this year get as high as from fifty to sixty cents for each.

Fortunately, if fur was not very plentiful, this was fully offset by the fact that the advanced prices paid for pelts during the last few years so far from suffering any reduction have rather increased, and consequently the industry has turned out a very profitable one.

This increased demand is said by dealers to be in a great measure attributable to change in the fashion of garments, which are made now-a-days much more roomy and consume considerably more material.

Indians along the lakes attach considerable value to their fisheries, and rightly so, because they not only obtain from these a considerable portion of their direct food supply, but find in them a marketable commodity from which they gain a fair amount of revenue.

During the year experience has been somewhat varied, but with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where the fishing is reported as having been very poor, Nova Scotia, where it did not prove much better, and the winter fishing in New Brunswick, which was very much a failure, fish seem to have been fairly plentiful and in every case were amply abundant to satisfy domestic requirements.

Throughout the whole of the province of British Columbia, the salmon form the main food supply of a majority of the native population, while the Indians from far and near assemble at the canneries, where the men find employment in catching and the women in cleaning the fish.

The annual excursion to the canneries is often by no means an unmixed benefit, and it would be better if the Indians would find some useful occupation at home.

They seem, however, to be taking more care of their money and to be expending it more judiciously than they used to do.

On the whole, the salmon run was excellent, as was to be expected, since last year was the fourth year, during which salmon are always peculiarly prolific; but, in so far as wage-earning at the canneries is concerned, the Indians do not benefit so greatly as might at first sight appear, since naturally the increased run of fish means a reduced rate for taking them, and sometimes a limit has to be set on the number received from individual fishermen.

The run of such salmon as the Indians chiefly consume was good, and all over the province, excepting in the Nass River district, the supply for domestic requirements was ample.

At the Nass river, however, any shortage of salmon was fully compensated for by the abundance of halibut, oulachon, & c.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
...	\$	\$
Alberta	3,612	30,443
British Columbia	350,514	180,190
Manitoba	19,699	44,959
New Brunswick	13,410	4,890
Northwest Territories	23,850	93,250
Nova Scotia	4,720	8,860
Ontario	107,567	151,160
Prince Edward Island	1,520	50
Quebec	4,010	121,477
Saskatchewan	73,658	192,942
Total, 1910.	602,460	828,221
Total, 1909.	510,419	616,834
Increase	92,041	211,887

MORALITY.

It is somewhat difficult to gauge the morality of the Indians, that is apart from tendencies which culminate in such crimes as leave their traces on record. One great difficulty is that of agreeing upon and adopting some common standard. There are not a few excellent, if somewhat narrow-minded people who regard temperance in or total abstinence from the use of alcohol as the exclusive index to moral or Christian character, and a vastly larger number who apply this standard to the Indians.

But slight consideration of existing circumstances might demonstrate the impossibility of compelling abstinence by legal measures among individuals and communities surrounded by others in which intoxicants are freely manufactured and sold.

Upon the growth of temperance sentiment alone can reliance be placed for the inculcation of sobriety. Advanced sentiment enhances reluctance to treat drinking as a crime among people possessed of a constitutional craving, aggravated by comparative lack of interests and recreations and often by the endurance of hardships, and punishment by fine or incarceration merely tends to impoverish the connections of the offender who contribute towards liquidation of the penalty, or deprives his innocent family of its provider.

It has been often suggested that increased severity towards the miscreants who supply Indians with intoxicants might have a good effect, and perhaps this might be tried; but it has to be borne in mind that over-severity tends to create sympathy, and might, if possible, still further reduce the scant inclination manifested by the public to go beyond exclamation and protestation when drunkenness attracts attention.

All possible protection should be and is given, while temperance sentiment is being formed and habits of self-denial and self-control develop, and, all considered, it is surprising to observe the success attending this policy.

It can not be without happy significance to find that with few exceptions where as a first effect of extending civilization an impetus to the traffic in intoxicants is given (and where such is the case agents do not hesitate to say so) our agents, to an extent never witnessed before, report marked improvement among the various bands with regard to refraining from the use of strong drink.

In many districts where temptation and opportunity are never wanting it is the very rarest thing to see any sign of intoxication, and alcoholic poisoning is practically absent from the causes to which illness is attributed in the various communities.

To turn to the other most important field of morality, viz., marital or other sexual relationships, it may be asserted that in no other direction has there been greater assimilation with the views of civilization where its contact with native tribes has permitted.

There certainly exists even among the most advanced a regrettable amount of laxity which is the survival of their tribal marriage customs, but it is noticed that as time goes on, any overt acts of conjugal infidelity excite notice and reprehension among communities in which not many years ago they would have escaped censure, if not indeed observation.

The province in which nuptial unions are still in the most unsatisfactory conditions is that of British Columbia.

Sensational headings appear at intervals in the newspapers in large type referring to sales of Indian girls into slavery, and attract the attention of philanthropic bodies and others.

Several of these societies have recently urged upon the department the necessity for remedial legislation, but such requests generally result from lack of a proper understanding of existing conditions.

In the first place, it may be noticed that these alleged sales are by no means as common as supposed, and the principle of the financial aspect does not seem to widely differ from that which not uncommonly governs the arrangement of marriages in advanced civilization, and the Indian girls apparently acquiesce as cheerfully as do their white sisters under analogous circumstances.

None the less it would be idle to deny that there is much which is very objectionable connected with or emanating from the prevalent marriage customs, but the difficulty is in interfering without incurring the risk of making matters worse.

The fundamental objection to these unions is that they virtually constitute contracts terminable at the will of either or both of the contracting parties, upon fulfilment of certain conditions, a class of marriage which does not lend itself to the successful prosecution of charges of bigamy.

To give any sweeping denial to the validity of such contracts and attempt to frown them down by law would as a first effect deprive of their status and self-respect a multitude of women who now regard themselves as wives, and to attach the stigma of illegitimacy to their children would have very serious and far-reaching effect with regard to the tenure and descent of property.

Another strong consideration is the fact that as a rule these Indians among whom tribal marriage customs prevail attach much greater sanctity to them than to any other religious or civil ceremony which might be imposed upon them, and any attempt to exert force in this direction might readily result in introducing the practice of cohabitation without any pretense at contract or ceremony at all.

Probably, all considered, it will be well to trust to the progress of settlement to bring about desirable reforms, and if it continue at its present rate, it does not seem that the hope of amelioration need be long deferred.

EDUCATION.

In view of the extended report furnished this year by the Superintendent of Education, it would be superfluous to make more than a few brief observations here.

It may be stated that the aggregate number of Indian young people subjected to educational influences has been 10,625, of whom 5,301 were males and 5,324 females.

Of day schools in operation there were 241, and the proportion of enrolment connected with them was 6,784; of boarding schools there were fifty-four with an enrolment of pupils amounting to 2,229, while industrial schools to the number of twenty had an aggregate enrolment of 1,612.

Certain changes with regard to the handling of day schools, with a view to increasing their potentiality for usefulness, foreshadowed in last year's review, have been carried into effect with gratifying results.

The fundamental effort put forth has been in the direction of making the day schools more attractive and easier of access to the children, and so far the two main measures employed have been the provision of a mid-day meal, and where distances are far, and weather at times severe, of conveyance between the home and the school.

LANDS.

During the past year 81,602.66 acres of surrendered surveyed land were sold, realizing the sum of \$952,042.53. In the course of the year 281 Crown grants were issued and recorded. Returns of patents to the number of sixty-five were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, covering lands patented within the province.

The lands on the Swan Lake Indian reserve, No. 7, in the province of Manitoba, which were surrendered last year, were subdivided and offered for sale by public auction at the town of Swan Lake, on June 9, 1909. The total number of acres sold was 2,712.56, realizing the sum of \$47,786.51.

The lands on the Muscowpetung reserve, which were surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit, were offered for sale at the town of Balgonie in the province of Saskatchewan, on October 27, 1909, and 16,341 acres were sold, realizing \$152,319.30.

The surrendered lands in the Bobtail and Samson reserves, Nos. 139 and 137, were put up for sale, on November 10, 1909, at Ponoka. The total number of acres sold was 6,837.50, realizing the sum of \$92,430.72.

The surrendered lands in the Louis Bull reserve, No. 138B, were offered for sale at the town of Wetaskiwin, on November 17, 1909, and 2,683 acres were disposed of, realizing the sum of \$31,379.

The surrendered lands in the Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves were put up for sale at Old Battleford, on November 3, 1939. The total number of acres sold was 28,496, and the amount realized \$248,205.95.

The surrendered lands in the Peigan reserve, No. 147, were offered for sale at the town of Pincher Creek, on November 24, 1909, and 11,196 acres were disposed of, realizing the sum of \$205,681.20.

The lands on the Little Bone reserve, No. 73A, which were surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, were offered for sale on June 16, 1909, at Yorkton, and 1,664.87 acres were sold, realizing \$14,636.11.

The surrendered portion of the Fishing Lake reserve, No. 89, was offered for sale at Wadena, on June 23, 1909, and 1,228.26 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$16,115.30.

MINERALS.

During the past year very few applications have been received for minerals, in view of the fact that the lands on which mining permits have heretofore been granted

in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts have been withdrawn from the market.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on their reserves, were issued during the past year to the number of thirty-one, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,527 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 118, and on March 31, last, there were 1,121 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses in force on March 31, 1910, was thirty-five; berths, vacant, six.

Berth No. 2 on the Dokis reserve was sold by public auction on June 23, 1909, and realized the sum of \$64,700.

SURVEYS.

The following surveys were made during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

New Brunswick.

Some timber having been cut in trespass on the Big Hole tract reserve, the lines bounding the reserve, where the timber was cut, were surveyed.

Ontario.

The boundaries of the Sturgeon Falls reserve, No. 23 and Seine River No. 23A, were retraced.

The surrendered portion of the Tyendinaga reserve, near Shannonville, and the limits of the 999 year lease at the same place were surveyed.

A portion of the boundaries of the Wild Lands reserve, Rainy river, were retraced to ascertain the facts relating to a supposed timber trespass.

The new reserve at Fort Hope under the provisions of Treaty No. 9 was partially surveyed; the height of the water in the muskegs prevented the finishing of the work.

The survey of the new reserve under Treaty No. 9 at Osnaburg was commenced, but, owing to the objection of the Indians to the localities defined in the treaty, the surveyor suspended the work.

Certain concession, side and lot lines in the townships of Carnarvon and Tehkumah, Manitoulin Island, were retraced in order to ascertain the amount of timber which had been cut in trespass.

Saskatchewan.

The surrendered reserves of Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, Nos. 112, 112A, 115, 115A, were surrendered and subdivided into sections for sale.

A new reserve was defined for the Moosomin band at Jackfish lake, and adjacent to it a new reserve for the Saulteaux Indians residing in that locality. Two new reserves were surveyed for the Thunderchild band, one south of Bright Sand lake, and the other west of Turtle lake. Half the hay-lands held by the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands, consisting of one section of land, was surveyed for sale.

Alberta.

A boundary was run in the Ermineskin reserve dividing the reserve between the bands of Ermineskin and Louis Bull.

The surrendered portions of the Louis Bull and Samson reserves were surveyed and subdivided for sale.

The whole of the Bobtail reserve, including the portion surrendered for sale, was subdivided into sections.

A portion of the Peigan reserve, in South Alberta, was subdivided into sections and quarter-sections for Indian location.

A portion of the Peigan reserve situated in the northwest part of it was surrendered and subdivided for sale.

A resurvey of the town plot of Wabamun on Lake Wabamun in reserve No. 133B, about forty miles west of Edmonton, was also made.

British Columbia.

Owing to disputes between adjacent proprietors and the Indians, the boundaries of the Seshart reserves, Nos. 1 and 2, were retraced.

The reservations made in 1899 and 1904 for the Nemaiah Valley, Nazco and Alexis Creek Indians were surveyed.

The sources of water-supply at Ashcroft and Cook's Ferry were examined with a view to obtain an additional supply of water for irrigation, for the Indians.

A resurvey of the banks of the Cowichan river in the Cowichan reserve, Vancouver Island, was made to ascertain the damage done by logging operations.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1910, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$6,022,187.08, had

increased to \$6,283,441.26. The balance sheet of this fund will be found at page 154 of Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by parliament for the purposes of the department was \$1,281,398.37.

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 \$62,602.18. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$30,982.10, and withdrawals \$21,719.52.

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,
DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April 29, 1910.*

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, 1910, embracing Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at 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 9, Flying Post reserve; New Brunswick House Indians, Treaty 9, Ojibeways.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, AT CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of the Nebsquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. In many parts it is rocky, and only spots are fit for cultivation.

Population. - The population of this band (including absentees) is 81.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been fairly good, and very little sickness, apart from some consumptive cases, has been reported among them. Sanitation, in many cases, is not too favourable.

Occupations. - These Indians rely chiefly on hunting, trapping and fishing for a living. The younger men work as guides and at labouring work, but do not care for the latter employment very much. They seem to be a roaming set, and are not contented to stay in one place very long.

Religion. - This band belongs entirely to the Anglican denomination.

Buildings and Stock. - A few of them have their own houses, which are mostly in the village. The majority of them live in tents and teepees. They stay on their reserve but very little, and own no stock of any kind.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule, they are very temperate. Their morality is of a fair average.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSANAIBIE RESERVE.

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; it is situated near the village of Missanaibie on Dog lake.

Population. - The population of this band (including absentees) is 85.

Health and Sanitation. - There is some sickness, mostly lung trouble and consumption, but on the whole the health average is fairly good.

Occupations. - These Indians are exactly on a par with the Robinson Treaty Indians on Chapleau reserve, and live by hunting, fishing, trapping, and acting as guides. They are all expert canoemen. Some of them are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company at Missanaibie; others with the French Company, portaging, & c.

Buildings and Stock. - Some live in their own houses and are very comfortable; the others live in tents and teepees. Two cows comprise their entire stock.

Religion. - They are all Anglicans and attend the church at Missinaibi.

Temperance and Morality. - Missanaibie has always been the worst place in the district for intemperance among the Indians, but during the past year there has been a vast improvement owing to the fact that several whisky peddlers were sent down for long terms of imprisonment. Mr. Ferris, the Anglican clergyman stationed there, has done much to lessen this evil. Morality has considerably improved during the past year, but still has room for improvement.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

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

Population. - The population of this band (including absentees) is 75.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the past year has been extremely good. They live mostly in the village of Chapleau, and consequently there is a tendency towards improvement in sanitation.

Buildings and Stock. - These Indians, as a rule, are well-to-do, most of them owning their homes, which, though not very costly, are clean and comfortable. They own no stock.

Occupations. - The majority work out around the village and for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; others rely on the hunting season, and are usually very successful. The women and girls work out as servants, and practically do the laundry work of the village.

Religion. - They are all Anglicans, and attend the English church at Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians, with few exceptions, are temperate. Some of the younger men, as well as the women, will drink to excess when they can obtain liquor. They are closely watched, however, and it is seldom that they get the opportunity to do so. Morality is never good, as is always the case where strong drink is procurable, but during the past year a marked improvement is noticeable. With the exception of a few cases, I have had no complaints.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

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

Population. - The population of this band (including absentees) is 64.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year the health of these Indians has shown a vast improvement over former years. Very little sickness among them has been reported, and sanitary conditions are slowly improving. The houses

and teepees denote a marked degree of cleanliness and comfort.

Occupations. - They live solely by hunting, fishing and trapping. Some of the men hire out as guides and canoemen, being experts at this work. The women earn considerable by making mitts and moccasins as well as canoes. They are industrious, very quiet and do not mix very much with other Indians. Nearly all leave the reserve in the winter months for the hunting grounds, but return early in the spring, generally bringing considerable furs, the price of which, as a rule, goes to defray the debts of the foregoing summer months.

Buildings and Stock. - These Indians have some good houses on their reserve, and keep them very clean and comfortable. Some of them still prefer the tents and teepees. They have no stock of any kind.

Religion. - They are all Anglicans, with the exception of two families, which are Roman Catholics, and attend the church at Chapleau.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are very temperate, and I have never heard of a case where liquor was on the reserve. Morality is very good.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

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. - There is a number of aged Indians in this band, and among those a good deal of ill health has been prevalent during the year, colds and consumption being the principal ailments. All the rest of the band have been very healthy. On the average, sanitation and cleanliness is fair, though in some cases of large families very little precaution is taken. The space usually occupied by one of the latter is much too small, and consequently when one member contracts a fatal illness, very often one or more of the family are carried away also.

Occupations. - These Indians are an intelligent class and many of them speak good English. A few of them are on their reserve and seem highly pleased with it, but the majority are on the Hudson's Bay Company's grounds, as this company employs them to do any work it has. Others of the band hire out as canoemen, guides, or to the Transcontinental Railway, and also in the silver country. The women earn considerable by making canoes, moccasins and mitts, and selling them to the foreigners and prospectors, as generally a large number of these are camped at this point.

Buildings and Stock. - They live almost altogether in tents and teepees. Only a few who are directly employed by the Hudson's Bay Company live in houses, and these belong to the company. They have only one house on the reserve as yet, but are expecting to erect more this summer. They have no stock of any kind except dogs, and of these they have plenty.

Religion. - These Indians are Anglicans and have a small church at the post, which they keep very clean and neat. A preacher visits them only twice a year; but the Anglican Church is endeavouring to send one this summer who will settle near there permanently. This would be a great help in many respects.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are very temperate and have no opportunities, of obtaining liquor, except at Bisco and very seldom there. Morality on the whole is very good. I have had a few complaints, but they were only trifling cases.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST RESERVE.

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 103.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band, with the exception of a few cases among the aged, has been very good. Some of these cases we have been obliged to assist. Sanitary conditions, though better than they were, are not very encouraging and need a lot of improvement. These Indians seem more stupid and harder to teach anything than any others in my district.

Occupations. - They live altogether by hunting, trapping and fishing. The men are expert hunters and canoemen and get a great deal of this work to do from the Hudson's Bay Company, especially canoeing, in bringing freight from Biscotasing to the post. The women earn a little money by making and selling fancy articles.

Buildings and Stock. - These Indians do not live on the reserve, but they all make their home at the post or near it, living in tents and teepees. These are very comfortable and warm and the majority are kept fairly clean. They own no stock, but there are some cows at the post, which they take care of and which belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Religion. - These Indians are all Anglicans, and have a small church, but do not have a preacher probably more than once a year - generally when the treaty is paid.

Temperance and Morality. - They are all temperate, as they have no chance of procuring liquor, but their morality is bad and always has been. I look for trouble along that line when I go there, and according to reports, this year will be no exception.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west shore of the Missinaibi river, about one-half mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post; and covers an area of 27 square miles.

Population. - The population of this band, including absentees, is 126.

Health and Sanitation. - The health average of these Indians has been very fair. Sanitation is rather poor on account of the fact that they are only in their first year on the reserve.

Occupations. - They live chiefly by hunting, fishing and trapping, and by hiring their services to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock. - These Indians are all on the reserve now and have cleared considerable land. The majority have built homes for themselves and keep them very clean and comfortable. They own no stock.

Religion. - They are all Anglicans, and have a small church of their own. A preacher visits them but seldom, although much oftener than most of the others, on account of their nearness to the Canadian Pacific railway.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are all temperate and their morality is very good.

Besides the above bands, I have also paid along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway - mostly at Biscotasing - 53 Indians belonging to the Spanish River band No. 2, 46 belonging to the Mississagi band, and 8 belonging to the Serpent River band. These, on the whole, are a superior class and are very strong and healthy.

*I have, & c.,
H.A. WEST,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, April 28, 1910.*

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, 1910.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 775.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary precautions have been well observed, consumption being the most prevalent disease; otherwise the health of the band has been good during the year.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of the men of this band is day labour, woodcutting among the whites and flax-pulling. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter. In the summer quite a number of them work at berry-picking, and in the canning factories. Some of the Indians of this band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The dwelling-houses are mostly frame buildings, and are in fairly good repair. There are several brick and cement blockhouses on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with implements and farm buildings. Their land is mostly inclosed by wire fences. 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 members of the band are progressing very well, but as a whole their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality. - It is to be regretted that some of the members of this band use intoxicating liquors, and that the marriage law is not observed as well as it 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 478.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary precautions have been well observed, no epidemic having broken out during the past 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, 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, though generally small, are in very good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of good quality.

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

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

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 113.

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

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings are mostly log and frame. There is one good brick house on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with 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 are fairly moral.

I have, & c.,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,

PENETANGUISHENE, May 1, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended March 31, 1910.

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

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

Population. - The population is 231, an increase of 3 over last year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases have been prevalent, and sanitary requirements have been observed and premises kept clean.

Occupations. - The Indians work on their farms during the summer months, fish in the fall, and take out logs and wood from their locations during the winter. During the months of July and August the young men act as guides to tourists.

Buildings. - Several new houses have been erected during the past year on modern plans, which adds much to the progressive appearance of the reserve.

Stock. - The Indians have excellent stock, making use of thoroughbred sires. They are in advance of the white farmers in this respect.

Farm Implements. - The Indians are well provided with modern farm machinery of all kinds, and have become expert in the operation of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are sober and law-abiding and are becoming more comfortable. Both they and their children are well dressed, always displaying a tidy and neat appearance.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians are mostly temperate and are improving. The law is rigidly enforced. The young Indians are growing up good and useful citizens. All the members of the council are strictly sober men.

I have, & c.,

CHAS. McGIBBON

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,

SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Chippewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island, being two miles from the main shore, three miles east of Jackson's Point, a summer resort, where large numbers spend the summer months, 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 twelve miles to the west of Georgina island, one 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 of all kinds, and also well adapted for raising stock. There is plenty of pasture for summer use and large quantities of wild grass might be cut for winter use. There is a number of swales running through the tilled land; which makes the fields irregular in shape, and harder to till.

Population. - The population of this band is 101. There are about 25 non-treaty and illegitimate Indians living on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band has been pretty good during the past year. One death was caused by consumption, one by old age. Typhoid fever caused two deaths early in the year. The Indians guard against contagious disease as well as they can. When a death takes place, the house is cleansed, the clothes and bedding burnt; most of the premises are kept pretty clean. Isolation of persons suffering from contagious diseases is usually carried out, and after the death the house abandoned or destroyed. Vaccination is always attended to when the band doctor, Dr. H.H. Pringle, thinks there is the slightest need.

Occupations. - A few of the Indians are engaged in farming, most of the rest raise some vegetables most of the young men work out part of the time, and run

around the rest of the time. Many of the Indians get employment in the summer from the campers, taking them out to fish; the old men make axe-handles and provide the splints for baskets and other light work. The women make baskets and fancy-work, with birch bark and porcupine quills and scented grass, and find sale among the cottagers at the lake. Burning lime is an industry that the Indians might take up with profit. There is plenty of old timber for fuel and an abundance of limestone.

Sheep-raising might also be taken up with profit by the Indians.

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

Stock. - The stock on this reserve is fair in quality, but there is not enough in quantity; some of the families have no cows; working teams are also scarce. Most of the stock is well housed and cared for in the winter.

Farm Implements. - There are sufficient farm implements of all kinds for the use of the Indians, and most of them are housed in winter and properly cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - A few of the Indians may be said to be industrious and are making fair progress; the rest are indolent, and are satisfied with good clothes and a good time, and seem to be inclined to let the future take care of itself, and will not heed advice.

Temperance and Morality. - Most of the Indians do not drink liquor at all, but a few will drink when they get a chance, but they do not get much near home. Some are immoral in other ways.

General Remarks. - The Indians of this band do not farm as much as they did some years ago. There seem to be two causes for the change, in some cases they dispose of the young horses, and, when the old ones are past work, they find themselves without a team and cannot farm much; and in several cases the men that did the principal part of the farm work some years ago are now too old to work, and the young men cannot be persuaded to stay on the farm and work, but will go and hire out where they can get big wages and give up work as soon as they have enough money to clothe themselves well and enable them to travel around and see all the games and sports that take place in the towns around the lake.

*I have, & c.,
JOHN YATES,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,
McIVER, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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

Tribe. - These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Population. - The population of the Chippewas of Nawash is about 382 and about 30 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good, the death-rate being two less than the birth-rate. All precautions are being taken to enforce sanitary regulations, and consumption, which is the most prevalent disease, is on the decrease.

Occupations. - Referring to agriculture, the past three seasons have been very dry, particularly 1909. Grasshoppers were abundant, and crops of all kinds, except potatoes, were from 50 to 60 per cent below the average, and the Indians have to depend on timbering in the winter, fishing in the fall, which was fairly good, working in saw-mills, helping farmers in harvest-time, and rafting and loading vessels, when there is any to be done. The women seem to be even more industrious than the men. They make baskets, pick berries, attend to their poultry and gardens, and generally stay at home.

Buildings. - There has been very little new building done owing to poor crops. They did not have the means, but they have repaired and improved some of their old buildings.

Stock. - Live stock in the shape of cattle has been reduced to a very low number, on account of the long winter and scarcity of hay and feed. They have a fair number of horses, sheep and pigs, and take fairly good care of them. In summer the animals can feed themselves, as there are all kinds of good grass and pasture going to waste. I believe there is enough pasture going to waste to feed a thousand head or more live stock.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band, as a whole, are rather indolent, and seem to be getting poorer; but, being in the dry belt, their farming operations have brought them practically nothing, though it has made them a little more industrious in other pursuits in order to get a living.

Temperance and Morality. - Quite a number of the band are total abstainers, and did belong to temperance societies, but during the past year they have failed to keep up these societies. They have two large stone churches, but do not seem to be taking as much interest in religious matters as formerly; apparently there is little improvement in either temperance or morality. We have had a bad year, and at present there are some half dozen under suspended sentence.

Religion. - There are two large stone churches on this reserve, the Methodist and and Roman Catholic. The Anglicans are few in number, and hold monthly meetings in private houses. The spiritual welfare of this band is looked after by Rev. Mr. Neil, Rev. Father Cadot and Rev. Mr. Gandiere. The Indians usually take a deep interest in religion, and have over \$100,000 invested in churches.

*I have, & c.,
JOHN McIVER,
Acting Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
GAMEBRIDGE, April 15, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the township of Rama, in the county of Ontario, along the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, and contains an area of 2,000 acres. The part lying along the lake is nearly all cleared and is good clay soil, suitable for raising all kinds of grain and roots; the part lying farther to the east and north is not so good, being lighter soil with some rock. Parts of this land are well timbered.

Population. - The population is 236, being an increase of 3.

Health and Sanitation. - The past year has been very free from sickness of any kind, and the sanitary regulations have been well observed and enforced.

Occupations. - A few of these Indians do some farming; a quantity of their cleared land is rented for pasture. In the summer months the young men work at the mills near by; some act as guides to tourists or work with the farmers in the vicinity; in the winter these same men find work in the lumber woods. Some trapping and fishing is done, the fish being for home use.

Buildings. - Most of the dwellings are fairly good and comfortable. Quite a number of them are frame. The outbuildings are not nearly so good.

Stock. - These Indians do not own much live stock. They have a few very good milch cows, and some horses of medium grade.

Implements. - They have not many farm implements, but what they have are ample for their requirements. Not having proper outbuildings, they are unable to take proper care of the implements they have.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are, generally speaking, peaceable and law-abiding. Their progress is slow. They are industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule these Indians are temperate and improving; a few will drink if they get an opportunity.

*I have, & c.,
D. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, April 1, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters connected with the Indians belonging to this agency.

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 the descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio and Pottawatamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belonged to the Algonquin race.

Population. - There are, in all, 438 belonging to the band, of whom 278 live on the Sarnia reserve, and 150 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves. - Although there is in this agency only one band, it occupies 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 St. Clair river, south of the town of Sarnia, about half of which is built on land which was formerly part of this reserve. It

contains 6,259 acres, which is all fenced in and,

although more than half of it has never been ploughed, it is all partially or wholly cleared, and is used for pasturage. All of this reserve is first-class agricultural land, and has been surveyed into lots, all of which are occupied by different members of the band. The Grand Trunk railway runs along the northern boundary of this reserve, and its yards and the round-house, and the entrance to the St. Clair tunnel are on land directly contiguous to the reserve, while the Pere Marquette passes through from north to south. The Kettle Point and Stony Point or Au Sable reserves are situated on the southern shores of Lake Huron just west of the mouth of Au Sable river. Although more than a mile apart, they form practically one reserve and the united area is 4,677 acres, which is surveyed into lots containing approximately 80 acres each, about half of which are occupied. The upper or higher part of each of these reserves (which is principally the portion occupied) is good agricultural land; while the lower part, which is more nearly on the same level as Lake Huron, is of inferior quality. I might here note a tendency on the part of the younger men on Sarnia reserve, who find it difficult to obtain locations on their own reserve, to go to the Stony Point reserve, where there are still vacant lots to be located. Several instances in which this has been done have occurred during the year.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been less sickness this last year, and the number of deaths has been smaller than usual, and of that number all but two were infants. Infantile diseases have been much the most fatal. Both of the two adults to whom reference has been made, died of consumption, and both belonged to Sarnia reserve. At Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves there have been no cases of consumption or tuberculosis for more than three years, and it is interesting to note that during that same period there have been no deaths on these reserves from any cause. There have been no epidemic diseases on any of the reserves if we might except a few cases of mumps on the Sarnia reserve, and a light form of grippe, which was quite prevalent for some time. Every care has been taken to see that all premises, are kept in a sanitary condition and that all dead animals are properly buried. In case of the two who died of consumption, who were inmates of the same house, the survivors were notified to cleanse and disinfect the building in which the deaths occurred, and it is hoped that the precautions taken will be effective. Personal inspection of all premises in this agency by the reserve constables was also made in order to secure enforcement of the order that all dogs should be muzzled. Public meetings have been held, especially this last spring during the mad dog excitement, and the regulations and suggestions on sanitary matters carefully explained.

Occupations. - While most of the Indians do a little farming and gardening, it cannot be said, that they are very extensive cultivators of the soil; although some of them are quite progressive and are deserving of great praise for the effort they are making. A considerable portion of the Sarnia reserve is pastured, which, however, is to be preferred to the exhausting and unscientific system of ploughing and cropping the same land year after year, which prevails too extensively throughout the whole province. Although last season was unfavourable and crops were very light, improvement is noticeable, and an effort is now being made to undertake poultry-raising in an organized and systematic way with modern appliances and thoroughbred stock, which it is to be hoped will be carried out successfully. Most of the Indians on the Sarnia reserve prefer to work for wages, and some are engaged in working for the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette Railway Companies; others are working for the Oil Refinery Company at Sarnia, and have secured regular employment the year round at good wages. Others are working at the dry dock and shipyard on the Michigan side; others are working at the saw-mills and lumber-yards, and a great many are employed in the navigation season in loading and unloading vessels, while a few hire out as sailors for the season. Some of the younger women work out as domestic servants, but as a rule they get married while young and engage in house-keeping for themselves. The women are nearly all expert basket-makers and earn

considerable money, making and selling baskets, principally fancy baskets, at the summer resorts, both on the Canadian and American sides of the international boundary. Fishing is still carried on, but not by as many people as formerly. At all these various employments, with the exception of the sailors, they are able to board at home on the reserve with their families. The main disadvantage in time past has been the lack of employment in the winter season; but at present this is not as much the case as it used to be.

At Kettle Point the population is less and the reserve not nearly as well cleared up. The principal industries there are acting as guides and boatmen for sportsmen, who are attracted to Kettle Point bay by the black bass fishing, and in the harvest season pulling flax for the Thedford and Forest flax-mills; and gathering and packing fruit for the large fruit-growers in the neighbourhood, and also cutting wood and working in the stave-mills in the winter.

Buildings. - Most of the Indians on these reserves have comfortable frame houses. A majority of these might be reported as somewhat too small, but they seem to meet the requirements of the Indians fairly well. There are not many barns for hay and grain on those reserves, but all the farmers keeping horses and stock seem to have sufficient stabling, and there appear to be plenty of granaries and other outbuildings undress farming is more engaged in than it has been in the past. There are three good brick houses, two at Sarnia reserve and one at Stony Point.

Stock. - A good many of the Indians keep one or more horses, perhaps more for driving in buggies than for farm work, but I have still to report that there are not enough of cattle kept, although there are some good cattle raised and kept on all the reserves, and I think the number is slowly increasing. What there are appear to be fairly thrifty and well kept.

At Kettle Point the women have taken to raising turkeys, and have had good success, and, as prices have been very high, the venture must have been profitable. Poultry of some kind are kept by most householders on all the reserves.

Farm Implements. - There is a fairly good equipment of implements and machinery for the amount of farming that is done.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians belonging to this agency are sufficiently active and intelligent, but do not seem to grasp the fact that labour may be profitable in the long run, even when it does not immediately give a large remuneration, and, therefore, they appear to have come to the conclusion that clearing and cultivating their lands and acquiring and raising stock was too slow a method for them, and they, therefore, have preferred to pasture cattle for other people, and to work out for wages, to engaging in business on their own account. They are industrious enough when they have work that they can get to do, but as yet have not mastered the arts of saving and accumulation. Still there is no doubt that there has been some advancement. Some new houses have been erected, and others have been so improved and repaired as to be practically new, and as times have been better generally through the country during the past year, and as wages have been higher and work more plentiful, it has had its effect on the Indians, and it is no exaggeration to say they have had one of the most prosperous years they have ever had.

Temperance and Morality. - There are a great many people on these reserves who are strictly temperate and sober, and there is a flourishing temperance society in existence on the Sarnia reserve, and the law has been brought to bear unsparingly both in Sarnia and Port Huron; but still there has been too much liquor drunk by Indians in this agency, though mostly by a few well-known characters. Unfortunately no less than three Indians of this band were sentenced to terms in Kingston - one for perjury, one for shooting at his father-in-law, though no harm resulted, and one for larceny. All these cases are directly traceable to drink; still these Indians as a whole are honest and law-abiding people, and although there is much that could be improved, the majority are moral in every respect.

General Remarks. - As the means of obtaining a good serviceable education is now within the reach of every child on these reserves, and as the opportunities offered are largely improved, we may reasonably hope that, as time progresses, the uplifting influence that will surely be the result will, combined with that produced by the Christian instruction so faithfully, given by the missionaries of the different churches, be felt more and more strongly, and that both materially and morally advancement and progress will be rapid and continuous.

*I have, & c.,
WILLIAM NISBET,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 4, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics. - During the past year there was an increase of 7, but there were 3 deaths, leaving a population of 116.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is very good. There was no disease since last report. Although there was small-pox around all winter, they escaped it safely. Fourteen of the pupils going to school have been vaccinated. Two children died of summer complaint; an aged woman also died; I do not know what was the cause of her death. They keep their houses pretty clean - in just as good order as those of other people.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the lumber camps in winter, and on the drive in summer. They get good pay driving, as they are all good drivers on the river. I think they will have to commence to farm now, since they will not be allowed to hunt. But I think the law is a little too hard on them. There are just as many white people killing deer in this country out of season as Indians.

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

Temperance. - The Indians of this reserve are just about the same as at any other place. If they can get liquor some of them will take it; but the majority of them are very good and temperate; there were a few fined, which had a good effect.

*I have, & c.,
MARTIN MULLIN,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, April 1, 1910.*

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, 1910.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

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

Nation. - These Indians are Chippewas.

Population. - The population of this band is 55.

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 winter, and loading boats, and peeling ties and posts in summer.

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

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.

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

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

Population. - This band has a population of 350.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat, clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were due to tuberculosis. No fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations. - The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some thirty families reside permanently on their farms and are doing well. They also work in the lumber camps in winter, and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. A quantity of timber was cut off the reserve during the winter by resident members of the band. Sugar-making, basketwork, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding as a rule. They are copying the white settlers in many respects, improving the roads, and spend a good deal of money in addition to the regular statute labour on repairs, and are doing away with their old ways of living.

Temperance and Morality. - In these respects there are few complaints, excepting for intemperance.

General Remarks. - This band is progressive. A store and post office is kept by a member of the band, and following the lead of the white settlers and agriculturists, they are improving their lands and repairing the roads. The past season was not so favourable for fodder crops, but the garden and root crops were good. The Indians were able to dispose of quite a quantity of surplus feed.

The winter has been long and steady, but all kinds of stock wintered well. The Indians are well dressed and drive good horses and vehicles.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

This band consists of 9 persons. Their reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, Manitoulin island. The area is about 400 acres; some of it is exceptionally well timbered with hardwood. The members of the band depend largely on the soil for maintenance. They are good bushmen, and in winter make ties and posts and in summer make quite a sum by peeling ties and posts and loading vessels.

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 hardwood, cedar, spruce and other soft woods.

Population. - This band has a population of 174.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been poor, but it is improving; the sanitary regulations are well carried out, and the houses are neat and clean. Their clothing is well made and adapted to their work.

Resources and Occupations. - Farming and gardening are their chief occupations. Some sixteen families reside permanently on their farms, cultivating the soil and raising stock. Others are employed in timbering, working in wells, loading vessels and fishing.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - Those of the band who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of water has always been a drawback heretofore to those living on the farms, but the department having drilled four wells, a good supply has been obtained.

The farmers' children are the best educated and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits, and are improving in their system of cultivating the land. The band as a whole is fairly industrious, sober, and increasing in prosperity.

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

General Remarks. - Some of the members of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons, Negonnewondes and Bennessewahbais have erected good houses, where they reside permanently.

The past year was not as good for fodder crops as usual, and the department advanced a sufficient amount to assist in feeding the stock, all of which has been repaid by the Indians out of their timber money. The root and garden crops were good. All kinds of stock wintered well. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well supplied with money and are improving the reserve by building good roads. They drive good horses and vehicles.

*I have, & c.,
R. THORBURN,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN, MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated not far from the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres. A large portion of this reserve is good arable land; the remainder is woodland.

Population. - These Indians number 86.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic disease during the year, and the general health is good. Sanitary measures are very well observed and 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.

Buildings. - They occupy neatly built houses, which are principally of log construction and are kept in a good state of repair.

Stock. - Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, and receives the average attention.

Farm Implements. - The Indians of this band, who depend principally on farming for a living, are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band who devote their time to farming are progressing very favourably and are increasing their stock very materially from year to year, while those who follow a nomadic life appear to spend their earnings as they go along. They are a law-abiding people, and the majority of them are very industrious.

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

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

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

Reserve. - This reserve is located east of Collin's 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 good land, suitable for agriculture; the remainder is woodland.

Population. - The population of this band is 48.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians for the past year has been good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory.

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

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

Stock. - Their stock consists of horses and pigs.

Farm Implements. - They have very few of these.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are sober and fairly industrious. They are progressing slowly, but do not give the desired attention to tilling the soil.

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

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

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

Reserve. - The reserve is situated about 12 miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. It has an area of 43,755 acres. A large portion of the reserve is good agricultural land; the remainder is woodland.

Population. - These Indians number 168.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the residents of the reserve during the past year was very good; no epidemic has appeared. There were several deaths from typhoid fever among those who were working in the Gowganda district last summer. All the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

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

Buildings. - Their dwellings are constructed mostly of logs, and are generally whitewashed. Stables are of the same construction.

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

Farm Implements. - As these Indians do not devote much of their time to farming in a general way, they have very few farm implements. They have an ample supply of hand tools, such as hoes, spades and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the members of this band appear to be up to the average in intelligence,

and are fairly industrious, and were they to give more of their attention to the tilling of the soil, marked results would follow.

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

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TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population. - There are 206 persons in this band.

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

Occupations. - Their chief avocation is general farming and raising of stock, to which they take readily. Some of them work at the lumber mills in the summer season and others pick berries and make baskets and bark-work.

Buildings. - Their buildings are for the greater part of log construction. The dwelling-houses, barns, stables, & c., are clean and kept in a good state of repair.

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

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

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

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

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 41. They reside at West Bay and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. This reserve together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound agency. The general measure of advancement of these 41 Indians is identical with those of the West Bay and Manitoulin island unceded bands.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 379. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. They belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, and their general measure of advancement is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

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 good farming land; the remainder is woodland.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 14.

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

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

Buildings. - They occupy comfortable log dwellings; their outbuildings are quite commodious and a credit to the community.

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

Farm Implements. - They have an ample supply of all kinds of farm implements, which are well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and well-behaved people, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly moral and temperate 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, Manitoulin island. It contains 1,665 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is composed of splendid land for farming.

Population. - According to the last census, these Indians number 100.

Health and Sanitation. - To my knowledge, there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. Their general health is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory.

Occupations. - Their chief avocation is general farming. Some of them find steady employment during the summer season loading vessels and working in the large lumber mills at Little Current, which town is situated within 4 miles of the reserve.

Buildings. - Most of these Indians have large comfortable dwellings on their farms, which are a credit to the community. In this respect, they bear good comparison with the white settlers throughout the township.

Stock. - They have a very fair assortment of horses, cattle and swine. These are well cared for by their respective owners.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - As a rule, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man, who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality. - During the year there has been very little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the island, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to their morals.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

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

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

Population. - This band has a population of 109.

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

Occupations. - These Indians farm to a certain extent. Sugar-making, basket-making, berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year, and they also find remunerative employment in loading lumber barges and working in the lumber mills during the summer season.

Buildings. - The buildings of these Indians are as a rule well constructed, and furnished as well, in many cases, as

those of the average settler.

Stock. - They do not go in very much for stock-raising, but keep quite a number of horses, which they take the average care of.

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

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

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

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve. - These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island. They number 61. Their general measure of advancement is identical with the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded band, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, UNCEDED.

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

Population. - This band has a population of 666.

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

Occupations. - In agricultural pursuits the members of this band are making marked improvement from year to year. A great many of them are located on their farms and have given up the old habit of living in the villages and going to their farms and gardens. This is a move in the right direction and a good sign of advancement in agricultural pursuits. Some of them follow fishing for a livelihood, while others work as common labourers, at the different saw-mills on the Manitoulin islands at points near the shore. During this winter the Indians took out a large quantity of railway ties and saw-logs, which were disposed of by the department for them at the highest market prices. They also engage in the making of fancy bark and grass-work, for which they find a ready sale at the shops in Manitowaning and Killarney, Ont.

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

Stock. - Their stock is improving from year to year and receives the average care and attention.

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

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

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

*I have, & c.,
C.L.D. SIMS,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
March 31, 1910*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Indians named above for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve. - This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and province of Ontario, and contains 3,536.58 acres, including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are over 1,800 acres of this reserve rented to white men, and the sum of \$1,849.49 was collected for rents during last year; the remaining cleared parts are worked and pastured by the locatees. This reserve is well adapted for farming purposes, as little of it is swampy or too wet to work.

Vital Statistics. - The population is now 259, being an increase of 6 over last year. We had 14 births and 3 women were married into the band from outside, we had 9 deaths, 2 became enfranchised, and 1 man lost membership owing to residence in the United States for more than five years.

Health. - The health of the members of the band is at present good. I do not know of one case of sickness.

Occupations. - Nine families are farming and on the whole are doing fairly well, selling cattle, fat hogs, milk to cheese factories, eggs, butter and grain; and a number of the members earn good wages working for farmers and on the rivers driving saw-logs and working in the lumber camps in the winter season. The amount earned in wages during the year was \$8,864. Little is made from fishing, hunting or trapping.

Buildings. - The buildings are nearly all frame and in general very well kept. Most of the Indian women are clean and keep their houses clean and tidy and will compare very well with the white women in their neighbourhood.

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

Progress. - The Indians are improving their holdings every year by building good fences, and the reserve on the whole is very well fenced.

Temperance. - Some of the younger men will take liquor whenever they can get it; yet some of the young men will not taste it nor will very few of the older men.

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

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Mississaguas of the Credit, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 269.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians of this band has been fairly good. There was a slight outbreak of scarlet fever, four cases in all, among white tenants. None of the Indians contracted the disease. The council acts as a health committee, enforcing sanitary measures and seeing that public and private buildings are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations. - The principal occupation is farming, and they are making some progress. Quite a number of the farms are well cultivated and would compare favourably with those of the whites in the surrounding country. A number of the Indians seek employment off the reserve.

Buildings. - There is a steady improvement in the buildings, also the fencing, which is now almost entirely built of wire. Many of the buildings and some of the fences have been erected by the assistance of loans from band funds.

Stock. - The horses on this reserve are chiefly of mixed breeds and of a very good quality. There are no sheep.

Farm Implements. - Nearly all kinds of modern machinery for farming purposes are used on this reserve, and are very well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - A majority of these Indians are sober and industrious and making some progress. They are law-abiding and steadily improving. Several buildings were erected or rebuilt during the year.

Temperance and Morality. - A large majority of the members of this band are temperate in their habits. Some use intoxicants whenever they can obtain them. Several convictions of Indians and those supplying them with liquor have been made during the year; two men (one white) are serving terms in the county. Others paid fines. The liquor traffic is about suppressed in this locality.

The morality of the band is reasonably good. Undesirables who come among them are promptly removed.

*I have, & c.,
W.C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, April 30, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 95.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been very good. During the past year there have been no epidemics of any kind.

Occupations. - In the spring of the year a few of the Indians spend all their time trapping, and during the summer months act as guides for the tourists. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months, while other members of the band remain at home and cultivate their land.

Buildings. - The buildings here are all frame, with the exception of one brick dwelling. With a few exceptions, the Indian women are clean and very good housekeepers.

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

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

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making some progress improving their buildings and farms each year. Plenty of hay and grain was retained by them to bring their stock through the winter fairly well. On the whole, year by year, they are getting more industrious, law-abiding and better off.

Temperance and Morality. - There are some who will take liquor at every opportunity, but some of them are strictly temperate.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

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

Population. - The total population shown by the present census is 193.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been very little sickness during the year, and as a result very few deaths. A good many of the homes are very clean and tidy.

Occupations. - There are some who attend to their farms and are making very steady improvement in agriculture. Others spend some time in the spring in trapping, and then the summer months with tourists.

Buildings. - All the dwellings here are of frame and log, with the exception of one. These Indians have also a very pretty hall and church, which are of brick.

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

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

Characteristics and Progress. - There are a few making some progress, improving their buildings and farms each year. On the whole, year by year, they are getting more industrious, law-abiding and better off.

Temperance and Morality. - A large majority of the band are temperate; some, however, are inclined to drink, very much so, I am sorry to say.

*I have, & c.,
WM. McFARLANE,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, May 1, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the northern portion of Scugog island, in Lake Scugog, about 8 miles from Port Perry, Ontario county.

Population. - The total population is 34. There was one marriage during the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians is generally good, and their homes and premises are kept clean and tidy.

Occupation. - Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of the older members; the young men hire out as farm-hands, and the women engage in making baskets. If they could be induced to pay more attention to agriculture, better results would follow, as their lands are of the best and good prices prevail for all kinds of farm produce.

Buildings. - The buildings are all good and new or lately remodelled.

Stock and Farm Implements. - The quality and quantity of stock do not improve much, as very little farming is carried on. The implements are good, but not properly cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - The young men are industrious, law-abiding and willing to work; still, not good managers for themselves.

Temperance. - Occasionally an older member of the band will indulge in intemperance, but the young men are quite temperate in their habits.

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

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
DESERONTO, May 20, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Tyendinaga band of Mohawk Indians for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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 the 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 good state of cultivation, the remaining part being pasture-lands and in some parts particularly covered with second-growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which make good grazing lands, lying as they do along the shores of the bay of Quinte, where stock has access to good pure water, which will become a source of revenue to the band, as steps have been taken to utilize these lands by taking in stock from the tenants and white people who are living near these lands, charging them a fee for pasture.

Population. - The population of this band is 1,323, being an increase over last year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians during the past year has been good, there having been only a few cases of scarlet fever, measles, and other minor diseases, which were quickly checked by the doctors who are engaged by the band, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, and the other attends to the health of those living in the western part, and who have done their work remarkably well, so much so that, as far as is known, only two cases of tuberculosis exist on the reserve. I attribute this good condition partly to the desire of the Indians to keep their houses clean and yards, outhouses and surroundings in a sanitary condition. They appear to have a desire for cleanliness, being warmly and nicely clad; and when building new houses or additions they build them larger and more roomy, having greater ventilation, thereby helping largely in combating this dread disease; in sanitation they will compare favourably with any community of white people. In most cases those who are engaged in farming have a nice lawn in front of their dwellings, cultivate flowers and have gardens for vegetables, which they pride themselves in keeping 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, which they market in Deseronto and other towns. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, and I am informed by the manager of the works that they are the best men they have, to whom they pay the highest wages, as they are reliable and very punctual at their work. The land, when properly tilled, is very productive, yielding an abundance of hay and grain. Some farms are kept in a good state of cultivation; others are badly worked, thereby having a tendency to grow up with foul weeds. Some of the land, being flat and level, requires draining. In some instances fences are in bad repair and should be replaced with new fences, as some are wholly gone. Each year, however, a portion of new fence is built, chiefly with cedar posts and frost wire. Those who are working their own farms see the benefit of having their land well fenced, and are building a portion of fence each year;

others who have their farms leased insist on having fences built by the tenants each year, taking a pride in having their land and fences in good condition, as also providing houses for their stock and implements.

There are some sixty or seventy farms on this reserve under lease to white people, the rents from which are applied partly on fences and buildings, the remainder going to the living expenses of the locatee. The crops were better this year than in two former years, owing partly to the land being in better condition and not having been so wet, so that the seeding was done earlier. The land not having baked, the grain seemed to germinate, thereby producing an abundance of straw and hay providing fodder for their stock which came through the winter in fine condition.

The Indians have an agricultural society, whose membership is steadily increasing; it was established some seven years ago and has held seven very successful fairs on its grounds at the council-house, the interest in the enterprise being well maintained, in fact a larger show of stock and other produce was exhibited than in former years, a very noticeable improvement in the stock, which compares favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships, which the Indians appear to be proud of, they vieing with each other to produce better stock as also better grain and produce.

Buildings. - During the year considerable repairs have been made to old buildings; these were badly needed. Also several new buildings have been erected, which goes to show that the Indians are gradually progressing and becoming prosperous and comfortable.

Stock. - The horses and cattle are mostly a mixed breed, some of which have been sold at good prices, more especially horses. There is, however, a tendency still further to improve the cattle, as some Indians have bought well bred Jerseys and Holsteins, priding themselves on these improvements.

Dairying. - Dairying is carried on to a large extent, as the Indians have gone largely in for cows, they sending the milk to the cheese factories, two of which are near the reserve; this rays them well. The cows are well cared for and in good condition. As the factories commenced operations earlier this spring, the Indians are looking forward to a good return from their cows this season.

Farm Implements. - All kinds of the latest improved farm implements are used by the Indians, as also the white tenants; but in some case they are poorly housed. However, the Indians see the necessity of buildings to protect these implements, and are carefully erecting some to protect them when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - A large percentage of the band are sober and industrious, constantly bettering their circumstances and properties, taking a pride in looking after their stock and keeping their buildings, fences and outhouses in good repair; also they are good farmers, and so are in a prosperous condition. The younger members, seeing the prosperity of those who are engaged in farming, appear to have a desire for farming, some of whom have made a start and appear to be, doing well. Those who are indolent and dissipated are gradually getting more destitute and miserable as they advance in years; but I am happy to say that there are very few who are in this condition.

Temperance and Morality. - There are members of this band who use liquor to excess, thereby wasting means not only for liquor but in paying fines and costs in cases where they do not go to prison. A large majority are temperate and look with contempt upon those who are addicted to liquor; others are teetotallers. I beg, however, to report a noticeable improvement in the matter of temperance, more especially among the younger members of this band. Intemperance is a curse, it being almost impossible to convict those who supply the Indians with liquor.

Most of the adult members attend church regularly, having two fine stone churches, very comfortably provided with seats and heated during the cold weather by furnaces, as also organs, one of which is a pipe organ, the organist being a female

member of the band. The children attend Sunday school regularly. Morally the band is very good, comparing favourably with any community of white people, law-abiding, courteous, kind to each other, the only trouble being drunkenness and in a few instances, a distaste for payment of debts, and, when called on to testify in regard to drunkenness, a desire to evade the truth.

*I have, & c.,
JOS. R. STANTON,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 20, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve. - The Moravian reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, on the southern bank of the Thames river, and comprises 3,010 acres.

Population. - The present population is 327.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic whatever visited this band during the year. The health has been fairly good. They observe the sanitary laws very well and benefit greatly by so doing. During the year 434 cases were treated at the doctor's office, and 106 visits were made to the reserve, covering 848 miles.

Occupations. - General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops last year were fairly good. Many of the younger Indians work for neighbouring white people and earn good wages. A few still trap and make mats and baskets.

Buildings. - There is not much improvement as far as new ones are concerned, but the old ones are being made more comfortable. One new barn has been erected this year.

Stock. - These Indians are manifesting more interest in their stock by giving more care in the winter, and are improving the quality very much.

Farm Implements. - All modern implements are used by those who make a success of farming, but they are not always cared for afterwards.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of the Indians work because they have to make a living. Those who do not work land of their own, seek employment of the reserve at good wages, but do not always spend them judiciously. Their progress in improving the reserve is slow.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been no disorder on account of the use of intoxicants on the reserve, and their morals otherwise are fairly good as a rule. Their attendance at church could not be better.

*I have, & c.,
A.R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, April, 14, 1910.*

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, 1910, of this agency, embracing Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve extends 10 miles along the north shore of the St. Mary's river, and contains about 29,000 acres of land. The western boundary is about 6 miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie. Garden Station, on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is situated in the reserve. Root river, Garden river and Echo river pass through the reserve from north to south.

Population. - This band numbered in October last 438 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - A serious outbreak of pneumonia visited this reserve during the past winter season. Many cases of tuberculosis are also found among the members of the band.

Occupations. - During the winter many of the band are engaged in taking out timber, and in the summer occupied in cultivating small plots of land on the reserve.

Buildings. - These consist of frame and log houses, some of them well kept and clean.

Stock and Implements. - Horses and cattle and a few swine, but no sheep, are kept by the members of this band. The usual farm implements are found here.

Character and Progress. - Some of the Indians of this band are fairly industrious and make good progress. Others continue the same from year to year.

Temperance and Morality. - During the past year there has been very little intemperance, and the people are generally moral.

BATCHAWANA BAND.

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

Population. - At the census taken in October, 1909, this band numbered 399 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of pneumonia and tuberculosis, the band has been free from any epidemics during the past year. There was, however, a serious outbreak of the former during the winter just ended.

Occupations. - Members of this band engage in fishing, lumbering and cultivating small plots of land.

Buildings. - Houses are generally of log with a few frame ones.

Stock and Implements. - A few cattle and horses are kept by members of the band at Garden River. Little stock is

owned by any of the others. Just the ordinary farm implements are to be found.

Character and Progress. - These Indians are generally quiet, well conducted and law-abiding, but their progress is not marked.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are generally moral and temperate. Some of them indulge in intoxicating liquors.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

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

Population. - The portion of this band visited by me number 134 persons. A few of these reside on the reserve; others reside at Michipicoten River and Batchawana; while several families are found at Sault Ste. Marie and on the Garden River reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - No serious epidemics have visited the members of this band during the past year.

Occupations. - These Indians are employed in hunting and trapping during the winter season, and in fishing and canoeing in the summer.

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

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are generally moderately temperate.

I have, & c.

WM. L. NICHOLS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, March 31, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 find steady employment here during the season of navigation. The reserve contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is a light sandy loam; 60 per cent of the area is suitable for agriculture and grazing.

The residue is rock, swamp and marsh. The pine timber has been stripped and the hemlock will be gone in a few seasons.

Population. - The population is 108, exclusive of the non-members residing on the reserve, comprising Indians, half-breeds and nondescripts, who number 110 persons, making a total population on the reserve of 219 persons.

Health. - The health of this band has been 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 and bronchial troubles of a lingering and a chronic nature.

Occupations. - The band has a few members that pay closer attention to their farms and crops than others of the band, and the result is that they are better off in every manner than their neighbours. They have no progressive or ambitious leader. If they had such, doubtless it would be encouraging for them to cultivate the land and raise stock. Many of the young men find employment during the summer months in loading and unloading vessels. Others, of more indolent type, find transient employment in rowing or paddling tourists and health-seekers among the many islands in the neighbourhood.

Crops. - The crops were above the average; the roots and vegetables were excellent. The display at the annual agricultural fair, held in the council-hall, was a success in every sense. The exhibits in butter, cheese, bread, buns, pies, tarts and cake, pickles and preserved fruits, was creditable; maple sugar, syrup and needlework, including fancy Indian work in silk, porcupine quills and bead-work, were admired and found ready purchasers at the close of the exhibition. I have no hesitation in stating that if a small grant of money could be provided for small cash prizes for cows, calves, brood mares and foals, pigs and poultry, it would create a taste and rivalry for better care of their stock.

Characteristics. - The old people are a sober, law-abiding lot, retaining a certain sense of honour in paying their debts, which cannot be said of many of the younger members. The chief seems to be a poor guide to his followers to lead them into the estimation of business men as being worthy of trust; they are ever ready to borrow or beg and equally as forgetful of redeeming their pledge or promises. Among the young men many are addicted to intoxicants. They invariably refuse to tell from whom they get the liquor. The morals of the band, on the whole, 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 the French river. The Indian village is known as the Kahbekahnong, beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep dark waters of the inlet, where they have two churches, Roman Catholic and Methodist, supplied by itinerant missionaries. The school-house erected last season is the finest in the agency. The teacher's residence has been made into a home of comfort and neatness. The snug whitewashed houses of the Indians give the village an air of neatness and picturesque beauty.

The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles; 46 per cent of the reserve is rock and marsh. The Sudbury - Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast portion of the reserve. The Canadian Northern Ontario railway has a branch line running through the reserve to Key Harbour, where they have constructed docks and iron ore chutes for loading vessels with iron ore from the neighbourhood of Sellwood.

Population. - The population is 168; residing away from the reserve are 58 members who are scattered along the north shore, from Henvey Inlet to Sault Ste. Marie, where they are engaged as fishermen, or among the many saw-mills along the coast, and in the lumber camps during the winter.

Health. - The health of the band has been very indifferent during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Bronchial troubles and rheumatism, with more or less chronic indigestion, seem to be the prevailing health troubles and ailments of this band, with a few cases of decrepit old age.

Buildings. - The buildings owned by the members of the band are neat and comfortable, principally hewed pine logs, whitewashed and clean. The outbuildings,

horse and cattle stables are rough, cold, and wretched pretenses for shelter from the rain and biting frost and wind.

Stock. - The stock, consisting of horses, cattle and a few sheep, look fine and fat in the autumn, but the careless treatment and the starvation of the winter leaves many of them in a miserable condition in the spring.

Farm Implements. - The few implements used by these people are principally mattocks and grub hoes, scythes, axes, and iron rakes and garden hoes, which they look after with a degree of care.

Characteristics. - The elderly members of this band residing on the reserve are temperate and exemplary, and are thrifty and more painstaking in cultivating their corn and potato plots. The same cannot be said of the younger members. They spend the summer months with the tourists as canoemen and guides where they get stimulants, good wages, and often a stock of cast-off clothing, and the result is they become lazy and unreliable, and are frequently brought before the police magistrate as drunken brawlers.

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 barren, fire-swept rocks, excepting small patches of arable land in places along the river. The Sudbury - Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through this reserve with a spur line running to the village of Byng Inlet. There is also a government wagon road to Graves & Bigwood's sawmills.

Population. - There are residing on the reserve 49 members, actual residents. The remainder reside on the Great Manitoulin island. I have no knowledge how the absentees are conducting themselves.

Health. - The health of the resident members has been fairly good during the year.

Occupations. - The members of this band cultivate gardens, raising potatoes, corn, beans, & c., and find a ready market for their products at the various boarding houses at the mills. Berry-picking in season is carried on by the women and children. The men are engaged by the tourists and health-seekers. Hunting and fishing are not practised as sources of subsistence.

Buildings and Stock. - The buildings are small, neat and comfortable. Their horses and cattle are well cared for during the winter months, and their live stock will compare favourably with that of their French Canadian neighbours.

Characteristics and Temperance. - The Indians of this band are industrious and fairly well behaved when beyond the reach of intoxicants, which they secure at intervals from unscrupulous persons. Notwithstanding that convictions and heavy penalties have been inflicted on the culprits during the year, there are always some venturesome and unscrupulous persons ready to take chances of selling or procuring intoxicants for the Indians at extortionate prices, and the Indians will secure the liquor every time.

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 the stage route. The Sudbury - Toronto branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a passenger station close to the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light, sandy loam; about 65 per cent of this reserve is rock, swamps and marsh. The residue is well adapted for agricul-

ture and grazing. The unburned portion of the reserve is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood, which will be a valuable asset for the band if protected from forest fire.

Population. - The population of this band is 110, exclusive of 20 resident non-members, making a total population of 130.

Health. - The health of this band has been very poorly during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagion among them. Rheumatism, chronic bronchial and stomach troubles seem to be the prevailing ailments. The healthiest among both sexes are those that have reached the half century years.

Houses. - The houses and buildings have been much advanced in improvement in all forms since the people have had access to the saw-mills, where they can get lumber. Their houses are up to date with the surrounding settlers, where they have rebuilt and improved their dwellings for light and comfort.

Stock. - The stock is a very fair grade of cattle, and is well cared for. The Indians on this reserve have been very unfortunate in having many of their cattle killed by the trains, owing to the railway company not building fences around and along their property.

Farm Implements. - The implements are ploughs and harrows, hoes, & c.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the band are abstainers from stimulants and are industrious and progressive; while a few are, I am sorry to say, addicted to intoxicants, and are untruthful, and will lend themselves to any despicable act to get liquor, and shield the unscrupulous person that supplies them. Until imprisonment shall be made the penalty on conviction, the unfortunate Indian will get intoxicants and suffer.

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 situated in the township of Gibson, between the southern end of Muskoka lake and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres. About 50 per cent is arable land; the residue rocks, swamps and marshes. The prevailing timber is black birch, maple and hemlock.

Population. - The population of this band is 1017.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good during the year, except cases of rheumatism, coughs and colds. There have been no contagious or epidemic diseases on the reserve this year.

Occupations. - The members of this band depend chiefly on farming and do considerable lumbering in the winter season. In the spring many of the young men find employment at river-driving, at which many are experts; others earn good wages peeling hemlock during the peeling season. Many are engaged as guides and canoemen for tourists and others on the Muskoka waters. The women during the winter months work at bead-work and other Indian curios, for which they find a ready sale during the tourist season at the many summer resorts around the lakes.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are substantial and comfortable, built in the Quebec habitant style. Their stables are good and warm, and in many instances better than many of those of their white neighbours in the adjoining settlements. Their church and school-house are fine modern structures.

Characteristics. - This band is the most progressive in the superintendency. There are two saw-mills and a shingle-machine on the reserve, which is a valuable asset to the band. Many have well tilled fields, wire-fenced, as an evidence of their thrift, while others prefer the roving and exciting life of river-driving and canoeing, which cultivates the taste for high wages for a short spell, and an idle, indolent time

for the rest of the season. Quite a number of the younger men are addicted to intoxicants, though their parents are total abstainers. Their morals are fairly good.

I have, & c.,
D.F. MACDONALD,
Indian Superintendent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 423 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary conditions are well observed; vaccination has been attended to by the physician for the reserve. A few suffer from hereditary diseases; otherwise the health of the Indians has been good during the year.

Occupations. - All the able-bodied male Indians, with few exceptions, are engaged in clearing and cultivating their holdings. Many of both sexes engage as hired help with white people of the surrounding towns and country for part of the year. Other occupations are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, and taking out dead and fallen timber during the winter.

Buildings. - The public buildings are of a good quality. The private buildings are fair, and kept in good repair.

Stock. - The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number does not vary much. There are more than are property fed during winter.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crops.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band, on the whole, are indolent, and, with few exceptions, they lack thrift and energy. The progress is slow, but each year sees them adding to their home comforts.

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

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

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 25, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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	1,827
Oneidas	367
Onondagas	364
Tuscaroras	416
Cayugas	1,041
Senecas	217
Delawares	170
...	4,402

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 being only a few cases of scarlet fever of a mild type and some measles. Several cases of goitre developed, a new disease on this reserve. During the year 93 patients were treated at the tent hospital, of whom 27 were tubercular; 5,438 were treated at the medical office, 884 calls were made, and 4,128 miles travelled by the physicians.

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 publicly addressed large audiences, urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, and prevention of disease by more careful observance of the laws of health. The log house, always a menace to health, is gradually but slowly giving way to frame, cement or brick buildings.

Occupations. - General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were fairly good. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve. Cement and concrete work being now largely used on the reserve for foundations and bridgework, an Indian firm of contractors have gone into the business with such success that they have been getting contracts off the reserve as well as on it.

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 by the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are, in most cases, repaid on maturity.

Stock. - Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve, and are not depending as much on the raising of crops as formerly.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock and implements seek and obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built 14 barns, 11 frame and 2 cement houses, besides a large quantity of fencing, and repairs and additions to dwelling-houses.

The farmers' institute of the south riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in the council-house in February, both of which were well attended. A women's institute also held meetings at the same time, in which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its annual three days' annual fair, which was as successful in attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors. None but Indians are permitted to compete. The new main building of metallic shingle was formally opened by Lieut. - Col. Baxter, of the 37th Haldimand Rifles. 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 path masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting. The Indians have built two new steel bridges with cement abutments and one concrete bridge at a cost of over \$5,000.

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 meeting. The Indian Moral Association has held its annual meetings throughout the reserve, addressed by local speakers as well as by men from outside. The work of this association is steadily advancing and good results are manifest in various ways.

*I have, & c.,
GORDON J. SMITH,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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, namely: Pedley, Beaucage and Commanda, the last of which has not yet been sold.

The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These, with the big and little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries, all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population. - This band has now a population of 279.

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

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own use and acting as, guides, to tourists and survey parties; a number cultivate small farms along the lake shore, but the majority follow the Indian mode of life, as they do not take to farming. During the winter a number work in the adjacent lumber camps, and others cut railway ties and pulp-wood, which they can readily dispose of. The women gather berries and make moccasins and fancy beadwork, which sell readily in the adjoining towns and villages.

Buildings and Stock. - The members of this band are continually improving their buildings; this is noticed especially in regard to their houses; while a few years ago they lived in small, unventilated cabins, they now erect houses more adapted for health, having more height, light and proper ventilation. During the past year they have erected a few comfortable houses of a fair size. Their dwellings are kept fairly clean and fairly well furnished. They have few barns and stables, as they do not farm to any extent. They have considerable live stock, such as horses, cattle, pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements. - They have a few ploughs and harrows and are well supplied with garden tools, such as, spades, shovels, hoes and rakes; all the cultivation is done with those implements.

Characteristics. - A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and are always showing improvements in regard to their homes and surroundings; while others appear to be satisfied with their present state of living.

Temperance and Morality. - There are always a few of this band who will get liquor whenever an opportunity occurs; during the past year several fines, have been imposed on parties supplying the liquor as well as on the Indians for taking it. This, while it does not altogether prohibit the traffic, has a good effect on the majority of the Indians. 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 French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains, an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okickindowt island and peninsula. These Indians surrendered the pine timber on their reserve, and during the past year have received a large amount of money accruing from the sale thereof. This money, with a few exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while a number have erected comfortable dwellings. During the past summer a number of houses have been erected by members of this band.

Population. - The population of this band is 84.

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

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists who frequent French river each season; while a few work in the lumber camps and on drives. Those who live on the reserve cultivate small gardens, but do not farm.

Buildings and Stock. - This band has built ten new houses during the past year, some of which are of good size and well finished. The stock comprises cattle and horses; a number of each has been purchased by the band recently.

Characteristics. - The members of this band are not industrious, but appear to be contented. They do not take to farming.

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

TEMAGAMI 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 Temagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temagami is situated 72 miles from North Bay, and is 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 95.

Health. - The health of this band for the past year has not been good, a number having typhoid, which has been prevalent in that part of the country for the past year. Several of them have been furnished hospital and other assistance, and are recovering from the illness.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of these Indians is acting as guides to tourists and prospectors who frequent this section in large numbers each season. A few follow hunting and fishing. They do not farm, as they have not any land selected for their use. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake shore.

Buildings and Stock. - The buildings of this band are very limited; a few 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 readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are noted canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for the purpose. They are industrious and make good wages while at work.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this band have been addicted to liquor, and, when an opportunity offers, they will get it, but are improving in this respect. They are very reticent as to furnishing information against the parties supplying liquor. During the past year fines have been imposed, which have proved beneficial. With a few exceptions they are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

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

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population. - This band has a population of 93.

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

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are chiefly hunting and fishing for their own use. The hunting for the past year has not been as good as in former seasons, owing to a large influx of prospectors upon their hunting grounds.

Buildings. - A few members have small cabins on the reserve, but the majority live in wigwams the year round. I have been informed that a number will erect houses on the reserve during the coming summer.

Stock. - These Indians have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are a happy, contented body, and appear to be satisfied with their surroundings; they devote their time entirely to hunting, and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matatchawan Post.

*I have, & c.,
GEO. P. COCKBURN,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ending March 31, 1910.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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

Population. - The population is 120.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good; there were no epidemics of any kind during the past year.

Occupations. - They make railway ties, work in lumber woods in winter, in saw-mills, and load vessels in summer.

Buildings. - Their buildings are clean and warm.

Stock. - They have very little stock, and what they have is poor.

Farm Implements. - They do most of their work with hoes and rakes; when they want a piece of ground ploughed, they hire a farmer.

Characteristics and Progress. - They compare favourably with the white people who live near them. They are gaining in property and intelligence.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them are addicted to drinking, but they are still getting better.

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 an area of about 3,000 acres.

Population. - There are 108 on the reserve and a few at Biscotasing.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good; there were no epidemics of any kind during the

past year.

Occupations. - These Indians work in the lumber woods in winter, and load vessels and work in saw-mills in summer.

Buildings. - Their buildings are clean and warm.

Stock. - They have very little stock, and what they have is of very poor kind.

Farm Implements. - They have very few farm implements, as they do no farming.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not improving as well as I should like, but still are fairly progressive, especially the younger people.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are a little addicted to drinking, on account of living so near the town of Blind River.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians are Ojibbewas.

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

Population. - The population is 111.

Health and Sanitation. - They have very good health; there were no epidemics during the past year.

Occupations. - They have plenty of work, loading vessels and working in the mills at Cutler.

Buildings. - They have fairly good buildings and keep them clean.

Stock. - They have very little stock - a few horses and pigs and a little poultry.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are progressive, and are quite industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly moral and not much addicted to drinking intoxicants.

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. - Under my jurisdiction there are [illegible number] some are at Biscotasing under Agent West.

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

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

Buildings. - They have good buildings on the point, which they occupy in summer, and seem to keep clean and nice. They have log houses, which they occupy in winter, built on low land, which I do not think is healthy. I am trying to get them to stay in their good houses all the year.

Stock - They have good horses and good cows. Pigs and poultry are the common sort.

Farm Implements. - They have some ploughs and harrows and plenty of small implements, such as hoes, spades and shovels, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting richer. As their families

grow up they have more help, and consequently have better food and clothing.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of them are fairly temperate, some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but it is getting hard for them to procure liquor. They are a fairly moral people.

*I have, & c.,
SAMUEL HAGAN,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 25, 1910.*

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 River St. Clair, 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 is 564, and of the Pottawattamie band, 174.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There were two cases of diphtheria on the reserve; but prompt measures were taken and the persons quarantined, which stopped the spread of the disease.

The sanitary conditions of the reserve are improving each year. The Indians are beginning to see the benefits derived from draining.

Occupations. - The majority of the younger people work away from the reserve for farmers, and in factories the whole year round. There are a few that farm, and they are doing fairly well. Some are getting into comfortable circumstances.

Buildings. - There has been quite an improvement in some of the houses this last year. There are several now under way which will make an improvement to their farms. Quite a number have built wire fences and in other ways improved their farms.

Stock. - The stock on the reserve is of a good grade and brings good prices. There is a ready sale for all stock at their own door.

Farm Implements. - The Indians keep all the implements that they require on their farms.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious; but, instead of working for themselves, they go out to work for the farmers, and in the factories, where they get good wages, and live up to them. They are earning more money every year, but do not save any. Those that stay on the reserve and work their land are better off at the end of the year.

Temperance and Morality. - There is a steady improvement as to temperance. It is a rare thing to see an old person intoxicated, but there is still room for improvement. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people they associate with.

*I have, & c.,
J.B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, April 10, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour lies on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet; its area is exactly 135 $\frac{2}{5}$ acres.

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

Population. - They number 26 including absentees.

Health and Sanitation. - The health is good, and sanitary laws are observed to the letter.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians consist in farming, working in the shanties and river-driving.

Buildings. - Their houses are small, but fairly good. There has been no new building.

Stock. - They own some horses, several cows, some poultry and some pigs.

Farm Implements. - They have some machines.

Characteristics. - They are hard-working and economical, and seldom drink.

Religion. - All are Roman Catholics.

General Remarks. - They are quite civilized. Very few are pure Indians: they marry with white people.

*I have, & c.,
V.P. LANDRY, M.D.,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, April 18, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve. - The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land, situated in the seigniories of St. François du Lac 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. 1,217 on the official plan of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres.

The village is situated on the east bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it has a very picturesque site.

Population. - The population of the band at present is 288, residing in the village, but apart from this there is quite a number of families residing temporarily in the United States and in other parts of the province.

Health. - There have been no epidemic diseases 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 wares. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families that hunt in addition to making baskets, but what they realize from this source is decreasing each year in proportion as game becomes more rare.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some do no cultivation at all; others raise some vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but, the sale of their baskets, which necessitates their being away the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention.

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

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

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

Characteristics and Progress. - The Abenakis in general are industrious. They make baskets, and the sale of these 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 fairly good sum of money, and, if they were economical, they would be able to put something aside for a rainy day. However, several of them build themselves good, comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been only little disorder caused by the abuse of intoxicating liquor, 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 surrounding them, and they live in harmony with them. I believe that there are only a few left who are full-blooded Indians; all have more or less of the blood of the white man in their veins. A large number have lost the characteristics of the race, and it is very difficult for one who sees them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They all speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their relations with white people, but in the family and in their meetings of council they speak the Abenakis language, which they preserve with religious care.

*I have, & c.,
A.O. COMIRE,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 26, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 now at Maniwaki; but it is expected to connect with the Montreal Western at Nomingue. The line has already been surveyed.

Population. - The population of this band is 414.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians of this band has been good during the past year, with the exception of a few lingering consumptives whose tenure of life is not very certain. A few families have been afflicted with whooping-cough, but no fatalities have occurred from the latter. The sanitary precautions have been strictly observed in general and premises kept clean. The Indians are following the health regulations better than in the past. No Indians have been vaccinated on the reserve during the past seven years. As there has been no contagious disease on the reserve during the past year, with the exception of whooping cough and consumption, no provision has been made for the isolation of persons afflicted with those diseases.

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.

The principal and most remunerative occupation of which the Indians do not take advantage is that of agriculture, considering the splendid opportunities they have. They have a good market in Maniwaki for every kind of agricultural product.

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. During the year three horses died and were replaced. A considerable number of the Indians keep no 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.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of the Indians on this reserve who work their farms are sober and industrious, and have made good progress in farming during the year. The greater number of those who are employed in other industries are making no progress and are getting more destitute as they advance in years.

Temperance and Morality. - The greater number of the members of this band are addicted to drink, and will go to any extremes to obtain liquor, thereby wasting their means of support and keeping themselves and their families in poverty. Some of the Indians are really temperate. Intemperance is a curse in this band and it is almost impossible to obtain convictions against those who supply liquor to the Indians.

I expect better results in the future, as Maniwaki, Egan and Bouchette have passed laws, prohibiting the sale of liquor in those townships, which will be a great benefit to the Indians. The morality of this band is good, and no case of immorality has come to my notice during the year.

*I have, & c.,
W.J. McCaffrey,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 reside on the reserve suffer much from cold for want of wood. From time to time the government assists the poorest, especially the widows who have no resources. Some are old and ill and unable to work.

Vital Statistics. - The population of the band, including absentees, is 106. There was one birth and one death during the year.

Health. - The health is good. One old man has been paralyzed for several years.

Resources and Occupations. - In summer the chief occupation of these Indians is the making of baskets and fancy-work, which they sell to strangers spending the summer at Cacouna. The men guide sportsmen to fishing grounds; they also make snowshoes and moccasins during the winter.

Religion. - They are Roman Catholics as far as I can judge.

Temperance and Morality. - With a few exceptions, these Indians are temperate; their morals are good.

General Remarks. - These Indians do not do any farming. The young men cut wood in winter and return with a little money, which they spend very soon. That is why most of them are poor or in misery, especially the widows.

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

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, June 11, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the subject of the Hurons of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Reserve. - The reserve of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one that the band owns now. It contains 26.75 acres. Most of the Indians of Lorette always reside near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers. There are also three Huron families owning lots who reside on the old Quarante Arpents reserve, which was sold in October, 1904.

Population. - Since my last report the population has increased only by 2 persons. It now consists of 486, instead of 484, which it was last year. I may say that in this number are included Indians who reside outside of the Lorette reserve. Thus in the parish of Laval, county of Quebec, there is an Amalecite Indian family composed of 4 persons. One of the two families that were residing at Laval last year has removed to the parish of Charlesbourg, also in the county of Quebec. Nine Abenakis Indians, like last year, are also residing at Jeune Lorette. At St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, there are two Abenakis families and four Montagnais families. The combined population of these groups, including the Huron population of Lorette, is 525.

Resources and Occupations. - I mentioned in my last report that the industry of making snow-shoes and moccasins was not flourishing. I have the pleasure of announcing this year that this industry has improved a little. The heads of families who last year were obliged to go off at a distance to earn the money necessary for the support of their families are now all residing on the reserve. Fishing is always nil; but hunting is always remunerative to the same five or six Indians who engage in it annually.

Health. - The health of the Huron band of Lorette is always excellent. As I said in my report last year, that proves that sanitation is well observed and that all means of cleanliness are used in order to prevent disease.

Religion. - All the Indians of my agency are Roman Catholics with the exception of one who is an Anglican and six who are Presbyterians.

Temperance and Morality. - All the Indians residing on the Lorette reserve conduct themselves very well. In the matter of morality there has been no exception. I regret not being able to say as much in regard to temperance, in respect to which there have been some rare exceptions; but there has not been any disorder as a result.

*I have, & c.,
A.O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
MONTREAL, April 30, 1910.*

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 Caughnawaga agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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.

Vital Statistics. - The native population is 2,194. There was a marked increase in the band.

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

Occupations. - The past year was a prosperous one for the Indians; the majority of the band were employed at Montreal River helping to harness the water-power at a very remunerative wage; others were employed during last summer in the quarries, in the shops at Lachine and Montreal, and a number at structural iron buildings. The Indians who make lacrosses and snow-shoes were kept busy; the female portion made bead-work.

During the summer of 1909, many of the men of Caughnawaga participated in the celebration given on Lake Champlain, in honour of the tercentenary of its finding by Champlain, and enacted in Indian the drama of 'Master of Life' by Mr. Lighthall, K.C., of Montreal. They earned the encomium of the public for their merit and behaviour.

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

Temperance and Morality. - There has been no marked sign of intemperance in the band. The Indians are as temperate and moral as any white population.

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

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, April 8, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, and including islands a little below Prescott, Ont., thence down

stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ont. On the opposite shore is the village of Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about 6,983 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 1,515.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indian house's has been good. The health of the Indians has also been good, with the exception of a few affected with lung disease and grippe.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, running rafts of timber; also driving of logs in the spring-time, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, snowshoes and baskets to a large extent.

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

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

*I have, & c.,
GEO. LONG,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, June 23, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - These Indians occupy a piece of land on the take of Two Mountains, Ottawa river, province of Quebec; but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Population. - The population is 498.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians in general has been fairly good this year. The disease that carries off most of them is tuberculosis.

Occupations. - Some of them cultivate the soil; others are coopers; while some cut timber at the shanties.

Religion. - The Methodists have their own church. The Roman Catholics go to the parish church.

Characteristics. - They are not making much progress. Several neglect cultivation and allow their lands to run into weeds. Most of the Indians are inclined to be lazy and depend on assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that several of them are becoming immoral and more and more drunken and debauched, especially among the young people, in spite of all our efforts to suppress the use of alcohol. They can no longer get it at Oka; but they go as far as Montreal to procure it, and several of them get drunk and lose their money.

I have, & c.,

JOS. PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, March 31, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, with statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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

Population. - The population of Maria reserve is 104 and has been about the same for many years.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the year.

Occupations. - These Indians devote themselves to farming, lumbering, river driving, ship-loading, acting as guides to tourists, some make baskets, axe and peevie handles. They also tan green skins and make shoe-packs for winter wear; a few are hunters and trappers.

Buildings. - Their houses are small with the exception of four or five, which are large and well furnished.

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

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians are generally addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morality is good and they observe the laws of Christian morality.

*I have, & c.,
J.D. MORIN, Priest,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
POINTE LA GARDE, April 29, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the northern side of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, county of Bonaventure, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Tribe. - All these Indians are Micmacs.

Population. - The population at present is 506, an increase of 8 since last year. During the year there were 20 births and 12 deaths.

Health and Sanitation. - There were no contagious diseases during the past year. Sanitary precautions have been observed. The houses as well as surroundings are well kept.

Occupations. - The resources of the Indians are numerous. Several of them cultivate land, others work in the woods, load vessels, river-drive and act as guides to tourists. There is a good mill on the reserve, which gives employment as well as affording a convenience for their fire-wood.

Buildings. - The buildings are in general fairly good. The Indians have good houses, well furnished and well kept. They also have good barns and stables.

Stock. - Their stock is well kept. They have good horses, good cows and other stock.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are good worriers and command good wages, but some are still very improvident. However, I am pleased to observe that there is an improvement in this matter.

Religion. - All these Indians are Roman Catholics. The Capuchin Fathers are in charge of them and take great care of their spiritual and temporal welfare.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that these Indians still have a very pronounced taste for liquor, which they procure very easily from neighbouring places in spite of the watchfulness exercised over them. Their morals are very good in general.

I have, & c.,

J. PITRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,

POINTE BLEUE, June 11, 1910.

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, 1910.

Tribe. - The Indians of Lake St. John belong to the Montagnais tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, about 5 miles from the town of Roberval. It contains an area of 22,423 acres, comprising the whole of the township of Ouatouchouan, of which 19,525 acres has been surrendered by the band and sold for its benefit, which leaves for the use of the Indians an area of 2,900 acres. This part of Ouatouchouan township reserved for the Indians is known as Pointe Bleue, and is certainly, owing to its site, one of the prettiest and most healthful places of Lake St. John. From the top of the hill, a few yards from the shore, the view embraces a superb horizon. The soil is of superior quality, suitable for all kinds of cultivation, and, although this reserve is situated in the northern part of the province, its climate is magnificent.

Population. - The population of the reserve is 583.

Health and Sanitation. - The members of the band have as a rule enjoyed good health. They have not suffered from any epidemic disease during the course of the

year. The laws of health appear to be better understood now by the Indians than formerly. In spring, when the weather gets warm enough, these Indians burn all the rubbish accumulated during the winter, and all make it a duty to ventilate their houses properly. The medical service is performed by Dr. T. Constantin, of Roberval, who discharges his duties religiously, one might say. All the sick Indians have been treated by him with care and diligence. Some of the Indians are extreme in their requirements, but rather than let them be discontented, the doctor, to my personal knowledge, has often complied with their caprices.

Occupations. - Two-thirds of the Indians of this reserve are hunters. Usually they leave the village in the beginning of September and go into the great forests of the north, whence they do not return as a rule until the end of June. Hunting has been good and the price of furs very remunerative. Other Indians live exclusively by the revenue of their lands, which they know how to cultivate with care. The lands, fences and ditches are well maintained. The taste for farming is certainly increasing among the Montagnais; they now take much more interest in agricultural matters than in the past. Finally these Indians are recognized as guides, canoemen, and experienced explorers. They are sought for as such and the revenue derived each year from this source is considerable.

Buildings. - The houses are sufficiently isolated from one another; they are suitable, comfortable, and kept with care by most of the Indians.

Stock. - The stock is well and regularly cared for, and there is a strong tendency towards improved breeding.

Farm Implements. - Those who engage in cultivation among the members of this band are well provided with modern farm implements. They make good use of them and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - As a rule the Montagnais are energetic and industrious. The number of the indolent, lazy and improvident is diminishing every year. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage of. Several of them have deposits in the banks at Roberval. There is certainly advancement in every respect.

Temperance and Morality. - In the matter of temperance things are going better than ever before, and this is the first time that I have not had to complain of the conduct of the Indians. They are beginning to understand that it is for their own good, for the good of their health and fortune, to abstain from intoxicating liquor. I have not had to deplore any serious abuse of liquor. I do not doubt that there is still much to be done; but a change for the better appears to have taken place, and disgraceful scenes, fights, and disputes among the Indians are things of the past.

Cases of immorality are very rare and in this respect the Indians equal the surrounding whites.

*I have, & c.,
ARMAND TESSIER,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910, on my agency of the Lower St. Lawrence, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

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 comprises 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 is 41.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been fairly good with exception of the existing and usual illnesses.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians vary, but their principal occupation in winter consists in hunting fur-bearing animals and killing some seals in the river. Some work in the shanties, also, in summer, act as guides to sportsmen and explorers, and do a little fishing.

Progress. - I am beginning to notice a little progress in this band.

Religion. - All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They attend divine service in the parish of Escoumains.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this band are fairly temperate and very moral.

Buildings. - These Indians have some good buildings and keep them in 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, Saguenay county. Its area is 63,100 acres.

Tribe. - All the Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Population. - The population is 520.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been poor again this year. They suffered from different illnesses, among them chicken-pox. Consumption has made its usual ravages. It is very difficult to make these Indians keep their houses clean according to sanitary rules, except some of them.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are hunting fur-bearing animals in winter, in summer fishing for salmon, and acting as guides to sportsmen.

Progress. - I observe a little progress in this band, especially in the building of their houses.

Temperance. - All the Indians of this band are very much addicted to liquor.

Religion. - All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

I have, & c.,

A. GAGNON,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, MINGAN AGENCY,

ESQIMAUX POINT, May 10, 1910.

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, 1910.

Reserves. - There are five reserves in this agency, viz.: Seven Islands, Natashkwan, Muskwaro, Romaine and St. Augustin.

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Population. - The population of these reserves is: Seven Islands, 402; Romaine, 239; Natashkwan, 73; and St. Augustin, 183. The Indians go to Muskwaro reserve for the mission only. The mission usually lasts three weeks. The population of the whole agency is 1,045.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band was fairly good up to the beginning of March, when an epidemic of varioloid visited Seven Islands and Moisie. There were forty cases in all, but no deaths occurred. All the Indians who were out at the time, 65 in all, were vaccinated.

Buildings. - The majority of the Indians at Seven Islands, Moisie and Mingan, live in comfortable houses.

Occupations. - The only occupation, except at Natashkwan and Romaine, where they began to fish for codfish last summer, is fur and game hunting. The catch of fur for the winter of 1909 was very poor. As the Indians are still in the interior, I cannot give any information as to the fur catch last winter.

Morality and Temperance. - The morals are good. The liquor traffic is almost completely stopped since last year.

*I have, & c.,
J.E. TREMBLAY,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1910*

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, 1910.

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 245, being an increase of 4 during the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good during the past year, and there are but few afflicted with tuberculosis.

Occupations. - The majority of the band are engaged in farming on a small scale, but none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During winter some members take out pulp-wood, others hire out to 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 building was erected during the past year.

Stock. - There has been some increase in stock during the past year; a few have bought milch cows, but they have fewer horses than in the previous year.

Progress. - A few members are making a little progress, but the majority are not.

Religion. - All the members of the band are Roman Catholics, and most of them are very attentive to their religious duties.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There has been no case of immorality, although two or three have succeeded in getting liquor.

I have, & c.,
J.A. RENAUD,
Indian Agent.
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
ANDOVER, April 11, 1910

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910, of the Indians in my jurisdiction, viz.: the Edmundston band, near the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, and the Tobique band, in the county of Victoria, one mile and a half north of the village of Andover, the shire town of the county. These two bands constituted the northern division of the territory in charge of Mr. James Farrell, Indian agent, for a number of years, and upon his resignation they were allotted to me. It gives me very much pleasure to say that in my intercourse with the Indians, I have heard nothing but kind and complimentary references to my worthy predecessor.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve comprises 709 acres, fronting on the St. John river and adjoins the town of Edmundston. About 500 acres of this reserve is forest-land, consisting of a small growth of spruce and fir, with a mixture of hardwood and poplar. On account of its advantageous location, and, if not destroyed by fire, and protected from illegal cutting, these lands should yield a yearly income.

Population. - There are 44 Indians now residing on this reserve domiciled in six houses, with one house in course of erection. These houses are of good average size, with barns near by. One is a log house, but of large size and quite comfortable. A family consisting of 7 persons, recently sold their farm and are now living at Ste. Rose, in the province of Quebec. If this family were included, it would make the population of this reserve 51.

Occupations. - All but two of the Indians on this reserve have made a good beginning at farming, as they reside on the land they cultivate, and would soon be in a position to make their living off the land, if they did not follow the too common custom of making farming a secondary consideration. There are 4 horses, 3 cows and 3 head of young stock on the reserve, also 4 small flocks of hens. Owing to their favourable location they might find it profitable to keep larger flocks of hens, and, if the women and children could be induced to take an interest in this branch of farm work their conditions would be very much improved. The older Indians do more or less basket-making and other Indian wares. The younger ones work in the woods in winter and during the summer in mills and around the village.

Health. - Their conditions in respect to health are very favourable, as their dwellings are not huddled together. They are enjoying good health. There has been 1 death, a drowning accident, and 2 births during the year.

Temperance. - The Indians on this reserve are industrious and intelligent, but a few have the common weakness of their race, and are too fond of indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors. The young men who go from home to work soon acquire a liking for intoxicants, and they have every temptation to acquire the drinking habit, as there are a great many licensed bars in the village. All things considered, the future for this band looks bright.

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 thus separated by water from the villages of Andover and Perth, and although conveniently located, it is a somewhat inconvenient place to reach. Years ago the government of the province built a bridge over the Tobique river near the Indian village, but when this bridge was worn out it was not rebuilt, but a stone and steel bridge was built 11 miles above the old site, at the head of the Narrows on the Tobique river. To give the Indian village connection with this bridge a road was, built over hills so steep that only necessity compelled the Indians to use it, and of late years the Indian village has been harder to reach, except by canoes, than it was twenty years ago. In 1907 a ferry was established over the St. John river leading to the Indian point. This ferry is controlled by the county council, which regulates the tolls, but the scow and the wire are furnished by the provincial government. During the past season the road leading to the ferry on the Andover side of the river has been greatly improved by the expenditure from the department, which is a great convenience to the Indians living on the reserve as well as to the general public. The further improvement of the ferry landing on the opposite side of the river and the deviation of the road leading to the Narrows bridge, so as to avoid the hills referred to, are much needed improvements that are receiving the favourable attention of the department.

This reserve consists of about 5,800 acres of forest and farming land, 1,490 acres being on the north side of the Tobique river, and 4,310 on the south side. The forest fires which were so prevalent throughout the province last summer, did much damage to these lands, burning over two-thirds of the area on the south side of the Tobique and one-third on the north side.

Population. - The present population of this band is 157, domiciled in 30 houses. A dozen or so of these houses are detached, roomy and under good sanitary conditions. The remainder are too close together. The Indians keep their homes neat and clean, and they are neat and tidy in their personal appearance. The general health of this band has been good, but there are always some cases of tuberculosis among them. The germs of this disease must be in many of their houses, as no system of disinfection has been followed after deaths by this disease, until quite recently. There have been 5 births and 9 deaths during the year, 7 died of consumption, 2 died at birth.

Water Supply. - The village is well supplied with pure drinking water coming from springs having their source in an unoccupied mountain, which is of very great importance from a health point of view. The new system put in by the department two years ago has worked in a very satisfactory manner the past winter, and is highly appreciated, as the old source of supply froze up.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band are all workers, many of them commanding good wages at farming or working with lumber. There are some who get employment as guides. The women find ready work during the summer season in the nearby villages at washing and housecleaning, and as cooks. Last season, owing to various causes, they did not do as much at farming as usual, owing largely to the fact that wages have been so very high that they have not worked their land. They live up to their earnings, and take all the enjoyment out of life they can.

General Remarks. - This band is possessed of much musical talent. Organs are to be found in five of their homes, besides the organ in their hall and church. One home is supplied with a piano and violin.

It would be a source of enjoyment and give a status to the reserve if some of the more enterprising among the young men would form themselves into a club for the study of band music.

*I have, & c.,
GEO. E. BAXTER,
Indian Agent.
NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
BUCTOUCHE, April 11, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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

EEL RIVER BAND.

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

Population. - The population is 89, an increase of 4. There have been no deaths during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves. - These Indians have two reserves: Pabineau reserve, about 7 miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county, and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. All the Bathurst Indians were formerly settled at Pabineau, but now most of them have removed to the island.

Population. - The population is 33, a decrease of 2.

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 950 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population. - The population is 223, an increase of 4. There have been 8 births and 4 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which about 225 is cleared, and occupied by the Indians; the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population. - The population is 155, an increase of 4. There have been 5 births and 1 death 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 59, an increase of 2. There have been 2 births and no deaths during the year.

BIG COVE BAND.

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

Population. - The population is 323, an increase of 9. There have been 12 births and 3 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 32, a decrease of 3, caused by migration.

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 22, a decrease of 1.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which a few Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwoods. 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, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county, contains 621 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 62, 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 998, an increase of 15.

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. There have been no epidemics or diseases of an infectious or contagious nature other than those mentioned. In the spring care was taken on all the reserves to remove the filth and garbage that had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Many of these Indians limewash and thoroughly cleanse their premises and disinfect their buildings.

Occupations. - The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods and at stream-driving. In the summer season they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs and other Indian wares. Those living off the 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 act as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings. - The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserve live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, which is not in a very good state of repair, but tenders are now being called for for the erection of a new school-house, which, when completed, will be the nicest and most comfortable schoolhouse in the agency. This band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. The church that was on this reserve was destroyed by fire last year, but the band has decided to erect a new one, and has already completed the foundation. The Eel Ground band has a church, council-house, lock-up and a new school-house. 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 tip by the Indians and the neighbouring whites of the same religion, and it is their intention to have a lock-up built during the coming summer. The Big Cove band has a school-house, 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. - Some of the Indians of the different reserves are industrious and progressive, while the greater majority of them are making no progress whatever. They are not a saving people as a rule, and sickness generally finds them without any reserves to draw from; then they expect assistance from the department. They live on friendly terms with their white neighbours, and, as a general rule, are quiet, peaceable and law-abiding.

Religion. - All the Indians in this agency belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and are very much devoted to their church. The churches at which they attend are in the vicinity of the reserves, and their clergymen have much influence over them.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who get liquor in spite of all efforts to prevent it. Their morals, as a general rule, are good.

*I have, & c.,
R.A. IRVING,
Indian Agent.
NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
CENTREVILLE, April 28, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 56.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. There were 2 deaths during the past year.

Occupations. - The occupations of the band are working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and labouring for well-to-do farmers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Farming is not engaged in to any extent, by any of the band.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are small frame structures. In a few cases they are over-crowded 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, in the parish of St. Mary's. It consists of 2 acres of land and fronts on the St. John river.

Population. - The population of the reserve is 116.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good. There was no contagious disease. There are quite a number of old people on this reserve.

Occupations. - A few of the band engage in hunting and guiding. Others work in the lumber woods, stream-drive, and in saw-mills; while others follow river work, such as loading scows with lumber and deal. The aged continue to manufacture Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality. - Notwithstanding the temptations that surround this reserve, the morals of the Indians are fairly good; the use of intoxicants is gradually becoming less among them.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, 11 miles above the city of Fredericton, fronting on the St. John river, and consists of 460 acres, including forest and farming lands.

Population. - The population of the band is 68.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good. They have not been visited by any disease of a contagious nature during the past year. Their dwellings are on a Moping side hill and are kept fairly neat in summer.

Occupations. - The occupations of the band are manufacturing Indian wares, working in the woods, stream-driving, rafting logs, and farming, also in the summer season a number of the Indians visit the summer resorts along the St. John river and dispose of fancy wares to the tourists at good prices.

Stock. - These Indians are owners of a few horses, and take good care of them, but leave very few cattle.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this reserve avoid the use of intoxicants. Their morals are more satisfactory and good.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below Fredericton. It consists of 125 acres of forest and farming lands.

Population. - The population of the band is 46.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. There have been some cases of grippe. This reserve is well supplied with pure spring water.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of this band is labouring work such as milling, working in the lumber woods, hiring out with farmers and citizens of Oromocto. Owing to the scarcity of ash, very little is done in the manufacturing of Indian wares, so this makes it hard for the older Indians to make a living. Farming, outside the raising of potatoes, is not engaged in to any extent.

Temperance and Morality. - Their habits and morals, with rare exceptions, are good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

*I have, & c.,
JAMES WHITE,
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 25, 1910.*

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, 1910, on matters affecting the interests of the Indian population of the maritime provinces, but more particularly with reference to the province of Nova Scotia.

Population. - Comparing statistics at hand covering several recent years, the result indicates that the number of Indians in New Brunswick has increased 8 per cent during the three years preceding 1909 - 10, while in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the same evidence shows a decrease of 2.14 and 3.7 per cent, respectively.

The Indian population of the three maritime provinces remains at about 4,300; that of Nova Scotia being nearly equal to the combined population of the two other provinces, although in 1906 it was 132, or 6.5 per cent in excess of the latter. The changed situation must not be taken to mean that the number of Indians in Nova Scotia has diminished to that extent in the period referred to it is due to the increase already specified in New Brunswick's Indian population.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been a good deal of sickness among the Indians of Nova Scotia during the year under review - most of it consumptive in character - and it would seem to me that the number of those affected with tuberculosis in its various forms is much larger than appears on the surface. Otherwise, it is difficult to account for the lassitude so observable among many of the race in this province. Especially is this true of the men, who are lacking in energy and perseverance to a remarkable degree.

That being my estimate of the situation, I regard with lively satisfaction the measures recently taken by the department to grapple with it in a practical way, which will doubtless prove highly beneficial in every case dealt with, and altogether effective in cases where the circumstances give reasonable hope of success. I have in mind now a young Indian who was treated for scrofulous consumption with complete success.

Here I may be permitted to refer to the deep interest manifested at present by the more intelligent classes in all civilized communities the world over with regard to the intelligent treatment of tuberculosis in all its stages, looking to its complete suppression if possible, or, at least, to minimizing its ravages. To that end societies are being organized in every centre of importance, and through these it is hoped that the masses may be educated along lines approved and adopted by professional and scientific men of the highest standing for combating and suppressing the fell disease.

But in this most laudable propaganda for the relief of so many sufferers, and the protection of the public health from the danger of infection by consumption, I should say that, so far as my observations enable me to judge, the poor Micmac seems to be forgotten in the programme. The fact, if fact it be, is very likely due to the popular belief that obtains, in Nova Scotia, at any rate, relative to the status of Indians. People in this province regard them as particular wards of the Dominion government, whose duty they consider it is to minister to their physical infirmities of whatsoever nature and kind, besides relieving them when in difficulties and

distress otherwise, through the accredited officials of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Therefore it is that I have pleasure in noting the vigorous action taken by the department in several instances recently for the suppression of tuberculosis among our Indians.

There can be no doubt that Indians are becoming more alive, as time advances, to the necessity for observing certain sanitary regulations, prescribed for their benefit by official authority, as among the chief safeguards against disease. All are being impressed with the belief that pure fresh air in their houses is essential to the preservation and improvement of health; also that cleanliness in person and in all other respects is highly important as a hygienic factor.

Small-pox, which has been prevalent in Nova Scotia for some time, broke out among the Indians of King's county last January, the disease was of a mild type, and the people affected having received prompt and careful treatment, no deaths occurred. But it was a source of much trouble and anxiety to the agent and the medical authorities, who, however, did not shirk their responsibilities in the matter, but resolutely confronted the situation and succeeded in suppressing the disorder as speedily as conditions would permit.

Occupations. - The industries congenial to the tastes of our average Indian are what may be termed home manufactures, such as making axe-handles, baskets and wash-tubs for the multitude; pick-handles for use by the miner and the quarryman; butter firkins for the farmer and the trader; sticks for the hockeyist, fancy moccasins, & c. The majority cultivate the land to a greater or less extent, and many of them devote much of their time to fishing and lumbering operations. Some are much in demand every spring as expert stream-drivers.

Their efforts last year as farmers were not conspicuously successful, but rather the reverse, particularly in Nova Scotia. Hay was hardly an average crop. Potatoes were a failure, the yield having been small and the quality poor; besides, after having been cellared, a large percentage of them rotten and had to be thrown away. The shortage in these two crops has caused much destitution during the past winter, and as a consequence it became necessary to assist the Indians, other than the usually unfortunate ones, by providing relief both for themselves and their stock, in order to prevent distress and suffering in quite a number of cases.

Tribe and Religion. - The Indians of the maritime provinces are Micmacs, a branch of the great Algonquin family. They are all strict adherents to the Roman Catholic religion, and those who are able make a pilgrimage yearly to certain central points, where they have churches, and where they celebrate with great sincerity and solemnity the festival of their patron saint, St. Ann.

Morality. - Their moral character compares very favourably with that, of any other equal number of citizens. They are peaceful and law-abiding. Serious crime is practically unknown among them. Cases of drunkenness are extremely rare. In my experience among them extending over a period of three years, I have yet to see an Indian under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

For detailed information regarding such matters as I have endeavoured to treat in a general way in this report, I beg to refer to the statistical returns and reports forwarded to the department by the different local officials throughout this superintendency.

*I have, & c.,
A.J. BOYD.
Indian Superintendent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,
ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1910*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of matters in this agency to the close of the fiscal year March 31, 1910.

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, but is covered by a fairly good growth of small timber, which, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve has been leased for a term of years, which was a very desirable move; there have been valuable improvements made on the reserve, without detracting from its natural advantages. The terms of the lease are being strictly carried out. The land is fairly good and the situation is ideal. In time it ought to yield a revenue that would meet the necessary expenditure of this agency.

Population. - The population of this agency is 67.

Health and Sanitation. - There are four cases of tuberculosis, which are being looked after as well as possible by isolation, & c.; otherwise the health has been good.

Buildings. - The houses are all frame buildings and are kept reasonably neat and clean. These Indians willingly comply with all sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations. - They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products, which, I think, should be encouraged in every way; but their principal occupations are varied: shopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, acting as guides for sportsmen, basket-making, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of these Indians are industrious and willing to work, and make a fairly comfortable living when enjoying good health, but will not save or accumulate; so sickness or accident finds them without any reserve to draw upon; then they need assistance.

Temperance and Morality. - They are improving in these respects. There has been no report against either during the year.

Religion. - These Indians are all Roman Catholics.

*I have, & c.,
JOHN LUCY,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES
HEATHERTON, June 4, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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

Reserves. - There are three reserves in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton and one at Heatherton, there being no reserve in the county of Guysborough. 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 217, an increase of 3 over last year. There were 7 births and 4 deaths.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are generally in poor health. Rheumatism and colds that turn to tuberculosis seem to be the most prevalent; the majority of them keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming and making tubs, baskets, axe-handles, pick-handles and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings. - The buildings in this agency are of frame, excepting a few shanties, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of them are industrious and law-abiding, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year, but the majority of them are poor.

Temperance and Morality. - They are of temperate habits and are a good, moral class of people.

*I have, & c.,
JOHN R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI AGENCY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 31, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report, with statistical statement, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

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

Population. - The population is 116, a decrease of 19 as compared with the population of last year. This decrease has been caused principally by migration to the industrial centres.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the shore of the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,800 acres, about one-half of which is cleared and one-third under cultivation. The remainder is covered with a forest of birch, beech, spruce and hemlock.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There were but four deaths - three adults and one infant. Of the adults, one died of tuberculosis and two of pneumonia. Another boy is recovering from an attack of pneumonia, and a woman who was laid up with spitting of blood is convalescent. The epidemic of itch that spread over the reserve for more than a year is now over. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. The Indians appear to be making an effort to comply with the instructions that they have been receiving in regard to the better observance of the laws of health and sanitation. I understand that some were vaccinated a few years ago, and I have been trying to impress them with necessity of a general vaccination. Unless this is done, their migratory habits may bring disastrous results upon them.

Occupations. - The Indians of this reserve are engaged in farming, lumbering, fishing, coopering and basket-making. But farming appears to be a lost art amongst them. Their planting is confined principally to potatoes and a little oats. No farm work is done until June, and when the fall turns out unfavourable, the result is always a small crop. The soil is exceptionally good, and if the people could be made to pay more attention to farming, in a more scientific manner, they would soon be in comfortable circumstances. The shortage of reed every year and the chronic hard-up-ness of the people are obstacles in the way of better attention to farming, and in these respects this year is worse than the average.

Buildings. - Nearly all the buildings are of frame. The Indians of this reserve are to be commended for the manner in which they have given out of their scanty means towards the building of their new church. This building is now finished on the outside, and, when it is completed, it will be a credit to the place. There was one barn erected last fall.

Stock. - Most of the Indians keep stock of some kind, but they have not as many cattle this year as they used to have. The cattle are well kept during the winter months, and there is good pasturage for them in summer.

Farm Implements. - About two-thirds of the Indians have such farm implements as, ploughs, carts, harrows, & c. Two of them have mowers.

Characteristics and Progress. - With few exceptions, the Indians of this reserve are industrious, but, through lack of proper system, their labours are not productive of good results. They are all law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of these Indians are good, and there are but one or two that drink intoxicating liquors.

*I have, & c.,
J.J. McKINNON,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, April 11, 1910.*

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, 1910.

SYDNEY BAND.

The Indians of this band live on a reserve located in the city of Sydney. It is beautifully situated on King's road about a mile from the business centre of the city, with a gentle slope towards the upper end of the harbour. It contains 3 3/4 acres of fine dry land. This band has also 640 acres of reserve on the Caribou Marsh road, about 5 miles from Sydney, all of which is, covered with fine timber with the exception of about 15 acres of marsh-land which yields yearly a large crop of coarse grass. None of the Indians live permanently on this reserve, but some of them camp here in summer and occupy themselves in woodcraft, the principal being making baskets, pick and axe handles. They also secure some of their fuel from this reserve.

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Tribe. - They are all Micmacs.

Population. - The present population is 100.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians compares favourably with that of the rest of the inhabitants of the city. They are practically free from tuberculosis with the exception of a sporadic case now and then. The sanitary conditions are very good owing to the pleasant location, and the means provided for the betterment of sanitation. Care is taken every spring to burn up all refuse which accumulates during the winter months, and the houses are whitewashed and thoroughly cleansed.

Occupations. - They do not show any signs of laziness, but at times the men find it hard to procure work. The women are industrious and earn a good deal of money by scrubbing and washing.

Buildings. - They all live in houses which although not large are quite comfortable, and they are becoming considerably advanced in the art of housekeeping.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality. - In this regard perhaps it might be well for more enlightened people to take an example from them. The large majority of the men and women are total abstainers. There may be half a dozen or so among them who drink liquor occasionally, but there is not a drunkard in the band.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

This band lives on land owned by The Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company, about a mile and a half from the town of North Sydney.

Tribe. - They are all Micmacs.

Population. - The present population is 27, but two families moved away shortly before I took the census for this year.

Health and Sanitation. - There is a good deal of sickness among these Indians, owing, no doubt, much to the inferior quality of their habitations, their own carelessness in regard to sanitation, and their poverty.

Occupations. - Coopering and basket-making are the chief occupations.

Buildings. - Their buildings, with the exception of four houses, are of a very inferior character, being shanties or camps that are poorly kept on account of their owners not being permanent residents.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

Temperance and Morality. - They are all temperate, and never cause any public scandal.

*I have, & c.,
D.K. McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, April 19, 1910*

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

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

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Reserve. - Millbrook reserve is situated on the Halifax road 3 miles south of Truro. The reserve consists of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 80 acres.

Population. - The population of this agency is 93. There have been 7 deaths, and 4 births, and 8 have migrated, making a decrease of 11 in population.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been no diseases of an epidemic nature the past year on this reserve but the losses from tuberculosis have been heavy, all adults. The oldest member of the band, Mrs. Paul, died this year, aged about 100 years.

The dwellings are kept clean, but living in one or two rooms, as they do, it is impossible to avoid infection with members of the family.

Occupations. - The Indians have all small plots of ground, which they cultivate in season; the remainder of the year they hunt, trap, and fish. They also engage in coopering, basket- making, and manufacture about 1,000 dozen hockey-sticks.

Progress. - In a material way the Indians have made little progress during the past year. The tendency to rove about and the absence of any continued effort at their occupations are responsible for this. At the present time all furs bring a high price and those engaged in trapping are getting good returns.

Temperance. - The Indians are mostly temperate, partly owing to inclination and partly to the difficulty in obtaining liquor. They are quite moral.

*I have, & c.,
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', May 2, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe. - All the Indians in this county are Micmacs.

Reserve. - The only reserve in this agency, known as the Franklin Manor reserve, is situated near Halfway river, about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres of good land. More than 50 Indians reside on, or near, this reserve. The remainder live either at Springhill Junction, River Hebert, or Southampton.

Population. - The total number of Indians in this agency is 103, consisting of 21 men, 23 women, and 59 children and young people under 21 years of age.

During the year there were 5 births and 2 deaths. Through migration the population was increased by 5, so that at the end of this year there are 8 more Indians in this county than at the end of last year.

Religion. - All these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a little chapel of their own and are very attentive to their

religious duties.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year there has been very little sickness among these Indians. The 2 deaths were both due to tuberculosis. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were carried out as carefully as possible. Nearly all have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations. - The Indians living on or near the reserve depend partially on the produce of their farms for a living. Some work in the lumber woods in winter and in the saw-mills in summer. Some make tubs, and baskets and mast-hoops, and all hunt and fish more or less. Several of the young men act as guides for hunting parties, and in this way make quite a lot of money. The women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and many of them beg more or less clothing and food from the white people.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. Some are indolent and are always in poverty. All are lawabiding. None seem anxious to put anything by for a rainy day.

Temperance and Morality. - All these Indians are temperate. It is several years since I have known or even heard that one of them was intoxicated.

Morally, too, they are much improved.

*I have, & c.,
F.A. RAND.
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1910*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - The reserve is located 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, mostly second growth, chiefly hardwood.

Population. - The population is 98, of which 18 reside in Weymouth. During the year there have been 4 births and 8 deaths, making a decrease of 4 as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption. Sanitary measures have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations. - The Indians do very little farming. They act as guides, work in the woods, river-drive, make axe-handles, peevie-stalks, canoes and baskets, and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings. - The buildings are mostly frame, in good repair and comfortable.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of the Indians are industrious; some are poor and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality. - With a few exceptions, they are very temperate, moral and law-abiding.

*I have, & c.,
JAS. H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 20, 1910*

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, 1910.

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

Reserves. - There are six reserves in this agency, comprising 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them, due entirely to the isolated situation of the reserves.

Population. - The population of the Indians in this county is now 211, residing at different points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Sheet Harbour and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation. - A great deal of sickness prevailed during the year, and tuberculosis seems to be on the increase. A mild form of small-pox has been prevalent, but is now, owing to due precaution, confined to one or two dwellings. Sanitation measures have been carried out as far as possible. Some of the Indians are very clean and particular about their premises.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing, hunting and lumbering are the chief sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government assistance.

Buildings. - The buildings are mostly frame and fairly comfortable. The rovers adhere to the round camp or shanty.

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

Farm Implements. - As a general rule, the implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - With few exceptions, these Indians are law-abiding, and the more active and industrious ones are becoming more independent, each year.

Temperance and Morality. - Most of the Indians will drink liquor, but the penalty attached to selling or giving liquor to Indians is sufficient in itself, and as a whole they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

*I have, & c.,
DANIEL CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, May 10, 1910*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - The reserve occupied by these Indians is situated on the extreme east of the county, 5 miles from the Intercolonial railway.

Population. - The population is now 85.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band in general has been fairly good, although several have died of consumption. One case, a boy of ten years, is now receiving the out-door treatment with good results. Observance of sanitary regulations is strictly enforced.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are farming, basket and cooper-work, making goods for the sporting market, such as hockey-sticks, snow-shoes, oars, & c., also quite a number of young men hire out as lumbermen.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding. The majority are very poor.

Temperance and Morality. - They are not of a temperate nature and would become addicted to strong drink if the opportunity were afforded them, and it is only with the greatest effort they are restrained from intoxicants. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined. All are Roman Catholics, and attend services in their church regularly.

*I have, & c.,
ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDAL, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Reserves. - This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, with an area of 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, 1,200.

Vital Statistics. - Births, 4, and immigration, 11, bring up Whycocomagh's population this year to 122. Malagawatch has 38 of a population, 2 more than last year, owing to immigration. Death keeps pace with the natural increase.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health on both reserves was good during the past year. Tuberculosis lurks around all the time and is responsible for nearly all the mortality.

Occupations. - Men and girls hire out to some extent; coopering, basket-making and the usual Indian industries engage all but those who stick to begging. A few persons on the Whycocomagh reserve take their upkeep from the soil and it is to be hoped that the number will increase.

Temperance and Morality. - Nearly all these Micmacs are of good character, and, considering their circumstances, they are wonderfully free from taint of all kinds. Temperate, all are, and with very, very few exceptions they are teetotalers.

*I have, & c.,
DONALD MACPHERSON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, June 4, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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

Reserve. - There are two reserves in this agency - one at Horton, consisting of 420 acres, mostly wooded, and one at Cambridge, 9 1/4 acres, sandy plain.

Population. - The population of this agency is 78.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians is good. An epidemic of small-pox raged among them last winter, but owing to their premises being kept clean and thorough vaccination, it was of light form in most cases, and no deaths resulted from it. The Indians were quarantined until it was over.

Occupations. - The Indians are engaged in basket-making, coopering, fancywork, acting as guides, lumbering, as labourers, fishing, hunting, & c.

Buildings. - All the buildings are frame and are kept clean and well ventilated.

Stock. - The stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements are well looked after.

Progress. - The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and I think are doing more towards making a living from year to year.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this county, as a rule, are temperate and moral

*I have, & c.,
C.E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.
Nova Scotia,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, April 16, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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

Reserve. - The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve, known as the Fisher Grant reserve, is situated near the entrance of Pictou harbour. It has an area of 280 acres. It is mostly dry, sandy upland, with no dearth of stones. After being properly prepared, it yields fairly well in grain and root crops. The other reserve consists of a small island, near Merigomish, which the Indians leave during the winter months.

Population. - This agency has a population of 174.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been good on the whole. As a rule, consumption is the cause of death in persons of adult age. They are duly instructed in the methods of preventing infection, which they carry out as far as their means permit.

Occupations. - The Indians of this agency are engaged in making baskets, butter-tubs, pick-handles and moccasins, in farming, fishing, and from time to time hire out as labourers, when opportunity occurs.

Buildings. - The Indians possess a commodious church and a fairly good school-house. The private dwellings are mostly frame buildings.

Stock. - A few horses and some hens are the only stock kept on the reserve.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are a peaceful and law-abiding community. Their opportunities for advancement are few. They live for the day, contented with their lot. They are religious and God-fearing, and are not known to steal or be dishonest.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this agency are nearly all temperate and the great majority total abstainers.

*I have, & c.,
J.D. MACLEOD,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, June 11, 1910*

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, 1910.

Tribe. - The Indians of Queens and Lunenburg counties belong to the Micmac tribe.

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 these 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 164.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good. These Indians observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Religion. - All the Indians of this agency are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics. - The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

*I have, & c.,
CHAS. HARLOW,
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,
JOHNSTOWN, March 31, 1910.*

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 Indians of this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Tribe. - The Indians of Chapel Island reserve belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve. - Chapel Island reserve is situated on the beautiful Bras d'Or lake, and contains an area of 1,200 acres. The soil, generally, is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, and vegetables.

Population. - The population of this agency is 104. Since my last report, there were 2 births, 1 migration, and 1 death, making an increase of 2.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few, the Indians of this agency enjoy good health, and sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. This year the dreaded unwelcome visitor, tuberculosis, claimed one victim among them, and just now there are three on the reserve well advanced in the disease; that means death ere many months. However, I find that the Indians are now waking up to the need of care to prevent the spread of disease.

Occupations. - Nearly all the Indians engage more or less in farming. In the early spring they all strain a point to plant potatoes, and some of them sow oats, while during the rest of the year, some of them occupy their time in fishing, hunting, making tubs, axe-handles, fancy moccasins, & c., while others engage as common labourers.

Stock. - Those who keep horses and cattle look after them well.

Farm Implements. - The few farm implements they have to improve their land consist of a few ploughs, harrows and carts, and are well cared for.

Buildings. - With the exception of two, the buildings are of frame and are kept clean and in fairly good repair. They have also a respectable parochial house and a fine church,

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is no doubt that the majority of the band of this agency are becoming from year to year more industrious, in fact, some of them are making a good living; while others at certain times of the year are poor and require assistance. I am glad to report that the poor people are thankful for such aid as the department has supplied them with when in need.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of the Indians are good. They are law-abiding and very temperate.

*I have, & c.,
M.D. McMILLAN,
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 16, 1910*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are located at Shelburne river, Sable river, Clyde river and Barrington.

Population. - The population of this agency is 34.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good. They observe the sanitary regulations 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. - These Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are of temperate habits, and their morals are good.

*I have, & c.,
JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
BADDECK, April 25, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 1 mile west of the village of Nyanza. It comprises 650 acres, 60 of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 cleared but not under much cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, vegetables and oats.

Population. - The population of this agency is 97.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has not generally been good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, making tubs, baskets, cars, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings. - The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in good repair.

Stock. - Their stock is fairly well looked after.

Farm Implements. - There are very few 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 improving from year to year.

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

Religion. - The Indians in this agency are all Roman Catholics.

*I have, & c.,
A.J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.
NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Reserve. - There is one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starr road, 2 miles from town. It contains 21 1/4 acres, about 5 acres is pasture, 1 1/4 is cultivated, the remainder is forest, mostly second growth of soft wood.

Population. - Owing to 3 deaths, the absence of 3 members in the United States, 4 in Shelburne, and 5 in Digby for the summer, there has been a decrease of 15 in the population since last year. The band at present is 65.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians is very poor. While no infectious diseases prevail, colds, grippe, and rheumatism are the principal ailments.

Occupations. - Log-driving and making baskets, masts, hoops, and handles, and acting as guides for hunting and fishing parties are their principal occupations.

Religion. - They are all Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are poor, but I think there is a change for the better. They seem more inclined to settle down and plant a garden.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral with the exception of four.

*I have, & c.,
W.H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.*

*PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, May 6, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

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 excellent land.

Population. - The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 292. There has been a natural increase of 8 during the year, for there were 13 births and only 5 deaths.

Occupations. - The principal pursuits of the Indians residing on the reserves are farming, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares.

Buildings. - The public buildings are very good. Their dwellings are all frame buildings, and are comfortable and kept in good repair.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the year. However, a good many were sick during the winter. The school-house and a few private houses were fumigated a few weeks ago.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and lawabiding, and seem to be making a more comfortable living than formerly.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians residing on the Lennox Island reserve, with very few exceptions, are sober. The great majority of them do not even take intoxicating drinks. They are a religious and moral community.

Religion. - All the Indians of this superintendency are Roman Catholics.

*I have, & c.,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 22, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 raising cattle, 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 least half of section 8, township 20, range 19 west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Manitoba. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony and unfit for cultivation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND. NO. 62.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rosburn, 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 gale. 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. This soil is black sandy loam and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Man., a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs; but in very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is 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 west of the reserve.

CLEARWATER FISHING STATION, NO. 61.

Reserve. - This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Man., and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station, and five families of the band reside there permanently. The principal catch of fish is tullibee and some jackfish.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population. - The population of each band is as follows: -

Birdtail Sioux Band, No. 57	75
Keeseekoowenin's Band, No. 61	94
Clearwater Lake Band, No. 61	24
Waywayseecappo's Band, No. 62.	191
Gambler's Band, No. 63.	13
Rolling River Band, No. 67.	75
Total population	472

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians during the past year has, on the whole, been good. There have been 28 deaths in the agency during the year; the principal causes being tuberculosis in some form, senile decay and pneumonia amongst the young children. Severe forms of colds were prevalent in February and March on the Keeseekoowenin's and Waywayseecappo's reserves; on the latter seve-

ral deaths occurred, mostly young children affected with tuberculosis in some form. The tent hospital operated on the Waywayseecappo's reserve was removed to Birtle in July, last, and is now run in connection with the Birtle boarding school, being more central for all the reserves in the agency, and good work is being done amongst the scrofulous cases, & c. The Indians, with few exceptions, move from their houses into tents for the summer and fall months, and this, no doubt, is a great factor in keeping them in good health, especially those who have weak lungs. The refuse that accumulates, during the winter months, around their houses, is raked up and burned, and manure removed from about stables. A number limewash their houses, inside and out, during the summer, and take pride in having them present a neat appearance. The houses during the past winter have been well kept, particularly on the Rolling River reserve, and the medical missionary there, Dr. Gilbert, is to be commended for his teaching along these lines.

The Indians, when visiting any of the towns, are neatly and well clothed, and on the whole keep their houses and premises much cleaner than formerly, and pay more attention to visitors, who are inclined to expectorate on the floors, by supplying them with home-made spittoons, as a gentle reminder that the hostess wishes her floors to be kept clean.

Occupations and Resource. - The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers and earn their living by growing wheat, oats, corn, and raising cattle and poultry, also a few pigs. They have excellent gardens and raise vegetables of all kinds. The women of this band are good gardeners, and do practically all the work of this kind. They also made bead-work, moccasins, baskets and mats, and earn quite a sum of money from the sale of wild fruits and senega-root. A few of the band earn a little by the sale of fur and working out during the threshing season. The members of Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are nearly all farmers, and grow principally oats, have gardens and raise cattle and a few poultry, and a number earn their living by trapping and fishing and working out during the threshing season. The women make butter, bead-work, mats, moccasins and gather senega-root and wild fruits, and some of the younger women earn good wages, dressmaking; special mention might be made of Lydia Cook, who excels in this line.

The members of Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, earn their living by hunting, trapping and the sale of dry fire-wood and hay, also farming in a small way, oats being their principal crop; they also raise cattle. A number work out during seeding and harvest as farm labourers, and work on threshing gangs during the threshing season, and make good wages. The women make bead-work, baskets, mats, tan hides and gather senega-root and wild fruits, the money thus obtained adding greatly to the comfort of their homes.

The Indians of Rolling River band, No. 67, earn their living by a little farming, oats and some barley being the crops. They also raise cattle, hunt, trap, fish, sell dry fire-wood, work out as farm labourers during seeding and harvest, and they also earn good wages working out with their own teams on threshing gangs. The women made bead-work, mats, baskets, tan hides, gather senega-root and wild fruits, from the sale of which a nice little revenue is derived, which assists materially in replenishing the provision chest.

On the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, John Turner and his son are in good circumstances. They earn their living by raising wheat, oats, barley, cattle, horses, pigs and poultry, having all the necessary equipment for the farm, and their implements and horses are first-class.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses are mostly log ones, with dove-tailed corners, and a larger number are built with shingled roofs, with kitchens attached; some have stairways and have their sleeping apartments upstairs. There are a number of frame houses, two storeys, very neatly built, with kitchen and living rooms and the bedrooms upstairs. There are also a number of log houses, classed as shanties, some of

fairly good size, with lumber floors, and some smaller ones. The new houses, being built to replace the old ones, are generally of good size and have shingled roofs with dormer window. With a few exceptions, the stables are log ones, of fairly good size, built to suit the class of horses owned by the Indians.

Stock. - The past winter was favourable for stock, and, as there had been a good supply of hay cut and stacked for feed, there are no shortage on this account, but a good surplus on hand this spring. The spring opened early in March, allowing the cattle to graze out earlier than usual. The reserve bulls were well cared for, and the number of calves last summer fair.

The majority of the Indians are not interested in cattle-raising, and are satisfied to care for only a few head, giving more attention to grain-growing, for the reason that the pasture-land is being reduced, by being broken for cultivation. On the whole, the Indians take good care of their animals.

Characteristics and Progress. - Steady progress is being made in farming operations, more land broken, and the younger men of the bands are taking more interest in this work than formerly. The number of those who earn their living by trapping and hunting is declining, and nearly all the able-bodied Indians are trying to cultivate a piece of land, putting in a little grain as well as a garden. Most of the assistance from the department in the way of farm implements, oxen & c., is given to the young men, from the various industrial schools, to encourage them to make an independent living. There are many ways of earning good wages on the farms in the vicinity of their reserves, during seeding, harvest and threshing-time, which is good in one way, as the moneys thus obtained are a great help to them; on the other hand, it gives them an opportunity of making a living with the responsibilities of managing their own affairs, and so they are mostly satisfied with farming a very small acreage.

The Indians earn large sums of money during the year, and on the whole are industrious. All are very fond of spending and very few make provision for a rainy day. The progressive Indians are doing well, being intelligent and making every effort to better their condition. On the other hand, there are a number who are very indolent and lazy, and who make no effort to improve their condition; these are a great drag on the industrious ones, as the latter are obliged to help in providing for them. This is not encouraged, but is very difficult to stop.

Temperance and Morality. - The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good. There are a few, however, who are addicted to the use of liquor and seem to be able to procure it when they have the money to pay for it. It is generally obtained through an intermediary, and great difficulty is encountered in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict. A number of convictions have been recorded during the year, and it will have a good effect.

The moral standard of the Indians is good, and taking them altogether, they are making improvement.

Farm Implements. - All the bands in this agency are well provided with the necessary farm implements; and fairly good care, as a rule, is taken of them.

Crops. - Seeding commenced in the end of April, but was not general until the beginning of May, which was much later than usual. The land was in excellent condition for working. Wheat was all in in May; oats, barley and gardens in June. The growing conditions were all that could be desired during June and July, and the grain and root crops made rapid advancement. Oats and barley were cut on August 9. Wheat-cutting began on August 12. A number of hail-storms damaged crops in the vicinity of the reserves, but fortunately no damage was done to crops on the reserves.

The hay crop was exceptionally good, and a larger quantity than usual was cut and stacked. The surplus hay was sold during the winter months, and the proceeds expended in purchasing provisions and clothing. The wheat averaged 10.03 bushels per acre and oats 27.55 bushels.

General Remarks. - The progress made by the Indians during the past year has been very gratifying. The crop returns were: fairly good, and the prices obtained higher than usual. The corn crop was a good one, and the Birdtail Sioux band was able to supply the McKenzie Seed Company, Brandon, Man., with 4,124 lbs. for seed purposes, at the price of 4 cents a lb. Good wages were made by the Indians working out on farms during seeding, harvest and on threshing gangs, and a considerable amount was added to their earnings by the sale of senega-root and wild fruits.

The past season's trapping was not as good as usual, although a number made extra good catches. A large number of the Indians were successful in their hunt after big game, during the open season, which supplied them with meat and hides; the latter, after being tanned, were made into moccasins and other useful articles required.

A good serviceable bridge has been built across the Rolling river, on the Rolling River reserve, the work having been done by the Indians under the supervision of a foreman.

*I have, & c.,
G.H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
SELKIRK, April 1, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the report, of the Clandeboye agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

This agency comprises three bands, namely, St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, and Fort Alexander.

ST. PETER'S BAND

Tribe. - The people of this band are Saulteaux with a mixture of Swampy Cree. The addition of the Swampy Crees was made about the time of transfer. The treaty when made was regarded as made with Saulteaux and the Crees an admission to the band. The Saulteaux regard themselves as the real Indians. The Crees are all now half-breeds, and live in the south part of the parish of St. Peter's. The Stevensons, Fletts, Sinclairs and Ashams are the principal families of the Crees. The Saulteaux, under the Princes, descendants of Peguis, have held the balance of power and have filled the positions of chief and councillors almost continuously, although for one term one of the Ashams was chief. The Crees by their nearness to the white man in blood, and by their greater aggressiveness, have had considerable influence in band affairs, not through the Indians, but by being able to influence the white men around them, and the officials over them. It was their influence that brought about band elections, an institution very repugnant to the ideas and customs of the Saulteaux and the Prince family. The local political affairs of the band have always been in a turmoil. The Crees, seldom in office, are insubordinate to the chief and council and claim to have private rights in the land, a claim that is just as strongly opposed by the chiefs, who contend for tribal rights.

Reserve. - The St. Peter's reserve was surrendered in 1907 and a new reserve given to the band along the Fisher river. The new reserve comprises all of townships 26 and 27, range 1, west, and the southerly and easterly portion of townships 26 and 27, range 2, west; a total area of about 75,000 acres. The easterly boundary follows the first meridian line and the southerly the township line between townships 25 and 26. The westerly and northerly boundaries present a zigzag appearance on the map, and the idea in laying out the reserve was to give length in a direction following the Fisher river. This river traverses the reserve in an almost diagonal direction. It is a small stream, about 50 feet wide, shallow, with a stony bed, scarcely of sufficient depth of water to float a canoe in the summer. It is fed from the low lands in the interior. It empties its waters into Fisher bay, a deep indentation of Lake Winnipeg.

The land in the reserve might be described as meadow-land, with swamp in places. Most of it can be drained and made good agricultural land. The Indians are well pleased with it. It is known as the Peguis reserve, after the old chief Peguis of this band and grandfather of the present chief.

About thirty-five families have moved out from St. Peter's to the new reserve.

Population. - The population of this band at the last annuity payment was 1,201.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. Life Councillor John Prince died a few days ago at the advanced age of 95.

Occupations. - The men have followed their vocations as labourers, sailors and fishermen, and a few have farmed. Considerable hay was put up last year and sold during the winter at a good price. Those who purchased land engaged, a number of the Indians to cut wood this winter, and thus furnished some employment.

Buildings. - There have been no buildings erected in St. Peter's, and, owing to the very few that migrated to Peguis, only a few buildings have been erected there. There have been five applications for new houses at Peguis this spring.

Stock. - There has been no increase in the number of cattle and horses, and a marked decrease in the number of cattle in Peguis reserve.

Farm Implements. - All the farmers among them are fairly well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - For one living among them it is very difficult to see much improvement in the Indian. He makes a poor farmer, a poor skilled mechanic, and is not adapted, to trade and commerce. In the great advances made in civilization the Indian is sure to fall behind. As long as there is a demand for labour requiring no skill, the Indian has a chance to find employment.

Temperance and Morality. - There is a mixture of good and bad in a band as large as the St. Peter's band. Some of them are habitual loafers and get drunk whenever they have an opportunity. Others are very respectable and conduct themselves as well as white people. The churches are pretty well attended.

BROKENHEAD BAND.

Tribe. - The members of this band are principally Saulteaux, with a mixture of Crees.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated, in townships 15 and 16, ranges 6 and 7, east of the principal meridian. It is heavily timbered with poplar and some spruce and tamarack. It is watered by the Brokenhead river. It contains 21.90 square miles.

Population. - The population of the band is 140.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no outbreak of any disease among these Indians, and the band as a whole has been fairly healthy.

Occupations. - Their occupation consists mainly in fishing and hunting. For hunting they are compelled to go to a

considerable distance, as the surrounding country is rapidly becoming settled. In the summer months they take long excur-

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sions, gathering snake-root. Some of the young men are employed with the fish companies on the lakes.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual Indian type. The houses have one room, are built of logs with shingle and thatched roofs. The people live in teepees most of the summer.

Stock. - This reserve is not very well adapted for stock-raising, as it is heavily timbered. Very few of the people have cattle, except one man, and he has about 50 head, but he gets most of his hay off the reserve.

Farm Implements. - There are no farm implements on this reserve to speak of.

Characteristics and Progress. - The principal men of this band are pagans, and even those of the band who profess Christianity are influenced by paganism. The Church of England has a resident missionary there, and the Roman Catholics have a visiting missionary.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are generally quiet and occasion very little trouble to the authorities.

FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

Tribe. - These people belong to the Saulteaux tribe, with a mixture of French half-breeds.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 18 and 19, ranges 8 and 9, east of the first principal meridian, and along the shore of Lake Winnipeg. It is traversed, in a northeasterly direction by the Winnipeg river.

Population. - The population of the band is 505.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have been healthy during the year.

Occupations. - Labour has been scarce, but they have managed to make a living by hunting and fishing. About thirty families have been camped at Point du Bois, where the men have had employment.

Buildings. - The buildings are of log, with, in most cases, shingle roofs. There are one or two very good houses, but they belong to the half-breed element among them.

Stock. - There are not many cattle on the reserve, as there is not much hay.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and moral.

*I have. & c.,
J.O. LEWIS,
Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY,
FORT FRANCES, Ont., April 4, 1910.*

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, 1910, 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 861, being a decrease 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 population of these two bands is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of all the bands has been good, excepting during the months of September and October, last, when there was a general epidemic of whooping-cough amongst the Indian children in this district. The most severe was in the Couchiching band, where a good deal of infantine mortality resulted.

Occupations. - The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood and ties in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - Their houses are all built of logs and are very comfortable.

Temperance. - All the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but as it is more difficult for them to get it on the American side during the past year, there has been less drinking amongst them than during 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 and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population. - The population of these two bands is 70.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out dead timber, work in saw-mills, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve. - These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising. Population. - The population is 99.

Occupations. - These Indians work at taking out timber, working for lumber camps, saw-mills and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There is one Indian named Red Hawk in this band that does a little farming, and I might say he is the only one in this agency that does.

Buildings. - All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log houses.

Stock. - The members of this band, show a greater desire to care for their cattle than any of the other bands, but they are not taking the care of them that they did a few years ago. A few members of this band use milk and 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, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is.

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designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich loam.

Population. - The population of this band is 47.

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.

Reserve. - This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam. It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserve, 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 fires in the past.

Population. - This band has a population of 196.

Occupations. - The resources of this band are many, consisting of working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, for settlers, cutting and hauling cord-wood, making ties, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Buildings. - Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished. Several have good frame houses, the rest are log buildings with shingled roof, and nearly all are kept clean and neat.

Temperance. - On the whole the members of this band are fairly temperate and moral. The department's appointment of Joseph Jourdain, a member of the band, as constable, has had a good effect in suppressing intemperance amongst them and the other Rainy Lake bands.

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. - The population of this band is 44.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and 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 I do not think that it is used to the extent it was a few years ago.

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 North West 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 60.

Occupations. - The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by hunting and fishing.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves. - This band owns 26A on Red Gut bay, 26B on Porter's inlet, and 26C on Sand Island river, on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres.

A large portion of the land is rocky and broken, and the soil is light.

Population. - The population of this band is 33.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. They also were paid \$17 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. - This band has a population of 125.

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. - The population of this band is 116.

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 5,948 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 22.

Occupations. - These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their subsistence.

*I have, & c.,
JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, RAINY RIVER DISTRICT,
KENORA, SAVANNE AND OSNABURG AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., April 1, 1910.*

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, 1910.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, namely, the Dalles, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle bands Nos. 33, 34, and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

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

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area 809 acres; on which is a quantity of jack and Norway pine, poplar and spruce, with a few hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good during the year, and sanitary precautions have been well observed, all Indians requiring the operation have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - The majority of this band are hunters and fishermen, while a few of them act as guides and canoemen for any one requiring their services, and some of the women have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings. - These are of logs, small but generally clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished.

Stock. - They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - The Indians of this band do no farming, beyond a few patches of potatoes, and small gardens, from which they derive considerable benefit.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer each year, they are law-abiding, and each year advancement is made.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are temperate, while a few of them will make use of liquor whenever they can at all procure it. They are fairly moral.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve. - This band has two reserves, viz.: 38A and 38B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods; area, 13,280 acres; on which is to be found a quantity of tamarack, poplar, spruce and pine, but very little land for agricultural purposes.

Population. - The population of this band is 83.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been a few cases of sickness in this band, but nothing very serious, and on the whole their health may be considered good.

Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all Indians who required attention have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in the following occupations: working for the lumbermen and on steamers and for fishermen, acting as guides and canoemen, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking; while a few of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens, from which they derive considerable benefit.

Buildings. - These are of logs, small, but clean and comfortable, and fairly well supplied with good furniture and bedding.

Stock. - They have no stock, only a team of ponies.

Farm Implements. - As they do no farming, only a few patches of potatoes, they have all the implements they require for such work.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the band are rather of an indolent disposition, George Ineese and his brother being the only ones in the band that are at all progressive, the rest of the band live by hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are very much addicted to the improper use of intoxicants. In other ways they are fairly moral.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, part of which is in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario, area, 16,205 acres; on which are to be found a quantity of cedar, poplar and spruce timber, with a small amount of hay and agricultural lands.

Population. - The combined population of the two bands is 132.

Health and Sanitation. - The members of these bands are a rather delicate lot, and are very susceptible to all kinds of disease, consequently their health is generally poor; but on the whole it has been somewhat better during the past year than usual, no epidemic having appeared amongst them during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians consist in working for the lumber camps, on steamers, and hunting, fishing, and in summer picking berries and wild rice.

Buildings. - These are of logs of fair size, clean and well ventilated.

Stock. - The bands have 6 head of cattle and 9 horses, all of which came through the winter in fine order, and are well cared for.

Farm Implements. - As they do but very little farming, they have all the implements they require.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of these two bands are rather industrious; they are doing all they can to get on, and are becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of these bands are fairly temperate, and their morals are good; improvement in this direction is noticeable each year.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves. - These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33 A and 34 B, Whitefish bay; 33 B, 37 B, 34 C and 37 C, at Northwest Angle, part in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario; 34 and 34 C, on Lake of the Woods; 37 A and 34 B, 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 is 138.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these bands has been fairly good, no epidemic has visited them during the year. Chief Candecoineconmie, of band 33, died a short time after treaty payments last summer; he had been ailing for a long time, and was very old. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all Indians vaccinated that required it.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and on steamers, and by hunting and fishing.

Buildings. - The buildings are of an inferior class, composed of logs, and are small, but kept neat and clean.

Stock. - Their stock is not on the increase, but what they have is well cared for, and came through the winter in fine order.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all the implements they require, as they do very little farming.

Characteristics and Progress. - Little progress is made by these Indians, as they prefer to live in the old way, roaming about from place to place, hunting, fishing and berry-picking. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can possibly get it. Their morals are fair.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in Buffalo bay, on the Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba, and has an area of 5,763 acres. There is some good agricultural land on this reserve, with a small quantity of timber.

Population. - This band has a population of 34.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all rubbish having been raked up and burnt, and all houses made clean and neat. All Indians requiring vaccination have been attended to by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are working on steamers, and for the lumbermen and at the fisheries, hunting and berry-picking; they have a few nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings. - They have good log houses, of fair size and well built, with shingled roofs, well ventilated and kept neat, clean and tidy, and well furnished.

Stock. - What little stock they have came through the winter in fine condition, and was well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the band are industrious and making good progress; there are a few of them that are indolent, and do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - A number of the band may be considered temperate, while the other part are very much given to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fairly good, and can be placed on an average with those of any other band of this agency.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves. - This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31 A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H on Big island and Nangashing bay and Lake of the Woods; combined area, 8,737 acres, on which is a large quantity of fine merchantable timber, with a considerable amount of agricultural and hay lands.

Population. - This band has a population of 153.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year the health of the band has been fairly good, no sickness of a serious nature having been reported. Sanitary measures have received proper attention, all rubbish having been collected and burnt, and all houses have been put into a neat and clean condition. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of this band are working for the fishermen and on board steamers, and

hunting and berry-picking, while some of them have very nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of logs, of fair size, well constructed, and are generally kept clean and tidy, and fairly well supplied with furniture.

Farm Implements. - As they do very little farming, they are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is making very slow progress; however, they are, as a rule, industrious, and are much better off than they were a few years ago. They are civil and law-abiding as a rule.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band may be considered temperate, while the other portion of them are much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are fairly good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves. - This band has nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, Lake of the Woods; combined area, 21,241 acres, on which is a large amount of fine merchantable timber, as well as agricultural and hay lands.

Population. - This band has a population of 158.

Health and Sanitation. - No serious sickness or epidemic has visited this band and their health may be considered fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all refuse gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working in the lumber camps during the winter, and on the drives in the spring, and on steamboats and for the fishmen in the summer, hunting and fishing are their chief occupations; some of them have nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, comfortable, clean and neat and fairly well ventilated.

Stock. - They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - They have all the implements they are in need of, as they do no farming, only a few patches of potatoes and gardens.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are rather of a progressive and industrious nature, but it is slow work; however, they are becoming better off each year, and are much more provident than formerly. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band may be looked on as temperate, while there are some of them who will make free use of liquor if they can get it. The morals of the band are fairly good.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves. - This band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32 A, B and C, on Yellow Girl, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres, on which there is a quantity of good, merchantable timber and hay swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has, on the whole, been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of influenza and kindred ailments; nothing of a serious nature has been amongst them. Sanitary measures are well observed, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting, working in the lumber camps and on the drives in the spring are their chief occupations. Some of them have nice gardens and potato patches, from which they derive great benefit.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, well built, with shingled roofs, and some of them painted, with good doors and windows, and well furnished, clean, tidy and well ventilated.

Stock. - What little stock they have is well cared for.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements, as they do but very little farming.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are industrious and are making fair progress, and are becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding in all respects.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the band are temperate, while some of them are much addicted to the use of liquor whenever they can get it. Their morals are fair to good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves. - This band has three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and OneMan's Lake; combined area, 24,899 acres, on which there is a quantity of good agricultural land, hay meadows, and a quantity of timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 232.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has not been as good as it should be. This is the only band that is troubled with tuberculous disease, and also scrofula. There are only two cases that I know of, and they have been isolated from the others. Otherwise the rest of the band has fairly good health. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse having been gathered up and burnt, and all Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Acting as guides and canoemen, working on the railroads, fishing, hunting and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations. Some of them have nice fields of potatoes and some fine gardens, from which they derive a large and substantial benefit.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of logs, well built and most of them with shingled roofs, kept neat and clean, and well furnished in every respect.

Stock. - The stock came through the winter well and in good condition, and is well cared for.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all the implements they require for what farming they do, and all implements are well taken care of by the owners.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are of an industrious nature, and are becoming richer and more provident. each year. They are civil and law-abiding in every respect.

Temperance and Morality. - About one-half of the band are temperate and the other half are addicted to than use of liquor whenever they can get, it, and as nearly all of them speak English, they can, when they come to town, got some one to procure liquor for them. They are fairly moral in other respects.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Agency. - This agency is composed of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake band, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake; area, 8,882 acres. On this reserve there are some good hay meadows and agricultural lands, but very little timber.

Population. - This band has a population of 64.

Health and Sanitation. - The band has enjoyed good health during the past year. Sanitary precautions, have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing and working in the lumber and tie camps are the principal occupations of the band. Some of them have very nice gardens, with a few patches of potatoes.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are built of logs, some of fair size, while others are small, well ventilated, clean and neat.

Farm Implements. - They have all the necessary implements, which are well taken care of, and put under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the band are industrious. I may mention Alex. Singleton, councillor; this man is doing very well, and all he can to promote the welfare of his band, doing his utmost to give a good example to the band. These Indians are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - A portion of the band is addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the other part of the band are temperate. Their morals are fair.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon lake; area, 12,873 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber, hay and agricultural lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 99.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, all refuse having been raked up and burnt. All the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working in the tie camps, on the railroad, hunting, fishing, and berry-picking, are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice gardens and potato plots.

Buildings. - The buildings are of logs, small, but generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress. - The progress of these Indians is extremely slow, and the majority of them are indolent. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly moral, but they are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves. - This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A 1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22A 2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres, on which are to be found a quantity of good merchantable timber, with some farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population. - The band's Population is 76.

Health and Sanitation. - The band has had very good health during the year. Sanitary measures have been well carried out, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their occupations are working in the lumber camps, and for the railroads, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, and a few have potato patches and gardens.

Building. - The buildings are of fair size, well built, kept clean, and neat and well ventilated.

Farm Implements. - They have all requisite implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are industrious, but are making very slow progress. They are, however, becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are, generally speaking, temperate, and their morals are fair.

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, as well as some hay-lands, but very little agricultural land.

Population. - The combined population is 640.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the majority of the bands has been good, while there have been several cases of sickness among a few of them, but with no serious results. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all garbage and other refuse has been gathered up and burnt. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their occupations are acting as guides and canoemen, working for the Hudson's Bay. Company, hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice, while some of them have good plots of potatoes and fine gardens.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of logs, well built and of good size, well ventilated, and kept clean and neat, and well furnished.

Stock. - The Indians of this band take good care of their cattle, and all came through the winter in fine condition.

Farm Implements. - They have all requisite implements for what farming they do, and I must say they are very careful of all implements and tools.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of these bands are industrious, and are making fair progress, both in their mode of living and manners. They are becoming a little better off each year. They are law-abiding and civil in all respects.

Temperance and Morality. - A large portion of these bands are temperate. Yet there are a few who will make use of liquor if they can at all manage to get it, and make use of it to excess. Their morals are as good as can be expected, considering their mode of life.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Wabuskang lake; area, 8,042 acres, on which there is a quantity of good timber and some farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 52.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fairly good. No epidemics have been among them during the year. Sanitary measures have been well observed, and all the Indians requiring vaccination have been operated on by the doctor.

Occupations. - Working on the railroads and in tie camps, acting as guides to tourists and as canoemen, hunting, fishing and berry and wild rice picking, are their principal ways of making a living.

Buildings. - They have some very good houses of fair size, well built and kept clean and neat, and well supplied with furniture, and fairly well ventilated.

Farm Implements. - As they do but very little farming, they have all requisite implements, all of which are well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress. - As the Indians are moving about continually from one place to another, they are making very slow progress. They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - A small portion of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the

majority of them are temperate. Otherwise they are fairly moral, considering the nomadic life they lead.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the English river; area, 10,244 acres, on which are to be found some very fine timber, and a small amount of agricultural lands, and hay swamps.

Population. - The population of the band is 140.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band, on the whole, has been fairly good; all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their occupations are working in lumber and tie camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking. A few of them have nice plots of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings. - The buildings are of an inferior class, small but comfortable, and generally kept clean, and well ventilated.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all the implements they require for the amount of farming they perform.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and much more provident than formerly, and are becoming richer each year. They are civil and lawabiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Generally speaking, they may be considered temperate. Yet they will make use of liquor if it comes in their way; otherwise they are fairly moral.

OSNABURG AGENCY.

Agency. - This agency is made up as follows: Dominion Indians, Osnaburg band, and Ontario Indians, Osnaburg band, situated on Lake St. Joseph, province of Ontario.

Reserve. - This reserve is located on the east side, near the mouth of Lake St. Joseph, which empties into the Albany river. As it had not been surveyed when I was there, I am unable to give the area of the reserve.

Population. - The combined population of the two bands is 356.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these bands has, on the whole, been good. There were two accidents in this band, which were properly attended to, and all are now doing well. These Indians are a very cleanly lot, and are not troubled with the usual scrofula that most of the other Indians have. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Working for the traders, freighting supplies from one post to another, hunting, fishing, and making canoes and moccasins are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - As these Indians have only recently been taken into treaty, and make their living by hunting, which necessitates their constantly moving about from place to place, they have no houses or stock of any kind, as they are living so far north. Last year they put in a few potatoes, and had a fair crop; otherwise they do no farming of any kind.

This is an ideal country for Indians, as they are not troubled by white settlers. Moose is plentiful as well as all other game, and they have no trouble in making a good living. Fish is also plentiful; consequently they are never short of food. I found these Indians to be a superior lot, both men and women very intelligent and, truthful in every way. They are industrious and law-abiding. As to temperance it is hard to say, as they are not in a position to get any intoxicants, consequently they are temperate; and as to their morals, I fancy these will compare favourably with those of any of the bands I have come in contact with.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Throughout the three agencies I am pleased to say that everything is going on very well, and there have been no complaints of any kind, in fact all the Indians are well satisfied with the treatment they are receiving from the government and its

officials. During the month of March I had a visit from Inspector Swinford, and he appeared to be satisfied with the result of his inspection.

*I have, & c.,
R.S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, November 30, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my report of the Portage la Prairie agency and the Oak River sub-agency in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five reserves. Long Plain reserve is located about 16 miles from the town of Portage la Prairie, in a southwesterly direction, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township ten, range eight, west of the first principal meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres, nearly all good farming land, with the exception of say 1,000 acres, which is principally in the valley of the river.

Swan Lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake or Pembina river, in township five, range eleven, west of the first principal meridian. It has an area of 6,754 acres, nearly all good farming land and well adapted for the growing of all kinds of grain, (a short time before my inspection, a quarter section near the reserve changed hands for \$45 all acre). In the valley of the lake or river, the Indians are able to cut large quantities of hay.

Indian Gardens reserve is located near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It comprises section eleven, township nine, range nine, west of the first principal meridian, and has an area of 640 acres. The soil is good and adapted for growing all kinds of grain. There is not much wood or hay.

Roseau River reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 6,000 acres. This reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, having a large proportion of good land, and also plenty of hay-land, which will enable the Indians to feed all the stock they can raise.

Roseau Rapids reserve is situated on the Roseau river about 13 miles from the lower reserve. It has an area of about 2,000 acres, nearly all adapted for grain-growing.

The Sioux Indians own a quarter section of land in the town of Portage la Prairie, and have a quarter section also a few miles southwest of the town. The land in the town is well adapted for gardening, and the southwest is very sandy, but will come in very useful to these Indians for pasture, if they should take a notion, in the future, to go in for raising stock.

Tribe. - The Indians of this agency, with the exception of the Sioux band, are all of the Ojibbewa or Saulteaux tribes, but there is a mixture of white blood in a good many of them.

Population. - The population of the different bands is as follows: Long Plain, 29 men, 38 women, 29 boys, and 26 girls, a total of 122; Swan Lake, including Indian

Gardens, 30 men, 37 women, 16 boys, and 28 girls, a total of 111; Roseau River, including Roseau Rapids, 57 men, 55 women, 37 boys, and 32 girls, a total of 181; Sioux, 37 men, 33 women, and 60 children, a total of 130. The grand total of Indians in the agency is 544.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the adult Indians during the past year has been fairly good, but the children are not faring as well. In the first three bands 17 children were born during the year, and 9 died, or over 50 per cent. This is to be attributed in a large part to neglect on the part of the mothers.

Occupations. - On the Roseau reserves grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on. During the past season these reserves had in crop 331 acres of wheat, 121 acres of oats, 15 acres of barley, 16 acres of flax, and 8 acres of potatoes, raising in crop thereon, 5,958 bushels of wheat, 4,135 bushels of oats, 525 bushels of barley, 130 bushels of flax, and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. At the time of my visit they had in stack, 700 tons of hay, which will enable them to feed their 48 horses and 99 head of cattle, and have quite a surplus for sale. They have also 20 pigs and 70 head of poultry. If these Indians would devote their attention to farming, they could do well; but there is such a demand for their labour, outside the reserve, that they neglect their farms and work out, liking the ready cash at the end, of the day or week.

On the Swan Lake (or Yellow Quill) reserve, grain-growing and stock-raising are both carried on, and the Indians (or some of them) are giving considerable attention to both branches. This band had 420 acres in crop, from which they reaped this fall, 3,200 bushels of wheat, 3,400 bushels of oats and barley, and 30,00 bushels of potatoes. The home farm, occupied by Malcolm Campbell, the farm instructor, had also in crop 50 acres, 20 of wheat, 13 of oats and 17 of timothy hay, and also summer-fallowed 15 acres. At the time of my visit the Indians told me they would have 150 acres fall-ploughed, ready for wheat in the spring. They also have a number of horses and cattle and cut a lot of hay, of which they usually have quite a surplus to dispose of.

At the Indian Gardens grain-growing is carried on to a limited extent, but not much progress is being made.

On the Long Plain reserve there are only four Indians engaged in farming, but these four had 200 acres in crop, on which they raised 1,727 bushels of wheat, 1,733 bushels of oats, 252 bushels of barley, and 200 bushels of potatoes. They had also put up 175 tons of hay, and reported having sold during the past year about 400 cords of wood. The large majority of the band earn their living by working for the farmers in their district, fishing, hunting, and digging senega-root.

Buildings. - The buildings on all these reserves are the poorest in the inspectorate, nearly all of the shack variety, all built of logs, and the greatest number of them have mud roofs. There are only eight houses at the Swan Lake reserve, most of these Indians living in teepees all the year round. The Sioux band at the Portage have twenty-five houses on their quarter section, two of them with good shingled roofs. These houses are all well chinked, mudded, and warm.

Stock. - The Indians of this agency do not take much interest in stock, as they roam so much they can not milk their cows regularly, which, in consequence, become wild, and the great bulk of these Indians do without milk. It is very difficult to pin the Indian down to his farm and until this is done, stock-raising will not be a great success on these plain reserves.

Implements. - The Indians who farm have all the necessary implements to do good work, but like a great many of our Canadian farmers, leave them out, scattered all over the farm without cover.

Religion. - All the Indians in the Long Plain band are reported as being pagan. Most of those in the Roseau reserves are also pagan. The Presbyterians have a church on the Sioux reserve at Portage la Prairie, and the Roman Catholics have a small church at Roseau reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - There is a good deal of quiet drinking in this agency, on account of the proximity of the reserves to Portage la Prairie, Swan Lake, and Dominion City, in all which places there are licensed houses. When these reserves are near the towns, it appears impossible to keep liquor from the Indians. They get it through white men, who do not think it any harm to give liquor to Indians. This liquor question is more trouble to the agents and instructors than all the rest of their duties put together.

OAK RIVER SUB-AGENCY.

Reserves. - This agency comprises two reserves. Oak River reserve is situated about 8 miles north of Griswold, Manitoba, and has an area of 9,734 acres.

Oak Lake reserve is situated near Pipestone, Manitoba, and has an area of 2,560 acres, or four full sections. About 900 acres in the two reserves is bush-land, and they have 800 acres fenced in.

Population. - The population of the two reserves is about 300.

Tribe. - The Indians of this sub-agency are of the Sioux tribe. They have received reserves from the department, but do not receive any annual payments or treaty money.

Occupations. - Seventy-three in the two reserves are engaged in farming, 53 at Oak River, and 20 at Oak Lake. Last year they had under crop 3,310 acres, upon which they raised 30,314 bushels of wheat, 10,823 bushels of oats, and 2,080 bushels of potatoes. They also had in stack about 1,400 tons of hay. They have 250 horses, 38 head of cattle, and 525 head of poultry. They broke new land this year to the extent of 170 acres. About fifty members of these two bands make their living exclusively by hunting, fishing and working out.

Religion. - Sixty-six belong to the Anglican Church, thirty-four to the Presbyterian, six to the Methodist, four to the Roman Catholic, and about two hundred are pagans.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians on these reserves are fairly temperate, but a little whisky is always getting into the reserves, and it always causes more or less trouble. The Indians know the evils attached, to the consumption of alcohol, and the great majority of them avoid the use altogether. Mr. J. Hollies, acting agent, appears to be doing good work and is kept busy.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians appear to be making progress along material lines, but show great indifference to the education of their children in schools kept by the government for their use.

General Remarks. - In concluding my annual report, I may say that I have visited all the reserves in the inspectorate except Indian Gardens, and must mention that I found all the agents, farm instructors, medical men and school teachers in the inspectorate doing their duty as their light showed them, and anxious and willing to carry out all the instructions laid down for them by the department.

*I have, & c.,
S.J. JACKSON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, March 31, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

There are 13 reserves in this agency; one, Loon Straits, is not occupied.

Most of them are situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical features of all the reserves are very similar, rock, muskeg, and small fertile areas, all covered with timber of different kinds: jack-pine, poplar, spruce and tamarack, some fairly large and dense, and some small and sparse.

On the fertile areas the Indian makes his garden and builds his house.

Fisher River is the exception to the rule. On this reserve there is some good farming land, and some very fine timber.

The land to the west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homestead, and in the near future, if the railroad is extended to near this reserve, Fisher River will be in very favourable circumstances.

Hunting, fishing and trapping have been and must, in the future, be the chief occupations of the Indians of this agency.

A very considerable additional income is and can be derived from lumbering, freighting, tripping, boat-bands and berry-picking.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe. - This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the southeast corner of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Black river. The area of the reserve is 2,000 acres.

Population. - The band numbers 66.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been very good for the last year; no epidemics have been reported to me.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, fishing, and lumbering are the chief occupations of the members of this band. Berry-picking, deck-hands, and mill-hands are supplementary employments.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures with shingle roofs. They are neat in appearance and should be comfortable and healthy.

Stock. - A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - When fish and fur are plentiful, the Indians of this agency have plenty; when these are

scarce, the Indian has to turn to other employments for a living, then he becomes industrious and careful. At other times he is careless and improvident.

Temperance and Morality. - I have received no reports of intemperance or immorality from this band.

27 - i - 7

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 is about 30 miles north of Black river. It contains 3,316 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 92 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemics have been reported from this place this year.

Occupations. - These Indians are hunters, trappers and fishermen. There is a gold mine partly on the reserve, which, when developed, will assist the band considerably.

Buildings. - The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock. - There are a few cattle only kept on this reserve.

Implements. - Garden tools only are used here.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is fairly industrious and is in very fair circumstances. They do not, however, save up for a slack or hard time.

Temperance and Morality. - This band averages up very fairly with the other Indians of this agency in temperance and morality.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, about 40 miles north of Hollowwater. The reserve contains 3,369 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 55 persons.

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. - Their buildings are of the usual log structure, but not as good as the average on other reserves.

Stock. - No stock is owned by this band.

Characteristics and Progress. - Take no thought for the morrow, seems to be the motto of this band. 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 made use of by the band. The district to the west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homestead, and as soon as a railway is put through the district, Fisher River reserve will be in very favourable

circumstances. There is a large amount of wood on the reserve, and this will be very valuable in the near future.

Population. - This band numbers 444.

Health and Sanitation. - This band is in better condition than most of the bands, owing to better houses and better sanitary precautions.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings. - The buildings are better than the average. They are well made and have, as a rule, two or more rooms in them.

Stock. - There is considerable stock on the reserve and good care is taken of it.

Farm Implements. - Implements for making hay and garden tools are all the tools used here.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are more ambitious, more careful, and have more forethought than the average Indian. As a result, they are in better circumstances than others and are more progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and have high moral ideals. They average higher in these matters than the average Indian.

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, about 40 miles north of Fisher river. It contains 2,860 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 78.

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 the band lives in tents along the lake shore.

Stock. - A few cattle only 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 some clothes to wear is sufficient.

Temperance and Morality. - The band is temperate, but morally does not rank very high.

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Berens river. It contains 7,400 acres.

Population. - The band numbers 289 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. An epidemic of grippe caused some trouble this month, but no very serious cases occurred. One man has had an attack of apoplexy and this has deranged him mentally, and caused paralysis of the right side.

Occupations. - Fishing and freighting in the summer, and hunting and trapping in the winter, are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings. - The buildings are of log with shingle roofs, and are fully as good as the average.

Stock. - Very few animals are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used here.

Characteristics and Progress. - Very little progress is made by this band. They are too far north for commercial fishing in the winter, and too far south for the summer. The locality is not good for labour and only fair for fur.

Temperance and Morality. - The band is fairly temperate and is as good morally as could be expected.

27 - i - 7 1/2

Tribe. - The members of this band are Saulteaux.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 120 miles up the Berens river and contains 4,920 acres.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band are hunters and trappers. In the summer they catch enough fish for daily use.

Buildings. - Tents are used the year round. They have no houses.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are pagan; they are far inland and can get no liquor; they are good hunters, but are improvident.

They have no stock and use only garden tools.

I did not meet them last year, so cannot give other particulars.

PEKANGEKUM BAND.

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 140 miles farther up the Berens river than Little Grand Rapids, and contains 2,080 acres.

In all other respects, the same conditions prevail as at Little Grand Rapids.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Poplar river, about 65 miles north of Berens river and contains 3,800 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 151.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good for the past year, no epidemics or other serious sickness have 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 of log, not as good as on most of the other reserves, and not as sanitary.

Stock. - There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - Naturally this band is not industrious. When compelled by necessity they are good workers. There is plenty of opportunity for this band to make a good living. In fact this band is the most favourably situated of all the bands in this agency in this respect, but they make no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to their remote situation this band is 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 numbers 121 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - No reports of serious sickness have been made to me from this reserve.

Occupations. - The members of this band are hunters, trappers and fishermen. In times past this was a very important place, all freight for the far west passing through it, but now it is more difficult for the Indians to make a living.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is no progress noticeable with this band. They are industrious but not ambitious.

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 on this reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is temperate and no reports of immorality have reached me from this reserve.

CROSS LAKE BAND.

Tribe. - This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated about 90 miles down the Nelson river from lake Winnipeg. The area is 7,760 acres.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has again not been as good as on the other reserves. A severe attack of influenza afflicted them this winter. This with poor sanitary precautions has affected them strongly.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping and freighting are the chief occupations.

Buildings. - The buildings are of the usual log structure.

Stock. - There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - Fish are plentiful the year round. There is no fear of starvation; therefore no absolute necessity for forethought. The result is the band is not progressive, when hungry they will work, if not hungry they much prefer not to work.

Temperance and Morality. - There have been no reports of intemperance from this reserve. The moral standard, however, is not very high.

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.

Population. - This band numbers 738 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fair for the past year. Grippe has visited the reserve this winter, but has not been very serious. Consumption is still claiming its quota of victims, but there are several cases on the reserve who are making a good recovery from a serious state of advanced stages of the disease.

A tent hospital was erected here last October, in charge of a skilled nurse, and this has been a great benefit to the Indians; 28 cases were admitted, 2 deaths and 26 recoveries were the result. A total of 440 days of nursing has been given in the institution. Besides this the nurse has treated 30 cases in the boarding school and 65 cases on the reserve.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing and trapping and freighting are the chief occupations of this band. Tripping in the winter and by canoes in the summer gives considerable additional employment.

Buildings. - The buildings are as a rule the better class of log structure with shingle roofs.

Stock. - Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements. - Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is making fair progress. This is shown by better houses, better clothing, cleaner surroundings and better household effects. As a rule they are industrious and steady workers and are ambitious to better their circumstances. They are temperate and fairly moral. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, & c.,
C.C. CALVERLEY,
Indian Agent.

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, April 20, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 reserve is well adapted for both grain-growing and stock-raising, as the soil is rich and an excellent supply of hay is available. The grain crop on the Roseau river and Rapids reserves was as follows: 5,487 bushels of wheat, 2,736 bushels of oats and 162 bushels of barley. This would have been very much greater had it not been for blight.

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 streams.

Roseau Rapids. - This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. Its area is about 2,800 acres. It is situated in the midst of a splendid settled district, so has the advantage of being surrounded by well-managed farms, which serves as an object lesson to the Indian community.

Long Plain. - This reserve is situated about 15 miles east of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. The grain raised last year consists of 1,727 bushels of wheat, 1,733 bushels of oats, and 252 bushels of barley. This reserve is well wooded, but it is being rapidly cut down.

Swan Lake. - This reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres. It is a good grain-growing district, with an excellent supply of both hay and water. This reserve is especially adapted for stock-raising, and if the band would take an interest in it, they could soon be an independent people. Last year the grain crop was as follows: 5,773 bushels of wheat, 3,642 bushels of oats, and 567 bushels of barley. These figures include Indian Gardens, which consists of but one section of land. The progress made over last year was very satisfactory.

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, containing 640 acres. The land cannot be surpassed for grain-growing purposes, but there is no wood and very little hay on the section.

Tribe. - The Indians in this agency are all 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, 181; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 111; and Long Plains, 122; making a total of 414.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this agency has been better than usual, as there have been no epidemics. There have been, however, considerable colds, gripe, and the usual amount of scrofula and consumption. When

the Indians move from their poorly built houses into their tents, a great improvement in the general health is noticeable. Their wandering habits secure for them the benefit of natural sanitation and prevents accumulation of refuse.

Occupations. - Both grain-growing and stock-raising, to some extent, are engaged in on the Roseau River reserve. The progress made is not all that could be desired, but there is improvement. The close application to business required to make a success of farming seems to be, as yet, too strenuous a life for the Indian. His natural desire to take a few weeks off in the spring and fall just when farm work most requires his attention greatly hinders his progress along agricultural lines. At Roseau Rapids conditions are similar to those of Roseau River. Grain-growing is the chief occupation, but the attraction of ready money induces the Indian to work for his white neighbour when he would be financially better off at the end of the year if he would work on his own land. It is to be regretted that stock-raising is not carried on more extensively on these reserves, as there is plenty of pastureland and an excellent supply of hay.

At Swan Lake both grain-growing and stock-raising are carried on, and, if the Indians would attend to business, they could soon be independent. The land at Indian Gardens is first-class for grain-growing purposes, but there is only enough hay for their, ponies.

At Long Plains reserve grain-growing is engaged in, but not on a large scale. The Indians in this band are of a roving character, and only in a few case's do they remain on the reserve and look after their crops properly. There is no doubt that the next generation will be a great improvement on the present one. The natural desire of the Indian to wander and to work for ready money is the great drawback to agricultural interests on this reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Houses and stables are mostly constructed of logs, but shingles are gradually taking the place of the mud roof, and board floors are now very general. Nearly all the Indians live in tents in summer, which is a great help to the general health. The number of cattle is not increasing very rapidly owing to the fact that the adult Indians do not take naturally to the care of stock. Improvement along this line must be looked for from the younger generation. They are well supplied with agricultural implements, and they show a growing tendency to buy such implements for themselves.

Characteristics and Progress. - The progress seems to be rather slow, but this is to be expected, as the Indian has to overcome his hereditary training for centuries, and must pass through the same stages of development as all other races have had to do. He is capable of taking responsibility to some degree since his tribal training required it. If he were thrown upon his own resources a little more each year, he would become a better man more quickly.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance and immorality go hand in hand. It is one of the most difficult problems to solve in the Indian work. The enforcement of law is not a complete solution of the problem; with such enforcement should go the upliftment of the Indian's home life. The best work must surely take place on the reserve going in and out among the people. The ablest teachers are required on the reserves where work does not make the greatest showing, but where it counts for most, as each step gained is a real gain.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, purchased by themselves, and within the city limits. This purchase served an excellent purpose at the time it was made, as the Indians were then wandering about from place to place and nothing could be done to educate their children. They settled on this land, and immediately the Portage la Prairie boarding school was established, some twenty

years ago. But conditions have entirely changed, and these people have completely outgrown this cramped area of land. They are physically fine, large, healthy Indians, and, if they could be settled with some of the other Sioux bands, Griswold, Pipestone or Beulah, they would make a fine showing at grain-growing and stock-raising. As things are at present, they work with the white farmers and get considerable ready money, which is spent in a worthless way around the city.

There is a boarding school in the city of Portage la Prairie, with accommodation for about 35 pupils, and the department allows a grant for 30. W.A. Hendry, who was principal for the past eight years, resigned last August, and was followed by Rev. J.L. Miller, who, with his wife as matron and Miss Hendry as assistant matron, carries on the work of the school.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 and Shoal Lake 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 suitable for grain-growing, yet there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good supply of hay.

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 9,472 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered by heavy brush and timber. It is not suited for farming, but there is enough good land for gardens and an excellent supply of hay.

Ebb and Flow Lake 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. It is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of hay and plenty of timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an 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 on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not suited for farming, and has only a fair supply of hay, but 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 timber and sufficient good land for gardens.

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 unsuitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of 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.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the river. They make a combined area of 5,500 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but there is sufficient hay-land, and it is well wooded with poplar and spruce.

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 a number of French, English and Scotch half-breeds.

Population. - The population of the whole agency is 1,493. During the year there were 76 births and 40 deaths.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians generally has been very good. There was the usual amount of scrofula and consumption that one finds on nearly every reserve. The usual precautions, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, have been attended to; but the great factor in protecting the general health of the Indians is the movement from their houses to tents during the summer months.

Resources and Occupations. - Nearly all the Indians have small gardens, but as grain-growing is out, of the question, owing to the nature of the land, the only other occupation for them is stock-raising. They would make considerable progress at this were it not for unscrupulous characters who advise them to sell their stock. There are plenty of fish in the lake, and they need never be in want. They can make considerable money picking berries, fishing, and freighting. During the harvest season they come down to the Portage la Prairie wheat-fields and get steady employment.

Buildings and Stock. - All the buildings are of logs. Some of the building's have shingled roofs, and nearly all have board floors. The log buildings are very suitable, as they are cheaply constructed, and are easily repaired. The Indian, by nature, does not love to work with stock, in fact it is very distasteful to him, and he will allow the animals to suffer rather than forego his inborn desire to rove about from place to place. During the past year they realized good prices, and, as the winter was very mild, the stock did not suffer.

Progress. - Those Indians do not show very much progress. They seem to be content to make a living by hunting and fishing, and, until forced to do otherwise by scarcity of game and fish, they are likely to continue.

Temperance and Morality. - Very little trouble arises from the drinking of liquor. There is considerable immorality, which can only be combated by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home. At present the parents and community are indifferent, and so it is difficult to improve their morals.

General Remarks. - The Indians are healthy, well clothed, comfortable and contented. The condition of their houses, stables, gardens and cattle is also fairly satisfactory. While progress generally is slow, there is an improvement.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the courteous and generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on the reserves and also by all other officials in the service.

*I have, & c.,
R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
SIOUX AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, April 1, 1910.*

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, 1910.

This agency is about 7 miles northwest of Griswold, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, 158 miles west of Winnipeg. It comprises within its jurisdiction three reserves: (1) the Oak River reserve, No. 58; (2) the Oak Lake reserve, No. 59; (3) the Turtle Mountain Sioux reserve, No. 60.

Tribe or Nation. - The members of the bands on these reserves are Sioux who either migrated from across the line, south, 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 1/2 miles to the northwest corner post of section No. 34, of township No. 10, we have the western boundary of this reserve; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the northeast corner post of section No. 36, of the same township, we have the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river where a bridge crosses over, we have 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 we recede from the river and cross the meadow, the lands rise abruptly from the flat and form a hold 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 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 1,700 of this is under cultivation.

Population. - The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 312.

Health and Sanitation. - The health and sanitary conditions of this band are slowly improving. Dr. Wright, the medical officer in charge, visited every house during the first quarter of the year for the purpose of examination and vaccination. Early in March the weather conditions permitted the rubbish that accumulated around the buildings during the winter being raked together and burned.

The chief trouble with the Sioux is his carelessness about himself; he seems to think that care of his health by attention to the laws governing the same, or giving attention to the cure of slight ailments as colds caused by chills and wet feet, or of slight sores or frost bites, shows feeble-mindedness and beneath his dignity as a Dakota. Hence he resents being reminded that he needs to take care of himself; that in his health as in his coat, 'a stitch in time saves nine.' His reply is, 'I am not a child, nor am I an old woman.'

Occupations. - The chief occupation of the band is farming. The agricultural and industrial statistics forwarded with this report give in Condensed form all the particulars as to acreage, the various crops and quantities, and also the values. They give also the implements, stock, and the sources of income, for the Sioux is a great spender of money, and is not above working to get it. He gives much attention to trapping, and makes money at it and enjoys the sport.

He is also a good hunter and fisherman.

The women make baskets, moccasins, fancy bead-work, as well as raise corn, which is their special privilege for pin money.

The prevailing conditions on this reserve, as for instance the scarcity of pasturage, are not in favour of cattle-raising, hence it has been considered that outside of

a few milch cows for the use of the families, there is more in selling the hay than raising the beef. The practice, too, has proved this to be the case.

Characteristics. - Their leading characteristics are industry, pride, subtleness, strong imagination, fertility of resources, alertness, ability to master languages, and a more extended acquaintance shows they have a quick sense of the humorous side of life and conditions.

It may be we have yet to learn of his future value in the national melting pot.

Temperance and Morality. - Temperance may be also termed a Sioux characteristic; for although there are a few given to the abuse of intoxicants, nevertheless the trend of the band is towards total abstinence from intoxicants.

In morality, from the Christian point of view, the Christian Sioux takes a forward stand. His business life as well as his social life, day by day, conforms to the high standard he set up for himself when he accepted the new faith. Hence his influence with the pagan portion is constant for good, and unmeasurable.

The progress of the pagan portion is more like that of marking time. The parental view is impressed upon the younger men and women. Hence the progress will be slow towards advanced condition of thought, except as accelerated by the Christian influence.

OAK LAKE BAND, No. 59.

Reserve. - This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man., and covers 2,560 acres, or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34 and 35, of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 2 and 4, and the whole of 3, and part of sections 9, 10 and 11, of township 8, range 26. The Pipestone river crosses this reserve from north to south and upon each side of it is growing 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. - The total population is 91.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been under the mark for last year, traceable only to careless habits, for longevity is a leading characteristic among the band.

Occupations. - Three-fourths of this band are engaged in farming, and gradually getting into better methods, greater acreage and better crops. 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. The Indians of this band make money trapping, fishing, and they are good hunters. The amount paid for hay to the Indians who haul it to Pipestone is increasing from year to year.

Temperance and Morality. - These Sioux are generally abstainers from intoxicants and are law-abiding; a few sometimes indulge in intoxicants. On the whole, the band may be said to be temperate. Pipestone is supposed to be a dry town, but for an Indian a dry town seems to offer more temptation than a wet one.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve. - This reserve, of one square mile, occupies section 31, township 1, range 22, west of the 1st principal meridian, and is 5 miles north of the international boundary line between Manitoba and North Dakota, and 12 miles southeast of Deloraine.

The surface is rolling; contains about 10 acres of small timber and brush and some few acres of hay-land, also some 450 acres of arable land of good sandy loam.

Population. - The total number remaining on this reservation is 9, 6 having migrated south of the line during the year.

This reserve has been surrendered by vote of the band, and will be sold for the benefit of its members.

I have, & c.,

J. HOLLIES,

Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,

GRANDVIEW, April 2, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this reserve, together with statistics of everything in connection with the Indians and reserve under my charge.

Tribe. - The band is composed principally of Saulteaux.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,680 acres, of which some 2,400 are wooded and timbered, the remainder is made up of land covered with bluffs of small poplar, large acreages of good farm-land cleared and ready for the plough, and a considerable amount of scrub and hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population. - This band now numbers 76.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has, with the exception of the ordinary minor Indian ailments, been good, no epidemics of any kind having visited this reserve, though tuberculosis is not yet altogether banished. As the Indians leave their houses the first thing in spring to camp out, all rubbish is gathered up round their houses and burnt, thus avoiding as far as possible anything that would likely cause an epidemic. At treaty-time all who had not been vaccinated were operated on by Dr. Shortreed, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who responded promptly to all calls for his services.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, stock-raising, farming and cutting wood, are the principal occupations. Farming has only just been begun, but can be increased to almost any amount, owing to so much land waiting ready for the plough.

Buildings. - I am glad to report that there is a great improvement in the houses on the reserve, no less than five new ones, shingled and up-to-date, having been built and finished last season, and I am in hopes of having them erect more this coming season.

Stock. - The stock is in very fair condition, although there is a market at their doors for all the hay they wish to sell, at the lumber camps surrounding the reserve, and at good prices, too. All stockmen have good cattle-stables for wintering their cattle in.

Farm Implements. - As farming on this reserve is only in its infancy, implements are not numerous, but that the Indians are alive to the value of farming is shown by their buying their own seed-drill and self-binder. Some of the farmers have sheds to house their implements in.

Characteristics and Progress. - I am pleased to report that a great improvement is noticed in the industrial capacities of this band, as can be seen in my statistical

report of their incomes, as an example, on one occasion on going round the reserve on business, I found about all the working members of the band, both squaws and Indians, away working in the woods, getting out cord-wood and fence posts for sale by the car-load, the result of this is shown in iron bedsteads, sideboards, expensive clocks, & c., instead of the blankets and floor of the past.

Temperance and Morality. - In regard to these I am able to say that, considering the situation of this reserve, with lumber camps all round it, and the only road to the camps right through the reserve, with hundreds of lumber lacks passing back and forth, the Indians are and have been steadily improving, but I cannot yet say that liquor-drinking is altogether a thing of the past, though open drunkenness and fighting among themselves is.

*I have, & c.,
J.G. CHARD,
Overseer.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
NORTH AND SOUTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, March 31, 1910.*

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 sixth report that I have been privileged to present of the work done in this very considerable area of Canada's northland.

There are at present five agencies within the bounds of my district, viz.: Clandeboye, Norway House, Savanne, Kenora and Fort Frances.

The 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 and one on the banks of the Fisher river, all streams which flow into Lake Winnipeg.

Norway House agency takes in both east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg, touches the mouth of the Saskatchewan river, runs down the valley of the Nelson river about 80 miles and extends from the mouth of Berens river southeastward a distance of about 200 miles to Little Grand Rapids, and to Pekangekum in New Ontario.

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.

Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods, Shoal lake, and descends the Winnipeg river to Islington.

Fort Frances agency is located along the banks of the Rainy river, Rainy lake the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawiagamak.

The agents in charge of these agencies are here given with the number of reserves they have in charge.

Agency.	Reserves.
Clandeboye - J.O. Lewis, Selkirk	3
Norway House - C.C. Calverley, Norway House	13
Savanne - R.S. McKenzie, Kenora	8
Kenora - R.S. McKenzie, Kenora	12
Fort Frances - John P. Wright, Fort Frances	14



To the territory, already described must be added the following which have not yet been placed under any agency but are under my supervision, viz.: -

...	Came into Treaty relations.
Nelson House	1908
Split Lake	1908
Oxford House	1909
God's Lake	1909
Island Lake	1909

Arrangements have now been made for the addition of Fort Churchill and York Factory on the Hudson bay during the coming summer, 1910, and this will give to this inspectorate a very large area, which probably exceeds 200,000 square miles.

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.

A considerable portion of last summer, 1909, was taken up in giving treaty to some bands in the great district of Keewatin, who for the first time were admitted to the advantages and privileges that belong to the wards of the nation. Adhesions were taken at Oxford House, July 29, 1909, when 310 people were enrolled as treaty Indians. On August 6 of the same year an adhesion was taken at God's Lake, and 294 people of that band became annuitants. A third adhesion was taken at Island Lake, August 13, 1909, where the number admitted ran up to 580.

This work was done under authority of the Governor General in Council and by direction of the Department of Indian Affairs, and was duly reported to the government in September of last year.

The commission was composed of four officers, viz.: - Rev. John Semmens, commissioner; H.S. Stead, secretary; J.S. Ross, M.D., physician; W.M. McEwen, cook.

A portion of the territory above described was supervised by Inspector Sydney Swinford during a large portion of the year, but his transfer to the farther west brings back all to my supervision again, and it is so described.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There have been three reserves in this agency; St. Peter's, on the Red river; Brokenhead, on a river of the same name, and Fort Alexander, on the Winnipeg river.

The first-named, St. Peter's, having been surrendered, a new reserve was granted and surveyed, which has been named 'Peguis' in honour of the distinguished chief of that name, who was a moving power in early days. The Peguis reserve is situated on the Fisher river, and is 75,000 acres in extent, and at the date of writing has thirty-four new houses of first-class appearance and workmanship.

The Indians living on these reserves 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 band may be said to be Ojibway.

The health in this agency has this year been exceptionally good, and there has not been the usual amount of poverty. Favouring conditions have prevailed, and the winter has been mild and short. The latter fact has helped out the supply of hay very greatly and cattle were turned out in fair condition.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of 13 reserves; 12 are occupied and one, Loon Straits, belonging to the Island band, is not at present inhabited. This band has Hole River reserve, Bloodvein River reserve and JackHead River reserve. The population of the band has centralized at other points, and Loon Straits, as the least desirable point from the standpoint of earning a living, has for some years been abandoned. They call the department's attention to their right of possession, however, every year, and hope to have an area added to their occupied centres corresponding to the amount of land in the abandoned locality.

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 at considerable, expense.

During the year a tent hospital has been started at Norway House, and has proved to be of great value to those in that locality who have the misfortune to become ill. Miss Bolster, the matron, and Dr. Ireland, the physician, have done good work there this winter, and have the gratitude of the community.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, milling, cutting timber and cord-wood, and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company in boats and canoes, carrying freight into the wilderness where the company's business is carried on.

The department supports 11 schools (day) and 1 boarding school on this agency, and other schools are springing up under the various religious bodies doing ecclesiastic work in the locality. Methodists, Anglicans and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and from these centres visits are made to adjoining sections, so it cannot be said that the people are without religious privileges. In fact, there is no reserve on the agency where regular church work is neglected except in Pekangekum, and perhaps at [illegible text] River. The natives are all kindly disposed towards Christianity, and are law-abiding as a class and loyal to those who are placed over them in church and state.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is 8 and the population is 1,082.

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 ties, gathering rice, and last, but not least, freighting for the agent or for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good this year, and no special want has been reported.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan, and have little sympathy with the ways of the white man. If opportunity offers they are disposed to indulge freely in liquor, and their agricultural movements are not worthy of comment.

The agent in charge, Mr. R.S. McKenzie, of Kenora, is at a distinct disadvantage in the management of this agency, because he is so far from the band that all sorts of misdemeanours may occur without observation.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are 12 bands, in this agency and the population is 1,045.

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.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence in this agency. 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 in some reserves, and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting. The soil, where soil is found, is very good, but rock and swamps predominate. Hay-land is not plentiful, and as a consequence, the stock-raising industry does not thrive.

General good health prevails.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is 14, and the population is 839.

This agency borders on the international line between the United States and Canada, and the activity in the liquor trade is wonderful. However, the department has an agent there whose oversight is careful and effective, and this has saved the situation to a large extent.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people, and no one who will work needs to go hungry. Good wages are offered.

The railway now crosses the Rainy river at the site of the old agency headquarters, and the land is now on the market, and if not already sold may be at any time.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, has been assisting the agent, and his services have proved to be of great value.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable service to the boarding school and to the several reserves, and has won the confidence of all concerned.

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.

Much sickness has been reported from the regions lately taken into treaty, and many deaths have occurred but the localities so afflicted are beyond our reach at most seasons of the year, and fuller reports must be sent in at a later date.

*I have, & c.,
JOHN SEMMENS.
Inspector of Indian Agencies*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, March 31, 1910*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended to-day.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Assiniboinés. They are closely allied to the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in their customs, and language. Sometimes they are called the Stonies.

Reserves. - 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 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 have marketed a large quantity of wood, and hay during the year, with good returns. The money they realized from the sale of wood and hay was spent sensibly in clothing and provisions for their families.

Occupations. - Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of these Indians. During the winter a few spend a portion of time in hunting and trapping, finding the same of little profit, but enjoyable. Some of the young men find employment in working as labourers on large farms for white settlers. From this they derive a good income. They are beginning to realize more fully the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil. On the whole they take a real interest in their different occupations and are becoming more industrious.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are steadily improving in many ways. They have been very successful in grain-growing and stock-raising during the year. They have erected a number of fairly good houses, with shingled roofs, good flooring, proper ventilation, panel doors and windows, thus showing more intelligence than formerly.

They all had good gardens. The eating of vegetables has had a good effect on their health, as they are inclined to eat too much meat.

Some of the young men are very intelligent. They are becoming more like their white brothers. A number of them take newspapers.

Stock. - The cattle and horses on this reserve are in good condition. They are being well cared for by the Indians. The natural increase has been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good. There have not been any diseases of a contagious nature amongst them. During the year the sanitary precautions were carefully attended to, the dwellings were well ventilated and kept clean, and the premises in good order. In their personal appearance the Indians are neat and clean.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to report that only a few are given in any way to the use of intoxicating liquor. There has only been one case of drunken-

ness brought before me during the year. The morality of these Indians is of a high standard. The majority of them live regular and moral lives.

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 121 persons.

Buildings. - They have no permanent houses, but live in tents throughout the year.

Occupations. - The Sioux Indians are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Some of them make a living by working in the town of Moosejaw; others work for settlers in the neighbourhood of the above mentioned town. Others again depend altogether upon hunting for a livelihood. There are a few old people that have to be assisted.

Stock. - The Sioux have a number of ponies for sale. From this source they make a little money.

Health. - The health of these Indians has been good. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are in medical attendance on them.

*I have, & c.,
W.S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
BATTLEFORD, April 28, 1910.*

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, 1910.

This agency is comprised of eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve consists of 24,320 acres and is located 22 miles southeast of Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

This reserve is partly rolling and broken, and partly 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, but wood is getting to be very scarce, having been much depleted by prairie fires.

The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe. - The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Population. - There are 162 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians, generally, has been fairly good; there have been, of course, the usual number of small ailments such as colds,

grippe, scrofula, and a few cases of tuberculosis, but no epidemic has occurred. Nearly all the Indians move out into their tents as soon as the snow is off the ground. This living in the open air has a very beneficial effect upon their health. As soon as they get out of their dwellings they are very particular about cleaning up all refuse and garbage about the premises; they do this work most thoroughly, raking the rubbish into heaps and burning it, thus lessening the chance of any epidemic of a serious nature being able to get a strong foothold on the reserves.

All children who had not been previously inoculated were vaccinated at treaty time.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are the principal means by which these Indians make their living. The farming done during the past season, although on a small scale, yielded fairly good results, and the bumper crop throughout this district has so much encouraged the Indians that they are determined to follow the example of their white neighbours by farming more extensively this year, and also by giving more care and attention to the cultivation of the land.

A considerable income is derived from the sale of fire-wood and hay; these Indians are also good hustlers; they work for settlers, freight, build houses for settlers, hunt horses and cattle, and during the past winter, when muskrats went up to sixty and seventy-five cents each, they made a good haul by trapping.

Buildings. - The dwellings on this reserve are among the best in the agency; they are all built of logs and are well lighter, furnished, comfortable and roomy; they are also warm and well ventilated. There are, of course, quite a number of the older Indians who are perfectly contented to exist in the old style houses, which are neither clean, comfortable, nor healthy. I am endeavouring to overcome their indifference in this respect, and hope that soon they will all be equally well housed.

Stock. - The stock is all in excellent condition. There was an abundance of hay and fodder, and the cattle all came through the winter without any loss. These men take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - The supply of implements for farming operations is sufficient for present needs; they are nearly all owned by individual Indians, who have paid for them out of their earnings. They are beginning to value the implements for the amount of work that can be done with them, and are consequently taking better care of them than they did formerly.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are, generally speaking, very intelligent and industrious. They make a good living with very little help from the department, and they are law-abiding, only one case of intoxication having been detected during the past year.

I consider that they are making slow but sure progress; and, being in such close proximity to numerous white neighbours, they are, to a great extent, copying their ways and mode of life, which means increased health and prosperity.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are very moral, and on account of the strict watch kept upon them, they are also temperate, although now, on account of the numerous settlements, the facilities for procuring liquor are much greater than in former years.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe. - The Indians of this band all belong to the Cree tribe.

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 for the raising of live stock. Water, hay, and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

Population. - The population of this band at the present time is 75.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is satisfactory. Although there have been some deaths on this reserve from tuberculosis, I think that this disease is now about stamped out. All houses and premises are kept in a clean and healthy state, and are whitewashed every year. In the, spring-time all refuse and garbage is raked up and burned. The Indians live in their tents from the time the snow is off the ground until fall.

Occupations. - These Indians are good farmers and stock-raisers, by which means they make a good comfortable living; they also supplement their means of livelihood by selling wood and hay, working for settlers, freighting, tanning hides, and hunting for lost horses and cattle belonging to settlers.

Buildings. - Quite an improvement is noticed in the houses on this reserve. The Indians are evidently beginning to appreciate the added value and comfort of shingled roofs and more windows in their dwellings. The houses and stables are all constructed of logs. The Interior of their houses are clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished.

Stock - The cattle are all in prime condition, and are well attended to by their owners, who take great interest in this branch of work. Hay and water are in abundance, which makes the stock industry an easy and lucrative occupation, a fact these Indians are just beginning to realize.

Farm Implements. - This land is fairly well stocked with all the necessary farm implements, which are owned by the Indians, and of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are, as a whole, very industrious and law-abiding. They are making steady progress. They are rapidly falling in to the way of making their own living, solely by their own efforts.

Temperance and Morality. - The conduct of these Indians during the past year with reference to temperance and morality, has been very creditable to them.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BAND.

Tribe. - The members of both these bands belong to the Plain Crees.

Reserves. - 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 water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is difficult to procure enough for the large amount of stock owned by these Indians. Formerly there was a plentiful supply of hay on the adjoining unsettled lands, but as this land is now thickly populated, the Indians will have to cultivate more land in order to grow enough fodder for their stock.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands is 250 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - Apart from the usual number of colds and minor sicknesses, the health of these two bands may be considered as very satisfactory. The rubbish and garbage are always raked up in the spring-time and burned; the Indians then get out into their tents and live in them until late in the autumn; but before again going into their houses for the winter, they are cleaned and whitewashed.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are the main industries by which these Indians make their livelihood. They are rapidly improving in their methods of farming, so much so that they will soon be able to make a good living by this means alone, and thus become entirely self-supporting. Up to the present time they have supplemented their income by selling fire-wood, fence rails and pickets, freighting and working for settlers.

Buildings. - All the buildings on these two reserves are constructed of logs; some of them have shingle-covered roofs; the others are either pole and sod roofs or

thatched. The class of house is improving, and the interior furnishings are much more comfortable and hygienic than formerly. The stables are warm and roomy; they are not so well built as the houses, but still they are gradually being made better.

Stock. - The cattle on these reserves are of good quality. They came through the winter very well, indeed. Much interest is displayed by these bands in the stock industry. They also have some good horses and a number of sheep. A few of them in the early fall buy young pigs to fatten for winter use, but they do not appear to be anxious to go in for the breeding of pigs.

Farm Implements. - These bands are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, which are added to as they are needed. These implements are well looked after by the Indians who own them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are energetic, ambitious, and industrious. They are making real progress, and rapidly assimilating the ways of the white people. They are also making a good living, are very satisfied with their lot, and are a law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - One case of intemperance occurred during the past year, and the offender was severely punished; no other complaints against either temperance or morality in either of these bands came to my notice, which, I think, is a very good showing for such a large community of people.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe. - These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, which 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, balsam of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions, where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts well adapted for grazing and stock-raising.

Population. - The population of these bands is 93 souls.

Occupations. - These Indians are not very enthusiastic farmers or stockmen. They prefer to work for ready cash, which is easily procured by the sale of fire-wood and hay, also by freighting, and the hunting of small game, muskrats, mink, & c. A few of them, that is of the young men, are beginning to display a desire to go in more for farming and stock, and I am giving them every encouragement, so that in my next report I hope to be able to show some real advance among these bands.

Buildings. - The buildings are all composed of logs, with sod roofs. The dwellings are nearly all well lighted and have lumber floors, and, with few exceptions, are kept in a clean, healthy condition. In some cases a decided change for the better has taken place with regard to their houses, furniture, and mode of living.

Health and Sanitation. - The same observance of precautionary measures for the prevention of disease, and the sanitation of houses and premises, is carried out by these bands, as on the other reserves, and the Stonies live such a healthy, outdoor life that very little sickness prevails amongst them.

Stock. - The stock was well cared for during the winter and is in good condition. A large surplus of hay was on hand after the snow had all disappeared.

Farm Implements. - These bands possess a full complement of all the necessary farming implements for the successful operation of their work. They are owned by individual Indians, who take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Stonies are excellent workers when one can get their interested in any ready cash business; they make a very comfortable living by their own efforts; the money which they also receive from the department on account of interest derived from the sale of a portion of their reserve very materially helps to make life an easy problem to these people. Although there are, comparatively speaking, only a few Christian Indians in these bands, they are intelligent and very strict in their observance of the law. They are certainly making some progress in the right direction, and I trust that, as the younger generation grows up, this advancement will be much more apparent than in the past decade.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral, good people, and cases of intemperance are unknown among any of the members of these bands.

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. - Last year the Moosomin and Thunderchild bands petitioned the department that they might be allowed to exchange their reserves for locations further north. This permission was granted to them, and after the necessary negotiations were satisfactorily completed, they accordingly surrendered their former holdings, and chose reserves of equal area some distance north of the Saskatchewan river. I consider, and so do the Indians themselves, that in these transactions the Indians were treated in a meet generous and liberal manner by the government, and they have every reason to be well satisfied with their bargain.

The new Moosomin reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford; it lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. This 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 land over the greater portion of the reserve.

Water, wood and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. This band also retained their portion of the Round Hill hay swamp, situated about 5 miles from their present location, thus securing for themselves, in the future, an ample supply of hay for a much larger number of stock than they possess at the present time.

Population. - There are 130 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has very much improved since they moved to their new location; no epidemic has, occurred, and every precaution has been taken to safeguard the Indians from disease. Promises have been kept clean, and in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band are good farmers and stockmen, but owing to the fact that they only moved to their new reserve, after last year's agricultural operations were all finished, they were unable to do any more than look after their stock, erect houses and stables, sell a little fire-wood, put up hay for the cattle, and in the winter they did some fishing.

Buildings. - Some very good houses have been erected by these Indians, although the majority of their dwellings are only temporary constructions. Their intention is to cut logs and lumber on their new limits, and then put up substantial dwellings and outbuildings. I think that this idea is sound, and I will endeavour to see that their future new houses are larger, lighter, healthier, and more comfortable than the old ones.

Stock. - All the stock wintered well. They had an abundance of hay, and had plenty to spare in the spring.

These Indians take quite an interest in the care of their stock, and now that they are so advantageously situated, I look for a substantial increase in the numbers of their herd in the near future.

Farm Implements. - These Indians own a very complete outfit of all the various kinds of implements necessary for their agricultural and stock business. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are shrewd, intelligent and industrious. They are very progressive, dress like white folks, and generally conduct themselves just as well as the ordinary citizen. They are also very strict in their observance of the law.

Temperance and Morality. - Although there were no cases of intemperance among any members of this band, I strongly suspect that occasionally some of the younger men do get hold of intoxicants. Notwithstanding that every effort is and has been made by the department's, officials, the mounted police, and myself, we have its yet been unable to secure any proof for a conviction, but this constant vigilance has the good effect of curbing the evil.

The morals of these Indians, while not perfect, are still passably good.

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 new 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 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 north-east. This location they use as a fishing station, and for the purpose of procuring it larger quantity of hay, there being a fine hay marsh at this point.

Taking everything into consideration, this reserve is a very suitable location for Indians. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, and in the near vicinity of hunting; also, when they get their timber berth, they will be enabled to have all the different classes of lumber and shingles necessary for the erection of good, comfortable and commodious dwellings and farm outbuildings.

Population. - There are 118 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is in a satisfactory condition. All sanitary precautions are taken to ensure the cleanliness and health of these people. No epidemic or serious outbreak of sickness has occurred.

Occupations. - During the past year these people have confined their attention to their cattle, and have spent a great deal of time moving their belongings over to their new reserve. In the winter they did very well at fishing and hunting. I hope to get them well started at farming this spring. They are now busy fencing.

When they get their saw-mill and limit, there will be no idleness among any of these Indians.

Buildings. - The buildings here are only of temporary construction, as it is the intention of the Indians to put up good substantial, permanent buildings, when they have the saw-mill in operation. The houses in which they at present reside are built of logs, with pole and sod roofs. They are warm in the winter-time, but on account of the rain leaking through the roof in the summer, are not then very good dwelling places.

Stock. - The cattle are all in good condition. The Indians were so late last fall in moving up to their new reserve that they did not have time enough to put up a

sufficient quantity of hay, but fortunately, however, the winter was much shorter and milder than usual, and they got off with a very slight loss.

Farm Implements. - These people possess a very good outfit of all necessary farm implements, of which they take proper care.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are a number of the younger people on this reserve who are well inclined to become progressive, but are held back by some of the old-style Indians who are too prejudiced and heathenish to try and lift themselves out of their ancient methods and customs. This retrogressive tendency is hard to overcome, and I do not think that it will be entirely eliminated until these old folks die out; however, everything possible is done to make the best of the situation, and the young men are encouraged to break loose from the baneful influence of the old medicine men, and become industrious, practical farmers.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance among any of the members of this band have come to my notice. Their morals are fairly good.

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 2 1/2 miles wide.

This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. The soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country, which at the present time is unsettled, and provides a fairly good hunting ground for these Indians.

Population. - There are 92 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation. - 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.

Their health is good. Although there were a few deaths, from pulmonary trouble during the year, the disease is not prevalent, and every care is taken not only to check its spread, but also to stamp it out altogether.

Occupations. - These Indians are hunters and trappers, they also catch a considerable quantity of fish. They are now displaying more interest in their stock, and will this year branch out into farming on a more extensive scale. They cultivate gardens in which they raise some very good vegetables.

Buildings. - The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable; a few of them have stables, which are warm, and well constructed.

Farm Implements. - At present the members of this band have all the farm implements they require. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious. Their progress is not rapid, but at all events it is steady and sure.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are a moral and temperate people.

Stock. - Their cattle are increasing satisfactorily and are well taken care of.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Their health has been good; a few of the old people have died off, but we have had no epidemic of any kind.

Last season the crops were excellent, and this has much encouraged the Indians, to put forth renewed efforts in their farming operations.

The stock is all in fine condition. This industry is now looked upon by the Indians with much favour as a steady means of income and food. The help they receive from the department by providing them with thoroughbred bulls and stallions has been a great encouragement to the Indians to persevere in this branch of farming. The winter was short, and, with the exception of two or three cold snaps, was very mild.

Progress is well maintained, and the Indians are rapidly improving their condition and Surroundings.

There was only one case of intoxication in the agency during the past year, and there were no crimes to report.

*I have, & c.,
J.P.G. DAY,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1910.*

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, 1910. Excepting the Wahpaton band of Sioux, the Indians of this agency are mixed Wood and Plain Crees.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Reserve. - This reserve contains an area almost equivalent to one township, and is situated about 25 miles to the north and west of the city of Prince Albert. The Sturgeon lake, which supplies the name to both band and reserve, is found within its boundaries, and contains a good supply of wholesome fish. The reserve is well, wooded, but sufficient arable land of good quality is found.

Population. - The population of the band is 156.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good throughout the year.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly hunters; but are given good employment at high wages as expert choppers and log-drivers by lumbering companies engaged in the neighbourhood.

Buildings. - The Indians of this band are housed the most comfortably of any belonging to this agency.

Stock. - The herds of this band are recovering from the heavy losses of the previous year.

Farm Implements. - A good variety and number of implements, including a horse-power threshing outfit, are owned by the band, and have been paid for out of funds standing to their credit.

Characteristics and Progress. - Generally speaking, these Indians are good industrious workers. Their progress in farming is necessarily slow, however, as unfortunately their driving of logs occurs at a time when they should be putting in their crops.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance, with its attending immorality, increased largely during the year; but only at its close could the evidence necessary to convict be secured.

PETEQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Reserve. - This reserve lies about 20 miles west from the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company's post of Fort Carlton, from which this agency takes its name. It contains an area of one and one-sixth townships. About one-third of its surface is well wooded with poplar and pine. The soil is a rich sandy loam of considerable depth with sand sub-soil. It contains large meadows which produce abundance of hay for the cattle of the band.

Population. - The population of the band is 115.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic of any kind has attacked the band, and its general health has been better than usual during the year.

Occupations. - The most progressive of these Indians find exclusive employment in farming and stock-raising; but a number support themselves by hunting, root-digging, freighting, & c.

Buildings. - The general class of buildings on this reserve are of a good character. Two of the largest farmers have dwellings of a superior type under construction.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are uniformly well housed and fed, and are in excellent condition.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are generally alert and industrious. They are good farmers, and threshed last year 7,697 bushels of grain. The season was late and short; but they prepared over 200 acres for the next year's crop.

Temperance and Morality. - Many members of this band are fond of liquor when they can get it; but no evidence reached me of either intemperance or immorality during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Reserve. - This reserve lies 20 miles to the northwest of old Fort Carlton on the trail to Green Lake. It contains sufficient wood, water, arable land, pasturage, and hay meadows for all the needs of the band.

Population. - The population is 139.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of some tubercular and scrofulous cases of long standing, the band has been free from serious sickness during the year.

Occupations. - Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries of the band; but some of them still prefer a wandering life, and spend some time each year in hunting and root-digging, & c.

Buildings. - The dwellings of this band are well built; that of the chief in process of erection will when finished be superior to the average farmer's house in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

Stock. - The stock wintered without loss, and was in fine condition when the spring opened.

Implements. - Excepting for young Indians or ex-pupils making their first start, no further purchases of implements for this band will be necessary.

Characteristics and Progress. - A few of these Indians are good, steady workers. The actual area under cultivation was less than the preceding year, but the grain threshed exceeded in quantity the previous crop by one-half.

Temperance and Morality. - Convictions secured in January in connection with liquor-drinking on this reserve during the Christmas season, proved a salutary check

to such violations of the law. A few of the most actively immoral Indians of the agency belong to this band, and lower its standing in this respect.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Reserve. - This reserve contains an area of one and six-sevenths townships, and is located on the Shell river and Green Lake trail, 34 miles northwest of Carlton. Its surface is generally rolling and broken. The northeast and southwest corners of the reserve are well wooded, while between, along the valley of the Shell river, are found extensive hay meadows with abundance of arable land of every kind.

Population. - The population of this band is 233.

Health and Sanitation. - An epidemic of measles invaded the reserve in the autumn, but no deaths attended the outbreak. Otherwise the health of the band, considering its population, was very good during the year. Sanitary regulations are generally observed.

Occupations. - These Indians find their chief support in farming and stock-raising, supplemented by hunting and freighting.

Buildings. - The average buildings of this band are of a good type, well constructed and comfortable.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve saw the close of the year in excellent condition, even though because of the light fall of snow a portion of the herd grazed out nearly the whole winter.

Implements. - The implements belonging to this band are well cared for, and are sufficient for their probable requirements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are energetic, and fairly industrious as a whole. The total grain threshed from their crops amounted to 7,530 bushels, and they also prepared 200 acres of land for the next season.

Temperance and Morality. - Some intemperance was reported in January, but, upon investigation, it was found to have been outsiders drinking upon the reserve. Adequate punishment was inflicted, which is proving deterrent. The band has been fairly moral during the year.

KENEMOTAYO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Reserve. - This reserve consists, of one and one-fourth townships, situated 6 miles northwest from the Sandy Lake reserve with an intervening tract of one and one-half sections. The reserve is bountifully watered, contains a quantity of small timber, fair pasturage, and, when the Big river is low, abundance of hay in meadows lying along its banks.

Population. - The population of the Big river section of the band is 128, and of the Pelican lake portion 53.

Health and Sanitation. - An outbreak of measles occurred in October causing the death of one woman and two children. With that exception the band has enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations. - A limited but slowly increasing number of these Indians raise cattle and cultivate land, and these belong chiefly to the Big river section of the band. The remainder, with nearly all the Pelican lake and Stony lake families, support themselves by hunting and fishing.

Buildings. - The buildings of this band are inferior to those of the other bands of this agency, being one-story huts with mud roofs.

Implements. - The implements at their disposal have been increased in number, and are given good care by those in charge of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly energetic, but the excessively high price of muskrat-skins, which has enabled them to earn from \$5 to \$10

a day with light labour, has greatly interfered with their farming operations. Their crop of 1,810 bushels was a considerable advance over the preceding year, and 87 1/2 acres of new land was broken by them.

Temperance and Morality. - The railroad operations in the neighbourhood have had a somewhat demoralizing effect upon them, and they are more exposed to intoxicating liquors than formerly. They never resist temptation or betray the tempter, and it is very difficult to secure evidence sufficient to warrant action. They are not exceedingly moral.

MONTREAL LAKE BAND, RESERVES NOS. 106 AND 106A.

Reserves. - No. 106 contains an area of three-sevenths of a township, and skirts the southwestern shores of the Montreal lake. It belongs exclusively to the Montreal Lake band, and is entirely covered by timber of a valuable size and quality, excepting a patch of about 10 acres which has been cleared for gardens.

Reserve No. 106A lies to the north of the Sturgeon Lake reserve, and is owned jointly by the Montreal lake and Lac la Ronge bands. It has an area equivalent to one and four-sevenths townships, and a large portion of it is well adapted for farming, while it contains also some extensive, hay meadows. A valuable timber berth found upon it was disposed of some years ago for the benefit of the band, but sufficient timber for building purposes and for fuel for a moderate Indian population remains.

Population. - The population of the Montreal Lake band, including recent transfers who occupy reserve 106A, number 211 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been considerable sickness at Montreal Lake during the year, including one case of typhoid fever, which terminated fatally. Excepting the natural sanitation which attends an out-of-doors existence, these northern bands have probably the least knowledge of sanitary laws of any Indians of the agency, but, as a rule, because of the extent to which they follow the 'simple life,' they are the most healthy.

Occupations. - The chief occupations and sources of support of these Indians are hunting, fishing, and employment by the great trading companies which have their posts in that region.

Buildings. - The buildings of these Indians are only occupied during the cold months of the winter, and are of the simplest character.

Stock. - Only a few head of stock are kept by these Indians, some at Montreal Lake and some at the new reserve (106A). Being so few in number, they are generally well cared for and winter well.

Implements. - So little farming is done that few implements are Required or used.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are energetic and industrious in the occupations to which they are accustomed and by which they live. Those who have attempted to farm on the new reserve did so without any apparent enthusiasm or interest in their work, and accomplished nothing. The best that can be said of them is that they have supported themselves and have cost the department only one issue of supplies for the most destitute members of the band each year.

Temperance and Morality. - Those members of the band who resided at the new reserve were brought into such constant contact with liquor through the employees of the lumbering companies who travelled back and forth that a taste for intoxicants was developed, and measures were found necessary to discover and punish the offenders. The members of the band as a whole are moral.

WAHPATON (SIOUX) BAND, NO. 94A.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert, and contains an area of about one-tenth of a township. The portions of the reserve

which were first brought under cultivation were too light and sandy for successful farming, the later portions to be cleared and broken proved much heavier soil.

Population. - Only a portion of the band - about 16 families reside upon the reserve, the remainder continue to live on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, opposite the east end of Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been good, the deaths during the year have been from old age or incurable disorders of long standing. They are cleanly in their persons and dwellings, and their natural methods of living are sanitary.

Occupations. - While formerly these Indians obtained their chief support from the sale of fuel, hay and berries (in season), these are now giving place to cattle-raising and grain-farming as their herds increase in numbers and their fields in acreage under crop.

Buildings. - Their buildings are uniformly one story, but are well constructed and comfortable.

Stock. - Their cattle are increasing in number and are always well fed and stabled.

Implements. - They have now a sufficient supply of implements, which they keep in good order.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of the band residing upon the reserves have proved particularly industrious and energetic, being examples on these points to the rest of the agency.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is probably the most temperate and moral of the whole agency.

General Remarks. - The season of 1909 opened most inauspiciously. Winter extended into May, and only the assistance of the rations induced the Indians to seed their land, so certain were they of a crop failure through the lateness of the season. After the crop was in, however, nature became most kind. Rain fell when needed; warmth and moisture, cool nights without frost, all did their part to produce a bountiful crop of good quality. The autumn season was dry and most favourable for the harvesting of both grain and hay. Many of the Indians were able, in fact, to thresh from the stock, and to utilize the time saved in fall ploughing. The total crop threshed amounted to 25,957 bushels.

A very considerable improvement in the medical care of the agency was introduced in the employment of Dr. Beaver (an educated Ontario Indian, who is a graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto), as medical attendant of the agency, with residence at its headquarters on the Mistawasis reserve. Besides the required knowledge and skill, he possesses the sympathy with the Indian so necessary to successful treatment, and which has proved so difficult to secure. With the experience which comes, with the practice of his profession, he must become increasingly useful as a factor in lessening disease and suffering throughout the agency. A pleasing incident in March was his marriage to an accomplished graduate nurse from an American hospital, who will prove a useful helpmate.

*I have, & c.,
THOS. BORTHWICK,
Indian Agent,*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, May 18, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910; statistical statement and inventory of government property having previously been forwarded.

Location of Agency. - The agency headquarters is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 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 560. The reserves are Ochapowace, No. 71, Kahkewistahaw, Nos. 72 and 72A, Cowessess, No. 73, Sakimay and Little Bone, Nos. 74 and 74A. All these 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. - This reserve comprises 52,864 acres.

Population. - The population is 119.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been very good indeed, not a single death during the previous year having been reported at last annuity payments. A few families live in good dwellings, which are neatly kept, but many of them live in houses that are not satisfactory. One case of typhoid was reported of a young Indian working at the time at the Round Lake boarding school, where he was carefully nursed and a good recovery resulted.

Occupations. - A few of the Indians of this band engage in farming in a small way. These also keep small herds of cattle, for which they mostly make ample provision. They also put up some hay for sale. Wood is a staple source of income; and some do a little fishing and trapping. Gathering senega-root is a popular occupation with this band, as it is with all the other bands in this agency, affording healthy exercise in which the whole family may engage.

Characteristics and Progress. - While the conditions for rapid progress are lacking here and very little advance can be noted, still I am of the opinion that influences tend towards a betterment of conditions which may show later. These Indians have too much land idle, from which they get very little income; if they would surrender part of their reserve and have it sold in the usual way, the annual income from interest would be most useful, especially in providing for old people, who derive no benefit whatever from these unused lands.

Temperance and Morality. - Generally speaking, the members of this band are temperate and moral; no infractions of the law among them came to my notice during the year.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NOS. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve. - The reserve contains 13,535 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been normal throughout the year, there was no unusual sickness. They cannot be regarded as a

very healthy band. Many of them have better houses than average and improvement in general appearance may be noted.

Occupations. - Some of the Indians in this band engage in farming and cattle-raising. These are making some headway. Improvement in the manner of doing their work is noticeable, although there is decided room for improvement in both the quality and quantity of the work. Hay is put up for sale, and some wood is sold in their market towns.

Characteristics and Progress. - The conditions under which this band live in regard to dwellings, food and clothing, have steadily improved. In my opinion this is largely the result of the use made of their income from interest accruing from surrendered land. Especially useful is this income to old people who have no means of making their own living.

Temperance and Morality. - The standard of morality and habits of temperance with some of this band is not high.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve. - Crooked Lake agency headquarters is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,381 acres. The land is of excellent quality for grain-growing, there being 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 199.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of one case of typhoid, which was successfully nursed at home, these Indians have had no unusual sickness. Sanitary conditions are fairly good in this band; most of them live and dress well. Taken as a whole, they are a well nourished band of Indians, although some are scrofulous.

Occupations. - The occupation of farming is more generally engaged in by these Indians than on the other reserves; some also have nice herds of cattle. Owing to the scarcity of hay, it may be found necessary to reduce the herds in some instances. A few of these Indians do some fishing and trapping. Wood is also a source of income. Considerable is earned by these Indians in working in the near-by settlement for good wages, especially during threshing season.

Characteristics and Progress. - In a few individual cases in this band there seems to be a desire to make progress. Some of the graduates of our schools are taking hold of farming under promise to stick at it; they are easily discouraged and sometimes hard to guide, but it is hoped that, after they shall have enjoyed the results of their labour for a while, they will see the advantages which that occupation offers them over any other in which they could engage.

Temperance and Morality. - The conduct of this band with regard to both temperance and morals has been very good.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band contains 25,280 acres. It is situated along the Crooked lake, a fine body of water, in which there is plenty of fish. Most of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil being thin and sandy. Wood is also plentiful along the north part of the reserve.

Population. - The population is 144.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians of this band have enjoyed normal health during the year. They are not a healthy band, many of the families being scrofulous. The birth-rate is very low, this being the only band in this agency where the deaths during the year exceed the births. A few of the houses are good log buildings with shingled roof, but most of them are small huts with sod covering and are not sanitary.

Occupations. - A few Indians in this band, mostly young men, are cultivating land in a very small way. Their methods of working could not be regarded as satisfactory, although improvement may be nested. The members of this band depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, some fish and furs, for a living. They also keep cattle, for which most of them make good provision.

Characteristics and Progress. - In a few individual cases in this band, I think a little progress is being made; but, taking the band as a whole, the conditions from which much can be expected are not there.

Temperance and Morality. - Some cases of intemperance and reports of immorality came to my notice, and these were investigated and prosecuted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Agriculture. - In a general review of the work of this agency during the year, I am pleased to report that the results of the Indians' operations were more satisfactory than for the past two years; the acreage sown to wheat was not so large as in some former years, but the yield both in quantity and quality was better. This, with the good prices obtained, enabled most of them to feel substantial benefit accruing from their labour. More oats was grown than has been the custom, which enabled the farming Indians to keep their horses in better condition, besides which, many of them had oats for sale. Potatoes and roots were a fair crop, some families having sufficient to provide these wholesome articles of food throughout the year.

Cattle. - The Indians' cattle wintered well, there being no unusual loss. Their cattle are a most valuable source of food-supply. Besides a means of making money to provide other necessary supplies, it is to be regretted that some of the Indians on their part often seem to lack appreciation of their value, and difficulty is experienced in getting them to take proper care of them.

Dwellings. - During the year good kitchens were added to already very good houses in two or three instances. Besides these a number of new shanties were built. On the whole, the houses of the Indians are improving slowly.

Interest Payments. - In March payment of interest money from land fund was made to Cowessess and Kahkewistahaw bands. These payments came most opportunely at a season of the year when most needed; these payments enabled the Indians to settle their debts and provide many useful supplies; they are especially useful in assisting the old people.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians continues good. Throughout the year there was no epidemic sickness of any sort, except the two cases of typhoid fever noted under their respective bands. In the spring every effort is made to have all accumulation of garbage and litter around the houses cleared up and burnt; and in the fall, before going into winter quarters, the houses are white-washed with lime. Both the lime and brushes are sometimes supplied to the Indians for this purpose.

Assistance. - In all the bands in this agency there are a number of old, crippled and destitute people who require some assistance, as well as others who ordinarily earn their own living, but through sickness or misfortune need a little temporary assistance. These cases are all looked carefully after when reported, although it is not the practice to give regular destitute assistance to those who are physically able to earn their own living.

Temperance. - During the year under review these Indians have been remarkably free from intemperate habits, the exception, perhaps, being with the Sakimay band, where a number of cases were prosecuted and other cases investigated without success. It is found most difficult to obtain reliable information in these cases.

Progress. - In my opinion, I think it may be said that some progress has been made towards the betterment of the Indians' condition. No very striking advance

can be seen, and there is much everywhere we look that should be better; but it must be remembered that the evolution of these wandering people into finished farmers cannot be effected in a twinkling.

Inspection. - Inspector Graham visited the agency during July, making a thorough inspection of the reserves and of the office. Subsequent visits were made during the year.

Special. - In February an outbreak of glanders was found among the Indians horses. The Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Regina, was notified, and an inspector of that department was sent down. It was decided to make a thorough test of all the horses in the agency; some 32 animals were found to be affected. These were killed; but compensation was allowed the owners. In some cases, where the need of replacing the horses was urgent, I arranged to purchase others to enable the Indians to carry on their work.

Police. - It is a pleasure to note the efficiency and willingness of the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in assisting at all times to enforce the laws and regulations respecting Indians.

*I have, & c.,
M. MILLAR,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, May 10, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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.

Tribe. - The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 101.

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. - The principal occupation of this band is hunting and trapping, but this is now being replaced by the young men turning their attention to farming. A fair start was made last year, with very encouraging results, and an increased acreage will be sown this year.

While the older people live during the winter in log shanties, the younger men have built comfortable log, shingle-roofed houses.

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.

Temperance and Morality. - They are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve. - The reserve of these bands borders Chieny on Duck Lake, and its hay marshes, being about 3 miles from the town of Duck Lake, which having its flour-mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is 44 square miles. On Okemassis and part of Beardy's, the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now cultivating with favourable results.

Tribes. - These two bands are Plain Crees.

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.

Population. - The population is 156.

Occupations. - The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter months 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. - Buildings on this reserve are undergoing a gradual change from the old log shanty to good, shingle-roofed log houses.

Stock. - The stock on these reserves is always well looked after. Indeed it is just as well looked after as that of the average white, farmer.

Farm Implements. - The farm implements on these reserves are up to date and sufficient for requirements. The Indians have a portable engine and threshing outfit, with which they do their own threshing, and do it well, without any assistance or oversight.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of these reserves are industrious and law-abiding; they are year by year becoming better off.

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 151.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. They all own shingle-roofed log 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 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. - This band has in the past made considerable progress; their habits and mode 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 men on this reserve are addicted to liquor, but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 56 square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side, where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of a very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid country.

Tribe. - These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 244.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. 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 this band is hunting and trapping. A number of the younger 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, which, on the whole, are well taken care of.

Buildings. - Nearly all the Indians on this reserve own comfortable log dwellings, 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 then their interest in hunting clashes with the 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 and 39, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22.25 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant and the growth of grass and pea-vin 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 216.

Health and Sanitation. - The health 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. - The Indians of this band depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, a few of them are now turning their attention to farming. Some 70 acres was sown last year, and a very satisfactory crop reaped, with the result that the acreage has been increased to over 100.

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 is 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 80.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good, and they are gradually beginning to realize, the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations. - These Indians, while to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, 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 extreme 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 conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

After two years of rather hard times for the Indians of this agency, the year just closed was a pleasant change. All crops sown gave good returns, and prices for grain were good. The hunting Indians, who still form the larger part of the different bands of this agency, had a very good year, not that fur has become more plentiful, but from the high prices paid for same. Muskrat-skins in spring made 35 cents each, while the fall and winter catch averaged about 40 cents, and advanced by March to 60 cents.

The winter, on the whole, was mild, so that the usual enforced idleness of the hunting Indian did not occur. A very considerable quantity of land was got ready for seeding, so that I expect the acreage to be increased.

The stock upon all the reserves wintered well, and owing to the mildness of the season, they were out on the prairie by March 15, leaving on all the Reserves a large surplus of hay.

Upon all the reserves a noticeable improvement is shown in the houses being built, so that in a few years the mud shanty will be a thing of the past. The health of the Indians of this agency for the past year was good, and no epidemic of any kind visited us. Owing to settlement gathering round the reserves, liquor is got with more ease than formerly, but I am pleased to state, from my own knowledge, that the effect is not noticeable among the younger men, who, as a whole, are temperate and law-abiding. The effect upon the older men is, in some instances, noticeable and sad,

but the difficulty of preventing their getting liquor is almost insurmountable, as they are, in nearly all cases, hunting Indians, who are during the hunting season off their reserves. Traders are numerous, and competition to get the fur keen, and the result is that whisky is in some way easily obtained.

*I have, & c.,
J. MACARTHUR,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
FILE HILLS AGENCY,
BALCARRES, April 18, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the File Hills agency, together with the statistical statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Up to September 30, 1909, the File Hills reserves formed part of what was known as the Qu'Appelle agency. At that time the reserves at File Hills were formed into what is now known as the File Hills agency. The remainder of the reserves, viz., Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasqua and Standing Buffalo, were formed into the new Qu'Appelle agency under the management of Mr. H. Nichol, with headquarters at Pasqua reserve.

The four reserves here are practically worked as one band. The total population is 279 souls, and they all belong to the Cree tribe.

These Indians own about 84,454 acres of land. That portion which is known as Black Bear, Okanees and Star Blanket reserves, is decidedly rough and unfit for grain farming. I doubt very much whether a piece of open land suitable for farming 40 acres in extent, could be found on the whole three reserves. As a result, those Indians who desire to farm go to the south end of Peepeekesis reserve, where the land is more open, although the land on this reserve is by no means clear, and in places a great deal of grubbing has to be done.

The general health of the Indians has been remarkably good during the past-year, and I attribute this condition of affairs largely to the fact that all the Indians are living better, by providing good food and having more regular habits. The younger generation are caring much better for their children. As years pass by, I notice a decided improvement in the manner in which they keep their houses, although they are not yet by any means perfect.

The cattle sales of this band last fall proved to be very profitable. Nearly every Indian sold from one to five head as well as having an animal killed for his winter's supply. Those Indians who were not growing grain were able to buy with the proceeds from beef sales sufficient flour to carry them over a year, and at the present time there is hardly an Indian farming who has not sufficient flour to meet his needs till next fall. An Indian, with his beef and flour secured for the winter, can with little effort secure the other necessities, as there is always a demand for wood, hay, & c.

The Indians have been law-abiding, and only one infringement of the act has come to my notice.

The Melville to Regina branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific passes within 100 yards of the south end of Peepeekesis reserve. The steel was laid late in the fall, and the Indians of that reserve were able to send out ten or twelve cars a few days after the steel was laid.

We have just passed through a most remarkable winter, and the Indians' cattle looked almost as well in the spring as they did in the beginning of the winter. Many of them are now in beef condition.

These Indians have in the neighbourhood of 400 tons of hay left over, which they are now selling to the Grand Trunk Pacific contractors for \$7 a ton.

The country surrounding these reserves is fast filling up, and the Indians have to put forth very little effort in order to earn sufficient money to keep them in ordinary necessities. There is always a good demand for wood and hay, and those who do not farm make a good living by selling these products.

There are quite a number of old and infirm Indians who receive rations regularly twice a month during the year. The flour and beef are produced on the reserves by the home farms.

The statistical statements accompanying this, report give detailed information as to crops, cattle, & c.

*I have, & c.,
W.M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, April 1, 1910.*

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, 1910, together with an inventory of government property under my charge, and a copy of agricultural and industrial statistics.

WHITE BEAR'S AMALGAMATED BAND, NO. 70.

Tribe or Nation. - This band is an amalgamated band, consisting of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines, occupying the reserve known as White Bear's.

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 30,288 acres, and is situated on the southeast corner of the Moose mountains, and 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 a very poor reserve for farming operations to be carried on to any extent, there being very little land on it that is level enough to cultivate. Fully three-fourths of the reserve is covered with timber and scrub and water and the remainder is nearly all so stony and hilly that it is only fit for grazing purposes. The supply of natural hay is very limited. The greater portion of this reserve naturally belongs to the forest reserve which joins it on the north and west sides. There is a summer resort on one of the lakes on this Indian reserve, which has been leased from the Indians for a long term of years, and is known as the Carlyle Lake resort.

Population. - The population of the amalgamated band is, 211.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good. No epidemics have been through the band this year; and of the seven that have died six

belonged to, the different branches of the one family, and the cause of death in each case was of a tuberculous nature. The sanitary precautions taken were to keep the houses clean and ventilated; but in a few cases this was, a very hard matter. I believe that there have been cases that if they could have been placed in a hospital where they could have been properly looked after they would have lived. Some of them are so stubborn that they will persist in having their own way at the expense of their lives, who, if they were placed in a hospital, could be saved in spite of themselves.

Occupations. - Some grow grain on a small scale and keep cattle, but not in an ambitious or hearty way at all. Left to themselves if they made any effort at all it would be a very feeble one, as they require constant supervision in all their operations. Others keep a few cattle and do not try to grow any grain, while there are others who live by anything that turns up, a few days work now and then, selling willow pickets or dry wood, fishing and trapping, and just so long as they can make even half a decent living by any other means than hard work, they will not work. The only hope of making anything worth while out of this band lies in the young fellows who are growing up.

Buildings. - The houses are largely of the mud roof class, but in a large majority of cases fairly roomy and well ventilated. Quite a number have two rooms. The outbuildings are nothing extra. Nearly all are straw-roofed.

Stock. - They have some very good stock on this reserve, but it is the same with the stock as it is with their farming, they only look after the stock when they are looked after themselves. If the employees neglect to look after the Indians, they, in turn, neglect the cattle. They are poor feeders; and, with a few exceptions, are careless in every other way in regard to their cattle. Some of them who have cattle should not have them at all.

Implements. - They are fairly well supplied with farm implements. All machinery, such as binders, drills and threshing outfit, is housed at the agency headquarters. The smaller implements, such as ploughs, barrows and disks, mowers and hay rakes, are looked after by the Indians themselves fairly well. There are some cases where the farmer has to see that they look after them as well as they can with no shelter for them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are not naturally industrious. If they were they might be well-off. It is a very hard matter to get them to work six days a week even at their own gait; and no matter what is at stake, if the notion strikes them, they will not hesitate to get up before daylight and make off somewhere; whereas if they were going to work and were not routed out, ten o'clock would suit them very well. Still they are getting better in this respect. They are very law-abiding and most certainly not becoming any poorer.

Temperance and Morality. - As a band they are very temperate. Outside of a very few cases one could not find a stronger band of teetotallers on principle than this band is to-day. And as to their morals there is very little to complain of. Splendid work is being done upon this reserve by the missionary belonging to the Presbyterian Church. Two services are being held on each Sunday, one at the east end among the Crees and one at the west end among the Assiniboines. Both are well attended and good results are visible; and the work being done along these lines is bound to result in the betterment of this band morally.

In conclusion I might say that, although the government staff has, each and every one, worked honestly and earnestly at his own work, the results are not at all what I would desire by any means. Still the tendency is towards improvement, and we all hope for more tangible benefit for the Indians from our own efforts in the year upon which we are now starting.

*I have, & c.,
THOS. CORY,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 20, 1910.*

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, 1910; also a statistical statement of agricultural and cattle industries, and other matters of interest.

There are six reserves comprised in this agency, five Cree and one Chipewyan. The Cree are known by the following names and numbers: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwas, No. 120; Oonepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122; and Keeheewin, No. 123. The Chipewyan reserve is known only as Cold Lake reserve, No. 149, being in the vicinity of a lake of that name.

The two Cree reserves first named are, practically speaking, one and the same, as they adjoin one another and are peopled by bands very closely connected; they are commonly known as the Onion Lake band. I shall, therefore, as usual, treat them as one band in this report.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation. - The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves. - The reserves lie north of the North Saskatchewan river, the southeastern corner of the eastern reserve being no more than 5 miles from the old Hudson's Bay fort at Fort Pitt, which was situated on the banks of the river. These two reserves adjoin, Seekaskootch lying to the east, and Weemisticooseahwas to the west. The fourth meridian, which separates the province of Saskatchewan from Alberta, passes through the latter about 1 mile west of the line separating the two reserves.

The area of Seekaskootch reserve is 38,400 acres, and the natural features very considerable. The southern portion is well wooded with poplar and spruce, and embraces a small but prettily situated lake known as Long lake, which, unfortunately for the Indians, contains no other than a few jackfish. A stretch of rolling prairie interspersed with poplar groves, passes from southeast to northwest, where good pasture and several good hay sloughs are to be found. The northern portion is high and rolling, with some stretches of open land, but, with the exception of the slopes between the high and low-lying land, the character of the soil throughout the reserve is very light; these slopes, which face the south, have some patches of rich fertile land, but of no great extent.

Weemisticooseahwas reserve, which abuts the one already described but does not stretch so far north, contains an area of 14,080 acres of rolling prairie, well adapted for cattle-raising, the pasture being good and the hay sloughs fairly productive. In wet seasons only is the upland hay worth cutting. The character of the soil is light.

Population. - The population of the Seekaskootch band is 219, and of Weemisticooseahwas band, 79.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians throughout the year has been fairly good; there have been no epidemics, and their appearance is healthier. Sanitary precautions receive attention, but these Indians are by no means the most tractable in that respect among the bands of this agency.

Occupations. - The agricultural operations are far from extensive. I am having some success with a few of the ex-pupils of the schools, who this year will have added about 40 acres to the newly ploughed land on the reserve.

Cattle-raising is the most profitable industry, so long as the Indians will not be compelled by the influx of settlers to cease cutting hay outside the reserves.

In addition to the work connected with the caring for their cattle, a good deal of outside work comes in their way; freighting for the different traders throughout the country, also freighting for surveyors and working for them on the lines. These Indians, like all the other bands in this country, have spent a great deal of time hunting muskrats, the price of the little pelt having increased within the past six years from 6 cents a piece to 60.

Buildings. - Very little improvement has been made in the houses owned by these Indians. One house of a superior kind has been completed, but the others remain the same. The houses are occupied only in winter; as soon as the warm weather sets in, they take to their tents, and most camps are kept clean and tidy. In some instances, the stables were well prepared for the winter, while in others the work was very carelessly done.

Stock. - These Indians own very good stock, which is due to the character of the bulls sent in by the department. Each year brings an additional two or three bulls, which, of course, need not always be placed first on this reserve, but generally are. They are changed about from one reserve to another as their service of time at each is completed. The cost of these bulls is largely contributed to by the Indians out of the proceeds of the sale of beef and cattle on foot. The department has the choosing of the bulls, and none but thoroughbred animals are purchased.

Farm Implements. - The supply of agricultural implements, including those that have been supplied by the department as well as those, the private property of the Indians, is ample for the amount of agricultural work done, and of horse rakes and mowers they have quite enough to put up hay for a herd twice the size of the one they own. They are well supplied with wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are certainly in a good position just now, and have been throughout the fall and winter, due mostly to the profit that has been derived from muskrat hunting; whether this will prove to be an advantage to them or not remains to be seen. Feeling so independent, they take less heed of advice given them, and less interest in other work, which is not altogether a pleasing feature. With all their faults, however, they are law-abiding, except in cases where liquor is concerned.

Temperance and Morality. - I am sorry to say that the use of liquor is a growing evil amongst them. That they get possession of it there is no doubt; but to find it, or the person who supplies it, is a difficult task; they seldom inform on any person who gives them liquor, and look upon him as a good friend, instead of their greatest enemy, which he truly is. Otherwise their morals are not becoming worse.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

There are two reserves in the neighbourhood of Frog lake, Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122, neither of which has many Indians living on it, and they are treated as one band.

Nation. - The members of these bands belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves. - The reserves are both situated on the western, southern and eastern shores of Frog lake. The area of Ooneepowhayo reserve is 21,120 acres, of a rolling character, well wooded with spruce and poplar. In the open parts the pasture is good, but hay swamps are scarce. The soil is of a rich, sandy loam.

The area of Puskeeahkeewein reserve is 25,600 acres, and in parts well timbered with spruce and poplar; it also has a large area of land overgrown with willows, very

moist except in dry seasons. In open places the pasture is good, and there are some hay swamps, which, however, are generally too wet to allow the hay to be cut, except around the edges.

Population. - The population of Ooneepowhayo band is 52, and of Puskeeahkeewein 23.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good throughout the year; no epidemics have visited them, and they keep their premises clean and tidy.

Occupations. - They are not ambitious farmers, but attend fairly well to their cattle, and at hay-time have to work to get sufficient hay for requirements. Like other lands, this year they have spent much of their time hunting, especially during the months open for killing muskrats. Those in a position to undertake it, often get work freighting for settlers and traders.

Buildings. - There is an improvement in their buildings, they being better prepared for the winter, and their houses better equipped and kept cleaner. Two new houses are in course of erection.

Stock. - As on other reserves, their cattle are of a noticeably good grade. So far as feeding and watering are concerned, the cattle are well attended to, but there is room for improvement in respect to shelter.

Farm Implements. - They are well equipped with wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes and all haymaking requirements, and have ploughs and harrows sufficient for the amount of farming they undertake.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are a law-abiding and well-behaved, class, and are not so much open to the temptation to drink as the Onion Lake Indians. They have been comfortable throughout the year, and have not required much assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality. - I have not had any trouble with them in regard to the use of liquor, and in other respects their morals are fairly good.

KEEHKEWIN BAND, NO. 123.

Nation. - This band of Indians belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This is a prettily situated reserve in a valley on the north side of the Moose hills, in township 59, range 6, about 30 miles northwest of Frog lake. Poplar and spruce are plentiful, pasture is excellent, water and hay-lands plentiful, and the soil is a rich sandy loam; the only hindrance to its being an ideal farming spot, is that locality is subject to early frosts. It is, however, admirably adapted to cattle-raising.

Population. - The population of this, band is 179.

Health and Sanitation. - This band compares very favourably with most of the bands in this country, in health, particularly the young men; among the old there are some long standing cases of sickness, but on the whole the band is healthy. There have not been any epidemics this past year; they have been quite comfortable and have required very little assistance from the department. They keep their houses fairly clean, and each spring clean outside and burn the rubbish collected throughout the long winter.

Occupations. - They have not yet taken extensively to farming, still every year finds a little more new land broken. When once hay-making commences, they are generally busy making hay, gathering in their little crops and getting their houses and stables in proper order, until winter sets in, and then the work is feeding cattle, hunting and fishing, and an occasional trip freighting.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are small but warm and comfortable in the winter; not many of them are occupied in the summer. A few new houses have been put up, of log walls and pole roofs. The Indians have cut a number of logs on

the reserve, and, to some extent assisted by the department, it is expected that a steam engine will be purchased, and, with machinery already at the mill at Onion Lake, will be placed on the reserve, and lumber and shingles sawn for the Indians; when it is hoped that houses of a better class will be erected.

Farm Implements. - For the amount of farming to which they so far have attained, they have implements sufficient; they are also well supplied with wagons and sleighs, and mowers and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have been in good circumstances throughout the year, not so much from industries followed, as from the number of muskrat pelts sold at advanced prices.

Temperance and Morality. - Being further removed from places where liquor can be procured, its use is not suspected on the reserve, and in every respect they seem to conduct themselves creditably.

CHYPEWYAN BAND, NO. 149.

Tribe or Nation. - This band bears the name of the tribe to which it belongs, namely, the Chipewyan, but is generally spoken of as the Cold Lake band.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated about 6 miles southwest of Cold lake; and about 7 miles west of the fourth meridian; it contains an area of 47,720 acres. The only objection to its being an ideal spot for farming, is its proneness to early frosts; the soil is rich and there are some nice open places that would make excellent farms, were there not the disadvantage mentioned. It is, however, admirably adapted for cattle-raising, pasture and hay is luxuriant, water plentiful and shade abundant. The southwestern portion of the reserve is thickly wooded with spruce and poplar.

Population. - The population of the band is 284.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has not been so good this year as usual; there have not been any epidemics, but the children have been very susceptible to colds, which in many cases have developed into chest trouble, eventually causing death. Some hopeless cases of long standing have died.

The heads of families submit more readily to the vaccination of their children than any other of the bands, but are less tractable in the way of keeping their houses clean and well ventilated.

Occupations. - The department has withheld no encouragement to these hunting Indians to become farmers, which was thought most expedient on account of the fall off in the hunt of late years, and in view of the consequent want that it was considered was bound to follow; but, unfortunately for the success of the farming enterprise, this year has been an unusually good one for hunters, this making it impossible to wean any one absolutely from following the old mode of living, although one or two have attempted to follow both without making any progress in farming. Hunting has been their chief occupation; several have been employed on surveys, and in winter good wages were made by those fishing for white men engaged in that industry at Cold lake.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are a little larger than on the other reserves, and are more substantially and better built. The stables and other shelters for cattle are in some instances better than on other reserves.

Stock. - These Indians do not attempt much stock-raising, and the grade of the animals they do own is not so good as that on the other reserves; but, for the past four years thoroughbred bulls have been given them, and a marked improvement is noticeable among the young stock.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient for the amount of work they so far have shown signs of being likely to accomplish, but authority has been granted for the purchase of more implements, if they can be turned to good account.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are naturally indolent, except in matters pertaining to hunting, and by holding to their old course this year, they

have found it more directly profitable than they would have found farming, the hunt having been good and the prices for furs unusually high. A farmer has been appointed to reside with them, and he being in constant touch with them, and a man acquainted with their ways and language, it is very possible that the Chipewyans may yet turn out to be successful farmers.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance is not a fault with them, although it is known that liquor sometimes finds its way into the reserve. The chief men uphold morality at their meetings, and, generally speaking, they cannot be called an immoral band.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Since my last annual report a new band has been placed on our records; the members are mostly Indians who had not taken their annuities since the year the treaty was made with them, at Fort Pitt in 1876, or the year after, and who have been gradually reinstated with other bands, but who now, finding themselves strong in number, and most of them living in the neighbourhood of Island lake, it has been thought well to show them separately, and it is intended ere long to have a reserve surveyed for them. Their claims for arrears of payment of annuities have been recognized by the department, a number of which have been paid during the past year.

*I have, & c.,
W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PAS AGENCY,
THE PAS, April 2, 1910.*

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, 1910, 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. - This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, and has an area of 3,010.93 acres. It is well timbered with poplar, tamarack, birch, and in places with spruce timber of fair quality and size; a quantity of hay can also be cut; the soil is good, but stony with limestone formation.

Population. - The band numbers 143 souls.

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

Occupations. - The Indians here live by fishing and trapping. Cedar lake furnishes them with whitefish, pickerel and sturgeon, for their own use, and jackfish with other rough fish, feed for their dog's. The fur hunt has been very good, the demand for muskrat-skins and the prices paid for them high. The Indians have, therefore had a profitable season.

Buildings. - A few new houses have been built, and, while in some cases, these are larger than the old ones, there is room for improvement; the greater part of the buildings on this reserve are too small and overcrowded.

Characteristics and Progress. - Owing to the manner in which these people have to earn their living, there is little, if any, progress to report, further than as the prices paid for furs have been higher than usual, they live better than formerly.

Temperance and Morality. - I have heard of no complaints against them in these respects.

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; 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. - The band numbers 119 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of two chronic cases of tuberculosis, the general health of the band has been good; the majority of the dwellings have been whitewashed, and the refuse around the premises gathered up and burned.

Occupations. - These Indians live by hunting and fishing; the latter has been very good. The hunting of muskrats, which are plentiful in this district, has enabled them to make a better living than usual.

Buildings. - Several new houses have been built, and these are an improvement on their former homes; a kiln of lime was also burned, and many of the Indians have whitewashed their houses inside and out, adding to the appearance of the buildings.

Stock. - The few cattle that the band owns have come through the winter in good condition and with fodder to spare, an unusual thing on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - While the progress of these Indians is naturally slow, yet one can see an improvement in their condition. They are a peaceable people, and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been no case of intemperance brought to my knowledge, and their morals are fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated partly on both sides of the Saskatchewan river, also at the mouth of the Carrot river; they also 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-sized timber; there is also a good deal of swamp-land, where in favourable years a quantity of hay can be cut; this depends a good deal on the state of the river, which sometimes floods the low lands.

Population. - The band numbers 417 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good, and there has not been any sickness of an epidemic nature. Dr. Larose, the medical attendant, who resides at the Pas, discharges his duties in a conscientious manner, but the result of his work is in many cases nullified by the Indian's utter disregard of the most elementary sanitary rules. The garbage is gathered up and burned, and many whitewash their houses.

Occupations. - The Indians here are nearly all trappers, and furs being at such a high price, enhanced by competition, they have been able to live in comfort. There has been but little fishing done, only what they required for their own use. The gardens and potato patches have yielded good returns. The small saw-mill controlled

by this band has been of great benefit to them; they have cut about 150,000 feet of lumber, a goodly part of which was used by them in the construction of new dwellings.

Stock. - The cattle came through in good order. A large quantity of hay was put up and the winter was so short that they had considerable hay over, which they sold. Ten head of Hereford heifers were purchased last fall, which the band paid for out of their land money.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are law-abiding, and industrious in their own way; a certain improvement can be noticed in these people, and the neat and tidy appearance of both the men and women is often remarked by strangers coming in, in fact this remark applies to all the Indians of this agency.

Temperance and Morality. - A case of intoxication was brought before me, the offender pleaded guilty and was fined. The morals of this band compare favourably with others in the same situation.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the Carrot river, and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good, and there is a quantity of fine spruce timber on it; a quantity of hay can also be cut.

Population. - This band numbers 74 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is good, as in other places. The refuse around the houses has been gathered up and burned. Some have also whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations. - These Indians are all hunters and have made an excellent winter's work, prices of furs being in excess of other years; they also killed a number of moose for their own use. The crop of potatoes has been very good and they expect to have a quantity over.

Buildings. - The houses are in good condition, and, owing to the proximity of good building timber, they have no difficulty in procuring good house logs; the only drawback is in securing lumber, which has to be either brought from Prince Albert or the Pas, which is costly in either case.

Stock. - The cattle came through the winter in good order and they had plenty of hay. The stables were comfortable and the animals well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people, living as they do, have not much opportunity to show any improvement, but continue to live in accordance with their conditions. They are well disposed and quiet.

Temperance and Morality. - The people here are temperate and their morals are good.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes.

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 of 4,751.64 acres. A large portion of this land is wet and swampy, covered with small timber, scrub, and a little hay. The soil in the immediate vicinity of the village is good.

Population. - The band numbers 122 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good during the year, the refuse gathered up and burned, and many of the houses whitewashed inside and out.

Occupations. - Like the Indians of Shoal Lake, these Indians live by the hunt, which this year has been very successful; they have also kept themselves supplied

with moose meat, and fish for their dogs. A quantity of potatoes has been grown on this reserve, which has been a valuable addition to their food-supply.

Buildings. - Their houses are comfortable, but small; the dwellings erected this year are somewhat better, and there is the same difficulty here with regard to obtaining lumber as at Shoal Lake.

Stock. - Their cattle were well housed and fed, they had a quantity of hay over and the stock was in good condition. They also have a few good ponies, which they use in the winter to haul hay and fire-wood, and which they also use on the mowers.

Characteristics and Progress. - Although progress is difficult owing to the lack of natural advantages and to their mode of living, still they seem anxious to take advantage of any chance by which they can improve their condition; they are law-abiding and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the Cumberland lake. It has 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. - The band numbers 148 souls.

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

Occupations. - The greater part of the band earn their living by hunting, which has been very good, the prices paid for furs of all kinds has been very high; very little fishing has been done, barely sufficient for their own needs. A number of these people work on the York boats during the summer and earn good wages.

Buildings. - The houses are small and crowded. As the Indians are away at their hunting grounds during the winter and live for the most part in tents during the summer, the houses on the reserve, are of a poor class, and serve only as shelter while living on the reserve; there are, however, about six very good houses, whose owners live more or less at home.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is no visible progress in the condition of these people, owing to their nomadic habits; but they make a good living and seem satisfied to be as they are; they are respectful and obey the laws.

Temperance and Morality. - I have heard no complaints with regard to them in these respects.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Three members of the Pas band have been appointed as constables on the reserve; they are keen in the discharge of their duties, and do a great deal of good in a preventive way. Corporal Munday, of the R.N.W.M. Police, is still in charge here and exercises a vigilant supervision, which is appreciated by all.

*I have, & c.,
FRED. FISCHER,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLEY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, April 11, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 Saulteaux.

Reserve. - This reserve contains about 30 square miles and is situated 2 miles north of Kamsack, a town on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with poplar and willow bluffs, interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population. - There were 254 souls at the last census.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no serious epidemic on the reserve this year, pneumonia and tuberculosis being the chief cause of deaths. Dr. J.I. Wallace, the local medical officer, has charge of this reserve, and has done everything possible to aid the Indians both by treatment and advice as to sanitation, food and clothing, and good results are to be observed.

Occupations. - The Indians have done very much better in farming than heretofore, both in quantity farmed and in style of farming. They are starting in again this year with better prospects and renewed energy, and much better results are promised. Some still continue the old life of hunting and fishing, but with less success than previously, which has a tendency to keep the ones now farming in better heart to continue.

Buildings. - Several new houses of a much better kind have been built this year, and a general improvement is noted.

Stock. - The live stock has wintered well and very few losses have to be reported.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with the necessary implements from their own purchases and are, as the need arises, buying more.

Characteristics and Progress. - This has been the best year these Indians have had for some time. Crops were exceptionally good, and grain sold at high prices so that all were enabled to make all necessary purchases of clothing, food, implements, and horses, as well as improve their holdings.

Temperance and Morality. - A decided change is noticed in drinking on this reserve. There is very little trouble now from drinking or immorality.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians also are Saulteaux.

Reserve. - This reserve contains about 20 square miles, and is situated about 3 miles west of Fort Pelly and about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack. The land is very rolling, having also some tamarack and spruce on it. A large part of it is covered with poplar bluffs, but has some good openings suitable for farming.

Population. - The last census showed 87 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good during the year. Dr. Wallace also attends to all calls from these people.

Occupations. - Very little farming has been done here, but a few young men have started in now and seem to be desirous of doing better. Most of these Indians are hunters.

Buildings. - Much improvement is noticeable in buildings on this reserve in size, class and number of houses. The good building material on the reserve has aided in this work very much.

Stock. - The stock wintered in good condition with few losses.

Farm Implements. - The young men here are gradually getting for themselves all the necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - A large number of this band continue to hunt, but a few young men are settling down to farm.

Temperance and Morality. - Very little intemperance or immorality is reported from this reserve.

KEESECKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians also are Saulteaux.

Reserve. - This reserve lies between the Assiniboine river and the Duck mountains, about 9 miles north of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles. The reserve has good farm and hay lands as well as large bluffs of good wood.

Population. - At the last census there were 142 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - No serious sickness of any kind was found this year. The usual coughs and colds with a few cases of pneumonia and tuberculosis were the only illness. Dr. Wallace very ably cared for this reserve also.

Occupations. - Much more farming is being done here than previously, and more interest is taken in the work. Several, however, continue to hunt as before.

Buildings. - Several new buildings, of a better kind, have been built this year and many improvements in general are noticeable.

Stock. - The live stock has wintered well with few losses.

Farm Implements. - This band has, with its own efforts, been able to buy all the necessary implements for farming.

Characteristics and Progress. - A great deal of improvement has been made by this band in farming and work connected therewith, and prospects look better for the future.

Temperance and Morality. - Very little drinking or the attendant immorality has been reported this year.

Valley River reserve will be reported on separately by Overseer Chard.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year has been a good one financially, good crops were the rule and good prices prevailed. More new land has been broken and, especially on Côté and Keeseekoose reserves, a better sample of farming is being done, with a fair percentage of summerfallow, which we trust will produce such results as will encourage these Indians to continue their extra efforts to farm more and better.

These Indians also had about 100 head of cattle to sell and for their own use, good prices were also obtained for these. A large number of the Indians are of their own free will buying heifers to keep up the herd, which is encouraging. Generally speaking, there has been considerable improvement in the whole agency, which is very gratifying. Prospects of good progress are better than at any time previous.

*I have, & c.,
W.G. BLEWETT,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
AVONHURST, May 5, 1910.*

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, 1910.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of four reserves, which are: Piapot, No. 75; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Pasqua, No. 79; and Standing Buffalo, No. 78.

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 square miles. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat stony, and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. This land produces an average crop, which matures early. There is an abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar.

Population. - The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation. - Apart from a few cases of scrofula and consumption, and a mild form of measles, which broke out amongst some of the children, but from which no fatalities occurred, these Indians during the past year have enjoyed good health. On the whole they keep their premises clean.

Occupations. - Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries on this reserve. These Indians put up a sufficient quantity of hay for their stock as well as a good supply for sale, which, added to the sale of wood, increases their income to quite an extent.

Buildings. - A steady improvement is being made in the class of dwellings on this reserve. The mud roof is gradually disappearing and being replaced by lumber and shingles. Their stables are built of pole-wall frames packed with straw or sod, and sod roof. They are large and comfortable and kept fairly clean.

Stock. - These Indians have a large herd of cattle, of which they take good care, and from which a large percentage of their living is derived, both from the sale of beef cattle, and that beefed for their own use, over and above which their herd is increasing.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, owning as well a quarter interest in a threshing outfit. They take only fair care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and are gradually making better provision for themselves.

Temperance and Morality. - One case of immorality was reported and prosecuted on this reserve during the year. No cases of intemperance were reported. These Indians have not a very high standard of morals.

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 81 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians do not enjoy very good health. Consumption and scrofula are fairly prevalent. There is a large percentage of old people in this band, and they cling to the old mode of living, making it difficult to get them to take any sanitary precautions.

Occupations. - Cattle-raising, farming, putting up hay for stock and sale, and selling wood, are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - With few exceptions, the dwellings on this reserve are small and poorly ventilated. The stables are large and comfortable, and built of pole frames packed with straw or sod, and sod roofs.

Stock. - This band has a good-sized herd, of which they take fair care. A large percentage of their income is derived from their cattle.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, but neglect to take very good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are not of a very progressive type. This is partially accounted for by the large percentage of old people, who are either unable to work or cling to the old life of hunting and fishing.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year.

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, and 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 splendid supply of hay for their requirements is obtainable.

Population. - The population of this band is 131.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band during the year has been good. In nearly every case the houses on this reserve are kept neat and clean.

Occupations. - Farming and cattle-raising are the principal industries on this reserve. A large quantity of wood is sold, for which there is always a good market.

Buildings. - On the whole the dwellings on this reserve are of a good class. Very few of the old mud roofs now remain. The stables are principally built of logs with sod roofs. These are comfortable, and kept fairly well.

Stock. - These Indians have a large herd of cattle, and in most cases they are well cared for.

Farm Implements. - In nearly every case these Indians are well supplied with farm implements, and with few exceptions take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily making provision for their future wants. They have one-fourth interest in a threshing outfit.

Temperance and Morality. - Only two cases of intemperance were reported during the year. A marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians has been noted during the year. No cases of immorality were reported.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population. - The population of this band is about 180.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are naturally of a healthy and robust constitution. A few cases of measles were reported among the children. Heavy colds, which in one or two cases developed into pneumonia with fatal results, were traced to the custom of visiting at New Year's. The weather was very severe, and the extreme changes to which the children were subjected were directly responsible. The Indians keep their houses and surrounding premises neat and clean.

Occupations. - These Indians depend almost entirely on their farming operation, and wages earned outside. The cattle industry is not a very large thing with them.

Buildings. - A number of the dwellings on this reserve are one and a half stories high, built of logs or lumber, with shingled roof. They are large, well lighted and ventilated. The stables are log with sod roof.

Stock. - Only a small herd of cattle are kept on this reserve owing to the lack of pasture, and difficulty in securing hay. What cattle they have are well cared for.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, and in most cases good care is taken of them. They own a quarter interest in a threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress. - With few exceptions, these Indians are very industrious, law-abiding, and progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - One case of intemperance and one of immorality were reported during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year the conduct of the Indians on the whole has been very good, a marked decrease of crime has been noted. This is accounted for to a great extent by the establishing of agency headquarters on Pasqua reserve, thereby affording a closer supervision of the Indians.

The crop yields were lowered to a great extent by blight caused by very hot and dry weather just as the grain blossomed.

On the whole the cattle were wintered well. No losses from lack of care were reported.

A very successful sale of some 17,933 acres of the Muscowpetung reserve, surrendered in January, 1909, was held last fall, at which very good prices were realized.

*I have. & c.,
H. NICHOL,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.
KUTAWA, April 11, 1910*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

Five reserves are included in the Touchwood agency, namely: Muscowequans, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88, and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency headquarters are situated on section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian on the old Carlton trail. The nearest railway station is Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which is about 6 miles southwest of the agency.

The government telegraph office, Kutawa, and the post office of the same name are situated near by.

There are two boarding schools 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 headquarters. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and a siding named Mostyn is located thereon. The soil is a rich clay loam, which is very productive.

The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie, badly broken with small lakes, sloughs and bluffs. The western end of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of poplar.

The natural features of this reserve render it more suitable for mixed farming than for extensive grain-raising.

Population. - The population of the band is 143.

Health and Sanitation. - There were two deaths during the year, a woman and her child, both from consumption. The general health of the band is good. They live under canvas during the summer months, and the rubbish which collects around their winter quarters is raked up and burned each spring.

Occupations. - These Indians derive their support from various means. They are natural hunters and would prefer to follow that occupation, and do so to a considerable extent during the fall and spring months.

They made a good living during the winter from the sale of fire-wood and willow posts.

Their grain crop last season consisted of 8,760 bushels of oats and 132 bushels of barley. They shipped three car-loads of oats, which netted them \$1,537.05, and they will have some to sell after seeding.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are, with two exceptions, of the mud roof class. They are only used during the winter months and appear to suit this band's idea of comfort.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are a good grade of Shorthorns.

An ample supply of hay was secured for use during the winter and the cattle came through in good order.

Farm Implements. - This band is fairly equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians will have about one-third more acreage under crop this year than they had last season. Generally speaking, they are not naturally of a progressive disposition.

Their children attend the Muscowequan boarding school, which is located adjacent to the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - No complaints of intemperance or immorality were made against any member of this band during the past year.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood Hills and comprises an area of 35,456 acres. About one-half of it is covered with poplar bush and the remainder is very rough and stony and badly broken with sloughs. The land is difficult to bring under cultivation, and small fields are the rule. The soil is a warm clay, which produces a rapid growth and matures grain early.

Tribe. - The Indians belonging to this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population. - The population of this band is 210.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band is improving. There was an outbreak of measles on the reserve during the winter, but only one death took place from this cause.

The increased health of this band is owing to care taken to observe strict sanitary precautions and close medical supervision.

Occupations. - The members of this band derive their support from various sources, the chief amongst which are farming and cattle-raising, hunting, doing carpenter work, working for settlers and the sale of fire-wood. They make a fair living, are self-supporting and keep free from debt.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are of a good class, one and a half stories high with shingled roofs. They are roomy and comfortable, are almost without exception kept scrupulously clean. Some of these houses are well furnished and tastefully decorated.

Stock. - This band owns a large herd of cattle, which are well cared for. They derive more benefit from their stock than Indians in general, inasmuch as nearly all of them keep milch cows all the year round, the product of which forms a wholesome addition to their food-supplies.

Farm Implements. - This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required. They own their threshing-machine. An ex-pupil of the Elkhorn industrial school acts as engineer and blacksmith.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are no large individual farmers on the reserve, owing to the rough nature of the land; they however are bringing more land gradually under cultivation. They nearly all occupy their houses during the summer months. A number of them are starting to raise poultry and many of the homes present a thrifty appearance. Their children mostly attend the Gordon boarding school, which is located on the reserve. They maintain their own church, which is well attended.

Temperance and Morality. - One case of intemperance had to be dealt with during the year.

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.

This reserve is nearly all covered with a growth of poplar and willow bush. A few small openings occur at the southeast corner, at which point the Indians are conducting their farming operations. The soil is a rich black loam which produces good crops of oats or barley.

Tribe. - The Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population. - The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is not very good. There is a strong tendency towards consumption among nearly all the families and as a rule when any of them are attacked by any illness of a weakening nature, it develops into consumption.

Their houses are kept clean and the sanitary precautions as prescribed by the department are followed as far as possible. They live in large teepees during the summer months.

Occupations. - Their main occupations are hunting, trapping, digging senega-root, sale of fire-wood and hay, and caring for their cattle.

Their farming operations are not very extensive, as their reserve contains very little open land.

Buildings. - Their houses are all one-story log buildings with sod roofs. They are large and roomy and are kept very clean.

Stock. - They have a nice herd of good grade Shorthorns. These cattle are well cared for during the winter. An ample supply of hay was secured for all requirements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians with one or two exceptions cannot be characterized as being of a progressive nature. They are fairly clean in their habits, but require constant urging in order to get them to work.

They are very much interested in their day school and deserve commendation for the manner in which they afford their children facilities for attending.

Temperance and Morality. - This band in the past has been considered very moral and law-abiding.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about 8 miles northwest of the agency headquarters, and about 5 miles from the town of Raymore on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. It comprises an area of 27,200 acres, the greater portion of which is rolling prairie, broken with hay sloughs and willow scrub. The soil is a clay loam and the reserve is well adapted for mixed farming.

Tribe. - The Indians belonging to this band are Crees.

Population. - The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation. - There were several cases of measles on this reserve during the winter, but all recovered.

The general health was fairly good during the year.

Marked progress was noted in the comfort of their houses, which were kept much cleaner than formerly. They live under canvas during the summer months and before leaving their houses all rubbish is cleaned up and burned.

Occupations. - Apart from their farming and stock-raising these Indians find occupation in working for settlers hunting and getting out fire-wood for sale.

Buildings. - The houses with one exception are all one-story buildings, roofed with poles and sod.

There is a marked improvement in the size of the houses on this reserve and the manner in which they are kept.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are improving in quality. Three Shorthorn bulls were placed with the herd during the past year.

An ample supply of hay was secured and the cattle came through the winter in good order.

Farm Implements. - The Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are steadily extending their farming operations and there are a few individuals who are making very creditable progress.

Jim Asapase, an ex-pupil of Gordon's boarding school, broke in a yoke of steers of his own raising and took up a location apart from the rest of the band and he has now over 50 acres of land ready for crop this season.

William Favel, who had only 10 acres under cultivation five years ago, has now 125 acres. He also has a good house, which is well furnished, owns his own threshing-machine, with which he has done the threshing for the Day Star and Poorman bands. He is well equipped with farming implements such as mower, rake, binder, two wagons, disk drill, & c., and only owes \$125 on his machinery. Willie has nearly 1,000 bushels of oats on hand in his granary.

A number of the young men on this reserve have broken in steers to work, which will enable them to make a start at farming during the coming season.

A number of children attend the Gordon and Muscowequan boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality. - Two convictions were made during the year for intemperance; these are the first I have had, and I am afraid that they will give trouble in this respect, owing to their close proximity to the railway.

They are considered to be moral.

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 reserve.

The reserve originally comprised an area of 22,080 acres; a portion of this was Surrendered, but is not yet sold.

There is same fine farming land on this reserve and sufficient wood and hay lands as well for the requirements of the band.

A portion of the Fishing lake is included in the reserve. The lake is well stocked with jack-fish, which form a valuable source of food-supply.

Tribe. - These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population. - The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band, generally speaking has been good. There was only one death during the year.

As the members of this band do a good deal of hunting during the winter months, they practically live under canvas all the year round. A few of them occupy their houses, which are well built and comfortable, although small.

Occupations. - Hunting during the season is the main occupation of these Indians. They also add to their income by fishing, selling wood and working out at threshing, & c.

Buildings. - Their houses are, with one exception, roofed with thatch, and a few with poles and sod.

The exception is a house built by Maymay, which has an upstairs, a shingled roof, and is sided up on the outside with lumber.

Stock. - Their cattle were well cared for during the winter, and they had an ample supply of hay.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly well equipped with farm implements, which will be added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians harvested their first grain crop last fall. They had 85 acres of wheat, which averaged 36 1/2 bushels per acre - thresher's measure. Their wheat graded 3 Northern.

They broke up 95 acres of new land, which was disked and prepared in the fall. They also ploughed and harrowed their stubble before the ground froze up.

The successful results of their first crop has had the effect of stimulating others with the desire to start farming.

I found a marked improvement in the manner of housekeeping, which has been obtained by the efforts of the farm instructor.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases were reported from this band for intoxication or immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The spring of 1909 opened up very late, which somewhat limited the acreage seeded to grain. However, the weather during the growing season was very favourable and we had no early frosts, which enabled the farmers to harvest their grain in good condition.

The successful results of last year's crop have had the effect of arousing a keener interest amongst the Indians in farming, and are looking forward in anticipation of a good season's work.

*I have, & c.,
W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 25, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

CARLTON AGENCY.

The Carlton agency was visited several times during the year.

The staff includes: T.A. Borthwick, agent; T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk; Miss Rose Hourie, assistant clerk; Dr. G.W. Beaver, medical attendant; John Mckenzie, miller and engineer; Albert Bear, teamster and interpreter; John Dreaver, labourer; G. B. Isbister, J. Beverley, R. Campbell and J.C. McLeod, farmers; and J.R. Settee as overseer of the Montreal Lake band.

The agency headquarters are on Mistawasis reserve; and the agent has personal supervision of this and the Muskeg Lake reserves, in addition to the general oversight of the agency.

Farming has been attended with very fair results during the past year, and the aggregate yield of grain was something over 26,000 bushels. Over 300 acres of new land has been broken and 200 acres fallowed, and as the working teams have come through the winter in good condition, and there is a good supply of feed on hand, the prospects are that the acreage of crop will this season be largely increased.

The farming equipment of all the bands is rather complete, and for the most part now all the Indians who live by farming have individually all the teams and implements they actually require. In procuring these they have in a few instances gone rather heavily into debt, but as a rule they have the means of paying and are meeting their payments regularly.

Increased attention is being given to the methods of cultivation and to the cleanness and quality of the seed employed, and last season's crop, though the yield was small relatively to the surrounding district, gave on the average a good marketable grade of grain.

The stock came through the winter of 1908 - 9 in poor condition, and farming operations were seriously hindered through the poverty of the working teams and the scarcity of feed. There was also a considerable loss of cattle, which was heaviest on the Sturgeon Lake reserve.

The past winter has been one of the mildest on record, the feeding season has been short, and there has been, in consequence, practically no loss of cattle.

A few large and comfortable dwellings have been built, as well as a few new sodroofed shanties.

Some improvements have been made to stables and other outbuildings, and a large extent of wire-fencing has been constructed.

There is a noticeable improvement in the food, clothing, and general comfort of the Indians, as well as in cleanliness and other sanitary matters; and I have not known the health of these bands so good in many years as it has been during the past twelve months.

The value of the medical attendance has been materially increased through the appointment to this duty of a resident physician.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

The last general inspection of this agency was made in April, 1909, since which date I have visited only portions of it.

The only change which has occurred in the year was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J.H. Price, clerk, the place being filled by the transfer of Mr. A.J. Campbell from the position of farmer on Ahtahkakoop's reserve.

The grain crop for the season was not large, amounting to a little less than 19,000 bushels for the entire agency.

A small area was prepared for the present season's crop, namely, 170 acres of breaking and a similar area of summer fallow.

In spite of the smallness of the returns from farming, the Indians are more independent and more civilized in their ways of living than ever before. Their resources are becoming every year more varied, and even those who still live by the fur hunt, as do a considerable proportion of the Kinistino and Nut Lake bands, as well as many of the James Smith's band, make a good livelihood out of the few furs that are still to be had, on account of the higher prices that prevail now as compared with former years.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Brief visits were made to the Battleford agency in June and March.

The list of employees continued without change throughout the year, except that it was found expedient to dispense with the services of an engineer during the winter months, there being at that season no machinery in operation.

The agency headquarters are situated in the town of Battleford; and the 8 bands included in the agency are located on reserves at various distances ranging from 20 to 100 miles.

The new reserves selected for Moosomin's and Thunderchild's bands are situated respectively 30 miles north and 60 miles northwest from Battleford. Both consist for the most part of fertile land, well adapted for agriculture.

As might be expected, these two bands had no crops last season. The rest of the agency raised 12,500 bushels of grain, of which 9,000 bushels was produced on Poundmaker's and Little Pine's reserves under the direction of one farmer.

The live stock industry has prospered. There has been no serious loss in either of the past two seasons, and the profits to the owners of cattle and horses on the reserves have been good.

The health of the Indians has been exceptionally good, and the birth-rate is considerably in excess of the death-rate.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency have had a prosperous year. The cattle-raising industry, which is well established, has been productive; grain-growing, which, however, is very limited, has been fairly successful; while those who live by hunting, as a large percentage of the population still do, have had a profitable fur hunt.

Hitherto farming has been limited almost exclusively to the reserves adjacent to the agency headquarters. Recently, however, steps have been taken to afford facilities for farming to those dwelling on the outlying reserves who wish to engage in it.

The grain crop of the past season amounted, to but 4,600 bushels in all; but it is hoped that the product can be increased far beyond that figure. Nearly 100 acres of new land has been brought under cultivation, while the old land can be made much more productive.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

The Moose Woods reserve is situated on the right bank of the South Saskatchewan river, about 12 miles west of the town of Dundurn.

It was inspected twice during the year, namely, in April and in November.

The reserve is occupied by a band of Sioux, numbering 66 persons, including 17 men, 21 women, and 28 children.

Charles R. Eagle acts as overseer of the band. The duties are not onerous, but are well performed, and he receives a small remuneration for his services.

The health of the band has been excellent. There have been several births and no deaths during the year. Moreover, there has been no sickness nor any call for medical attendance.

Farming is merely beginning on this reserve. Last season's crop amounted to but 20 acres of oats; but it is expected that in the present season it will be considerably more. The want of facilities for threshing accounts for the growing of oats only, as this crop can always be turned to good account, whether threshed or not.

The gardens were a very fair success, the products including potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, pease, and cabbages, in quantities sufficient for the needs of the band, as well as nearly a hundred bushels of corn.

The band owns 90 head of horses, including about 20 foals. They are for the most part a good working class of animal.

Their cattle herds are kept up to their usual strength of about 250 head. They provided all their own beef, and sold 35 three-year-old steers, for which they received the handsome price of \$45.60 per head off the grass.

TREATY 10.

On June 22 I left Prince Albert for the purpose of making the annuity payments to the Indians of Treaty 10. I was accompanied by Mr. T.C. Davis, who acted as clerk of payments, while Dr. T.D. Gray, of Humboldt, fulfilled the duties of medical attendant.

On July 5 to 8 payments were made at Ile à la Crosse to the English River, Clear Lake, and Canoe Lake bands, the two first-mentioned being composed of Chipewyan Indians and the last of Cree Indians.

These bands occupy a very large district, and one of very varied resources, of which they for the most part have but slight appreciation.

Like the Indians generally throughout Treaty 10, the able-bodied among them earn a livelihood by hunting, while the feebler depend for their food-supply almost solely upon fish. The former make a good living from their occupation, but the latter are at times very hard pressed even for food; not on account of any scarcity of fish in the waters, but owing to the necessity for observing the close season and the difficulties and hardships of fishing during the winter. Relief is required and is at present issued at times, but the quantity may have to be increased.

These bands could make an excellent livelihood by agricultural pursuits if they chose to devote themselves to such employment, as the country is well sheltered, the soil generally fertile, and the rainfall abundant.

On July 12 payments were made at Portage la Loche to a small band of Indians who entered treaty some years ago as a part of the Fort McMurray band, but who live immediately to the west of Lac la Loche, within the limits of Treaty 10.

At Stanley Mission on July 27 and 28 a section of James Robert's band numbering 200 were paid annuities, and at Lac la Ronge, July 31 to August 4, the remainder of this band, numbering about 300, were paid.

During the year six small reserves, containing in all 13 square miles, have been surveyed for these Indians. These are located at points around Lac la Ronge and at Stanley, and constitute the remainder of the land to which this band is entitled under the treaty, its members having already an interest in reserves set apart some years ago at Montreal lake and on the Little Red river.

Immediately in this locality arable land is limited to small tracts located between ridges of rock. To the south and west the soil is more uniformly fertile, and there is considerable valuable timber.

The climate is not unfavourable to the production of grain and vegetables. Both at Lac la Ronge and Stanley, I saw plots of wheat, oats, and barley, grown from samples of seed supplied, I think, from the Central Experimental farm, which were most promising and were likely to mature properly, although sown only about the middle of May. Garden vegetables at both points showed a most luxuriant growth.

As for the Indians, the only ground hitherto cultivated has been small plots for potatoes, and only a few of these; but now that they have land set apart which they may call their own, it is probable they will give more attention to this matter.

The dwellings of the hunters have, of necessity, been occupied during only a portion of the winter, and little regard has been had for their construction; any kind of rude shelter sufficed, especially as it was liable to be abandoned after being occupied for a season or two. Most of the band will now locate on these reserves, and it is certain that they will provide themselves with better houses, as they have some skill as workmen and are not without ambition.

When I first visited this band, in July, 1897, during the year preceding there had been but 1 death in the band, which then numbered 480 Indians, while there were 21 births. During the past year there were 20 deaths and 25 births. In the former instance the average health had been unusually good; and in the past year, 18 of the 20 who died being children, the large death-rate is accounted for in a measure by an epidemic of whooping-cough which prevailed throughout the region during the winter and spring.

On August 13 I arrived at the south end of Reindeer lake, where payments were made to a few Indians of this locality who were unable to attend payments with their bands.

At Lac du Brochet on August 20 to 25, payments were made to the Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands, who assemble here from great distances for the purpose.

It was two years since the Barren Lands band had been paid, and during this period there were, in a band of about 250 Indians, only 14 births and no less than 55 deaths.

This band appears to have occupied for many generations past a remote and isolated region lying from 150 to 250 miles to the north and northeast from Lac du Brochet. Furs are plentiful, and the Indians do some trapping in the spring; but during the fall and winter they rely for both food and clothing upon the caribou. From this source, as a rule their wants are well provided for; but when, as occasionally happens, they miss the run of the caribou herd, they suffer some degree of privation.

Their habits are less industrious, and their livelihood more precarious, than those of the regular fur hunters; and these circumstances together with close and long-prevailing inter-marriage appear to account in large measure for a very much reduced vitality which seems to characterize them, which in turn accounts for the extraordinary death-rate shown above.

The Lac la Hache band, like the Barren Lands band, to whom reference has just been made, is a Chipewyan people, but with a certain admixture of Cree blood. They occupy the region around Wollaston lake and pursue the fur hunt industriously for a livelihood. They are a class of Indians of tolerably good physique and have a rather favourable health record.

Returning southward, I made the payments to Peter Ballendine's band at Pelican Narrows on September 4 to 8.

This is a band of Cree Indians, numbering over 500 souls. In tribe, numbers, and mode of living they resemble James Roberts' band.

There were during the year 26 births and exactly the same number of deaths. Of the deaths, which are more numerous than usual, 20 are those of children, and several of these were the result of whooping-cough and complications.

As a large section of this band have their home on the Churchill river, in the neighbourhood of Pakatawagan, and are unable to attend payments at Pelican Narrows without the greatest sacrifice, it has been decided by the department to establish a point of payment for these people in their own locality.

The Hudson's Bay Company had the contract for the supply of provisions, clothing, and ammunition throughout Treaty 10. These supplies were delivered according to contract at all points and were satisfactory in every respect.

Leaving Pelican Narrows, which was the last point of payment, on September 9, I reached the Pas on the 18th and Prince Albert on the 25th.

*I have, & c.,
W.J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES P.O., April 22, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the different agencies within this inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1910.

PELLEY AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me between May 13 and 23, and again between December 8 and 11, last.

The staff at the agency was as follows: W.G. Blewett, agent; H.H. Crawford, clerk; J.P. Kinnear, farmer; J. Singoose, interpreter; V. Starling, farmer; J.G. Chard, overseer of Valley River, and J.I. Wallace, medical officer.

I found the office work well up and correct.

At the time of my May visit the cattle had been out for some time and some of them were in very poor condition, no doubt the result of a long drawn out winter. I was surprised to find that the thoroughbred bulls had been turned out with the cattle at this early season. The reason given to me for turning them out was that there was no feed. I instructed the agent to have them brought in at once. I consider the percentage of calves in this agency is much lower than it should be. The Indians here are not good hands with stock, and were it not for the fact that they have ideal country for stock, undoubtedly the best in this inspectorate, with pea vine and other nutritious grasses in abundance, the cattle would never amount to much. The calves and yearlings are stunted by neglect.

There is much room for improvement in the style of farming that the Indians do here. It seems to me that many of them are indifferent, and it appears hard work to get them to persevere. There is altogether too much land left to be prepared in spring that should have been made ready for seed the fall before.

According to statements sent in, Cote band had 57 acres of wheat, which yielded 1,924 bushels; 291 acres of oats, which yielded 14,837 bushels; and 28 1/2 acres of barley, giving 1,006 bushels. There are twenty-four Indians farming in this band.

On Keeseekoose reserve the showing is: 22 acres of wheat, yielding 480 bushels; 96 acres oats, yielding 4,351 bushels; and 22 acres of barley, yielding 606 bushels. This crop is divided among ten Indians.

On Key's reserve the band had in about 100 acres.

The crops grown on these reserves are principally oats, and it is, perhaps, the best grain to grow, until such time as the Indians learn to complete the preparation of their land in the fall so as to get the seed in earlier in the spring.

Nearly all the Indians of the Côté band have moved on to their own individual quarter sections, on which they have built much better houses than they formerly had. Many of them have started to fence their places. This band has received a great deal of money in the past few years. Some of them have spent it judiciously; others have not.

I found that there was very little indebtedness guaranteed through the office.

The agency buildings and surroundings were, as usual, neat and tidy. A new addition to the stable was built last summer. This makes a very convenient place to house the government bulls during the winter.

The agent had a new straight road cut through the scrub country from the agency headquarters to Kamsack, a distance of 7 miles. This road is a great convenience, not only to the agency and Indians but to the public at large.

While there has been much more drinking going on here than there should be, there is a falling off in this traffic. The agent is always on the alert for any infringement of the law.

Dr. J.I. Wallace, of Kamsack, is the medical officer of this reserve. He is attentive and painstaking.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

I cannot say that there has been any improvement in these Indians. It was thought, if these people were given an instructor, oxen, ploughs, & c., it would improve matters at this point. Although there has been a farmer there for two seasons,

the results from a farming standpoint, amount to nothing. The band has a few cattle, which are not increasing very much, if at all. The Indians hunt, and work in the lumber camps in the winter, and in the spring some of them work on the drive. A few quite comfortable new houses were built last year, and the stabling for the cattle they have is quite good.

The agent is of the opinion that the Indians get all the liquor they want quite easily, but it is most difficult to get a conviction. This reserve is in the province of Manitoba, and we have not the assistance of the R.N.W.M. Police to work on reported cases.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I inspected this agency twice during the year, the first inspection taking place between June 4 and 8, and the second, between December 2 and 4, 1909.

The staff at this agency is as follows: W.S. Grant, agent; L. Grant, clerk; and Jas. Hassan, farmer.

My first visit to this agency was made at a most interesting time. The grain was well up out of the ground, and I was able to see the style of farming that is being done. I am pleased to say the work was first-class and the grain was in early. I have noted decided improvement in this agency for the last three years in the manner in which farming operations have been carried on.

There were 21 Indians farming and they had 926 acres of grain, or in other words an average of 44 acres each. Of the 21 farmers, 9 are graduates of industrial schools, and the agent expected that most of these lads would have substantially increased their cultivated area by fall. I am glad to report that this turned out to be the case, as 20 of these farmers broke 362 acres, fallowed 348 acres and fall ploughed 120 acres, or, in other words: an average of 41 acres was prepared for next year's crop, in addition to part of the land that was in crop last year, which can be cropped again this season. The showing made in the farming line at this agency is all that can be desired.

This band owns a fine herd of cattle, and the percentage of calves is very satisfactory, being 72 per cent.

The thoroughbred bulls, are kept up at the agency headquarters all winter and not turned out till well on in the summer.

The Indians had good gardens, and in many cases had ample potatoes and other roots to carry them through the winter.

Quite a number of new houses, of a better style than have been built in the past, were erected during the past year.

The Indians of this band own a steam threshing outfit, which they operate themselves, and last year they threshed out 17,450 bushels of grain, of which 6,900 were wheat and the remainder oats.

There are quite a number of children of school age in this agency who are waiting for a school to be started.

I found the office work well done. The agency horses and other stock were well looked after, and the premises surrounding the government buildings were very neat.

Dr. Bouju is the medical officer for this reserve. He comes when called for.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I made a general inspection of this agency between July 12 and 31, 1909, as well as a short visit in the fall.

The staff is as follows: M. Millar, agent; G.S. Saywell, clerk; Jas. Sutherland, farmer; L.J. Thornton, farmer; L. Smith, farmer; P. Hourie, interpreter, and H. Cameron, teamster.

I began my inspection in the office, and checked the work to date. I found the storehouse and stock in good order.

The agency buildings and surroundings were very neat. Most of the buildings were painted last year.

The cattle were, of course, running out at the time of my inspection, and I did not see them all. Those that I did see appeared to be in good condition, and the record shows that the natural increase was very fair.

It is to be hoped that the department will send in Durham bulls in the future, as no doubt, they are the most profitable cattle for Indians.

The four bands of this agency had 900 acres in crop last year, which yielded 19,385 bushels of grain. Of this, 8,530 bushels were wheat, and the rest oats.

The style of farming carried on Sakimay's reserve was anything but satisfactory, and it was necessary to make a change of instructors. It is hoped that there will be improvement from now on. A new man has been engaged.

There are a great many foul weeds, on this reserve. With Indian farming it is difficult to exterminate them.

I noticed several new houses that were built during the year. The style is an improvement on the old one.

These Indians broke 152 acres last year and summer fallowed 409 acres.

Dr. J.R. Bird, of Whitewood, is the medical officer, and he comes when occasion demands.

Considering the close proximity of these reserves to the neighbouring towns along the lines of railway, north and south, there is very little drinking, as reports forwarded from time to time show.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I made an inspection of this agency between August 1 and 4, 1909, and a short visit in November.

The staff is as follows: T. Cory, agent; F.C. Millar, clerk; O.B. Williams, farmer; Dr. Bear, medical officer.

I checked the office work and found it well up and correct. The stores on hand agreed with the balances shown on the books.

The buildings and surroundings were in good condition. During the year a new barn was built and the old log one torn down.

The area under Crop was much smaller than it was the previous' year. The land on many of the fields of this agency was in bad condition, being infested with wild oats, and my opinion is that with the style of Indian farming that is done here there is little hope of getting the land clean.

The 21 Indians farming on this agency had in 132 acres of wheat, which yielded only 2,044 bushels, and 103 acres of oats, which yielded 2,039 bushels, or, in other words, 4,083 bushels off 235 acres of land.

I cannot say that I notice any improvement in these Indians as years pass by. Their farming operations amount to nothing. The total crop for the twenty-one farmers would not be considered a fair crop for one white man. We have a number of Indians in this province who have produced this much grain individually, in fact, some individuals have twice as much.

The Indian houses are poor compared with those on most reserves.

A trained nurse has been engaged to work among the Indians and to give them sanitary instructions, and it is hoped that this will result in good.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I visited this agency and made an inspection between October 11 and 20, 1909.

The staff at that time was: Wm. Murison, agent; E. Stanley, clerk; Chas. Pratt, interpreter; Sept. Field, farmer at Fishing Lake; W.B.H. Robinson, farmer

at Muscowequan reserve; W. Pretty, farmer at Gordon's, and W.P. Anderson, farmer at Poorman reserve.

I found the cattle in good condition, but was unable to make a count at that time of the year.

The different bands of this agency had 984 acres of grain, which yielded 30,931 bushels, 7,473 bushels being wheat, and the rest oats. On the five reserves some 246 acres were broken. Little or nothing in this line was done on Muscowequan and Day Star reserves.

I was not at all impressed with the style of farming that is being done on Muscowequan reserve, and there is room for improvement on Poorman reserve. The agent has not had good help in the way of farmers on either of these reserves.

Good work is being done at Fishing Lake. The farmer at this point is energetic, and the result of his efforts is plainly to be seen on this reserve. If he continues to do as well as he has been doing since taking charge, there will be a vast improvement in the condition of these Indians before long. I noticed a few new houses here, the style being an improvement over the old ones.

The new farm buildings on this reserve are very good, and the farmer, being a neat man, had the surroundings in good order.

Last year was the first crop this band had, and it will be seen by the returns that they produced more wheat than any of the other bands in the agency, and also sold quite a few cattle, from which they must have benefited greatly during the past winter.

I have drawn the department's attention to the condition of the agency buildings at this point, and I hope some action will be taken soon, as the houses are beyond repair and hardly fit to live in.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In addition to making the foregoing inspections and visits to agencies, I took during the year surrenders, from Key and Keeseekoosie reserves in Pelly agency, held sales of Indian lands at Balgonie, Yorkton and Fishing Lake, and inspected the schools in this inspectorate. A separate report covering the schools is being forwarded.

*I have, & c.,
W.M. GRAHAM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.
OTTAWA, January 24, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I left Ottawa on April 21, last to carry out your instructions for the season's work in the west.

I was delayed owing to the season being backward in the Battleford district, and did not get to work at the subdivision of Thunderchild's and Moosomin reserve until May 17.

I located the new reserve for Moosomin band in townships 47 and 48, ranges 15 and 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and also marked out a reserve for the non-treaty Saulteaux in townships 47 and 48, ranges 16 and 17, west of the 3rd meridian, in compliance with your instructions. I may mention that these latter Indians, Saul-

teaux, seemed very diffident about taking a reserve, and it was only after repeated interviews the agent had with them that they agreed.

I had no little trouble in locating the new reserve for the Thunderchild's band; but finally they agreed to take the land in township 52, range 20, west of the 3rd meridian, with some hay-lands at Turtle lake.

Having completed the subdivision of Thunderchild's and Moosomin's old reserve and located the new ones for these bands, with that for the Saulteaux, I left Battleford district en route for Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, to lay out the reserves for the Indians in that district, Treaty No. 10, as per your instructions.

I had some difficulty in arranging for transport from Prince Albert to Lac la Ronge owing to the mining excitement, and was delayed some days on that account.

The Indians in the Lac la Ronge district depend mainly for a livelihood on Hunting, fishing, and as boatmen for the traders. During the past season they must have made considerable as guides, & c., to the various exploring parties.

In conclusion I would suggest that the R.N.W.M. Police be asked to place small detachments at Montreal lake and Lac la Ronge, as there is no doubt that considerable illicit whisky has been going into this district; the very fact of the police being in the locality has a beneficial effect for order and decency.

*I have, & c.,
J. LESTOCK REID.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, April 1, 1910.*

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

SIR, - 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 near the northern 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 90 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks arise, and, flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes.

Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks.

The banks average about 150 feet in height; in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back of the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular.

The reserve consists not only of the river bed, but at intervals of fertile valleys and plains, covered with scrub or heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow 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.

Population. - The population of the reserve at annuity payments last November was 768, being a decrease of 34 for the year.

Health and Sanitation. - Outside of a few chronic cases the health of the band has been remarkably good this winter, and I account for this to a very great extent

from the fact that work has been plentiful and they have all been kept busy, particularly at the coal mines, and on account of the location of the different kinds of work they were engaged at, the majority of the band lived in tents.

The usual spring cleaning up and burning of all refuse matter surrounding their dwellings, together with a liberal application of lime-wash, is under way at present.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is a hospital containing two wards at the North Blackfoot camp, a resident doctor and two nurses in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Church of England, but open to all Indians on the reserve. They are doing a good work and it is of great benefit to the band.

Progress. - Work of all kinds is plentiful, both on and off the reserve, and as these Indians are not lazy they have earned a large amount during the past year, particularly from the sale of coal at their mines and to the different towns surrounding the reserve. Their revenue from this source alone is upwards of \$30,000, then their hay contracts, sale of ponies, beef sales, and earnings from various other sources have placed them in a good position and enabled them to purchase all necessary equipment for doing the work called for.

Temperance and Morality. - I do not think that Indians are any more partial to intoxicants than the average white man; but, many young Indians who possibly never tasted liquor in any form, when they meet with unscrupulous characters who prowl around all the towns for no other purpose than to inveigle them into purchasing, have not the moral courage to refuse.

Morality. - So far as I am capable of judging, I consider them as a body moral and law-abiding.

*I have, & c.,
J.H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, June 7, 1910*

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, 1910, 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 which surrounded them on all sides and developed in the people a

proud and imperious spirit which after twenty-eight years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve. - The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton-wood 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 1,149, being a decrease of 25 for the year. The birth-rate was 47 per 1,000, and the death-rate 61. The decrease mentioned above includes 9 absentees, leaving a natural decrease of 16.

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 infectious 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 980 calves and carefully counted the whole herd, which was found to number 5,285. 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 143 head. 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 we 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.

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 37 stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

The cattle-owning members of the tribe have for six 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.

Temperance and Morality. - The ease with which these Indians can still procure whisky and other intoxicants in the neighbouring towns of Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston is exceedingly detrimental to the welfare of the people and a matter of continual worry to those in charge of them.

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 H.P. 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 machinery was put in operation in 1907, and a total of 2,392 acres was broken up and placed under cultivation in that and the two following seasons. From the initial crop in 1908 the Indian farmers raised 23,000 bushels of No. 1 Red Winter wheat off 600 acres. Last year they raised 24,000 bushels, which unfortunately suffered from frost about two weeks before harvest and consequently graded low; but the grain was held until February and sold upon a bulge in the market at a high price that netted the Indians more money for their frozen wheat than they received for the No. 1 the year before.

The Bloods have their own threshing outfit, a 40 - 60 separator with latest attachments having been purchased with tribal funds for operation with the large traction engine. 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 plough, which works to better advantage on a long furrow 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 the Bloods who are entirely self-supporting now number 25 per cent of the whole population, of which 50 per cent are semi-self-supporting.

*I have, & c.,
R.N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, April 4, 1910.*

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, 1910.

ENOC'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 wire. 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. Good markets are at the door, and railways connect it with both oceans.

Population. - The population at the last annuity payments was 117.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good; no epidemic has occurred during the year. The usual precautions are taken for the benefit of health by cleaning up around houses and burning rubbish and whitewashing all buildings.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of this band; while lumber for their dwellings and premises is procured by cutting logs during the winter months and sawing them in the spring.

Stock. - The stock is not as well looked after as it should be. The winter last past was favourable, so the brood mares, colts and cattle wintered well.

Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with implements of all kinds, and good care is taken of them; the good use is evidenced by their good crops.

Buildings. - New and substantial dwelling-houses, granaries, chicken-houses, machine-sheds and other buildings have been built during the year.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are making good headway in the improvement of their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of these Indians are in the habit of taking liquor to excess.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve, which lies 7 miles from St. Albert, has an area of 15,732.25 acres; it is partly fenced. It is good farm-land, and there is sufficient timber for the requirements of the band.

Population. - At last treaty payments the population was 98.

Occupations. - These Indians are nearly all successful farmers, and conduct most of their business affairs themselves.

Health. - These Indians are healthy.

Buildings. - Nearly all these Indians are very comfortably housed, and their homes are well furnished. A few new buildings have been put up during the year.

Implements. - These Indians have all kinds of implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics. - Owing to successful farming they are to all intents and purposes entirely self-supporting and are in every way comfortably well-off.

Morality. - The morality of these Indians is of a high standard.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve. - This lies about 4 miles north of 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 165.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is good.

Occupations. - These Indians hunt and trap principally, but under the control of Farmer Hope they are making a fairly good start at farming, and, as time goes on, it is hoped that they will settle down to agriculture in earnest.

Stock. - Little, if any, interest is taken in stock. The result is that the increase in the number of cattle is not what it should be.

Buildings. - Some additional new buildings have been put up, and the old ones repaired.

Implements. - Sufficient implements are distributed amongst these Indians for their present requirements.

Progress. - They are now making a fresh effort to farm, and have broken more new land this year. They are, however, hunters and trappers naturally, and it is hard to make them settle down to regular farming.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of these Indians drink liquor, but not so much now as previously. Their record for morality is not very good.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being timbered and the rest hay and prairie land.

Population. - The population is 162.

Health. - The health of these Indians is good.

Occupations. - Hunting and trapping, which were very good this year, brought much money into the hands of these Indians. They do not farm, nor do they take a great deal of interest in their cattle beyond putting up hay for winter feed.

Stock. - There are not many cattle on this reserve, but the Indians put up hay for such as they have.

Progress and Characteristics. - They are at a standstill as far as progress is concerned. Later on when game and fur become scarce, they may make a start at farming; but not till then will they settle down on their reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - Liquor is used by the majority of these Indians and steps are about to be taken to put a stop to this traffic.

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. - At last treaty payments this band numbered 141.

Health. - All these Indians suffer more or less from tuberculosis in one form or another.

Occupations. - Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. A little farming is carried on, but not to the extent that it might be.

Buildings. - The buildings are in need of repair, and to do this, logs have been cut to provide lumber to do what is required.

Stock. - As a rule the stock on this reserve is cared for. The increase, however, is practically nil.

Implements. - In this respect the Indians are well enough supplied for the amount of use the implements are put to.

Progress and Characteristics. - A little farming was done on this reserve during the past year, but not as much as the facilities warrant. It is hoped that a better showing will be made next year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the amount of land newly broken and the new buildings erected by them at their own expense, as well as the new implements purchased with their own money, it may be safely stated that the Indians on the different reserves of this agency are making good progress.

The appearance of the agency grounds would be greatly improved by the removal of some of the old log buildings that are scattered about in irregular order and which compare unfavourably with the good new office and Storehouse.

*I have, & c.,
URBAIN VERREAU,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOBBEMA, April 1, 1910.*

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, 1910, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserves. - Hobbema agency headquarters was moved from the Battle river to a more convenient and central location, within half a mile of the Hobbema siding. The buildings are all up to date and a great improvement. To this agency belong four reserves which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of nearly 76,420 acres. The Calgary and Edmonton railway runs through the reserve diagonally for 15 miles.

SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137.

This reserve lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka, and contains 30,980 acres.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138A.

This reserve covers an area of 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.

The area of this reserve is 13,440 acres. It lies to the north of Ermineskin's reserve.

MONTANA RESERVE, NO. 139.

The Montana reserve lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and comprises 6,400 acres.

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. Fire-wood, however, is becoming scarce, having been much depleted by prairie fires. At the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake, are extensive hay meadows. About 30 miles from the agency there is a small reserve of 4,800 acres, lying to the south of Pigeon lake, and solely for the use of Indian fishermen within the jurisdiction of this agency. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and what was formerly one of the chief pursuits in winter, and a source of food-supply for the Indians, is becoming largely curtailed.

Tribe. - There are 747 Cree Indians and 38 Stonies belonging to this agency.

Population. - At the annual payment of annuities there was a total of 785 souls, an increase of 15 for the year.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the year. Last fall two families were visited by typhoid fever, which resulted in four deaths, and during the winter there were also several deaths from tuberculosis. Every effort is made to induce the Indians to keep their houses clean and well ventilated. In spring-time there is a general cleaning up and burning of rubbish, which always accumulates around the houses in winter. In the fall the buildings are re-mudded and made comfortable, and in most cases limewashed inside and out.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical officer for these reserves, and during the year has been very prompt in responding to any call for his services.

Occupations. - The industry from which these Indians derive most sustenance is mixed farming and cattle-raising. During the fall about 42,293 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the use of the Indians on the reserve, and again this winter many of them secured a supply of saw-logs. The Indians of Louis Bull's reserve have been occupied most of the winter in getting out tamarack posts for the purpose of fencing their reserve. The securing of hay for winter use, and some for sale, occupies the greater part of the Summer months. The grain crop was light and that on Ermineskin's reserve was destroyed by hail in August. Many of the Indians who do not follow any industry on the reserve support themselves by working for settlers, and a few do a little hunting, but fur animals are steadily receding.

Buildings. - This year thirty-three houses and twenty-one stables were erected to replace old ones, most of the new houses are well built, have shingled roofs, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock. - The year has, generally speaking, been a very favourable one for the maintenance of stock. The stock wintered well, and there was an abundance of fodder and a surplus quantity of hay for sale. There is splendid pasture on the reserve, grass plentiful and conditions for haymaking good.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have a fair supply of farm implements, and during the year purchased from the proceeds of their earnings, 9 mowers, 12 horse-rakes, 1 plough, 1 disc, 9 wagons, and 4 bob-sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - There has been a decided improvement in the manner in which the Indians are cultivating their land, and this year an additional 165 acres of new land has been broken. These people, generally speaking, are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - There have been a few cases of drunkenness during the year, the half-breed element of the towns in proximity to the reserve avail them-

selves of every opportunity to supply Indians with intoxicants, but to obtain convictions is difficult.

On the whole the moral standard of these Indians is fair, considering the conditions under which they live.

I have, & c.,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,

GROUARD, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

Agency. - This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Beaver, Dunvegan; Duncan's, Peace River Crossing; Francois Tchatees', Vermilion; Tall Cree's, Vermilion; Ambrose Tete Noire's, Vermilion; Cree, Little Red River; Bigstone's, Wabiskaw; Cree; Whitefish Lake; Cree, Sturgeon Lake; Sucker Creek, Lesser Slave Lake; Swan River, Lesser Slave Lake; Kennesayo's, Lesser Slave Lake; and Beaver, St. Johns. These bands have a total population of 1,822.

BEAVER BAND, DUNVEGAN.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve. - This reserve, or rather the main portion of it, is situated about 20 miles to the north and east of Dunvegan.

There is also a tract of land surveyed for this band on the river flats, opposite Green island, a few miles to the east of Dunvegan. These two tracts of land contain about 12,000 acres, and consist mainly of open prairie and bluffs of timber. This land is well suited for farming and pasturage.

Population. - This band numbers 115.

Occupations. - This band lives almost entirely by hunting.

Stock. - These Indians have no cattle, but have a large number of horses.

Buildings. - The Indians of this band have only lately begun to build houses.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is fairly good. A few suffer from scrofula and tuberculosis.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians live peaceably, but do not show material progress, as they cling to their old life of hunting and trapping.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is temperate and moral.

DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Peace river, 10 miles west of Peace River crossing. It contains 5,000 acres of level, open, excellent farmland.

Population. - This band has a population of 60.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been generally good. There were a few cases of tuberculosis. The ordinary sanitary precautions have been taken. There have been no epidemics this year.

Occupations. - These Indians hunt, fish, and work on the river boats. They also farm on a small scale and do a little gardening.

Buildings. - Nearly all the members of this band have comfortable log houses, which are floored and roofed with boards, and in some cases shingled. They also have good stables.

Stock. - These Indians have a few cattle of their own, and a fairly good class of horses. Their stock wintered well.

Farm Implements. - This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

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

FRANÇOIS TCHATEES' BAND, VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve. - This band has not yet selected a reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 313.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are very healthy, and have suffered from no epidemics this year.

Occupations. - These Indians live altogether by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Stock. - This band has no stock of any kind, with the exception of a few horses.

Buildings. - These Indians have no houses. They are a roving people and move continually from place to place.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are peaceable. They are good hunters, and make a good living when fur and game is plentiful.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of this band are temperate and are a good-living people.

TALL CREE'S BAND, VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Population. - This band numbers 116.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band on the whole is good.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting and trapping are the only resources of this band.

Buildings. - These Indians have some log buildings of an inferior sort.

Stock. - This band has a large number of horses, most of which are small. They have no cattle.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is peaceable and law-abiding. They are not progressing, as they are living their old life and only hunt when necessity demands.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is temperate and fairly moral.

Reserve. - These Indians have no reserve.

AMBROSE TETE NOIRE'S BAND, VERMILLION.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve. - This band has no reserve.

Population. - At the last annuity payments there were 131 in this band.

Health and Sanitation. - There are a few cases of tuberculosis in this band, but otherwise the Indians are healthy.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting and trapping are the only means from which these Indians derive their living.

Stock. - This band has a small number of horses.

Buildings. - These Indians have a few houses, which they seldom use, as they rarely remain long in one place.

Farm Implements. - There are no farm implements among these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are quiet and peaceable. They make no progress, but get poorer each year as the fur-bearing animals become scarcer.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, LITTLE RED RIVER.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This band has no reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - There are some cases of scrofula and tuberculosis among these Indians.

Population. - This band numbers 76.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings. - This band has no buildings.

Stock. - These Indians have some horses of an inferior kind.

Farm implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are a hunting people, and when fur and game is plentiful, make a good living. They do not progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

BIGSTONE'S BAND, WABISKAW.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Crees.

Reserve. - These Indians have chosen their land, but it has not yet been surveyed.

Population. - This band at the last annual payments numbered 256.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is very good.

Occupations. - They live chiefly by fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of them have done a little gardening.

Buildings. - Nearly all this band have very good log houses.

Stock. - These Indians have no cattle, but own a number of very good horses.

Farm Implements. - The Indians of this band have no farm implements, but have asked for some garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are good hunters and are peaceable. Very little, if any, progress has been made.

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

CREE BAND, WHITEFISH LAKE.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This band has a reserve situated on the north shore of Whitefish lake. It contains about 11,000 acres. There is a fair amount of good farmland, extensive hay meadows, and considerable timber.

Population. - At the annuity payments in September last, this band numbered 88.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is good. They have suffered from no epidemic during the year.

Occupations. - These Indians fish and hunt for a living.

Buildings. - Most of the Indians of this band have log houses, well built.

Stock. - They have no cattle, but have a considerable number of horses.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

CREE BAND, STURGEON LAKE.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve contains about 20,000 acres of land well suited to agriculture and stock-raising. It is situated on the south and west shores of Sturgeon lake.

Population. - This band numbers 184.

Health and Sanitation. - There are a few cases of tuberculosis among these Indians. Every precaution is taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band are engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings. - These are the usual log buildings, but are comfortable and well-ventilated.

Stock. - This band owns a few cattle and horses. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are good hunters and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is temperate and its morals are good.

SUCKER CREEK BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, at the extreme west end of the lake. It contains about 9,000 acres. A large part of it is covered with poplar, spruce, tamarack, and birch timber. There are extensive hay meadows and some fine farm-land.

Population. - This band numbers 139.

Health and Sanitation. - The members of this band are very healthy.

Occupations. - Quite a number of these Indians do some gardening and farming in a small way, but fishing and hunting are their only real occupations.

Buildings. - All these Indians have comfortable log houses and stables.

Stock. - This band has a number of cattle and horses, of which they take good care. The stock wintered well.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding, and are gradually increasing their herds of cattle.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

KENNESAYO'S BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Crees.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the south side of Lesser Slave lake, and contains 14,000 acres. It is about equally divided between open country and timbered land. The land is excellent for agricultural purposes, and there is enough large timber for the Indians' own use.

Population. - This band numbers 187.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have suffered very little from disease this year.

Occupations. - These Indians do gardening and a little farming. Hunting and fishing are the main industries.

Buildings. - The houses are log with board roof and floors, and are comfortable and well ventilated.

Stock. - These Indians have a number of cattle and horses. They take good care of their stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have some farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their cattle are increasing.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SWAN RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Crees, and are a part of Kennesayo's band.

Reserve. - The survey of this reserve has not yet been completed, but these Indians have chosen a fine piece of country in the valley of the Swan river, which flows into Lesser Slave lake from the south.

Population. - This band numbers 50.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is good.

Occupations. - These Indians have hitherto lived by hunting and fishing, but are anxious to start farming.

Buildings. - These Indians have all got good comfortable log buildings.

Stock. - With the exception of a few horses, these Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements. - This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - This band is temperate and moral.

BEAVER BAND, ST. JOHNS.

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

Reserve. - This band has no reserve.

Population. - The Indians of this band number 107.

Health and Sanitation. - There are a number of cases of tuberculosis among these Indians.

Occupations. - This band lives entirely by hunting and trapping.

Buildings. - These Indians have no buildings.

Stock. - This band has no stock except a number of small and inferior horses.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are quiet and peaceable. They make no advancement, as they live the old

wandering life.

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

*I have, & c.,
W.B.L. DONALD,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
BROCKET, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910, 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 the town of Macleod, and its area about 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. During the past season a portion of the reserve situated in the north and west and comprising parts of townships 7 and 8, in range 28 north and west of the Oldman river and comprising about 35 sections, was surrendered to the government, changing the original shape of the reserve, the south portion being 12 miles from east to west and 6 miles north, the northeastern portion 8 miles east to west, and 9 miles north and south, the Oldman river forming a part of the north and west boundary.

The Crowsnest Pass, railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries, there being 15 miles of track and three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a substantial section-house, a good stock-yard, and every facility for shipping.

Chokio is the next, nicely situated about 5 miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. The station is a good building, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company 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 this season, and as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers south - in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax lake country - to dispose of their hay and grain, a large volume of business has been done during the past season. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

The place where the Indians have started farming is from the south of the agency headquarters and to a point south and east of Chokio siding. This district was subdivided into 160-acre plots during the past season. Grain can be delivered direct from the thresher to the elevator, or cars, if so desired.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides the waters of the Oldman river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of 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 is 462 souls, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during the past year has been fairly satisfactory. There has been an absence of infectious diseases. Those cases with fatal results have, in a large degree, been caused by tubercular disease. In the spring there is a general cleaning up around houses and rubbish burned. During the summer all are under canvas.

Occupations. - The cattle and horse industries have been the principal occupations, there is a growing tendency toward increased grain-growing, and the past results have been encouraging. Considerable new land was broken during the past year.

Stock. - The past year has been exceptionally favourable for stock: the calf crop was good and the loss nominal. Good beef animals were easily procured during the entire winter.

Farm Implements. - Implements are fairly well taken care of, and a good working outfit, sufficient to equip each farmer with a working outfit, exclusive of the steam plough, was purchased the latter part of the past year.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is a general tendency toward improvement, both in buildings and farming operations. Considerable new land was broken during the past season, a portion of which was sown to fall wheat; 48 lbs of Regenerated Abundance oats, which was supplied by the department, was sown on new breaking and yielded 84 bushels (measured) of clean oats, all of which has been kept for seed.

The Peigans as a whole are fairly industrious, and progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - Intemperance and immorality are the exception rather than the rule. No doubt the severe punishment to which those supplying liquor as well as the intoxicated are treated has a tendency to limit the use of intoxicants.

*I have, & c.,
E.H. YEOMANS,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, May 25, 1910.*

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, 1910.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and including Blue Quill's reserve, joining it to the west, has an area of 82,560 acres. Most of the land is of good quality, and is well adapted for either farming or stock-raising. There is an abundant supply of hay, water and fire-wood available.

Population. - The population, including Blue Quills band, No. 127, is 262.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. The sanitary precautions as regards cleaning up around premises were carefully carried out.

Occupations. - These Indians engage chiefly in the occupations of farming, stock-raising and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve. A large number of them made handsome additions to their incomes by selling hay to settlers in the vicinity of this 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 year.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious, but have not made any marked progress during the year.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance occurred during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation. - This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 11,200 acres. Being hilly and broken, it is chiefly suitable for stock-raising.

Population. - The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations. - The chief occupations followed by these Indians are stock-raising, hunting and fishing. They also carry on farming on a limited scale.

Buildings. - These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements. - They are well equipped with farm implements, and take fairly good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality. - No case of intemperance occurred during the year. They are fairly moral.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band belongs to the Cree nation. They number 13 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Heart lake, 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 85 persons. They make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres. It is suitable for stock-raising and farming on a limited scale.

Population. - The population of this band is 107.

Occupations. - They make their living chiefly by hunting, trapping and fishing. A few started farming last year and

made satisfactory progress. They received additional assistance from the department this year, in the shape of oxen, harness and tools, and a few milch cows.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and moral.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the lateness of the spring, the grain crop was very meagre, and the quality poor. However, the Indians in a manner made up for this by putting up a large quantity of hay and selling it at good prices. A large number of out-patients were treated from the hospital during the year. Miss Gordon, the nurse in charge, has been untiring and painstaking in carrying out her very onerous duties. I regret to say that the Indians still have a very decided prejudice against going into the hospital for treatment, and do not seem to appreciate the benefits such a course would be to them. A new addition was added to the agent's dwelling, and stone foundations were built under all the frame buildings at the agency headquarters.

I have, & c.,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,

SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, April 11, 1910

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical return and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Tribe or Nation. - The Sarcees belong to the Beaver tribe or Athabaskan race from the far north, and are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They are also related to the Navajoes and the Apaches in the south. They speak a distinct language which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. Before taking up reserve life, they were engaged largely in war with the other bands, which may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still remain with them, and they are at times hard to deal with.

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 in the eastern portion is suitable for grain-raising, while the western townships cannot be excelled as a stock range.

Population. - At last treaty payments (November 17, 1909) the population was 211, being a total increase of 14 over last year.

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking, the health of this band is good. Some are afflicted with tuberculosis. No epidemic visited the reserve during the past year. Every attention is given to the rules laid down by the department regarding sanitation, and the Indians are, I am pleased to report, getting more particular each year in this respect.

Occupations. - Stock-raising, grain-growing, farming and haying are the principal industries, and more Indians each year are becoming interested in these pursuits. In addition to this, working for white settlers, and sale of hay and wood to townspeople, keep these people pretty busy throughout the year.

Buildings. - A few new dwelling-houses and stables have been erected during the year, some of which have painted roofs and shingled, all their own work.

Stock. - Live stock is the most important industry we have, and I am glad to report the Indians are increasing their herds, and taking more interest in the pursuit

than formerly. The introduction of well-bred bulls and stallions on the reserve now for some years past is making itself felt and the herds are much improved in quality as well as in numbers.

Farm Implements. - Every year the Indians are becoming better off in implements and machinery, and they are able to handle and take better care of them than heretofore. These things are now procured out of their own earnings, and in this respect they are as comfortable and well off as their white neighbours.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians, like the majority, are naturally indolent; even the most industrious require constant supervision. On the whole, however, I am glad to report that considerable progress is noticeable and many are improving their condition, and getting better off each year, and becoming more self-reliant.

Temperance and Morality. - The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink. which they easily procure at Calgary. The traffic, however, has decreased considerably during the past year.

*I have, & c.,
A.J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
STONY RESERVE, MORLEY, April 1, 1910.*

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, 1910, together with the 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. Morley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters.

With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber.

These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux, with the exception of a few Crees who have intermarried with the first-named and joined them.

The population is made up as follows: Bearspaw's band, 251; Peter Wesley's band, 991; Obiniquay's or Jonas Two Young Men's band, 119, a total of 667 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good, except, of course, scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing annually to both diseases.

The hospital as far as inside work is concerned is closed, but the nurse visits all the sick on the reserve.

Sanitary precautions were taken at all Indian houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations. - The 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 Exshaw, besides labour at outside points.

The Indians were as usual away hunting last fall, but from the wood industries alone their earnings amounted to \$14,084.77, all of which they received in cash.

Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$34,342.77, besides amounts earned in Southern Alberta and other outside points, of which no record is obtainable.

Buildings. - Several buildings have been erected and repaired, and most are fairly clean and comfortable.

Stock. - Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on this reserve. Cattle and horses are doing fairly well, but I am sorry to say that the Indians will not give proper attention to cattle. They prefer horses, who rustle better without labour of putting up hay. Of course there are some exceptions, but it would be more satisfactory if more would take a better interest in their cattle.

Farm Implements. - The Indians have purchased 7 wagons, 2 mowers and rakes, 5 sets of double harness, 1 plough, 1 bob-sleigh, 2 harrows, besides other useful articles for their households, out of their earnings. They take fairly good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are advancing in many ways, as shown by the amounts they are earning, which makes them more self-reliant. They are law-abiding, better off, and spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality. - They are on the whole temperate, very few cases of intemperance being brought to my notice.

As to their morals I am sorry to say they are not improving.

*I have, & c.,
T.J. FLEETHAM,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
RED DEER, May 23, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report upon matters pertaining to Indians during the fiscal year ended March 31, last.

The inspectorate includes eight agencies, namely: Peigan, Blood, Sarcee, Black-foot, Stony, Hobbema, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

Only three complete inspections of agencies were made during the fiscal year, namely: Peigan, Saddle Lake and Stony. The remainder of my time was taken up purchasing stock for various reserves, attending sales of surrendered Indian lands, inspecting building operations at the Hobbema agency and various other special duties.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

A partial inspection was made of this agency during May, and the work completed during July.

The staff now comprises Messrs. E.H. Yeomans, agent Wm. Black, clerk; John Grant, farmer, and two Indians doing the duties of stockman and interpreter.

During last August these Indians surrendered about 23,000 acres of their reserve lying northerly of the Oldman river.

A portion of the surrendered area was sold dur-

ing November and a real start has since been made at farming and advancement generally. The unsold portion of the surrendered land referred to will again be offered for sale at public auction on June 15, next. The reserve originally contained about 116,000 acres and there yet remains about 93,000 acres, or nearly 200 acres for every man, woman and child belonging to the band.

The outstanding conditions of the surrender are that 30 per cent of the sum received for the land is to be invested in farm horses and various modern implements, with which the working members of the band will be enabled to carry on farm work to the best advantage. There is now an up-to-date 36-horsepower traction steam engine breaking up about 25 acres of land daily, and the total area which it is hoped will be put under crop this season by individual Indians of this band is: 300 acres seeded to timothy, 500 acres to oats, and about 800 acres to winter wheat. About 20 sections of the best tillable land within the reserve was subdivided into quarter sections and the able-bodied have located on these divisions with a view of eventually making their home thereon, and using the unsubdivided portion of the reserve for the pasturing of their herds of cattle and horses.

The Crowsnest Pass portion of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve. It is intended to erect two modern grain elevators at points on this railway within the reserve, and which will make it possible for the Indian farmers to deliver their grain direct from the thresher into their own elevators.

Sixty per cent of the gross sum received for the land referred to is to be funded, the interest which accrues thereon is to meet the operating expenses of ploughing, threshing, operation of the grain elevators in season and such like work, and the residue for clothing for the aged and infirm members of the band and for beef and flour.

The individual members of the band who carried this surrender to a successful issue are enthusiastic regarding the benefits it will be to every member of the band by providing the able-bodied with farming outfits, with which they not only hope to make the remaining portion of their land holdings more valuable than the whole area was before the surrender was consummated, but, besides, divorce themselves from dependency on the taxpayers.

A building about 40 x 60 feet was erected for the storage of implements when not in use, and the Indians are now erecting fences to protect their crops. The building and fence material was laid for out of the proceeds of the land sold.

The agency buildings are all in a good state of repair, and the work of the agency in general is moving along very satisfactorily.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Blood Indians started farming in earnest about 3 years ago, and last season they threshed over 37,000 bushels of grain. This grain belongs to 28 individuals and, as there are about five times that number of able-bodied men in the Blood band, it is not improbable that this band of Indians may grow a quarter of million bushels of grain within ten years.

These Indians now have two steam motor-ploughing engines, the second one having been recently purchased and paid for out of their own funds and at their own request. When the proposal was first mooted to invest the band's funds in improved farming machinery it met with a good deal of opposition from the unprogressive members of the band. They argued that it was their own money and that it should be divided equally among the Indians, to be spent as each individual thought best. Fortunately, better counsel prevailed, and the band's funds were not divided and squandered within a month or less time, and now the wisdom of the investment of this money in farming machinery is to be seen, and I believe it is generally so acknowledged by a great majority of the band.

The cattle industry is also thriving on this reserve, and the herd now numbers about 7,000 head.

A great drawback to the progress of these Indians is the ease with which they procure intoxicants, and I regret to say that too many of this and other bands in this inspectorate are led astray from the path of advancement by its use. Mr. R.N. Wilson is the agent, and to him is due the credit of starting these Indians at farming, and advancing them to the height they have attained at stock-raising of late years.

SARCEE AGENCY.

The Sarcee reserve lies within a few miles of the city of Calgary. The reserve comprises three townships or 108 square miles. The band numbers about 210 souls.

Mr. A.J. McNeill is the agent, and he has been ably assisted in his work by Mr. Gordon, the clerk, and by Mr. Hudson, the farmer.

While these Indians have not retrograded, they have not advanced to any noticeable extent. Mr. McNeill was dangerously ill last winter, and the Indians took advantage of this forced relaxment of duty and did a good deal of drinking. At the request of Mr. Gordon, who was acting agent while Mr. McNeill was ill, I visited the reserve and checked this hilarity by sending a few of them to jail and convicting a few of the suppliers of the intoxicants. So long as whites are imbued with the notion that the Indians are only useful for parades, the giving of ancient dances, & c., at exhibitions, and, in short, to be used as draw-cards at exhibitions and subjects for moving pictures, so long will it be difficult to advance them along the true lines of advancement and rectitude. The foregoing are some of the reasons why the Sarcee Indians are at a standstill on the road to progress.

STONY AGENCY.

The Stony reserve is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and about midway between Calgary and Banff.

This reserve is not adapted to grain-growing for the reason that it is subject to summer frosts and grain and potatoes rarely ripen. It is, however, a very good range for cattle, but better for the raising of horses than cattle.

An inspection of this agency and reserve was made during the month of December, last. Mr. T.J. Fleetham is the agent and I found the work of the office and of the reserve had been well kept in hand. The agency buildings were in a good state of repair and all the surroundings neat and tidy.

The Stony Indians gain their livelihood by stock-raising, marketing fire-wood, working for whites in the vicinity, and by hunting.

A hospital was opened here about four years ago and closed last year because the Indians decline to patronize it, and it was thought they would when it was incepted.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

This agency is on the Blackfoot reserve and just southerly of the town of Gleichen. The reserve comprises 470 square miles or over 300,000 acres. The band numbers about 800 souls. There are, therefore, about 375 acres of land for every man, woman and child of the band. The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway forms the northern boundary of this reserve.

While these Indians are rich in land, they are poor as regards equipment to cultivate even a small portion of it. It would unquestionably be advantageous for them to relinquish a portion of their land and thereby secure sufficient farming appliances so that those disposed and physically able to work might individually cultivate a reasonable area of the choice farm-land owned in common by the band, There

is now a disposition on the part of the younger members of the band to do this, and it is my opinion that at no very great distant day the young and more progressive members of the band will carry this into effect.

There was less than 50,000 pounds of beef gratuitously issued during the last fiscal year to this band. The able-bodied now provide for themselves, and only the aged and infirm were assisted.

These Indians gain sufficient ready money from coal mining, the cattle and horse industry, haymaking, sand and gravel hauling, freighting and day labour of one kind and another to meet their living expenses. It was only ten years ago that they were given about one and a quarter pounds of beef per head daily and the impression then was that the Blackfeet would never be in a position to support themselves, and must always be a burden on the country.

Mr. J.H. Gooderham is the director and supervisor of this agency.

The agency and farm buildings are in a good state of repair, and the small forestry started adjacent to the agency headquarters ten years ago is the admiration of all who see it.

HOBHEMA AGENCY.

Within this agency are the Louis Bull's, Ermineskin's, Samson's, and the Montana or Bob Tail's reserves.

The Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the last three named reserves.

During the last fiscal year the agency headquarters on the Battle river were turned over to the use of Mr. Lucas, farmer, and the agent took possession of new and commodious buildings near to the Hobbema siding. The new headquarters are more central for the carrying on of the work, and, moreover, far more accessible to any one having business to transact with the agency.

The Louis Bull's, Samson's, and Montana's surrendered portions of their reserves about eighteen months ago and portions of the surrendered areas, were sold at public auction last October.

I do not think that the Indians of any of these bands are progressing as much as lies within their reach if they were disposed to launch out with this object in view. They do some farming, but of an inferior sort. Their old fields are infested with foul weeds, and a radical change of farming methods is necessary before a creditable showing can be made on any of the four reserves within the agency. Although they have been repeatedly advised as to how best to farm and care for their stock, they consider themselves the best judges on these matters and act accordingly.

Mr. Geo. G. Mann is the agent and has supervision over the four reserves.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

This agency comprises the Enoch's, Alexander's, Michel's, Joseph's, and Paul's reserves.

The agency headquarters is on the Enoch's reserve and about 10 miles southwest from Edmonton.

Two years ago the Enoch's band quit-claimed about 6,000 acres of land lying within the eastern portion, and last June this land was sold at public auction and about \$115,000 realized therefor.

They had previously surrendered about 10,000 acres and had approximately \$140,000 to their credit. Now with the funded money and the sum due them on the deferred payments on the land last surrendered and sold last June they have a sufficient interest income to meet many of their wants and, besides, every able-bodied member of the band has a reasonably good farm working outfit with which to carry on individual farming. Outside of the annuities, & c., guaranteed to these Indians,

they require no more assistance from the taxpayers. If it were impossible for them to procure intoxicants, they would prosper.

Although I have not visited this agency or the reserves within it during the last fiscal year, I was informed by the agent, Mr. Verreau, that the Alexander's Indians have made some advancement in the way of farming, that the Michel Indians have progressed to some extent, and that Paul's and Joseph's have remained about stationary.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency and the reserves included therein were visited during September last.

The agent's residence was undergoing necessary repairs and stone foundation walls were either completed or nearly so under the storehouse, vehicle building and office. A new farmhouse near the agency headquarters was occupied and a start made on a new house for the use of the interpreter. A new flour-mill building had been put up a year before and operated for a short time. The partial failure of the wheat crop during 1908 lessened the usefulness of this mill to the Indians and the settlement in general.

I visited the new reserve set apart a few years ago just south of Beaver lake and about 75 miles northerly from the agency headquarters on the Saddle Lake reserve.

The location is a very good one, as there are fish in the lake, abundance of building material, fair hunting in the vicinity, a number of very good hay meadows and plenty of land for the growing of potatoes and roots.

The Indians at the Whitefish Lake reserve had made no progress. A number of the fields had not been cultivated or seeded and the fences had either been used for fire-wood or were out of repair. These Indians seemed to be under the impression that it was the duty of the government to supply most of their wants and not to either dictate or advise them as to the care of their cattle or farming operations. The killing of immature animals and females is practised to such an extent that no increase in numbers is possible, neither do the Indians receive the benefits within their reach from this industry as they would if they were more amenable to instruction from those much wiser than themselves.

Mr. Vincent Smith was the farmer in charge when I made the inspection. Mr. Smith resigned during the month of December, and now Mr. A.W. Perry, farmer at the Ermineskin's reserve for several years, is in direct charge at this point.

I did not think the Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve had made any advancement. The failure of the crops for a couple of seasons apparently had discouraged them to some extent and a number of fields previously under crop were lying uncultivated. These Indians, too, do considerable killing of females and immature cattle contrary to the wish of those who have their best interests at heart. Mr. J. Batty is the agent in charge of the Saddle Lake agency.

I have, & c.,

J.A. MARKLE.

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

OTTAWA, December 30, 1909.

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 1909.

I left Ottawa on April 23 on my annual trip to Treaty 8. I arrived in Edmonton on the 28th and arranged for transportation to Athabaska Landing. Owing to the construction works in operation at the time on the railway lines, teams were very scarce and difficult to get. I had to wire to Athabaska Landing to have them meet me with teams in Edmonton, that being the nearest place I could secure them.

Owing to the lateness of the season and as the rivers were still frozen over, I thought it much better to remain in Edmonton until the ice was running.

Leaving there on May 10 with two teams, we arrived at Athabaska Landing on the 12th. It looked as if the ice had all gone out; but on the following day it started to run again, and continued to do so until Saturday at noon.

The only means of transportation was a little gasoline launch belonging to the Public Works Department, which I secured by wiring to Mr. Amyott, the civil engineer at Calgary, receiving permission to use it.

We started on Saturday night up the river to the junction of Little Slave river. Here we had to abandon the launch and go overland. We secured a few cayuses and wagons and trecked along the banks of the river to the lake and discovered that it was still ice-bound and not fit to travel on, so had to keep on the shore for practically 90 miles over rough roads of rocks, boulders and wet ground. Owing to rain and snow and the frost coming out of the ground, the condition of the roads was such as to be almost impossible to get through, making it the worst trail that it has been my lot to travel over during the ten years that I have been in the country. Our horses were weak and played out and the feed was scarce, but we kept on over the rocks and soft ground until we got to Lesser Slave Lake Post, where we arrived on May 26.

We left on the following day with a new outfit of horses for Peace River Crossing. The west end of this trail was so wet and the clay so sticky that we had to put an extra team on in order to get through with our freight. We arrived on the 31st, which I think was good time, considering the state of the trail. Here we camped a couple of days, waiting for the Hudson's Bay steamer. Owing to the delayed season, I found that it would be eight or ten days behind time, so I was obliged to make arrangements with Revillon Bros., at Peace River Crossing, to take Dr. Donald up to St. John with his saddle and pack horses. There were 5 births and 5 deaths reported here.

The rest of our party started for Dunvegan, where we arrived on June 7 and made payments there. The Indians at that point have a pretty hard time during the winter and spring, owing to the scarcity of the fur-bearing animals and no moose of any account. The past winter has been one of the hardest that they have experienced for some years, although the chief said that he had seen more tracks of animals this year than for two or three years previous. They have a strong desire to start farming, but, as they are not physically strong nor over-burdened with intelligence, I endeavoured to persuade them to try gardening first, such as growing vegetables, & c.; that would add to the comfort of their living. I informed them that, if they decided to do so, the department would supply them with sufficient seeds and garden tools. They have no cattle, but own a few horses, and, if a plough were given them,

they could prepare their ground for their gardens. Therefore, I would recommend that a few seeds and garden implements be furnished them this coming season. These Indians are peculiarly situated. They have a good agricultural country, but no fishing lakes, so that when the hunt fails, they are at a great loss, as they have no fish to depend upon for a living. There were 2 births and 2 deaths reported here.

I sent back my teamsters from Dunvegan, and constructed a raft large enough to carry our party down the river to Peace River Crossing.

We arrived at Duncan Testawit's band on June 9, and found that these people had not done so much as in former years, their excuse being that they were compelled to hunt for a living until it was too late for seeding. Notwithstanding this, some of them had very good crops this season. They were very much discouraged last year, but for two or three years previous to that had been very successful. I have tried to get them to work in the same manner as the white settlers there. They have quite a number of cattle and a good class of Indian horses, and if they would depend more on themselves and stay closer to their ranches, they would, in my opinion, make a better living and would certainly become self-supporting or nearly so.

I got the raft enlarged here, and left on the 11th for Vermillion. We had a very good stage of water, arriving on the 14th and finding the Indians mostly all in. At this place 1 birth and 3 deaths were reported.

The Slaves had a very hard winter, owing to the shortage of fur-bearing animals, moose being very scarce round this section of the country also. I think that these Indians have too far to come for their annuity payments, as the distance is over 100 miles, and very hard travelling especially at that time of the year, in order to meet me. I would suggest that, when making a change in treaty payments, the agent should make arrangements to meet them at Hay River, about 100 miles north of Vermilion. It certainly seems to me an unnecessary hardship to bring so many people such a distance for the purpose of payment. Reports show 4 births and 6 deaths here.

In the Vermilion district the number paid in the largest band. was 306. The chief informed me that they have their trading posts at Hay River with the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros.; but the distance is so great that he considers it a hardship. It would be impossible for me to make the trip in less than ten or twelve days, and that would put me out in my dates at other places of payment. Therefore, I think it might be arranged to pay them in their own district.

The next band dealt with was the Beavers. They want reserves set apart for them somewhere along the north side of the Peace river. I informed them that there was no immediate hurry, as it would be some years before any white settlers would be coming in, and advised them to take every care in selecting their lands in one reserve, as I considered it better than telling it in severalty. The chief quite agreed with me. We paid 131. These people - or at least the older ones of the band - will not take very well to agricultural pursuits, whatever the younger generation may do. I thought that they would make a better living by continuing to follow the hunt than by farming, as the fur-bearing animals are on the increase. There were 5 births and 2 deaths.

The next band we met with was the Crees, where we paid 110. These Indians roam on the south side, and they, also, have spoken to me during the last couple of years about their selection of a reserve. They, like the rest, are purely hunting Indians. Some have built shacks in the last few years, but I have advised them to cease doing so, as their health is much better living in teepees. I have tried to dissuade the Hudson's Bay Company and traders from introducing stoves, as I think, in a small Indian shack they are not healthy, and I believe that they are in many cases the cause of tuberculosis. These Indians are anxious to have a few garden tools such as spades, rakes, hoes, & c., and some seeds, which I would recommend the department to send them.

We left Vermilion on June 19 for the Little Red river in a small flat boat, and arrived late in the evening of the next day. These Indians have a little more suc-

cess in the hunt than those further up the river, and they also are anxious to have reserves set apart for themselves; but I informed them that there was no need to hurry, as the white settlers would not come for some time to come. They also ask for garden tools, but, as they have no fixed place of residence, these things would only be a hindrance to them, and, therefore, it would be better for them to continue the hunt, as the opportunities afforded them for a livelihood in that line would be far better than farming or gardening. They are quite isolated, but succeeded in getting enough meat for themselves during the hard season. There were 2 births and 1 death reported here.

We left for Chipewyan in a York boat in tow with the Hudson Bay steamer Primrose. Owing to the river being in flood, we made good progress and arrived there on the 22nd. Here we have two large bands, Crees and Chipewyans. Annuity was paid to 231 Crees and 206 Chipewyans. There has been a great deal of sickness amongst these people during the past winter owing to an epidemic of grippe. good living around Lake Athabaska, as it is noted for its excellent fish, such as trout illness, quite a number were unable to hunt; consequently, they had to get assistance from the missionaries and traders. When I was there they all looked well. The fur-bearing animals are more numerous this year - as they have increased. The spring muskrat hunt was exceedingly good, and prices were high, about three times that of previous years, and they are quite profitable to the Indian, as the meat is good for food. They must have secured at least 50,000 this spring. They should also make a good living around Lake Athabasca, as it is noted for its excellent fish, such as trout and whitefish.

The Crees hunt the moose on the south side of the lake, where they are in large numbers. I think it is the best hunting-ground in the province. It is the home of all kinds of waterfowl. The Chipewyans reported 15 births and 19 deaths, and the Crees, 8 births and 11 deaths.

Leaving here, we arrived at Fond du Lac with the same transportation and found the Indians waiting for us. They had a fair hunt of fur as well as meat animals. They had a good supply of cariboo meat and sent out a considerable quantity to other posts for barter. We paid 990 Indians their annuity. They were all healthy and strong and Dr. Donald informed me that they were about the healthiest that we visited in the north. The country around here is high and rocky and covered with a small growth of jack-pine, which makes the place look dreary. It has every appearance of mineral wealth, and it is, wonderful to me that it has never been prospected for that purpose. These Indians have no cattle or horses, and very little gardening is done. The mode of transportation is with dogs in winter and canoes in summer. Here were reported 9 births and 3 deaths.

Leaving Fond du Lac June 29, we arrived at Smith's Landing on July 1. The Indians were all in, numbering 226, all of whom we paid. They had a fairly good year and no starvation to speak of and were in good health. Cariboo was plentiful and they had quite a quantity of dried meat left for summer and fall use. Part of this band roam on the edge of the Barren land and seldom come in together except to barter their fur. The chief wants some scythes for cutting hay and a few garden tools, as they would like to do some gardening next summer. Some of them have grown a few potatoes around their shacks. I advised them to continue living in teepees, as these are more healthy than shacks, which have not any open fireplaces or any means of ventilation, but are heated with sheet iron stoves, which in my opinion are very unhealthy for them. I believe that most of the tubercular trouble amongst these people could be traced to these dirty, unhealthy places. If built with open fireplaces, the foul air would be carried off. I suggested burning down these old shacks, as the department would provide them with teepees. One old man informed me that he was going to build a good shack similar to that of the white man. I drew his attention to the fact that the white man kept his shack clean. He did not see why the Indians

could not do the same if the government would provide them with the soap to do so. These people are morally as good as any in the district. There were 11 births and 13 deaths reported here.

We left Fort Smith July 3, for Fort Resolution on the Steamer Mackenzie River, and arrived on the 5th. There were very few Indians at this post on account of the ice on the eastern end of the lake. The Dogribs and Yellowknives were unable to get in for at least eight or ten days after I had arrived. Not being able to tell when they would come in, I made arrangements with Mr. Laird and Sergeant Field to go to Hay River by sail-boat to meet the Slaves at that point, which they did on the day appointed. They paid 116 Indians and found them in fairly good condition. The fur was scarce during the past winter and not many of them went far away, but remained round the lake, where they made a good living by fishing. There were 4 births without any deaths reported here.

The rest of our party remained at Fort Resolution, waiting for the arrival of the Dogribs and Yellowknives. We paid at Resolution 151 Yellowknives, 174 Dogribs, and 123 Chipewyans. I spent about three weeks at this point waiting for the Indians and Hudson Bay transports. Here, with the help of Dr. Rymer, we were successful in persuading the Indians to destroy five shacks, and, as they had good teepees I did not say anything about furnishing tents, as the department had instructed me to do. Probably later on they will need material for teepees, and I shall be in a position to get them. Amongst the Yellowknives there were reported 3 births and 9 deaths, amongst the Dogribs 7 births and 2 deaths, and the Chipewyans, 6 births and 4 deaths.

The Roman Catholic Mission has built an excellent up-to-date convent and school, the best in the northern country. It is beautifully situated on one of the deep bays on Great Slave lake. It is built on a modern plan and heated throughout by hot-air furnaces. Beautiful gardens are attached, and to all appearances it is one of the nicest properties in the country. I visited this school and found that the children were doing satisfactory work. They were all healthy, comfortably clothed and well fed.

I might be permitted to mention here that Dr. Rymer has been very energetic in looking after the sanitary conditions of the Indians and has been very successful in persuading them to pull down some of these unhealthy buildings. I think that the department should recompense him for his services to the Indians in that part of the country and would strongly recommend that this be done.

We left Resolution on the 28th by Steamer Mackenzie River and arrived at Fort Smith on the following evening. We crossed the bridge to Smith's Landing and arrived there at noon the next day, where we camped till August 3, waiting for the freight wagons. Resuming our journey up the river, we arrived by Steamer Grahame at Chipewyan on the 4th at 2.30 p.m. Here we were detained all day, being unable to cross Lake Athabaska on account of the wind. We left Chipewyan on the 6th at 3 a.m., arriving at Fort McMurray at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday the 8th, and paid treaty on Monday the 9th, three days ahead of time, as the Indians were all in. Here we paid 130 Crees and Chipewyans and about 16 Stragglers who came from around both sides of the Athabasca river and have no fixed place of abode. Amongst these bands there were 8 births and 5 deaths reported.

We left Fort McMurray on the 10th by model boat and scows. This was the slowest part of the trip, as it was impossible to travel more than 8 or 10 miles a day. There are about 100 miles of rapids on the Athabaska river.

We arrived at Pelican portage, where we had to remain for 6 days waiting for transportation. The first portage is about 3 miles over the mountain to the Pelican river, rather a small stream, and the water was a little low for good canoeing; but after we got over the rapids, it was one of the most pleasant trips of the summer.

We arrived at Wabiskaw at 6 p.m. on September 2, and met the Indians on the 4th. They have staked two reserves for themselves and are very anxious to have

them surveyed in order to secure them from the intrusion of the white settlers, who, they say, are already looking over the country with a view to settling. I think it might be as well to comply with their request, as it would satisfy them on that point; for doubtless just as soon as roads are opened up along the rivers and lakes, the white settlers will locate. There were 11 births and 7 deaths reported here.

We left Wabiskaw on September 6 for Whitefish Lake with pack trains. Owing to the heavy rains, the trail was very wet most of the way. When we arrived on the 11th we found most of the Indians in. They had a short hunt this season and report that the fur-bearing animals are on the increase and in a year or two will be quite plentiful again. We made payments here to 88 Indians. last year while I was there, they made a request of me to send them some cattle, as they intended to start ranching. I informed them that, if they would put up sufficient hay, I would recommend that the department purchase two or three cows for them. I find that they have failed to put up the hay, so it would not be advisable to supply them with any cattle this year. They have promised to do better next year. This band reported 3 births and 2 deaths.

Leaving Whitefish Lake on the 14th, we arrived at Lesser Slave Lake on the 16th. On reaching here, I was taken ill with an attack of rheumatism and was unable to proceed to Sturgeon Lake. I sent Mr. Laird and Mr. Lamothe with Sergeant Adams, And they made payments to 176 Indians. At this place they have a considerable quantity of hay. I made arrangements with Agent Donald to send four or five head of stock there this fall. I am not sure whether he has done so, as I have not received any information since. There were 11 births and 1 death reported.

While the party was at Sturgeon Lake I made payments to a few who were round Lesser Slave Lake.

We left Lesser Slave Lake on the 27th for Sucker Creek and made payments there. These Indians are doing very well. They have something over 70 head of cattle, most of them being supplied by the government. The soil of this reserve is of a good quality and well adapted for grain-growing and cattle-raising. I would recommend that a man who is thoroughly acquainted with Indian work be secured as an assistant for Agent Donald to instruct the Indians in farming. I am sure that good results would follow, as they seem to be very eager to learn. The increase of produce would fully compensate for his salary. Owing to the fact that the white settlers are becoming more numerous in the district, the Indians will have to make improvements on their reserves and an assistant would be very essential for this work. The records here showed 10 births and 4 deaths.

We left on the 28th for Drift Pile River and made payments on the same day. Very little farming had been done here except making hay, of which they had a considerable quantity put up for winter use. The cattle on this reserve are the best that I have seen anywhere. They were short of hay the previous year owing to the season being so late and consequently a few of the young cattle died. But despite the fact that this year was better, the increase will not be quite as much as last year. In all we paid 354 Indians.

While at Fort Smith word came to me that an Indian at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river was crazy. Inspector Jennings of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was on his way to Herschel Island at the time, and the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Smith requested him to look into this case while there. There being no medical man in the country, I allowed Dr. Donald, who accompanied me, to go with Inspector Jennings to investigate this case of lunacy; but it brought out the fact that the Indian was not dangerous enough to be placed in an asylum. After the examination, as the doctor would be marooned at Fort Simpson until the steamer returned, he went down to Fort McPherson.

I did not like to take upon myself the payment of the doctor's expenses until instructions were received from the department, but I think that he should be allowed for his actual outlay.

*I have, & c.,
H.A. CONROY,
Inspector Treaty 8.
OTTAWA, December 20, 1909.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the surveys completed by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 22, and after securing such supplies as necessary, proceeded to Muscowpetung reserve, where a survey and valuation of the portion surrendered for sale, consisting of 17,934 acres, was made. The total valuation was \$141,328.

I then proceeded to Samson's reserve, in Alberta, where 9,345 acres which had been surrendered for sale was subdivided and a valuation of \$100,403 placed thereon.

A surrender of the Bobtail reserve, adjoining Samson's, was obtained while at work there, and arrangements made for giving the Montana band a portion of the reserve. The whole of the Bobtail reserve, including the portion given the Montana band, was subdivided into sections. The portion to be sold, amounting to 9,819 acres, was valued at \$110,026.

An agreement was also made with Chiefs Ermineskin and Louis Bull, by which Louis Bull received his portion of the reserve. He afterwards surrendered 5,800 acres, including Bear lake, giving an area of 5,308 acres for sale, which was subdivided and valued at \$49,799.

A portion of the Peigan reserve, in South Alberta, was subdivided into sections and quarter sections for the purpose of locating the Indians on farms. While at this work this band surrendered about 23,000 acres for sale, north of Oldman river on the west side of the reserve. This was subdivided into sections, and an upset price of \$272,686 placed on the land.

As each reserve was subdivided, plans, valuations and reports were completed and forwarded to Ottawa, so that the auction sale could be held whenever decided upon.

A re-survey of the town plot of Wabamun, on Lake Wabamun, on reserve 133B, about 40 miles west of Edmonton, was also made.

*I have, & c.,
J.K. McLEAN.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Agency. - This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of two nations - nearly equal in population - this agency is treated under two divisions.

THE KITSUN DIVISION.

Location. - The supervision of this part of the district begins with the inclusion of New Town, 4 miles below the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 80 miles below Hazelton, terminating 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.

Reserves. - The reserves of this division contain, collectively, an aggregate of 23,396 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, consisting mainly of natural meadows with growths of balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel; and the foot-hills to the mountains are largely covered with mixed coniferous timber.

Population. - This division contains a population of 1,263.

Nation. - The Indians comprising this division are of the Ksun nation, the parent stock of the Tsimpsons of the coast.

KITSELAS BAND (TSIMPSIAN.)

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situate on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 2,821 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 80.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year the health of these Indians has been excellent. Precautions are being observed to maintain it so, and a good many of them have been vaccinated.

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 commodious, well lighted, and placed on good and dry soil.

Stock. - This band has no stock.

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 in general are making fair

progress.

Temperance and Morality. - On the whole, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANGA BAND.

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 numbers 152.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians enjoyed the best of health, and care is being taken to preserve it by a system of keeping clean all premises and their environs; and many of these people have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians mainly occupy themselves with fishing, hunting and trapping. They also resort to cutting cord-wood, tilling their gardens, and working in and about the canneries of the coast. Quite a large number of these people have employment on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey and right-of-way work, which likewise obtains with other bands along the line. The women and children gather a large quantity of wild berries, and dry them for winter use; they also attend to the gardens during the absence of the younger men.

Buildings. - Care is being taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy soil, and are spaciouly arranged to combine comfort with privacy; also with windows enough to ensure the access of plenty of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better arrangements for shelter and provender are steadily being made.

Farm Implements. - The implements used here are not such as would suit actual all-round farming, but suffice in clearing and tilling the land for the potato and other root crops, and in reaping, gathering and stowing hay.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are intelligent, law-abiding and industrious, and very progressive in their tendencies. They have surprisingly improved their general condition.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is the only one remotely situated from the Skeena, and is located on the right bank of the Kitwanga liver, 25 miles from Kitwanga and 4 miles below Lake Kitwankool and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population. - The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 48.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no illness in this band. Sanitary measures are fairly well observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - These people are largely occupied in hunting and trapping, at which the returns are good, and the old women and children gather the wild berry yield for winter use.

Besides the aforementioned, the greater part of this band work in the salmon canneries of the coast during the season. In common with all the Ksuns, they avail themselves of every opportunity of useful employment.

Buildings. - Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but situate in a healthy locality.

Stock. - The cattle and horses of this band wintered well, and better provision is being made for their shelter and keep.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - There were no complaints in regard to infraction of either.

ANDIMAU BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band, for which no reserve has yet been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situate about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population. - This band has a population of 86.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been excellent. Their premises and surroundings are being kept clean; and a large number of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries of the coast.

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 here in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are intelligent and energetic, and can be termed well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality. - These people can be regarded as temperate and moral.

KITSEGUCLA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, comprising an area of 2,732 acres, are located on both banks of the Skeena. The new and old villages are on the left bank of the river; the latter about 9 miles below the first. The new village is on reserve No. 2, with its area subdivided on both banks of the river.

Population. - The people of this band's two villages number 59.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people was excellent. Their premises were kept clean and the ordinary precautions were observed, especially so at the new village, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. They largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast; and much of their spare time is applied to shopping cord-wood and improving their homes and land.

Buildings. - With the exception of those of the old village, the houses are well located, modern, fairly commodious and amply lighted.

Stock. - The stock belonging to these Indians is well taken care of.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing, tilling and weeding the soil, and for haying, are yet in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are law-abiding, industrious and energetic. They are constantly improving in a general respect.

Temperance and Morality. - In both respects their conduct is excellent.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves. - The reserve lands of this band are located, with the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, on both banks of the Skeena, and inclusive of Rocher Deboulé, also belonging to this band and on both banks of the

Bulkley river, comprise a total of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The delta formed by the confluence of the two rivers, whereon the township of Hazelton is situate, contains to the back or east of it, on a plateau intersecting the delta and its triangle at shorter base from north to south, the old Indian village on

the left bank of the Skeena, and on the right bank of the Bulkley, the new Indian village, with the agency buildings at a fair distance between them.

Population. - This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 249.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with and more of the people were vaccinated. Apparently there were no contagious diseases. Regarding tuberculosis and its dissemination, the people are well impressed of its danger. Attention is paid to cleanliness of person, premises and surroundings.

Cases of illness of Indians of this district are attended to by Dr. R.C. Wrinch, and his services have proved invaluable in that respect.

Hospital. - The hospital, well equipped in its appointments, reflects great credit for efficient management and general results far-reaching in extent.

Occupations. - Hazelton being especially at present the terminus for communication, entrepôt of supplies and travel, the Indians of this band with those nearby readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. This condition is being still more augmented for those in range of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line and its right-of-way. As these conditions become pronounced, so the pursuit of fishing, hunting and trapping will decline to the same degree.

Buildings. - All buildings outside the old village are well placed, of good pattern, well lighted, and commodious.

Stock. - The horses and cattle wintered well; they were fairly well provided for.

Farm Implements. - In this respect, the implements are yet principally such as are used for breaking up land, clearing, gardening, weeding and haying. The farm implements, only lately acquired, are housed and cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They eagerly avail themselves of the subdivisions laid off for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality. - Though the temptation to transgress in both is greater here than elsewhere on the Skeena, reasons for complaint are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is situate about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into plots of choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population. - This band has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautionary measures are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, and working about a saw-mill situated here, these people find remunerative employment, which the proximity of Hazelton affords. Much of their time is principally occupied in the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings. - The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious, and compare favourably with those of white settlers.

Stock. - The cattle and horses are properly looked after, and fair provision is made for their keep.

Farm Implements. - Only the necessary implements for breaking up land, tilling the soil, gardening, weeding and baying are used here yet.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has been converted into pasturage and gardens, and

more is being cleared and well fenced. All that is accomplished, in so short a time, is a record not easily surpassed.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

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 left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river; with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and inclusive, of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, the reserve area of this band comprises a total of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population. - This band has a population of 219.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these people has been very good. As much as possible, the usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some of the people were vaccinated. On Friday of every week, Dr. H.C. Wrinch, of here, visits their village, where he maintains a dispensary for the treatment of cases of sickness and ailments.

Occupations. - These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast for employment in and about the salmon canneries there. In addition to other pursuits of a mixed nature they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings. - All buildings erected here of recent years are of very superior quality, being a striking contrast to the old ones, and are placed upon dry and healthy soil.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better care is being bestowed upon them from year to year.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a plough and some barrows, only the ordinary Implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late years, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear. The progressive portion of the people have become fully aware of what is necessary to be done, which is exemplified by a beginning well under way.

Temperance and Morality. - No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserves. - The village of this band is about 67 miles to the north of here, situate on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of 228 chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.

Population. - This band has a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has been excellent. The most necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations. - Remotely situated, these Indians are almost exclusively employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, which extend far beyond the sources of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, and also to the Stikine. They also resort extensively to fishing. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their

gardens and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings. - Here also the improved pattern of buildings is superseding the old, and entirely so on the new village site allotted and subdivided a few years ago.

Stock. - The stock, consisting only of horses, wintered well.

Farm Implements. - No other implements are in use here but such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding, but their energies are still mainly applied to the fishing, hunting and trapping grounds. As a whole, much improvement in their general condition is steadily going on. Those with habitations at Bear lake seldom come here. The trapping grounds prove very productive and profitable; and in general this band is undergoing a betterment of its welfare and condition.

Temperance and Morality. - Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

KULDOE BAND.

Reserves. - The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough and rocky trail, a distance of about 25 miles. The reserve contains 446 acres of land of varying nature, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population. - 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 are mostly all vaccinated.

Occupations. - Like the preceding band, the occupations of these people, with the exception of fishing, are almost altogether confined to their hunting and trapping grounds, but from year to year they enlarge the extent of their gardens. The women and children also gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings. - No other buildings but those of split cedar prevail here.

Stock. - These Indians. have no stock.

Farm Implements. - Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though somewhat isolated, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a remarkable extent.

Temperance and Morality. - This band observes temperate and moral habits.

HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Location. - This division begins within 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, and extends in that direction a distance computed at about 350 miles to Blackwater. But, in reality, it also includes the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanee and two bands of Naanee, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Reserves. - The reserves of this division comprise an area of 26,217 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with 18 villages under the Babine and Carrier groups, collectively.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes, and more or less timbered toward the hills.

Population. - This division embraces a total population of 1,850.

Nation. - All the bands under this heading are of the Hagwilget or Dené nation.

In dealing with the following, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion, remarks about identical features, in all localities.

ROCHER DEBOULE BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is situate on the left bank of the Bulkley river, at its main canyon, about 4 miles southeast of Hazelton. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which was assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population. - The population of this band is 161.

MORICETOWN BAND.

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. - This band numbers 158.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserves. - The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situated partly on the bank. There is considerable more land allotted to this band - inclusive of the next band to follow - of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population. - The population of this band is 153.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

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. - This band numbers 136.

YUCUTCÉ BAND.

Reserves. - The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening 9 miles of land between Babine and Stuart lake, or portage.

Population. - This band has a population of 15.

TATCHE BAND.

Reserves. - The village and reserves are situate on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Tatche river. The reserve area amounts to 1,779 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 66.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserves. - The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of the Pintce river. The reserve consists of 728 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 47.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserves. - The village and reserve are on the right bank midway up the Tatche river, at this point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is 584 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 24.

TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserves. - The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, Am at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank of Tatla river. The reserves comprise an area of 1,291 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 22.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserves. - The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The total reserve area is 2,875.

Population. - This band numbers 199.

STELLA BAND.

Reserves. - The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 60.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserves. - The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of -Fraser lake and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve contains 1,949 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 66.

CHISLATTA LAKE BAND.

Reserves. - No reserves are yet allotted to the Indians of this band, with three separate villages to the south of the telegraph line, south. Of these, Belgatcé and Stilachola are situated on the north shore of the lake, and Chislatlate on the west end and head thereof

Population. - The population of this band, consisting of three villages, totals 75.

FRANCIS LAKE BAND.

Reserves. - Likewise, no reserves are yet allotted to this band, with habitations, in one locality (Tatchgaigak) on the south shore, and another (Tatla) on the north shore of the lake. The last named is situated on the head of the lake and near the mouth and left bank of the Nadina river.

Population. - This band has a population of 32.

STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserves. - The village of this band is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake.

Population. - This band numbers 110.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Reserves. - Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; in all they amount to an area of 537 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 68.

Reserves. - The village is situated on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of 286 acres.

Population. - This band numbers 98.

FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Locations. - Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first mentioned band of Sikanees, and, Connelly Lake outpost of the latter. Their hunting and trapping grounds extend to all points of dispersion over an area of about 400 miles of mountains, lakes, rivers and swamps to the east of their respective trading posts.

Habits and Customs. - Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They are averse to fish diet and subsist entirely on fresh and smoked caribou, moose and beaver meat, lynx, rabbits and grouse. Under these conditions, these Indians can only travel in units of single families. Only about twice a year are they accustomed to meet, when the priest designates the time at a given point for a general rendezvous.

Population. - From the best of information, the Fort Grahame band numbers 88.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 120.

CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location. - Under conditions similar to those of the two preceding bands, two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees range over a large expanse of country to the north of Lake Connelly.

Population. - The population of these two bands is about 152.

REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many of them have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are hunting, trapping and fishing and looking after stock, mainly consisting of horses. The bands of Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown and Fort Babine engage in packing with their horses. Many of the members of the Rocher Deboulé and Moricetown bands are engaged in right-of-way work on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line, which soon will include small contracts in grading. In this, these Indians, proved themselves good and faithful workers, and in that sort of employment the same opportunities are offered to all those coming within reasonable range along its course. As a whole, they attend more and more to their gardens.

Buildings. - With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, more interest is being shown in constructing better houses in healthy localities.

Stock. - Likewise, with the exception of the outlying bands referred to, there are cattle and horses in all the localities, and these wintered well, and the provision for their provender and shelter is continuing to improve from year to year.

Farm Implements. - Barring a plough at Rocher Deboulé and Moricetown each, and two mowers and one horse rake in the latter place - which are being taken good care of - the implements are still such as scythes, hand-rakes and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Characteristics and Progress. - As a whole, the Indians are law-abiding and tractable. Since for those further removed mixed employments are wanting, the results are small in proportion. But nevertheless, what thus far has been accomplished, will

make these people prepared to take hold when a change of condition arises. In their way, the stock is being looked after; the areas of their gardens are constantly becoming enlarged, and more care is being bestowed upon them.

Temperance and Morality. - During the year, no information of infraction, under either of these terms, came from within this division.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population. - The population of the two divisions of this agency being 1,263, and 1,850 respectively, the total population is 3,113.

Reserves. - With an area of 22,396 acres of the Ksun division, and 26,217 acres of the Hagwilget division this agency contains a total reserve area of 48,613 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, inclusive of some for fishing grounds.

*I have, & c.,
R.E. LORING,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BELLA COOLA AGENCY,
BELLA COOLA, May 23, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

As the time since my appointment - January 1, 1910 - has been too short to allow me to become familiar with each particular band in the agency, and as the characteristics of the various bands are in most respects alike, I desire to make my report applicable mainly to the agency as a whole.

Location. - This agency is located along the coast of the mainland of British Columbia, extending from Rivers inlet on the south up to Skeena river on the north, and up this river as far east as Kitselas canyon.

Reserves. - The principal reserves are: Oweekayno, at the head of Rivers inlet, area 1,761 acres; Talleo, at the head of South Bentick, and Bella Coola, at the head of North Bentick Arm, areas 4,007 acres; Kimsquit at the head of Dean channel, area 930 acres; Bella Bella, on Lama passage, 3,372 acres; Kitamat, at the head of Douglas channel, area 907 acres; Kitlope, on Gardner channel, area 3521 acres; Hartley Bay, on Douglas channel, and China Hat, on Tolmy channel, combined area 2,059 1/2 acres; Kitkatla, on the Dolphin island, area 4,640 acres; Port Essington, on the Skeena river, area 13 acres.

The reserves situated on the coast line are generally of a rugged nature, and ill-suited for agricultural purposes; those away from the coast at the head of inlets have land that might be brought under cultivation, but here it is often heavily timbered, making the preparation expensive. Part of these reserves are cleared and tilled, the principal crops being potatoes and hay.

Population. - The total population is about 1,600; in this there has been very little change during the year. The Indians in the northern portion of the agency, those of Port Essington, Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, and part of the natives of China Hat, belong to the Tsimshean nation; as far as I have been able to learn, the inhabitants, of the other reserves, though more or less related, are not known by a common name.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians during the past year has been good; they have suffered from no epidemic or unusual disease; the most prevailing disorder being tuberculosis, in its various forms. The sanitary conditions need improvement, and a gradual improvement is seen in most bands. At Rivers Inlet a hospital is in operation during the summer months, and at Bella Bella in wintertime; here the Indians receive treatment under the able supervision of Dr. R.W. Large. At Bella Coola, Dr. T.H. Jamieson treats the natives; and Dr. T.J. McPhee at Port Essington.

Occupations. - The chief occupations are hunting and fishing. During the summer months, they are generally employed at the salmon canneries; the men are fishing with small boats and, nets, while the women and children are at work inside preparing the fish for canning. The rest of the year they fish for their own consumption in rivers, lakes, or the deep sea. In the fall salmon is caught and cured for winter supply; the fish is split in two, dried in the sun or over their fires. The fish was plentiful during the year and work was easily obtained at the canneries. These Indians hunt wild animals for food more or less the entire year, while fur-bearing animals, such as the bear, wolf, lynx, marten and mink, are sought in the fall and spring when the fur is at its best. While hunting is not nearly as important as fishing, the price of furs was good and there does not seem to be a constant decrease of wild animals, as a periodical decrease is followed by a periodical increase.

On some reservations a little land is cleared every year, and potatoes and hay raised besides some fruit such as strawberries and raspberries; both men and women work at this, principally the latter; a few cattle and horses are kept.

Some Indians find employment as hand-loggers for saw-mills and at various kinds of day labour.

Buildings. - The old style of buildings, with the picturesque totem-pole at the entrance and with walls of split cedar boards placed perpendicularly and fastened to huge horizontal beams, without windows, are disappearing year by year. In their stead are seen frame buildings of the white man's style, often quite large, and well painted. Many of the Indians are good carpenters and painters; and, though the interior does not always correspond with the exterior appearance, many Indian women take pride in keeping their houses neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress. - The coast Indians are law-abiding; of a peaceful and quiet nature, easily roused, however, by agitators, or when under the influence of liquor. The honesty of the members of some of the tribes is praiseworthy. As an instance I may mention that at Bella Coola, where considerable shipping is done, the public warehouse, near the Indian reserve, has never had a caretaker or even a lock to the door. Missionaries and school teachers, are stationed in nearly all the villages working for the intellectual, moral and spiritual uplift of the natives. As long as a livelihood is so readily obtained by fishing and hunting, a considerable increase in agricultural pursuits, and a more settled mode of life can hardly be expected.

Temperance and Morality. - Though it cannot be denied that intoxicants are occasionally manufactured or otherwise obtained, it is a rare sight to see an Indian under the influence of liquor. The means of checking intemperance of this nature are through moral persuasion, imposing of fines and imprisonment. Viewed in the light, not of ideal, but of the actual conditions under which they live and move, their moral condition may be said to be good.

*I have, & c.,
IVER FOUGNER,
Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
DUNCANS, May 2, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Agency. - This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area. - The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,941 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands: -

SOOKE BAND.

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. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary measures have been observed.

Occupations. - They engage in farming, fishing and working at the fish traps.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are very good, some of them being constructed of lumber and painted.

Stock. - They have good stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of farm implements and take good care of them.

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

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band 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 34.

Health and Sanitation. - They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and sanitary regulations are well attended to.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish-traps and canneries, and they do a little farming.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are very good, but principally the large rancherie houses.

Stock. - Their stock is of a fair quality.

Farm Implements. - They have a few farm implements.

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

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 Indians.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians 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 (if these reserves is 306 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 137.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, first-class water being supplied to them from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work, and working in saw-mills and factories.

Buildings. - Most of them live in good frame and lumber dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock. - They have some good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They have good farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious Indians, most of them being very well off.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or nation. - The Indians of these bands belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13 inclusive, in Saanich, district, viz.: Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout, the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 258.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking and working in the cement works and mines.

Buildings. - Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings.

Stock. - They have some fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of the most modern farm implements and take good care of them.

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

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are temperate and moral, but a few of them will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

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

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9 inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver islands about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemelemaluts,

Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population. - The total population of these bands is 584.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, all the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or the Cowichan rivers, thus affording a constant supply of good fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations. - Their chief Occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, teaming, boat and canoe building, stevedore work, working in canneries, hop-picking, as track-men on the railway and in the several saw-mills.

Buildings. - Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings and have them well furnished.

Stock. - They have some fine horses, many of which are improved breeds, and they 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. - The Indians of this band 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 the 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 29.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations looked after.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and working at the fish-traps and canneries.

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

Stock. - Their stock is of fair quality.

Farm Implements. - They have a very good supply of 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 SICCAMREEN 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 enjoyed good health, they have an ample supply of clear spring water, and keep the dwellings clean and neat.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings. - They have comfortable and well-kept dwellings.

Stock. - They have a number of good-horses and cattle and take good care of them.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Tribe or nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good and sanitary regulations 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 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 are well supplied with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are nearly all temperate and are a moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves. - Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Llmalche and Tsussie 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 204.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations are observed.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in fishing, boat and canoe building, farming, working stevedore, and hunting.

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

Stock. - They keep a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They have all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - They are nearly all temperate and moral people.

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 160.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings. - Nearly all these Indians live in the large rancherie houses, but a few of them have good frame dwellings and keep them clean and neat.

Stock. - They have some very good stock, and take very good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They, are well supplied with all farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of these Indians drink whenever they can procure liquor, but they are moral.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE.)

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

Reserves. - This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and hits an area of 209 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health and sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations. - They are chiefly engaged in fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil. They do a little farming.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of a fair quality.

Stock. - They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm implements. - They have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality. - Generally speaking, they are temperate and moral people.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserves. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary conditions are all that could be expected.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings. - They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock. - They have a few stock, of medium quality.

Farm Implements. - They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and fairly industrious people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Comox band.

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 43.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health, and, sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and farming.

Buildings. - Most of them have good lumber and frame dwellings and keep them neat and clean.

Stock. - They have a fair quality of stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements. - They are very well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

GALIANO BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan band.

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. - Their health has been very good, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat-building.

Buildings. - There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are of medium quality.

Stock. - They do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - They may be termed temperate and moral Indians.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves. - No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population. - The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health, and sanitary precautions are very 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, and make a very good living by fishing.

Temperance and Morality. - They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake, near its outlet; it has a total area of 130 acres. During the year Alfred Livingston, his wife, and two children, also the mother of Alfred, started in to clear a piece of land and build a new house on this reserve. Alfred attended the Coqualeetza institute for a few years.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The progress of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very satisfactory, many showing increased interest in the cultivation of the land and care

of their orchards. The instruction and advice given by Mr. Tom Wilson, inspector of orchards, is much appreciated.

*I have, & c.,
W.R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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 324.

Health and Sanitation. - They have enjoyed good health during the past year; sanitary regulations are well observed in their villages, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - They are engaged for the most part at fishing, farming and hop-picking. They also work as farm-hands for their white neighbours, and being good workers give general satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are comfortable frame buildings, which they repair and improve from time to time. Their outbuildings are in fairly good repair. They have a good class of horses and cattle, which compares very favourably with that kept by white settlers. They have a good supply of farm implements, in most cases purchased by themselves, and they take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making considerable progress in mixed farming.

They may be classed as temperate, and, although there are some of them who will drink liquor when they can procure it, there are many strictly temperate. They have an excellent reputation for morality.

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 6 bands is 396.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been good throughout the year. The sanitary condition of their villages is quite up to the average, and vaccination has been duly attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging, farming and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have very good dwelling-houses and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock during winter and their farm implements are well kept.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and usually provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is very good.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river about 80 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 95.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health, on the whole, has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is excellent.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations are farming, fishing, hunting and hop-picking, while some of them are employed as farm-hands for their white neighbours. Some of the women are expert basket-makers, and derive a considerable revenue from this source.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses and outbuildings are of a good class and their stock, which is generally of good breed, is well taken care of, as also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a law-abiding band of Indians, seldom giving any trouble, and are getting along fairly well.

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

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves. - The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about six 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. - Generally speaking, the health of both these bands has been remarkably good; they pay strict attention to the cleanliness of their surroundings; and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They are engaged for the most part at farming, hunting, fishing and logging, and they earn considerable money at hop-picking each year. Chief Johnny Leon of the Chehalis band has been foreman of one of the hop-yards at Agassiz for a number of years, during the hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses are of a modern type, being sufficiently ventilated and well

lighted. They keep some good stock, which they take good care of during winter, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not being used.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and strictly moral.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 25.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few trifling ailments, the health of this band has been very good. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They derive a livelihood principally from farming, fishing, hunting and working as farmhands for their white neighbours. Many of them also find employment in the logging-camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses and outbuildings, which are all frame structures, are always kept in repair. They have some stock, which is given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and ambitious, and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - Some few of them, unfortunately, are addicted to liquor-drinking, but they are moral Indians.

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 496.

Health and Sanitation. - No sickness of a serious or contagious nature appeared amongst them during the year; the sanitary condition of their villages is fair, and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their principal resources are farming, hunting, fishing, teaming, packing and acting as guides for mining and timber prospectors, while the women contribute considerably to the support of the family by basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses are all well constructed and comfortable, and their stock and farm implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very good, industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are ambitious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and moral lot of Indians.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank, of the Fraser river, about 2 miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 7 miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of these two bands is 44.

Health and Sanitation. - They have enjoyed good health throughout the year, and they pay attention to the sanitation of their villages. Many of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - The principal resources from which they derive a livelihood are farming, fishing and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are all frame buildings and substantially constructed. They keep their stock in the best possible condition, and they have a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and usually make a comfortable living without much difficulty.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 100 miles from its mouth, and has an area of 1,400 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory throughout the year, no serious epidemic appearing amongst them, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - They depend to a large extent on farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting; a few of them also work as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and give good satisfaction to their employers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are well built and comfortable. Their horses and cattle are well provided for during winter; they are well supplied with farm implements, which are placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very peaceable, intelligent and law-abiding, and have made good progress in farming during the last few years.

Temperance and Morality. - No complaint of intemperance or immorality has reached me during the year in regard to this band.

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 163.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been quite satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of their villages is good. Many of them have been vaccinated during the year.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and logging, and some of them do a small amount of gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Much care is taken in the construction of their houses, especially those built in recent years. They provide well for their stock, and they possess very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and energetic, and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - Taken as a whole these Indians may be classed as temperate and they are strictly moral.

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. - Seven cases of small-pox broke out in this band during the latter part of May. The disease was confined to one family, and was of a very mild form, all the patients recovering. Otherwise, their health has been good, and they observe the necessary sanitary precautions. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their principal industries are farming, fishing and hunting, and some of them also earn considerable by working as farm-bands for white settlers.

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Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses are all frame buildings, being well lighted and ventilated. They have some very good stock, which is well provided for during winter, and a few farm implements, which they are careful to place under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral and very seldom cause any trouble.

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 67.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been very good. The sanitary condition of their villages is well up to the average, and attention has been given to vaccinating.

Occupations. - These Indians do considerable farming. Their other means of support are fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for some of their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are of a fair class, and their stock, which is mostly of good breed, is well taken care of. They also take good care of their farm implements, with which they are fairly well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and very good workers, and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They rank among the most temperate and moral Indians of the agency.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians, and sanitation is good in their village. They have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm, fish and hunt, and some of them are at times engaged at logging. They also earn considerable at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwelling-houses are well built and neat in appearance. They have also some very good stables and outbuildings. Their horses and cattle are given proper care during winter, and their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious and usually make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of them are temperate and their moral character is good.

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 43.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good throughout the year, and the sanitary condition of their village is fair.

Occupations. - They spend most of their time in farming and fishing. They also work in hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are of a lower class than those seen on most of the other Indian reserves in this agency. Their stock and farm implements are in most cases well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are not making very rapid progress, although they are fairly industrious. They are a law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - They may be classed as fairly temperate and strictly moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve. - 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 43.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic among these Indians during the past year, and their health, generally speaking, has been satisfactory. The sanitary condition of their houses and surroundings is excellent, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians are engaged for the most part at fishing, hunting and trapping, and some of them do a small amount of gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses are all frame buildings, being well constructed and neat in appearance. They do not keep much stock, and have only a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are for the most part industrious, and generally provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality. - With a few exceptions, they are a temperate people, and strictly moral.

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. - There has been a very decided improvement in their health during the past year. They willingly comply with the sanitary regulations, and nearly all have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing, hop-picking, and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable houses, and some very good stables for their stock. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a law-abiding people; but their progress is not as good as that of some of the

other bands of the agency.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

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. - The condition of their health has been remarkably good during the year; they willingly comply with the sanitary regulations, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They do a considerable amount of mixed farming and fish for the canneries during the fishing season; they also engage in the hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good; they have some stock, which is well taken care of, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - Notwithstanding their close proximity to the American boundary line, the complaints in regard to intemperance are few, and their moral character is good.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 74 miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. Sanitation is good and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Farming has become quite an industry with these people; they also do some fishing and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - There has been a very decided improvement in the construction of the dwellings that have been built in recent years. They have some very good stock, and a few farm implements, which they are careful to place under cover when not in use.

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

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

POPCUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 65 miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of these two bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. They take the necessary sanitary precautions, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They engage more or less in fishing and agricultural pursuits, and they also find employment at the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are of a fair class, and are repaired from time to time. They have some good stock, and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and strictly moral.

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 242.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been fairly good during the year, no epidemic appearing amongst them. The sanitary condition of their village is excellent, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They are employed at various occupations during the year, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting and logging. Most of them do a small amount of gardening, and the women of the band derive a considerable income each year from the sale of Indian baskets and other articles.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They all have very good dwelling houses which are well constructed and very neat in appearance, especially those erected in recent years. They do not keep much stock, and have only a few farm implements such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a very energetic and enterprising lot of Indians, and most of them make a very comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, and their moral character is very good.

SUMAS BAND.

Reserve. - The reserves of this band are situated at Killer'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 51.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health, generally speaking, has been very good, no epidemic appearing among them. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing, hop-picking and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have some very good buildings, and their stock and farm implements are given proper care.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are improving a little.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains in area of 4,712 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 110.

Health and Sanitation. - Notwithstanding a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good during the year. They keep their village in a sanitary condition and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations are mixed farming, fishing, hunting and logging.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses and outbuildings are above the average. They have some stock and the most necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, honest, good people and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them are fond of liquor, but the majority of them are temperate. Their moral character is very good.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby Creek and Hope; it contains an area of 196 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 17.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been very satisfactory during the past year. They willingly comply with the sanitary regulations of the department, and have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming fishing, hunting, and some of them work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as sectionmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are well constructed, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is well taken care of, and they are careful of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious and are improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate 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. - With the exception of ordinary ailments, the general health of this band has been very good. Sanitary measures are well attended to and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their principal resources consist of agricultural pursuits, fishing and hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have some very good buildings, which they generally keep in repair. Their stock is of good breed, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. -The majority of them are very industrious, and they generally make a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are a moral lot of Indians.

YALE BAND.

Reserve. - The Yale reserve is situated on the Fraser river, about 112 miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population. - The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation. - They have had fairly good health during the past year. They observe the necessary sanitary regulations, and attention has been given to vaccinating.

Occupations. - Fishing, farming, hunting and hop-picking constitute their principal means of support. Many of them also hire out from time to time as labourers, and as sectionmen for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are of a fair class. They have some stock and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving every year.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are classed as some of our most temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing from year to year. They are generally good workers, and are well spoken of by those who employ them at such occupations as farm-hands, sectionmen on railways, logging and hop-picking.

They engage quite extensively in farming in some sections; and had a very creditable exhibit of farm products at the provincial exhibition held in Now Westminster last autumn.

Their stock in many instances compares favourably with that of white settlers.

*I have, & c.,
R.C. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, May 19, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Location. - The Kamloops-Okanagan agency is scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,578 acres.

Natural Subdivisions. - The agency is divided naturally by the rivers that drain it into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Spallumcheen and Okanagan districts.

Tribe or Nation. - It is probable that the Indians of this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are designated as Chinook Indians, and speak natively three distinct dialects, known as Thompson, Shuswap and Okanagan, and, for the purposes of this report, the bands will be treated under these headings.

ADAM'S LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Tribe or Nation. -These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are located near the foot of Little Shuswap and Adam's lakes.

Population. - The population is 196.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic in this band, and the general health has been good. They have all been vaccinated. Their houses are well ventilated and premises kept in fairly good condition.

Buildings. - They have mostly substantial log buildings, and a constant improvement is noticeable.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle, and some other stock.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They have until recently ranked among our most temperate Indians. With the advance of civilization greater facilities were provided

them for procuring intoxicants. For the past year better police protection has been provided, and there is a corresponding improvement in their habits of temperance.

They are otherwise moral Indians.

ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - They are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, three in number, are situated on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an area of 5,234 acres, agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population is 411.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no unusual sickness among them. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They do some mixed farming and stock-raising. Water for irrigation is limited. They do some fishing and hunting, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - Most of their houses are of logs, built many years ago. Some recent improvement is noticeable.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle; the former are used for farming, freighting and saddle.

Farm Implements. - They have a fair supply of these.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and make a fair living.

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

BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering 5, are on the Thompson and Bonaparte rivers, on Hat creek, McLean's and Loon lakes.

Population. - The population is 147.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic. They move about a good deal in summer, which conduces to sanitation.

Occupations. - They farm to some extent, raise stock, chiefly horses, hunt and fish a little, but depend more on the results of their labour as farm helps, cowboys and freighters, using their horses in the latter occupations.

Buildings. - They have some fair log houses of more recent construction, although most of their houses are old. They have a very good church.

Stock. - They have a good many horses, mostly suitable for light work and saddle, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly supplied with these;

Temperance and Morality. - They are improving in habits of temperance, and are otherwise moral.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good workers at any kind of farm labour or in the handling of stock. Some

improvement has been made, chiefly in fencing land.

BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHOMOX) BAND

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering ten, are located along the east bank of the Fraser river. They contain 1,600 acres. At Nkatsam considerable good farm-land exists. In other places land is not suitable for much in the way of farming.

Population. - The population is 158.

Health and Sanitation. - They have had no epidemic, and Sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They raise hay, vegetables and fruit, and some stock. They fish, hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers on the railway.

Buildings. - They have a very fair class of log buildings.

Stock. - They have serviceable horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are suitably supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and excellent workers. Some of them are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality. - They are very temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band number six, and they are located round North Bend, Boston Bar and Scaucey. They contain 623 acres, a very small proportion of which is tillable.

Population. - The population is 143.

Health and Sanitation. - They have had no epidemic. A number were re-vaccinated within the year, and their houses are fairly sanitary, more particularly at North Bend.

Occupations. - They raise a little hay, vegetables and fruit. They fish, hunt and trap, mine, and work as labourers on the railway, where a number of the younger men get steady employment.

Buildings. - At North Bend the buildings are good, but in other places not so good.

Stock. - They have a number of smaller saddle and pack horses. and a few cattle. Their stock is mostly wintered in Nicola.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good steady workers, but live up to what they earn.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both sides of the Thompson river round Cook's Ferry and Spatum and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They have an area of 9,110 acres of bench-lands along the river, meadows in the Highland valley, and some sparsely timbered lands.

Population. - The population is 183.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no unusual sickness in this band. Sanitation is good. The new houses at Spence's Bridge, which replaced those carried away by the landslide of some years ago, are a great advance on the old ones. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They carry on mixed farming and stock-raising. fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers

and cowboys.

Buildings. - The older ones are of logs. Some very good frame buildings have replaced those carried away by landslide at Spence's Bridge, the workmanship on these being a credit to the skill of the Indians.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle, and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but in some places they have not sufficient water for irrigation, and consequently more of them go to work on the railroad and other places where money is available. At Pemynoos more at-

tention is given to farming, and those Indians are better off. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

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

DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located on Deadman's creek. It has an area of 20,134 acres, including the portion under lease, and comprises farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population is 117.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared. Sanitary conditions are naturally good. The older houses are not well ventilated.

Buildings. - These are mostly of logs, the older ones being low, one-story houses, and frequently rooted with earth, which in this dry climate can be made very serviceable if not pretentious. Considerable improvement is being made in houses.

Occupations. - They farm to some extent, raise horses and cattle, chiefly the former - for which their reserve is particularly adapted - fish and hunt locally to some extent, and work in various capacities as labourers. They are expert cowboys, as in fact all our Indians are, and in this way they find employment for their saddle horses.

Stock. - They have a number of serviceable horses, which they are improving, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and have made substantial improvements in fencing and clearing of land in recent years.

Temperance and Morality. - They have improved considerably in habits of temperance, and they are moral Indians.

KAMLOOPS BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops, and on Campbell and Heffly creeks. They contain an area of 33,379 acres of good agricultural, grazing and meadow lands.

Population. - The population is 242.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has prevailed; they have been vaccinated. Houses are fairly ventilated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They grow a considerable quantity of hay, some vegetables, and they have planted some fruit-trees. They have a good market at Kamloops for anything they may have to sell. They fish and hunt to a limited extent, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - Their buildings show some improvement, and are generally sufficiently lighted and ventilated.

Stock. - They have good bands of horses, which they are greatly improving, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have a sufficient supply of requisite implements, machines and vehicles.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and are capable of doing good work in any ordinary sphere of labour. They can make a good living, and should advance.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to their proximity to the city of Kamloops, the opportunities for procuring intoxicants are probably greater. The year past has

shown a marked improvement in this respect over the previous one. They are fairly moral in other respects.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on the Fraser, 10 miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population. - The population is 52.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared. Their houses are too small for proper ventilation, but other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They produce a little hay and vegetables, but the tillable area on this reserve is relatively small. They fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - These are small, and for the most part old.

Stock. - They have a few saddle horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but cannot lay up much, or keep much stock.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves, twenty-seven in number, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both sides of the Fraser river from Lytton to Nesikeep, 25 miles above. They contain 10,292 acres of table-lands and mountain slopes, where fruit and vegetables grow well.

Population. - The population is 470.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them; they have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They farm in a general way, raise stock, fish, hunt, mine, and work as labourers, in various ways.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and are doing well in agriculture and fruit-growing.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, five in number, are situated along the banks of the Thompson river, midway

between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They have an area of 2,976 acres.

Population. - The population is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They farm and raise stock on a small scale, fish, hunt, placer mine and work as labourers.

Buildings. - Their log buildings are good.

Stock. - They have some small horses and a few good cattle.

Characteristics and Progress. - They appear industrious, but advance slowly.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton creek reserve is also included. The area is 31,191 acres, containing good farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population is 355.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared. Houses are fairly kept and ventilated, and, other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They farm largely on some of the reserves. The Indians of Nicola-Mameet are among our most advanced farmers. They fish a little in the local streams, and lakes, and at times get a good run of salmon in the Nicola. They do some hunting, and work as labourers, freighters and cowboys. Freightling has declined greatly since completion of the Nicola railway.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have good herds of cattle and horses, they keep good stallions and mares, and raise a superior animal. Neighbouring white settlers sometimes patronize their stallions, and Indians sometimes breed to stallions of white men, which they may fancy.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They have advanced as well as any of our Indians, are excellent workers, and many of them are well-to-do.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them have been addicted to drink, but some improvement in this respect is becoming apparent. In other respects they are moral and law-abiding.

NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, eight in number, are located near the head of Nicola lake, and around Douglas lake. They have an area Of 30,888 acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population is 194.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They carry on mixed farming and extensive stock-raising. They hunt and fish a little, and work as cowboys and freighters.

Buildings. - They are getting into a good class of buildings. Old log houses are steadily being replaced by modern roomy structures.

Stock. - They have large herds of cattle and horses of the best quality of thoroughbred and pure-bred.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and the majority of them are well off.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of them are given to drinking on occasions; the majority are temperate, and they

are generally moral.

NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - They are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river, about 50 miles above Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres of good farm and timber lands.

Population. - The population is 128.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared. They are out of the way of medical treatment, except such as they can get by coming to Kamloops. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. In other respects sanitation is good.

Buildings. - They have a poor class of buildings.

Occupations. - They farm and raise stock to a considerable extent, hunt and fish more than other Indians, and work as cowboys, packers and general labourers.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle.

Farm implements. - They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good, industrious, and law-abiding people, and have made fair progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are highly temperate and moral.

NESKAINLITH OR HALAUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Thompson river, near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, good farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population is 162.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, general health has been unusually good, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations. - They farm quite extensively and raise stock; they fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied.

Stock. - They have good stock.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making good progress in farming.

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

OKANAGAN OR NKAMPLIX BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves. - The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located round the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of the best farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population is 230.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation generally is good.

Occupations. - They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work: as farm-hands, cowboys and hop-pickers.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a number of horses for all-round work, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious in a way, and can farm well. They are now growing more hay and less grain than formerly.

Temperance and Morality. - Too many of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but the law against the introduction of such is being pretty strictly enforced when offenders are caught. As a band they hardly compare with some others from a moral standpoint.

OREGON JACK CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are on the right bank of the Thompson river, and on Oregon Tack creek.

Population. - The population is 18.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no unusual sickness, and sanitation has been good.

Occupations. - They grow hay and vegetables chiefly, raise stock, fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings. - These are of log and small.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient.

Stock. - They have general purpose horses and some good cattle.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and make a fair living.

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

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves. - The two reserves of this band are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres. There are some good farming, fruit and grazing lands.

Population. - The population is 61.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared; houses are well kept, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They grow cereals, hay, vegetables and fruit, fish and hunt to some extent, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - Those built in recent years are comfortable, and show a decided improvement on those of earlier date.

Stock. - They have a number of fair horses, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and are doing very well in fruit-growing.

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

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 48,694 acres, good farming, fruit, grazing and meadow lands.

Population. - The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared. The houses of these Indians are well kept and sanitation all round is good.

Occupations. - They farm, raise stock and fruit, fish, hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - They have a comfortable class of buildings, much improved in recent years.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and are making good progress in farming and fruit-growing. They

rank well with the best of our Indians in every respect.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUAUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves, five in number, of this band, are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake, and at Salmon Arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, good timber, with fair farming and some grazing lands.

Population. - The population is 99.

Health and Sanitation. - No unusual sickness has appeared; general health has been very good, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They farm a little, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - These are substantial.

Stock. - They have good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. They have cleared considerable land.

Temperance and Morality. - They are riot highly temperate, but otherwise, moral.

SIMILIKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves. - The reserves, sixteen in number, are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the lower reserve is 19,472 acres, and that of the upper 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population. - The population is: lower, 136; upper, 44.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared and the general health has been very good. Sanitation is good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm quite extensively, raise stock, fish very little, hunt, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings, chiefly log.

Stock. - They have a good number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and have made good progress in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality. - Their proximity to the international boundary line, has, in the past, been somewhat of a menace in the matter of procuring intoxicants, as once across the line they were immune. Laws in the state of Washington, I am informed, have recently been enacted making it a misdemeanour to supply liquor to any Indian, under a severe penalty, and this, I am sure, will have a salutary effect on our Indians located near the line. There is a large percentage of good Indians among them, and the moral tone generally is good.

SISKA BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton.

Population. - The population is 29.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared; their houses are not well ventilated, but other sanitation is good.

Occupations. - They produce little from their land, which does not admit of much cultivation. They fish and hunt

considerably.

Buildings. - They have a poor class of buildings.

Stock. - Their stock is limited to a small number of saddle horses.

Farm Implements. - They use very few.

Characteristics and Progress. - They make but a bare living, and cause little trouble in any way.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPA BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. The area is 268 acres, which is not capable of much cultivation.

Population. - The population is 17. Other statistics are included in Lytton band, with which it is identified.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area is 9,679 acres, comprising good agricultural and timber lands, with some good pasture-lands on the Salmon river.

Population. - The population is 164.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them. Their houses are fairly constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm extensively, raise stock, fish, hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with all kinds.

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.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves, six in number, of this hands, are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing some tillable land.

Population. - The population is 157.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared, sanitary conditions are good, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They grow some hay and vegetables, hunt, fish, mine, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and quiet, and they have advanced well, considering their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

COLDWATER BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves. - The reserves, numbering three, of this band are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres of good farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population is 107.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic; the general health has been unusually good, and sanitary conditions, are favourable.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings and are steadily improving them.

Stock. - They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, steady and extremely law abiding. They have made good progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They class among our most temperate and moral Indians.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The past, taken as a whole, has been a favourable year for the Indians of this agency. Crops in some instances were hardly up to the average, but prices were unusually good for all kinds of farm produce and stock. In many places improvement in dwellings is apparent, and the Indians have generally made steady advancement.

*I have, & c.,
A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
STEELE, April 20, 1910.*

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, 1910.

Location of Agency. - The agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded on the north and east by the Rocky mountains, by the United States on the south, and on the west by the Okanagan agency.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The reserve is on the Kootenay river at the junction of the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres; the Isidore ranch, 680 acres; the Miyuke ranch, 160 acres; the Bummer Flat reserve, 190 acres; the Industrial school reserve, 33 acres; and the reserve at Indian office, 111 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 208.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of an epidemic of grippe, the health of the Indians was fairly good, and the deaths that occurred were mostly amongst the aged and the very young children. The usual spring cleaning of the village of St. Eugene was attended to and those that required vaccination were carefully looked after.

Occupations. - Farming is the principal industry with stock-raising. Some engage in packing, hunting, trapping and fishing, but since the lumbering industry has revived, a number of the young men and ex-pupils have found work in the camps.

Buildings. - Many of the dwellings in the village are comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. Those on the reserve are of logs.

Stock. - They have some good stock, which are carefully attended to during the winter.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, hay rakes, and sleighs, which are put away under sheds when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of the band are industrious and anxious to improve their condition, and a marked change for the better is noted.

Temperance and Morality. - They are very temperate and moral-living people.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, No. 2.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of the band are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and has an area of 10,560 acres. It is rolling prairie and, good for stock-raising, and a portion can be irrigated.

Population. - The population of the band is 54.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good, and with the exception of grippe, which has been prevalent in the spring, they have been free from sickness. Their village is situated on a gravelly bench, and their houses are fairly well kept.

Occupations. - They follow farming and stock-raising, a few hunt and fish, and some of the young men find work around the saw-mills, and in the lumber camps near by.

Buildings. - Their dwellings, cattle sheds and stables are of logs.

Stock. - They own a fairly good band of cattle and horses, which they are trying to improve by the introduction of a better grade of bulls and stallions.

Farm Implements. - These consist of wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and sleighs, which they take good care of and put away when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the Indians of the band are industrious, and are steadily improving their condition. They are law-abiding and seldom give the authorities any trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - With very few exceptions they are a temperate and moral band.

LOWER COLUMBIA BAND, No. 3.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The reserve is in the valley of the Columbia, noted for its Picturesque scenery, and is situated between the Lakes Fairmont and Windermere; it contains 8,466 acres of excellent land, which slopes towards Lake Windermere. It is well supplied with water for irrigation.

Population. - The population of the band is 73.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good; vaccination was attended to by the late resident medical officer and myself. The Indians occupy tents during the summer months, which by being moved frequently, ensure good sanitary conditions.

Occupations. - These Indians follow farming and stock-raising, a few of the older ones do a little trapping and hunting, some of the young men are engaged in the lumber camps during the winter season.

Buildings. - The dwellings, barns and stables are of logs.

Stock. - They own a fairly good band of horses and cattle, which they are improving by a better class of animals. Some of the best horses in the agency have been raised by this band. They provide well for their stock, which is carefully looked after in the winter.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes and mowers, which they put away under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a very industrious band, and understand farming. They keep their fences in repair, and are law-abiding and are yearly becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality. - They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and their morals are excellent.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation. - The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve. - The reserve is in the West Kootenay district between the Idaho boundary and the town of Creston, and has an area of 1,831 1/2 acres of bottom and bench

land. The bottom-land is subject to overflow from the river, the bench-land when cleared is good for all kinds of vegetables and fruit-growing.

Population. - The number of Indians on the reserve is 157.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good, and the only sickness amongst them was, caused by the very changeable weather during the spring, and was of the nature of grippe. Vaccination was attended to.

Occupations. - They do a little farming, but their work is principally amongst the settlers, clearing the land, picking and packing fruit; their services are greatly in demand during the fruit season, as they are considered experts.

Buildings. - During the summer they live in tents, but in the winter they occupy dwellings at the Indian village, which are fairly comfortable, and are generally clean and well kept.

Stock. - These Indians have quite a band of cattle and horses, which they provide well for during the fall by cutting and curing the native grasses which grow in abundance on the swamp and bottom lands.

Farm Implements. - They are getting well supplied with ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, sleighs and wagons, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are making satisfactory progress, and the majority are industrious, and are good wage-earners. They are law-abiding and seldom get into any serious trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to report that, with very few exceptions, they are a temperate and moral band.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps and came, many years ago from the Shuswap lake country in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve. - The reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia river, in the Windermere district, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land is easily cultivated and is good for grain, fruit and vegetables.

Population. - The population of the band is 58.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians have enjoyed good health, and there has been very little sickness amongst them.

Occupations. - The principal industry is farming and stock-raising, some do a little freighting during the winter, others trap and hunt.

Buildings. - The dwellings are frame buildings and a number are of logs, they have also good barns and stables.

Stock. - Their stock consists of cattle and horses of the better grade, which they try to improve by the purchase of stallions and bulls; their horses are in demand in the markets of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Farm Implements. - They own self-binders, mowers, rakes, ploughs, wagons, barrows and democrat wagons, which they take good care of and generally house when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good farmers, intelligent and industrious, and do their work well; they are not so thrifty as the Kootenays. They observe the laws of the country and give the authorities no trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, and conduct themselves well.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are Shuswaps, who married into a Kootenay family that settled on the Arrow lakes.

Reserve. - The reserve is located on the west side of the Lower Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and contains 255 acres. The soil is light and sandy and is only fitted for growing vegetables and fruit.

Population. - The population of the band is 23.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians was good. They occupy tents during the summer, which are moved frequently, so that the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations. - They do a little gardening, but their time is mostly occupied in working for the settlers along the lake, clearing land, and picking and packing fruit. During the fall they hunt, trap and fish, and are generally successful.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are frame buildings, which are neat and well kept.

Stock. - They have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements. - They cultivate their little gardens with hoes, spades and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good workers and save their wages, and live and dress much like the white settlers. They are law-abiding and seldom give trouble to the authorities.

Temperance and Morality. - With a very few exceptions, they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and live honest and moral lives.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the different bands in the agency are improving their condition; they cultivate their farms with more care and intelligence, look after their fences, and keep their homes cleaner than formerly. Their clothing is more suited to the climatic changes, their food is better cooked and they enjoy much better health, and fewer cases of consumption are noted. The ex-pupils of the industrial school have proved most useful amongst the Indians throughout the agency. They are good farmers, understand the care and handling of stock, and assist their relatives and others in putting in and harvesting the crops.

*I have, & c.,
R.L.T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, March 31, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1910.

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 northwest 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 belong to two nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each nation being divided into various tribes or bands, but these have gradually joined together and at present there are practically only fourteen distinct tribes, each one being composed of four or five bands. During the summer months they are scattered over the various reserves, but during the winter months are collected in fourteen 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, the two together comprising 716 acres, very little of which, however, is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island, at Takush harbour.

Population. - This band numbers only 29, having lost a number by migration.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no particular epidemic during the past year, and yet there were five deaths. One of these was from drowning, one from consumption, one from syphilitic ulcers, the other two being from old age and general debility. Their winter village is kept very clean and seems healthful, but during the hunting and fishing season they live in dirty squalor.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of this band is fishing. There is a cannery on the inlet which gives them all employment during the salmon season. They also catch a number of furs, principally mink, which have brought unusually high figures during the past season.

Buildings. - At the winter village the houses are of the usual large and barn-like type peculiar to the coast Indian. The fronts are covered with good lumber and painted. The rest of the walls and roof are covered with split cedar boards.

Stock and Implements. - With the exception of a few fowls, there are none.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly law-abiding and industrious, but there is absolutely no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to their isolation the temptation to drink is not very strong, and since two years ago, when some visitors brought in a supply of liquor, during the consumption of which a free fight occurred, resulting in the death of one of their number, no word has reached me of any liquor being amongst them. In their morals they are about on a par with the rest of the Indians in the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - This band or tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - There are in all seventeen reserves belonging to this band. Most of the land is rocky and comparatively barren, the only two reserves that are fit for agriculture being situated on Seymour inlet. The total area of their reserves is 684 acres. Their winter village is at Blunden harbour.

Population. - This people number 91 souls, a much larger proportion than usual amongst the Indians being children.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic during the past year, although the deaths have numbered four. The village site is dry and healthy and conveniently situated. When away from their winter village hunting, fishing, & c., they pay little attention to cleanliness.

Occupations. - Most of this band make their living by fishing and hunting. They have the usual employment during the salmon fishing season at some of the numerous canneries at Rivers inlet. They also catch and cure large quantities of halibut, which they sell to other Indians. They also do considerable trapping.

Buildings. - In the main village at Blunden harbour there are some fairly good buildings of their kind. The fronts are well covered with dressed lumber and painted. Besides these houses each family has one or more smaller house at the various fishing stations, which they use during the time they are fishing there. These fishing houses are mere shacks, built usually of split cedar boards, and are usually kept in a very filthy condition.

Stock and Implements. - They have no stock, with the exception of a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band has the reputation of being wild and unmanageable. Formerly they also had the reputation of being arrant thieves. In

this respect there has been a great improvement during the last few years. There are still some thieves amongst them, but the general average of them is quite up to the usual average. Truth is never looked upon as a virtue amongst the Indians, and it is rather difficult at times to know what is true and what is false, but a better code of ethics seems to be very gradually moving amongst them.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are fairly temperate, but principally, because of their isolation, which makes it rather difficult to obtain intoxicants. With the exception of their loose ideas in regard to the marriage laws, their morals are about the average.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - The Nuwitti tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Population. - The Nuwittis were once a very powerful and numerous band, but have now dwindled down to 57 souls.

Reserves. - There are 8,606 acres of very poor land.

Health and Sanitation. - This band is very dirty. Their village is well situated and has excellent drainage, but their habits are dirty. They principally live on halibut, which they catch on the banks near their village, and the flesh is cured in the village. They throw all the offal on the beach, which decays, and in warm weather smells very bad. On each occasion, when I visit them, I get them to have a general cleaning up, and try to persuade them to keep things clean, but on my next appearance they are just as bad as ever. There was one birth and five deaths during the past year, but the deaths were all amongst the old people.

Occupations. - Fishing is their principal occupation. They do very little hunting and trapping.

Stock and Implements. - Nothing but a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Nuwitti are fairly industrious and law-abiding. With the exception that they are now building new houses, on the old sites, they have made no progress whatever during the last four years.

Temperance and Morality. - One of their headmen is a special Indian constable, and uses his influence wisely with the result that very little liquor ever finds its way amongst them. Morally, they are perhaps above the average.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, and from them the name of the agency originated. There are four tribes joined together under one name.

Reserves. - There are nearly 260 acres belonging to this band, which all would be fit for agriculture or grazing, but which is mostly in its wild state.

Population. - There are in all 118 who belong to this tribe, besides a number who because of a certain admixture of white blood, cannot be counted as Indians.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good during the past year. The village is situated on Beaver harbour, on the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert. It has a plentiful supply of good water and good drainage.

Occupations. - This band, in addition to the usual fishing and hunting, earns money in many other ways. There are a number of young men amongst them who work in the logging camps either for themselves or others. They also work in the saw-mill at Alert Bay spasmodically.

Stock and Implements. - They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band was formerly very numerous and powerful. There are a number of young men among them at present who have considerable ability, but owing to the environment do not put forth their best powers. The

older men in the band are prime movers in all that partakes of the potlatch system, and this has a tendency to keep everything back.

Temperance and Morality. - Having been in such intimate and close proximity to the whites, many of the young men have acquired the drink habit. However, they do not bring it to their village but get away on the sly and drink, or else go to town and get on the outskirts where they can usually find some one low enough amongst the whites to procure it for them. Otherwise they are a very decent lot of people, their morals being above the average.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation. - These three bands originally were part of the Quatsino nation, but are united with the Kwawkewlths.

Reserves. - The three bands together have an area of 1,039.5 acres of land, situated on Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet. Most of this is mountainous and excepting for the timber is not very valuable, only small patches being fit for cultivation.

Population. - The three tribes together only number 79. Of this number 60 are Koskemos and 19 Kwatsinos, those belonging to Klaskino being so intermarried with the two others that they have lost their identity.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic of any kind, still there has been a decrease in numbers. Their buildings are all well ventilated and the sites very healthy, the decrease being owing to the fact that there has been only one birth. Most of the members of these bands are elderly people.

Occupations. - They depend almost entirely on fishing, hunting and trapping for their subsistence.

Buildings. - These are of the usual type, large, airy, and well ventilated, but draughty.

Stock and Implements. - They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are a very kind-hearted and hospitable lot. They are almost doomed to extinction owing to the fact that their young people have either gone away to other places, or died. They themselves have quite resigned themselves to the fact that they are threatened with total extinction. They have a few very good gardens amongst them, but do not care for them as they should. There is a great want of progress amongst them.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians are not given very much to the use of intoxicants, and in morality are quite up to the average.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - The reserves belonging to the Nimkish band aggregate about 445 acres. Part of this is on Cormorant island, on the east shore of Alert bay, but the greater part is on Vancouver island, on Nimkish river. The land, while hard to clear, is mostly suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes.

Population. - There is a total of 137.

Health and Sanitation. - The village where the Nimkish Indians reside is at Alert bay. This is a very healthy location. The soil is gravelly and slopes towards the beach, thus making a natural drainage. There has been no epidemic of any kind; but the death-rate has been higher than the birth-rate. The Columbia Coast Mission has a hospital at Alert Bay, the Department of Indian Affairs gave a generous grant towards its building and equipment, and their doctor received an annual grant for medical attendance on those Indians who are in poor circumstances. The greater part of the patients have been out-patients, and all have received the same medical treatment as if they had been inpatients.

Occupations. - This band is much more fortunate in the way of occupations than any other tribe in the agency. There is a cannery, and, a large saw-mill at Alert Bay. In addition to this there are large quantities of cord-wood needed, besides acting as canoemen, guides, & c., to the sporting fraternity who come this way. They get good wages for all work done. The majority work at some cannery during the season, and many hunt and trap during the winter.

Buildings. - Alert Bay is noted the world over for its display of totem poles either in front of, or forming part of the buildings. The buildings themselves are of two distinct kinds. There are some modern houses comfortably furnished, and the usual type of house with the dressed lumber front and huge timber frame covered with split cedar boards.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people, like their dwellings, are of two distinct types. The older people who live for and follow the old potlatch customs, still exert a strong influence, and partially nullify all efforts put forth by the missionaries and others who are trying to better the conditions. Many of the younger people who have received a fair education would like to break away from this system, but its influence is very strong. On the whole they may be said to be progressive and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - The Nimkish Indians have had more teaching and better opportunities than any other part of the agency. Alert Bay is the religious, as well as the educational centre of the agency, besides being the residence of the agent. As a natural result any intemperance that may exist is kept carefully concealed. Also a higher idea of morality prevails than in any other part of the agency.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - This tribe consists of four bands who live together. They are the Tsawataineuk, Ah-wharmish, Quaw-ano, and Quick-swo-taineuk bands. They all form part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of the Tsawataineuks are located at the head of Kingcome inlet, at Wakeman sound, and a number of smaller reserves, which are mostly fishing stations on the north shore of Sutej channel and its tributaries, and on Gilford island. The total area is 854.5 acres. The two first-mentioned are eminently suitable for agriculture, but the rest are not of much account except as fishing or hunting stations.

Population. - This is the largest tribe in the agency, numbering 226.

Health and Sanitation. - Although not by any means a clean and tidy people, they have had fairly good health. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year. The birth-rate and death-rate have kept nearly even during the year just ended. There are two principal villages, one at Kingcome inlet, where they live during the summer months, and one at Gilford island, where they winter. usually at Kingcome inlet there is a freshet in the river which washes away any remnants thrown around.

Occupations. - There are a number of young men in this tribe who work in the logging camps. The rest are fishermen and hunters. The oulachon run starts in April of each year, and from this fish is made an oil that is largely used as an article of food amongst all the Indians, and they derive a good income from the sale of it. Though some of the reserves are suitable for agriculture, so far they have not engaged in it with the exception that occasionally a small patch of potatoes is grown.

Buildings. - The buildings belonging to the Tsawataineuks are mostly of the usual type peculiar to the agency, but not nearly up to the usual standard. The winter village at Gwayasdurns on Gilford island has better buildings than at Kingcome inlet, but they do not compare at all favourably with those at many other villages.

Stock and Implements. - They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is fairly industrious. Those who work in the camps get a good name as workers, but the older people are rather indolent excepting by fits and starts. There is a very marked want of progress amongst them.

Temperance and Morality. - While on the whole not very much can be said against them on the ground of intemperance there are times when some of them will go to almost any length to get liquor. I have known as much as \$15 to be paid for a single bottle of liquor. In morality they are slightly above par. They are always amenable to the law.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - There are several reserves belonging to the Mamalillikullas aggregating 574.5 acres, situated on Village island and Tribune channel, but very little of this is fit for agricultural purposes.

Population. - This band numbers 49.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic during the year and though the general health has been very good, there have been six deaths during the past year. The village is healthily situated, but the water system is not of the best. A movement is on foot to improve this.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, and some of the younger men work in the logging camps.

Buildings. - The buildings in this village are of the usual type, but are very old. At present timbers have been brought on the ground to rebuild some of the larger houses. They have smaller houses at the back of the village, where most of the people sleep.

Stock and Implements. - They have no stock, except a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress. - On the whole this band is peaceful and law-abiding, but not progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - This band has the credit of not having had one prosecution under the liquor act during the last three years. In morality there is no particular cause for complaint, with the exception that the marriage customs, like those of the whole agency, are very loose and easily broken.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - The Tanakteuks are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - There are four reserves, aggregating 565.7 acres, most of which is either at the head or on the shores of Knight inlet. The reserve at the head of the inlet is suitable for agriculture, but the rest is barren and rocky and only fit for what it is used for, namely, fishing and hunting grounds.

Population. - The last count showed a total of 90.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been very good although the death-rate has been much higher than the birth-rate. They wander round from one reserve to another according to the season, but at no time are their dwellings kept in a cleanly and orderly condition.

Occupations. - They are principally engaged in fishing, hunting, trapping, and some of the younger men in logging.

Building. - The buildings are all of a very poor type.

Stock and Implements. - They have no stock or implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - This tribe were formerly looked upon by the rest of the Indians with considerable contempt. At that time they remained at Knight inlet the whole year. For some years past, however, they move to the reserve at Dead Point on Harbledown Island for the winter, and take their full part in all the

festivities, & c., with the rest of the tribes, and as there are a number of young people amongst them they are more sought after. They are not at all progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - They are practically on a par with the rest of the tribes in this vicinity.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Tribe or Nation. - These two tribes, though nominally having different reserves, are united. They live in the same village and have their interests in common. They are an offshoot of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves. - There are in all 172 acres belonging to the two tribes. Of this about one-third might be used for agricultural purposes, but the remainder is rocky and mountainous.

Population. - The total number of the united bands is 99.

Health and Sanitation. - This is without exception the cleanest and best kept village in the agency. The general health has been very good, yet the death-rate has been considerably higher than the birth-rate.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting, and logging are the chief occupations, but I am pleased to state that this season several good garden patches are being prepared. One man has set out about a dozen fruit-trees, but they are not doing particularly well.

Buildings. - The prevailing type of house is the huge barn-like structure common to the agency. Here, however, there is more finish to the buildings, both inside and out. The chief has a neat little cottage, well painted, and finished. He has an inlaid linoleum on the floor, pictures on the wall, all neatly framed, and though he cannot read, has several good volumes on his centre table.

Stock and Implements. - They have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress. - This people are on the whole industrious, law-abiding, and more progressive than their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality. - Slightly above the average.

WAWLITSUM OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves. - There are 329 acres of land in the reserve at Salmon river, most of which is good agricultural land. A portion of this is dyked in to keep off the high tides. This portion is all level and under wild grasses. The rest of the land is somewhat higher but timbered.

Population. - There are in all only 37 members of this band.

Health and Sanitation. - The village at Salmon river is well situated and has excellent drainage, and the general health has been very good.

Occupations. - The principal occupation is logging, though considerable fishing is done.

Buildings. - These are very poor.

Stock, and Implements. - About a year ago this band made application to the department for assistance in purchasing a team of horses, as they wished to do a little farming. This assistance was granted and a suitable team purchased. Very little use has been made of them, although they have been fairly well cared for. One of the horses proved to be rather spirited and they were unaccustomed to driving a team, and this has been the chief factor in the lack of success. There

is also a plough, the property of the department.

Characteristics and Progress. - Although this band seems to have a great ambition to do things and improve their condition, there has been very little progress or improvement. The chief reason seems to be the fact that it is contrary to the Indian nature to work steadily and consistently day after day.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been an improvement here in the matter of temperance. The saloon near the reserve has been shut down owing to the license being cancelled, and it is much more difficult to obtain liquor than formerly. The new licensing law will materially assist this in the future.

WEWAIAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER, AND KWIAHKAH BANDS.

Tribe or Nation. - These belong to the Lachwiltach, or, as it is more commonly called, the Yucaltaw nation.

Reserves. - There are 675.5 acres of land belonging to these people. The reserve at Campbell River is eminently suitable for agriculture, but the reserves on Cadero channel and Loughborough inlet are heavily timbered, and, even if cleared, not of much value.

Population. - A portion of the Kwiahkah band has united fortunes and interests with the Cape Mudge band, leaving a total of 72 at Campbell River.

Health and Sanitation. - The village at Campbell river is situated on a sand spit between the Campbell river and Discovery passage. It is a healthy, well-drained spot, the only drawback being the scarcity of water. Wells have been dug and water found, but it is salt. At present they are entirely dependent upon rain water, except what is brought from the rapids of the river in canoes, a distance of over a mile.

Occupations. - Their occupation is principally fishing and hunting. A few of the younger men work in logging camps or contract to get out timber for the camps.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses here are of modern design and construction, but are very poorly constructed. A few of them are neat and tidy, especially on the outside.

Stock and Implements. - One man has a few sheep, but no other stock is kept except a few fowls. There is food pasturage for cattle, and they always talk of buying cattle, but so far it has ended in talk.

Characteristics and Progress. - With the exception of the love of intoxicants and the evils resulting therefrom, the Campbell River Indians are fairly law-abiding and rather industrious. They are clearing a piece of ground for farming purposes, but it will require more than one generation to make agriculturists out of them, as that requires too much application and too much detail work.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been a slight improvement in the matter of temperance during the past year. This band unfortunately have a craving for intoxicants, and will stoop to anything to obtain them, and there are too many vagrant whites in the neighbourhood who are only too willing to assist them for a consideration.

With regard to morality, I regret to state that with the proximity of so many logging camps, and so many loose characters constantly round about, prostitution and other forms of vice are only too common.

WEWAIAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - The Cape Mudge band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves. - The reserves at Cape Mudge and on the islands near by aggregate 2,016 acres. Most of this land, though heavily timbered, is suitable for agriculture. The timber if put on the market would bring a good many thousand dollars.

Population. - The population of this band is 103.

Health and Sanitation. - The village at Cape Mudge is situated on a roadstead sheltered from the southeast winds by a promontory known as Cape Mudge. It is an ideal site for a village, being dry and easily drained, and having an abundant supply of good water piped into the village. The soil at the village site is a gravelly sand and holds no dampness.

Occupations. - Their occupations are principally fishing and logging. Very little garden stuff is raised.

Buildings. - There are no really good buildings at this village, though there are some few reasonably good-looking small houses.

Stock and Implements. - There are a few sheep, one horse, and a couple of cattle, but they get very little attention.

Characteristics and Progress. - It is to be regretted that there has not been more improvement in this village. So far as geographical and climatic conditions, this is the best location in the agency, but in spite of the training and advantages they have had, very little can be said of improvements.

Temperance and Morality. - There are only a few in this band that have acquired the drink habit. In morals they are about at a standstill. No improvement can be noted nor any increase in immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be noticed that year by year shows a slight but decided decrease in the number of Indians in this agency. Apart from the death roll being in excess of the birth-rate in a number of cases, it has been ascertained that individuals who are partly of one tribe and partly of another have been counted as belonging to both, though usually known under different names in each tribe. These repetitions are gradually being made right.

The chief reason for the want of progress is the apathy of the Indians themselves. They do not realize that they have sunk into a rut, and only an active effort on their own part can pull them out of it. They make their living very easily, that is so far as the actual necessities are concerned. Fish in one form or another is the chief article of diet, and the waters of the coast teem with fish. Then their ideas of the ideal and that of the whites do not at all correspond. Their chief aim is to go through life easily and get all the fun and glory they can out of it. The glory comes from giving a potlatch, the fun in doing nothing as often as possible. The only hope of improvement is through the education of the young.

*I have, & c.,
W.M. HALLIDAY,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NASS AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, May 13, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my first annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Location of Agency. - This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the Skeena river, which forms the boundary line between the Nass and Bella Coola agencies to the south, to the head of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, those along the coast, as well as Kitsumkalum, situated on the north bank of the Skeena river.

The total area, as far as can be ascertained at present, amounts to 50,015 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of this 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 Kitsumkalum, on the Skeena river.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians belong to the Neishga nation Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated at the head 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 grounds during the salmon-curing, in season, by the Indians of this band.

Population. - The population is 105.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are fairly healthy, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - Fishing during the season, and hunting and trapping during the winter are their chief employments.

Buildings. - They live in old-fashioned Indian houses with few exceptions. The young people build modern houses with the aid of a new saw-mill recently erected.

Stock. - They own a few horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have very few farm implements. They have not learned the use of such.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality. - They are said to be temperate and moral.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation - The Indians at this point are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, and have an area of nearly 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. They have a portion of a commonage for fishing stations at Fishery Bay and at other point on the river, which are used by these people when securing fish for food purposes.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is fairly good. Climatic conditions and good sanitation conduce to the healthy state of the natives at this point. The commonage at Fishery Bay is not kept in a desirable condition.

Occupations. - Fishing, farming and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - Supplied with materials from the local saw-mill buildings continue to improve.

Farm Implements. - No mechanical farm implements are used.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, and are progressing morally, good order being maintained in the village.

Temperance. - These people are temperate.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves. - The reserves of this 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, being old Indian settlements, and located at the mouths of small streams where salmon run in season.

Population. - The population is about 142.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people is fairly good, sanitary conditions could be improved.

Occupations. - Fishing is the principal industry of these people. They work at the various canneries in the fishing season. The women engage in the making and mending of nets, filling cans and labelling them.

The men and boys fish and supply the canneries, and some take positions at various locations of machinery in process of canning.

During March and April oulachon fishing is followed. From these tiny fish grease is extracted, which forms the chief item of native food used by the northern Indians. They also hunt, but furs are now scarce. They log timber also for the use of building.

Buildings. - They have comfortable homes.

Stock. - They have a few cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - Improvement is gradual. They are considered law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly temperate, but, being near white settlements, are severely tempted.

GWINAH (OR KITNILLUCKSHILT) BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These people belong to the Neishga nation.

Reserve. - This reserve is a small one, and is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon. Small portions of the land are suitable for gardens, but cannot be called agricultural land.

Population. - The population is about 57.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band of Indians is fairly good. Sanitary conditions are fair, considering that they have no white leaders.

Occupations. - These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - Old style Indian houses are used by these people.

Stock. - They have no stock.

Farm Implements. - They do not use farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They make very slow progress.

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

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - These Indians are of the Neishga nation.

Reserves. - Their reserves are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet.

They contain a total area of 5,135 acres. The larger reserves are mostly mountainous, and of little commercial value. The small reserves, are old Indian villages or fishing camps, laid off at the mouths of small streams, from which the Indians secure their fish for food purposes; small gardens are found on some of them.

Population. - The population at the last census was 249.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is fairly good; as there is a medical man retarding in the village, medical attendance as readily at hand. Sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations. - These Indians are good fishermen, and take big catches for the canneries during the salmon fishing season. The women engage at this time in filling cans and in other employments at the canneries. In the winter, logging, trapping and hunting are the main employments.

Buildings. - They have airy and comfortable dwellings, most of which are nicely furnished.

Stock. - These people do not raise any stock.

Farm Implements. - Farm implements are not used.

Characteristics and Progress. - Good progress is being made by these Indians. They have a well conducted and orderly village, and have two resident justices of the peace.

Temperance and Morality. - In view of the fact that these people are in close touch with civilization, they are morally good.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

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

Reserves. - The reserves of this people cover the largest area of any in this agency, having an acreage of 31,000. The land is not good agricultural land, although portions of it are used for garden purposes.

Population. - The population at the last census was 709.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has not been good, especially during the past winter. Considerable tubercular trouble in different forms has been noticed, but resident medical attendants with good hospital accommodation have been able to cope with many cases.

A case of scarlet fever was promptly quarantined and dealt with in time to avert a spread of the disease.

Occupations. - Fishing, logging and carpentry are among the many crafts to which these people can turn their hands, a good number of them working in the sawmills. A few, however, do considerable hunting.

Buildings. - The buildings at this village are among the finest to be seen along the coast, many of them surpassing, in size and appearance, the best dwellings of the white settlers.

Stock. - Some of the Indians here own bulls and milch cows. Accommodation for them, however, is only fair.

Farm Implements. - Farm Implements are not used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, and are making steady progress. An annual horticultural and industrial exhibition, in which the Indians displayed a most creditable collection of native industries, household arts, paintings, and domestic industries, was held last fall.

Temperance and Morality. - The existence of an hotel near the reservation has a very bad effect upon the moral tone of this village, many drunks and lewd persons sometimes finding their way to cabins off the reserve to which Indian women are allured and supplied with liquor. Generally speaking, the moral tone of Port Simpson is good and the people are fairly temperate.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation. - They belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula and the nearby islands; the total area of which is 15,454 acres.

Population. - The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people is good, and sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations. - Fishing, logging, and carpentry are among the chief employments of these Indians. A few do a little hunting and trapping.

Buildings. - Some of these people have roomy and comfortable domiciles, which are quite up to the average white man's dwelling. In many instances they are comfortably furnished.

Stock. - These Indians do not raise any stock.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are making steady progress, and are industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are fairly temperate and moral. The growth of the city of Prince Rupert does not help them along these lines.

KITSUMKALUM BAND.

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

Reserves. - Their reserves are located on the north bank of the Skeena river, about 70 or 80 miles up the river, and contain some good agricultural land.

Population. - The population is about 60.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people is good. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations. - They usually engage in fishing during the season, also logging and hunting. When navigation is closed, they take freight and passengers over the ice to interior points, and handle the freight of the railway camps along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific construction.

Dwellings. - The buildings at this village are being improved upon.

Stock. - A little stock is kept by these Indians.

Farm Implements. - They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, and are making gradual progress.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are improving along the lines of temperance and morals.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be observed that, owing to the fact that my appointment to this agency dates only from February of the present year, I have been obliged to quote in some instances the figures presented last year as to population. Having visited only a few of the reserves, I have relied upon verbal information from residents of the villages in some cases.

The catch of salmon during the past season was much smaller than that of the previous year, consequently the earnings of the Indians were not so high and general progress has been slow.

*I have, & c.,
CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STICKINE AGENCY,
TELEGRAPH CREEK, April 13, 1910.*

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, 1910.

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.

Tribe or Nation. - I cannot ascertain from any one here to what tribe or nation the Indians of this agency belong. They comprise at present three bands and some of them are to some extent intermarried with other bands with whom they come in contact.

Reserve. - None of the Indians of the agency have reserves except the Tahltan band, which has two. They are designated as reserves No. 1 and No. 2 respectively.

TAHLTON BAND, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of these Indians, and where they have their village, is reserve No. 1, and is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles northeast of Telegraph creek, and consists of 375 acres and is divided by the Tahlton river where the Indians secure their fish. Reserve No. 2 is situated about 1 mile farther north; it contains 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow.

Population. - The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been fairly good. The most prevalent disease is of a syphilitic nature. It is a difficult matter to keep patients isolated. Regarding cleanliness of premises, it is as good as can be expected. Ninety-two Indians have been vaccinated during the year with thirty-three positive results and fifty-nine negative owing to the fact that the first lot of vaccine received was not effective, and before a new lot came a good many of the Indians had gone away and did not return before it was also useless; several escaped vaccination.

Occupations. - The general occupation is hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals during the winter; in the summer nearly all the young men are employed as boatmen, packers and guides for hunting parties, while the older ones remain on the reserve catching and drying fish.

Buildings. - The buildings are all comfortable log houses.

Stock. - Some few members of the band own pack-horses. They have, at present 12 head, which they use in summer when on hunting trips and packing freight for others. They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements. - There is no farming done by Indians in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians generally are industrious and law-abiding, and while they do not seem to be laying much money by, they are always adding to their general comforts.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are becoming more temperate, a great change being noticeable during the past year. Undoubtedly in a good many cases it is more through fear of detection and punishment than a matter of choice, and, I am pleased to say, owing to my efforts to suppress the liquor traffic, which was the principal cause of all other troubles among them. They are naturally improving in morality.

ATLIN BAND.

Reserve. - These Indians have no reserve. They make Atlin their headquarters where most of them have built houses, and where they spend most of their time in the early part of the summer.

Population. - The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation. - I visited this band last July and found one man, Joe Taku, very sick with some form of tuberculosis, and one woman, Julia Johnson, who was in the last stage of consumption. They both died shortly after I left. As there was no doctor appointed to attend the Indians of this band, I am unable to give any detailed account of the nature of the sickness amongst them. The sanitary condition of their premises was not as good as it should be. I do not know of any of these people having been vaccinated. There had been no provision made for isolating persons suffering from such disease. I instructed the Indians as far as I could regarding their duty in that respect, but as I was unable to remain among them as long as I should have done, it is likely that they paid little attention to what I said, therefore, I hope to be able to arrange my visit this season so that I shall spend more time with them.

Occupations. - The occupation of the band is hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals. Some of them work in the mines during the summer, but not to any great extent.

Buildings. - Their buildings are all rather poorly constructed frame houses. In most cases they are large enough, but have thin walls, being one inch lumber, nailed on a light frame.

Stock. - This band has no stock.

Farm Implements. - These Indians do not do any farming.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians appear to be industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - Judging from what I learned from Mr. Fraser, the government agent at Atlin, they have very little trouble regarding drunkenness. It appears that they are not bad in that respect, and Father Allard, the missionary priest, speaks well of their moral habits.

LIARD BAND.

These Indians spend nearly all their time in the woods, and only come in to trade at the posts once a year, with the exception of occasionally a few coming in during the winter. When I went down last season on my return from Atlin they had all been in and had returned to the woods. As I could not learn where they were, it was useless for me to go out to look for them, so I had to return without having accomplished anything. The previous year they did not come in to trade at all, but went to other trading posts outside of the agency, therefore, I am unable to report on them. However, I hope to be able to arrange my visit this year so that I shall meet them. I have received two or three letters from the chief, and he expresses himself as being very anxious to meet me, and appears to appreciate the fact that the government is making an effort to look after them.

I have, & c.,

G.D. COX,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, April 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

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 nation, 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 capita of population. There are only two large reserves; these are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshah band, and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohiat band, and containing 1,700 acres. The area of the other reserves 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 house, 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 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 124 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. The total area of their reserves is 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and their home for the greater part of the year, is named Yahkis, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

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 reserve of this band, and where they live all fall and winter, is at Oke, on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians have their permanent home, are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is at Acous in Battle bay, 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, 223; Clayoquot, 208; Chaicclesaht, 61; Ehattisaht, 87; Ucluelet, 132; Hesquiat, 143; Howchuckliset, 34; Kelsemaht, 79; Kyuquot, 237; Matchilaht, 56; Moachaht, 140; Nitinat, 181; Noochatlaht, 41; Ohiat, 138; Opitchesaht, 51; Pacheenaht, 54; Toquot, 24; Tseshaht, 127; making a total for the agency of 2,016.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the past year, and they have been very free from epidemics of any serious disease. The birth-rate has increased to 30.25, which will compare favourably with that in some of the older provinces. The death-rate continues high, causing a reduction in the total population. Tuberculosis has, as usual, claimed a number of victims. The Indians are beginning to understand the infectious character of this disease, and to appreciate the precautions necessary to ward it off, and are now more careful about associating directly with those who have contracted it; but there is an element in the Indian constitution which will always militate against their longevity; they seem to be lacking in the quality of vital tenacity, and will succumb to an attack of some disease from which even a delicate white person would recover in a few weeks. The lessons of cleanliness, both in house and person, that the children receive in the industrial and boarding schools, are not lost when they go back to their villages, and a marked improvement can almost always be observed in the condition of the houses and persons of ex-pupils, more especially in those cases where both man and wife have had the benefit of school training.

Occupations. - The Indians of this agency may be said to live on the water and by the water. All their houses are built close to the water, the Pacific ocean or some inlet thereof, and it is from the ocean in one way or another that they derive their livelihood. Sealing and salmon fishing are the two occupations that engage the attention of the bulk of the people. The sealing industry is divided into two branches so far as these Indians are concerned, - hunting from schooners, and hunting off shore. In the former way the practice is for the owners of the schooners to engage the Indians for a cruise early in the year down the California coast, ending with the beginning of the close season in May, and then for another voyage, to Behring sea, leaving in July and returning in October. The schooner feeds the hunters and pays all expenses, giving the men an agreed on price for each skin obtained by them. The schooner carries the Indians' canoes on board, and on arriving in Behring sea, the canoes are lowered, each manned by two Indians, and they strike off in different directions, hoping to come upon the seals unawares, generally when asleep on the surface of the water. As the use of firearms is forbidden in Behring sea by international agreements the Indians use the old-fashioned spear, in the use of which they are adepts. At night the canoes return to the schooner, but, as violent storms and sudden fogs are common in that latitude, it is often a difficult task to find the schooner, which may have drifted away a long distance in the meantime. If the hunters have been successful, the schooner remains where it is and her hunters go out next day; but, if they have not come across any seals, the schooner will sail 40 or 50 miles further in hopes of picking up the seal herd, as the seals are not found in odd numbers anywhere, but in herds of considerable size, which keep roughly together.

Twenty years ago an Indian would sign to go sealing for as low as \$2 a skin obtained by him. At that time seals were so plentiful that Indians have been known to come home in the fall with \$800, and even \$1,000. Since then the seals have steadily decreased in numbers, and the price has risen until now the price paid is about \$4.50 each skin, and even at that price an Indian is very fortunate who comes home with \$200 for his season's work.

Hunting seals off-shore is a more simple matter. When the seal herds come north, from the Californian coast in April and May on their way to Behring sea, they sometimes, but not always, come within 20 or 30 miles of the coast of Vancouver

island. Indians are not subject to observing the close season in May, June and July, so they go out from shore in their little canoes, and, if they happen to fall in with the herd, are likely to get quite a number. For any skins got in this way they can obtain from \$15 to \$20, and one day's good hunting will net them quite a sum. A few years ago the Hesquiat band of Indians happened to go out on a day when the weather was favourable and fell in with a large herd, and the band came home with nearly 150 skins, worth over \$2,000; but that was due to a combination of circumstances which might not happen again for 20 years. Generally the bulk of the herds keep too far off shore for the Indians to venture out so far, as that season of the year sudden storms are liable to occur at any moment.

The salmon industry is the other main branch of employment for these Indians. The men are paid a certain price for each fish caught and delivered at the cannery, while the women are employed inside the cannery, cleaning the fish and putting them into the tins. The canneries to which these Indians mostly go are situated on the Fraser river and at Rivers inlet in the north. the season is a short one and at the close of it the Indians often get employment hop-picking for a few weeks. The men will not make nearly so much money at these operations as at sealing; but they are much less hazardous than sealing and they afford an opportunity for the man's wife and family to get work.

Within the last three years another source of employment has presented itself in the opening of two whaling stations, one at Kyuquot and the other at Sechart, in Barkley sound. Both these stations employ Indians to cut up and handle the whales. This gives steady employment all summer for a number of the Indians who live in the vicinity of these stations. Another small source of revenue which has been lately exploited is the supplying Chinamen in Victoria with seaweed. Only a certain small-leaved variety is wanted, and, when this is carefully dried, it finds a ready market at a remunerative figure. The men also do a little trapping, but the wild fur animals are not numerous, though a slight impetus has been given to the business owing to the provincial government's having raised the bounty on panthers and wolves to \$15 a head, at which price it would pay the Indians to organize hunting parties if they could be got to co-operate.

Buildings. - The character of the buildings in this agency varies a good deal with the situation. In places close to white men's houses, and where lumber is obtainable at reasonable prices, the Indian will generally imitate the white man's style of house; but in remote spots where the price of lumber is very high owing to freight, & c., the Indians are forced to adhere to the old shanty style of building. What few new houses are built are generally of moderate dimensions and with floors, doors, and windows.

Stock. - Very few of these Indians possess any stock, and still fewer make any profitable use of what they do own.

At Alberni, which is the only place in the agency where it is possible to use a buggy, the two bands located there have a dozen or so horses and keep a few buggies to drive about in. One man had a work team and did a little teaming; but his team died this winter. The Indians do not take proper care of their stock, and only the mildness of the winters enables the stock to survive.

Farm Implements. - There are practically none in this agency.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this agency have a wholesome respect for the law, especially if its infraction means a sojourn in jail; to the infliction of a fine they are more indifferent. Having regard to their numbers and the crimes recorded, it can be fairly said that they are peaceable and law-abiding. They cannot be said to be industrious in the sense in which it would be applied to white people. They will work hard for a few days or weeks, and then take a prolonged holiday, and the best of them have but little idea of saving money against a time of necessity. As they do not till the soil, and depend for the most part on wages ob-

tained during the fishing and sealing season, their prosperity, so far as the amount of money they actually obtain in any one year, depends to a great extent on conditions beyond their control. If the run of salmon in the Fraser river is a poor one, or if the weather renders the seals scarce and difficult to obtain, then their incomes will be materially affected without any fault or lack of endeavour on their part. Last season, for instance, the company that largely controls the sealing schooners decided to send out only a few schooners, and the Indians could not go sealing if they wanted to this season, I am told, there will be a good many schooners fitted out, and they offer good prices to get the Indians to go.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are undoubtedly temperate, but it is by compulsion rather than by inclination, and if the strict check now maintained over them in this regard were relaxed, drunkenness would be rampant and many crimes now unheard of would follow in its wake. I believe that the great majority of them know that the department's policy in this respect is a wise one and in their own best interests and they endorse it, but if liquor were readily obtainable, they would succumb to the temptation. As to their morality, when they are living Indian lives amid an entirely Indian environment, they are as moral as a similar number of white people; but where they come in contact with dissolute whites in the neighbourhood of towns, they are apt to become demoralized.

*I have, & c.,
ALAN W. NEILL,
Indian Agent.
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
LAC LA HACHE, May 6, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Since my appointment I visited the following bands: -

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians are Shuswaps.

Health. - These Indians had good health. There was no epidemic.

Occupations. - The season was very dry, we never had such dry weather for years. Both root and grain crops were a failure. Haying season was fair. The fishing was very good. The salmon run was large, and the continual run was unusual.

In hunting and trapping very little is done by these Indians; they do some deer hunting.

Morality. - Their morality is not very good, particularly as regards temperance.

Buildings. - Several new buildings are being erected.

TOOSEY BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health. - Their health was fair. No epidemic disease visited them.

Occupations. - The weather was very dry, the crops both root and grain a failure. Haying was good.

Fishing was very good. These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and secured a good price for their catch of furs.

Temperance and Morality. - Their morality is good, and there is not much drinking going on.

Buildings. - There has been no improvement made in buildings.

ANAHAM BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health. - Their health was very good.

Occupations. - The season was very dry, but the Indians had water for irrigating their land. The root crop and grain was very fair. The haying was good; there was sufficient feed to winter their stock three months.

The fishing was very good. The Indians made a fair catch and secured high prices for their furs.

Morality. - Their morality is very good, especially in regard to temperance, very few drink.

Buildings. - Several new buildings were erected, and great improvements made to the others; houses painted, and very clean reserve.

STONE BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Chilcotin tribe.

Health. - Their health during the past year has been very fair.

Occupations. - The season was dry. They had a little water to irrigate with, and had a fair crop of roots and grain. The haying was good: a sufficient supply was put up for their stock for three months.

The fishing was very good. These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for a livelihood. They sold their furs for good prices.

Morality. - Their morality is good. There is no drinking.

Buildings. - No new buildings are being erected.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health. - Their health has been good.

Occupations. - The season was very unfavourable for seeding and planting, but, considering the dry season, the Indians had a fair crop both in roots and grain. Haying was very fair: they had sufficient feed for the winter lasting three and a half months.

The fishing was good: a large supply of salmon was put up. Very little hunting and trapping was done.

Morality. - The morality of these Indians is not very good, especially in the matter of temperance.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been erected.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health. - Their health has been fair. There has been no epidemic disease.

Occupations. - The season was dry, and a failure in root and grain crops was the result. The haying was fair: sufficient feed was obtained for their stock for three months.

The fishing was very good: there was a good long run of salmon. A large quantity was dried by them for their winter's food. They do a little trapping and hunting. They secured a high price for their catch of furs.

Morality. - The morality of these Indians is good. There was a little drinking during the season.

Buildings. - No new buildings are being erected.

QUESNEL BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health. - Their health has been fair. There have been no epidemic diseases.

Occupations. - The season was dry, no seeding of any kind was done. The haying was fair: sufficient hay was put up to feed stock all winter, three and a half months.

There was very good salmon fishing, a large supply being dried by the Indians. Hunting and trapping was fair. The Indians secured a high price for their furs.

Morality. - The morality of these Indians is not very good, especially in regard to temperance. There was one serious case of crime, the murder of an Indian woman.

Buildings. - There has been no improvement in buildings.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Health. - Their health has been very good.

Occupations. - The season was dry; no seeding of any kind was done.

Very little hay was put up, sufficient to feed a few head of horses during winter, lasting four months.

The fishing was very good. The Indians put up a large quantity of dry salmon.

They depend chiefly on hunting and trapping for their livelihood. The catch was not as large as usual, but they secured a better price than previous years.

Morality. - The morality of these Indians is good. A little drinking was going on last season.

Buildings. - Very few new buildings were erected.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health. - Their health has been good.

Occupations. - The season was very dry; grain and root crops were a failure. The haying was fair, the Indians had sufficient feed to winter their stock for four months.

The fishing on the lake was good. The Indians catch a few fish with spoon bait. Fur animals were very scarce, but this Indians secured good prices for their pelts.

Morality. - Their morality is good. There has not been so much drinking this season as usual.

Buildings. - A few new ones are being erected.

CLINTON BAND.

Tribe. - These Indians belong to the Shuswap tribe.

Health. - Their health has been good.

Occupations. - The season was dry. The Indians had fair crops in roots and grain. Sufficient hay was put up for wintering their stock during two months.

The fishing was good. Very little hunting and trapping is done by them.

Morality. - Their morals are not very good, especially in the matter of temperance.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been erected.

*I have, & c.,
ISAAC OGDEN
Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER,
VICTORIA, January 17, 1910.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to present for your information a report of the work of the Indian reserve commissioner and of the surveyor temporarily employed during the past year.

In February, a dispute having arisen as to the boundary between the Alberni Land Company and the Indians, Mr. Surveyor Green was directed to resurvey Seshart reserve No. 2; and in June, owing to the differences between the Indians and white settlers, he re-ran the boundaries of Seshart reserve No. 1.

On August 4 Mr. Green was instructed to survey the reservation made in 1899 and 1904, for the Nemaiah Valley, Nazco, and Alexis Creek Indians.

On his return from this duty, he, together with the local agent, examined the sources of water-supply at Ashcroft. and Cook's Ferry, with a view to obtaining an additional supply of water for irrigation on the reserve.

In November Mr. Green re-surveyed a portion of the banks of Cowichan river, which, owing to logging operations, are continually being washed away. This work was reported upon on November 23, last. He has also been employed during the year in making plans, tracing and other work of a technical nature.

As, stated in my annual report of February, 1909, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands has, refused to sanction any further allotments of land to Indians until the dispute between the Dominion and Provincial governments as to the revision, & c., of the reserves has been settled; the work of the mission cannot, therefore, be proceeded with pending a settlement of the question. Meanwhile the country is being settled very rapidly, and lands all over the province are being occupied as homesteads, & c., by incoming settlers, interfering more or less with the hunting and fishing grounds of the Indians.

*I have, & c.,
A.W. VOWELL, Indian Reserve Commissioner.
CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, January 26, 1910.*

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to present herewith the report of Mr. Tom. Wilson, for the season of 1909, on the work of inspecting and spraying the Indian orchards in British Columbia, which he has carried out under the direction of the Dominion entomologist.

In October, 1909, I visited, a number of Indian orchards in the reserves on Vancouver island, and in the Chilliwack Valley, in order to see the work that is being

carried on and the results of the same. I discussed the effects of this work with the Indian agents, the settlers, and fruit-growers, and with the Indians themselves, and all testified as to the good results, considering the inherent difficulties to be contended with, that were accruing from, the instruction which is being given and the active campaign which is being carried on. The conditions of many of the native orchards have undergone great improvement, and not only has this increased the amount of fruit produced, but the greater freedom of the orchards from insect pests has given cause for satisfaction on the part of the neighbouring fruit-growers. With the increasing importance that fruit-growing is assuming in the province, the Provincial Department of Agriculture is devoting Correspondingly increasing attention to the control and prevention of fruit pests, and as many of the Indian reserves are in the proximity of the orchards of the settlers, the necessity of assisting the Indians so to cultivate their orchards as to prevent them from being an offence is evident.

A number of spraying machines are distributed in different localities, and in some cases the Indians are now able to spray their own orchards. Most of them, however, depend on the visits of Mr. Wilson, who not only sprays the trees, but gives instructions for the cleaning away of useless trees and scrub, which is a very important part of the work, as I found that bad cultivation, or, more correctly, absence of cultivation, is the real cause of the state of the Indian orchards.

It gives me great pleasure, however, to be able to report the improved conditions in many of the orchards and the satisfaction that this work is giving to many of the fruit-growers, to whom the condition of the orchards was often a serious menace.

I have instructed Mr. Wilson to visit the Indian Mission schools as frequently as may be convenient, as I believe that the greatest benefit will be gained by instructing the rising generation in the best methods of fruit-culture, and my visit to one or two of the school orchards confirmed my opinion.

*I have, & c.,
C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.
VANCOUVER, October 28, 1909.*

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to present my third annual report of work done in the inspection and cleansing of Indian orchards in British Columbia.

During last winter and spring, before I commenced regular work amongst them, I had several applications from different bands for instruction, and I was able, at different times, to spend some little time among them. Among others the Ohamel band, near Ruby creek, sent record by Mr. McDonald, the agent, that they wished to have their orchards put in order. I was able to send them a spray pump and materials for spraying; and gave them instructions what to do. I am glad to have to report that they followed instructions given and with good results.

I also persuaded the Indians on the Whannack reserve to cut down a number of old useless trees of no special variety, and had the orchards well sprayed at the same time. I gave a couple of talks to the pupils (Indians) at St. Mary's Mission school, and a demonstration of spraying, showing them what to spray for and its effect. I did the same at the Capilano Mission, which was much appreciated by the Sister in charge, and also at Coqualeetza Institute, where I gave the boys some lessons in

spraying and the care of trees. I have made a practice of doing this since I took over this work, and it is gratifying to know that some of the instructions have been remembered, as I met a boy in Nicola to whom I gave some lessons, and I found that he had been doing some excellent work in different orchards belonging to both settlers and Indians.

During the early part of March I paid a visit to Cultus lake in the Chilliwack district and carried on some work in the orchards there. About the same time I had a communication from the agent, Mr. McDonald, regarding the condition of the Indian orchards at North Nicomen concerning which the provincial authorities had made complaints. I went up and saw the orchards in question, ordered a lot of cleaning up to be done, supplied the Indians with a small spraying pump and materials, all of which had the desired effect.

Pests. - At the beginning of May I commenced the season's work under the direction of the Dominion Entomologist, and was very busy for some time, as we had an extremely bad infestation of tent caterpillars, which threatened to destroy everything. This extended from the mouth of the Fraser to Chilliwack on the mainland, and from Victoria to Cowichan on Vancouver Island. It was necessary to fight by whatever means were available. I sprayed the orchards when practicable with arsenate of lead, and in other cases I had the Indians burn the nests of the caterpillars.

As the Katsee Indians were under quarantine for small-pox, I was not allowed on the reserve. I sent the materials for spraying and told them how to use them. They sprayed accordingly their own trees, and the result was fairly satisfactory.

The Langley Indians are very anxious that I should visit them during the winter and show them how to prune their trees. They think also that they could manage to spray their own orchards. I think this might be tried to see how they succeed.

Aphis. - We have had one of the worst seasons with aphides that I have ever experienced in British Columbia. The green, black and woolly aphides have all been equally destructive. It was very hard work to keep them in check. Much work should be done during the winter to try to kill the eggs by judicious spraying.

Scale. - The oyster scale, I am glad to say, is gradually being checked, and it is certainly not spreading to any appreciable extent. The European scale has almost disappeared. I believe it used to be very prevalent in some of the Chilliwack orchards, but it is easily kept in control.

Bud-moth, & c. - Bud-moths, case-bearers and several of the leaf-rollers did considerable damage in the early summer, and were treated with lead arsenate.

Fall Webworm. - The web-worm has been very common, both in the woods and in the orchards. Wherever it was possible, I instructed the Indians to cut away the webs and burn them, but it is almost an impossibility to eradicate the pest.

Slug. - Another insect that always gives trouble in the fall is the cherry and pear slug. As a general rule it is only the second brood that is evident, and as the leaves are nearly ready to fall, the damage is not so great as if it were more destructive early in the summer. As there is a prejudice among the Indians as well as among the settlers against spraying with poison while the crop is on the trees, it will take some time to get them into the habit.

Apple Scab. - Owing to the comparatively wet and cold summer, we have had the apple scab and other fungous diseases, which have given much trouble, and although most of the trees have been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, and in some cases with a weak solution of lime and sulphur, it has spoilt a good deal of the crop, so much so that there is only a small percentage of No. 1 apples on the market; prices, however, are good.

The following orchards in the Chilliwack district were sprayed early last spring and during the summer.

SKULKAYN (SKOWKAIL). About 40 trees.

Chief Billy has a good orchard of trees that are well cared for; he does not want help, but looks after his own place under my instructions.

Little Jack has a good orchard of trees well cared for. He lost several trees last winter and spring, I think, with bark canker.

Little Charley's place is carelessly kept.

Long Charley, about the same. Dan Mylo takes good care of his trees. Harry Uslick has some good trees, but he has neglected them this season owing to frequent absence.

YUKKEKWIOOSE (YUKYUSH).

Robert Joe, George, Bill, Little Jimmy, Chief Louis, Julius Manwa. - Most of these people are careless, but some of them are showing improvement; 150 trees.

TZEACHTEN.

Billy Hall, Little Jimmy, Frank Roberts, James Mitchell, Fred. Whellick, Jack Uslick, Louis. - Most of the people take good care of their places, and some are really models of tidiness. About 500 trees.

SQUAHALA (SQUUHALLA).

Chief Peter, Charley Survelle, Isaac Jim, Jimmy Survelle, Old Jim, Charley. - Many of the trees in these orchards are old and overgrown. Some useless thickets of seedling plums. About 230 trees.

KWAWKWAWAPILT (QUOQUAPAL).

Chief Joe, Pat Joe, August Joe, Charley. - A few scattered trees, some of which are well cared for.

SKWAY (SWYOE).

Joseph, August Joe, and several others. - As the place is isolated during the high water in summer, it is difficult of access. We did a little spraying on the place, but, as the water was rising rapidly, we had some difficulty in getting the sprayer back again. A good deal of work ought to be done during the winter months.

SKWA.

Some of the orchards of this reserve are extensive and have been well planted; many of them too close. Most of them were sprayed during the summer with poisoned Bordeaux mixture, so that the tent caterpillars and other leaf-eaters did little damage. Many of the trees are covered with lichen, and ought to be sprayed with lime and sulphur during winter. There are some, very good cherry-trees in some of the orchards, which carry good crops annually.

SCOWLITZ (HARRISON).

The orchards here are nearly all young, having been planted since 1896. Most of the old orchards were killed in 1894, during the flood of that year. The trees are very healthy and have been well planted. Most of the orchards were sprayed in the early summer, and again, for the aphids in the fall.

WHAMOCK.

There are some old orchards on this reserve which used to be an eyesore. I spent several week-ends with the Indians, and had the orchards sprayed with lime,

sulphur and caustic. There are some very good young orchards on the benches above the railway. Two of the men are preparing the land for further orchard extension.

MATSQUI.

There are about 1,000 trees on this reserve, some of them very old and useless, more specially those growing on the river flats. I have advised the owners to have them cut out and destroyed, and I am glad in being able to report that in some instances this is gradually being done. Up to the higher part of the reserve and around the village the trees are in good condition. There are some magnificent pear and cherry trees which bear good crops. These were sprayed during summer for the leaf-destroying insects.

LANGLEY.

There are between 300 and 400 trees here, and some of them in very good condition. The Indians of this band were the only ones who made any show with their fruit at the Provincial Exhibition in Westminster.

KATSEE.

The Indians here did their own spraying, as they were under quarantine for smallpox during early summer. They did good work.

SQUAMISH (CAPILANO MISSION).

Mr. McDonald, the agent, says that it is the women who look after the places here. Most of the men work away from home at stevedore work, logging, & c., and the gardens look the most neglected that come under my care. A few of the places were sprayed with the lime and sulphur solution, but the Indians are difficult to persuade. Many of the places are very overgrown with bush and seedling plums and cherries. Many of the cherry-trees, however, have carried beautiful crops this season.

MUSQUAM.

This is situated at the mouth of the Fraser river; there is not much attention paid to the orchards, there being only 200 trees of any value, although there are quite a number of thickets of seedling plums. The caterpillars were swarming over everything in the summer. I got the people that were about, to burn the collections of caterpillars early in the morning before they had spread out for the day to their feeding grounds.

NORTH NICOMEN.

There are only four families on the reserve, and the orchards are small, but they are contiguous to white people who made complaints. In the spring they were supplied with a small hand and bucket sprayer, and they sprayed their trees with caustic soda.

CULTUS LAKE.

About six miles from Chilliwack and on an island in the fork of the Chilliwack river, there are several large orchards. Many of them are large and worn out. Some of these I had sprayed in the early spring with caustic soda, but there remains a great deal of work to be done. The Indians are good farmers and take an interest in their farms, but previously neglected their orchards.

CHEAM AND POPCUM.

The people here have almost abandoned their places with a very few exceptions. The orchards have been wild and are gradually being overrun by the original forest.

KATZ LANDING AND OHAMIL.

The Indians here sprayed their own places, acting on instructions I was able to send them. I found on examination that they had done good work. There are over 2,900 trees in the reserve.

COWICHAN AGENCY. SOMENOS, NEAR DUNCANS.

The orchards are not very extensive and the people do not pay a great deal of attention to their trees, as many of them go away to work. We sprayed these trees with lead arsenate, as the caterpillars showed signs of doing damage; 111 trees belong to the band.

QUAMICHAN.

The same remarks apply as above. There are 227 trees of different kinds.

KAMEAKIN.

James Kapiel has a few good trees that are carrying good crops. There are a few others with varying sized orchards.

KLEM-KLEMALITZ.

A lot of very neglected places, as most of the people go out working. About 100 trees belonging to the band.

LOKASIALA.

About 150 trees, some of which are well cared for and carry good crops. All these were sprayed for the leaf-eating worms with lead arsenate.

SONGHEES.

Complaints coming in from the city of Victoria that the tent caterpillars having their origin in the Indian reserve were invading the city, I went down and supplied the Indians, with kerosene oil and torches, and burnt the nests. This had the effect of stopping the pest in the meantime, but there remains a good deal of brush in the reserve, which is a breeding place for pests of different kinds, and it would be advisable to have some work done on the reserve during winter. The trees, although they have been sprayed twice, are still a good deal infested with oyster scale. Owing to the comparatively dry climate in the southern part of Vancouver Island, they are not so covered with lichen as on the lower mainland.

OTHER RESERVES VISITED, BUT NO SPRAYING DONE. WEST COAST AGENCY.

Early in the summer I received a letter from the Indian Department at Ottawa, instructing me to go to Alberni and report on the orchards there, as complaints had come in about the state of the Indian orchards in that neighbourhood. I accordingly went over and found that, owing to the extremely damp climate, the trees, which are mostly old, were somewhat covered with lichen and there were some aphides present; but the condition of the orchards was about that of the average Indian orchards. They were a good deal neglected as to pruning and cutting of dead wood. I reported the same to the department and recommended that a sprayer be purchased for the agency. This has been done, and the pump is now in my hands awaiting shipment to the agent, Mr. Neill. In August I again visited the West Coast agency, and visited

most of the reserves on the Alberni Canal. As far as Ucluelet I found that orcharding is only in its infancy with the Indians there, though I found that what they are doing they are doing well, and they are anxious for instructions.

FRASER AGENCY.

From Yale down to Hope, on both sides of the river, there are orchards scattered along the bank. The names, are Emory Bar, American Bar, Lookiac, Awawas, Union Bar.

KAMLOOPS. (LYTTON.)

The trees here have suffered very severely last winter; over 75 per cent of the peach and plum trees being killed, while many of the apple trees were injured. Aphis was the only pest that made its appearance during the summer.

SPAPIUM.

On the right bank of the Fraser opposite Lytton. Here also the trees suffered severely. One man lost over 200 trees, in good health and in full bearing. The chief, Johnnie Martin, owned a small sprayer, and I supplied him with whale-oil soap and an extension rod, and he loaned the outfit to his neighbours (Indians.)

NYKYA.

About four miles farther down the river from the foregoing; a number of small orchards, aggregating 200 trees, in fairly good health. From Lytton up the river on the right bank extending a distance of over 20 miles are a number of small detached orchards rather difficult of access, as there is no wagon road, only a patch trail. The places can only be reached by saddle horse or on foot. I found no serious pests on my visits to these people.

SPULAMACHEEN.

I visited the orchards here twice during the summer. I found a curious black knot fungus affecting the wild choke cherry; but strange to say, I saw no evil effects on any of the cultivated varieties, although just growing over the fence from the wild bushes. The Indians there had good crops of fruit this season.

PENTICTON.

Here are the only orchards in the dry belt that did not seem to suffer from the hard winter. In fact, they suffered less than orchards belonging to white people alongside of them. They had excellent crops of good fruit. Chief Edward of this band owns a small pump, of which he makes good use; he kept the aphis pretty well in check. Some of the orchards are a fairly good size; one man has 500 trees planted of 6 to 10 years of age; others of the Indians are preparing to extend their places.

Visits were also paid to the reserves in the Similkameen and Nicola valleys.

Mr. Irwin, the agent for the Kamloops-Okanagan Indians, is very anxious that I should go down into the Oosoyoos country in Southern British Columbia, where he tells me there are a number of large orchards that need inspection and supervision, as the Indians there are ignorant.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Saanich peninsula has five different bands, each of which owns a few trees, more or less neglected. They have, however, been making some improvements in the way of pruning and cutting out useless and scrubby trees. As most of them leave their

trees in the hard sod and do not attempt cultivation, the orchards suffer from drought. No serious pest was noticed.

NANAIMO.

The band has two reserves, one in town and one at Nanaimo River, about four miles distant. On both places there are some good orchards. When I started the Indian orchard work, European scale was much in evidence, but as the trees were valueless, I had them cut down and burnt, with the consent of the owners. Since then, the orchards have been perfectly free from this pest. On the reserve at Nanaimo River there are some good young orchards that carried fine crops this season.

NANOOSE AND COMOX.

These reserves were both visited in company with Mr. Robertson, the agent.

In conclusion, I am glad to say that, although there yet remains a great deal of work to be done, still there is a vast improvement on the orchards and also in the attitude of the Indians regarding the efforts being put forth to help them.

I have received great courtesy and assistance from Mr. Vowell and his staff, and also from the different agents.

I have also had good help from some of the members of the different bands, as W. Hall, Cheeacton; Felix McKay, Matsqui, Chief Casimir Langley and Chief Joe Isaac, Katsee.

TOM. WILSON.

OTTAWA, May 30, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit my sixth annual report as Chief Medical Officer, being for the year 1909 - 10.

The year has been marked by a relative freedom from the acute - Contagious diseases amongst the several bands; measles, however, occurring in one or two schools, chicken-pox in others, while typhoid fever and scarlatina, as on the Six Nations reserve, have been here and there reported. Apart from the immediate dangers to life from the diseases especially of childhood and adolescence, there is great need for those having the supervision of the health of the Indians, whether on the reserves or in the schools, to realize the danger which those diseases, both directly affecting the lungs and exhausting in their effects, create of setting up an active tubercular process where so many are already inoculated with the disease. Thus in the spring of 1909 an outbreak of measles swept through the Crowfoot boarding school on the blackfoot reserve, attending which were 37 pupils. In my notes made at an examination of these children in August last, I find the following regarding four pupils: (1) Died a week ago of tuberculosis; (2) Had tuberculosis in February, died later of the disease; (3) Absent, had both lungs affected in February, probably breaking up, and (4) Absent and probably breaking up. Other cases were noted as having broncho-pneumonia or marked temperature with much lung infiltration. Where general statistics indicate that under five years some 25 to 35 per cent of all deaths from acute contagions are from measles and whooping-cough, it is plain that the most exact medical supervision should be exercised. The dangers on a reserve outside of the school were, it will be recalled, realized at Caughnawaga, as reported in the last

annual report, where some fifty deaths occurred in about one hundred cases, directly due to ignorance and neglect to care for cases in their homes. We are fortunate in having a standard for general comparison in the Six Nations reserve where a permanent resident medical officer of high standing has facilities for attending adequately to the health of the band. His monthly reports become, therefore, of much value. One of the most interesting facts is gained regarding the cases of tuberculosis which present themselves for treatment. Dr. Holmes classifies them as advanced and incipient. Thus by months the patients treated were as follows, many of them, doubtless repeat cases: -

Month.	Total patients from all causes.	Total advanced tuberculosis cases.	Total incipient tuberculosis cases.
January	675	11	30
February	514	8	19
March	839	16	47
April	836	11	51
May	444	9	16
June	442	10	32
July	346	6	25
August	561	6	32
September	599	8	9

What at once is apparent is the seeming effect of general health conditions on the number of cases of tuberculosis treated. In the months of March and April, when pneumonia and bronchitis prevailed, the tubercular cases were also reported at a maximum. On the other hand, in the summer months of May, June and July, when the general sickness was least, so also were the cases of tuberculosis coming for treatment at their minimum. The same conditions are found to prevail where city dispensaries give free treatment to tubercular cases; these, too, feeling better, drop off in summer, just at the time when careful treatment should be given to make the healing process most effective, when the fine weather prevails. Constant teaching by the profession and a general increase in education on the subject will alone serve to obtain the greatest possible results. The cases of specific disease treated in a band of some 4,000 are remarkably few. Thus by months from January to September there were 3, 3, 6, 4, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1, respectively. The tabulated statement supplied by Dr. Holmes abdicates that out of 5,256 patients seen, but 22 were venereal. It is apparent here, as in the general statistics of the past five years, that were it not for tuberculosis the Indian people would be exceptionally free from diseases, Only one case of epilepsy occurred in two separate months, and it represents all the nervous diseases in the long list of cases.

If other pulmonary diseases were eliminated, together with bronchitis, there would be a really wonderful freedom from sickness in this band. Less accurate statistics would indicate that the Tyendinaga band are similarly a healthy people.

My visit to the Metlakahtla reserve, near Prince Rupert, including some of the villages on the Skeena river, was full of interest as illustrating conditions quite similar to those in Eastern Canada. Many of these Indian bands show much intelligence, and seem in every way well advanced, yet showing, especially on the coast, the same results as, for instance, those on the St. Clair river, where ready money for their labour is always available. Even in employments such as fishing, which is congenial to them, they lack the inclination to work steadily, and at the end of the

season are often not much better off than when they began; but in this they illustrate the same traits as the shantymen formerly did. I learned that it has been the practice for years amongst the small bands of the Skeena to go down to the salmon fishing at the coast; but the missionaries have of late years counteracted to a notable extent this tendency, and have succeeded in persuading them to cultivate the soil to some small extent, and with very beneficial results, especially from the health view-point.

PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The annual reports of the agents of the different reservations, as seen in the last published annual report for 1908 - 9, indicate that the health conditions in the different Indian bands remain much as they have been for several years past. Similar general statements may, however, be found in many annual reports of local boards of health to their provincial board, wherever no exact statement based upon actual statistics is made. Where agents give, as in most cases, the returns of local deaths in their several bands, it ought now to be possible to obtain, save perhaps in those bands in the interior of British Columbia, of the Yukon, and the wandering bands in Ungava, Northern Ontario and Quebec, and of the MacKenzie Basin, with much accuracy not only the total deaths, but also the causes of death, and, further, the number of deaths by ages. The treaty payments, while making the first possible, ought not to be paid until the agents have obtained the names of all not only who have died (including babies born since the former payment), but also the probable causes of death. It may also be true that from the bands of hunting Indians, which are visited medically only at treaty payments, we cannot expect to have accurate monthly or quarterly returns of diseases; but otherwise it is now quite possible to obtain such from the many medical officers, if the payment of their salary was made dependent upon their supplying such returns.

In the province of Ontario it has been possible for many years to obtain the monthly returns of deaths due to contagious diseases from over 90 per cent of the 700 municipal clerks in the whole province, even without any such cogent agreement as keeping back the monthly cheque. It will be recalled that the responses made to a circular sent out in October, 1908, to the several agencies, calling for a report of the total known cases of tuberculosis on the reserves, while but partially replied to, gave some quite notable information. While it was found that there had not been a single death from tuberculosis in several different bands in some of the older provinces for some years, on the other hand it was stated that in other bands from one-third to one-seventh, even in large bands, were reported to be tubercular.

An interesting report, just published, by the State Board of Health of New York, is worthy of reference as showing that there, amongst bands long under the influence of civilization, similar notable variations exist, both in the general health conditions of the bands and more particularly in the incidence of tuberculosis. It would appear that, while the Federal Government of the United States supports schools amongst 5,590 Indians of New York State, yet all these are under state control as regards police jurisdiction and general oversight, as in matter of statistics and health; although medical affairs are, at least in part, paid by the Federal authorities. In no single instance, save in the St. Regis band (of New York State) does the agent seem to have kept a death record. Thus the deaths registered from all causes, in a band of 1,300 Indians during a given period of 13 years, was 229; (this does not claim to be even an approximately complete record of all deaths occurring), Of these 229 deaths, 106 were due to consumption and 34 to pneumonia - the latter doubtless in some instance associated with a pre-existing tuberculosis. In other words 60 per cent of all registered deaths were given as caused by 'Consumption.' Dr. J.B. Huber, of New York, who made an investigation for the State Board of Health, was instructed to collect such information as might guide the board in ex-

tending its anti-tuberculosis crusade to the Indian bands, this being requested for two reasons, which were 'because of the appalling consumption mortality' (much greater than amongst whites and greater than among negroes), from which the Indian race is suffering,' and 'because of the danger to the white man of infection by the now indiscriminate intercourse between the two peoples.' Eight bands were reported upon in the whole State, the first being the Shinnecock, numbering 537, which is interesting as having a notable admixture of Indian and negro blood. The local clergyman was a negro and was most approvingly spoken of in the matter of his household 'as a great educational factor in neatness, in wholesomeness and in physical healthfulness.' The following summarized statement seems sadly familiar: 'Yet within a stone's throw of the church was living a consumptive (with another consumptive sister in hospital), and whose father, mother and another sister had died of the disease, or a father, three daughters, one son and two grandchildren have within the past four years died of tuberculosis in various, forms.' He further remarks: 'On the day of my visit, so salubrious and flooded with sunlight outdoors, the windows of this home were tightly closed and a very hot fire was burning in a large stove, placed in the centre of the room.'

This band is located along the sea-coast, having fertile lands, but now little tilled by them, they rather purchasing eggs, butter and milk than producing them, since they prefer being guides to hunting parties to cultivating their farms.

On the Onondaga reservation were found 537 Indians, with a good day school, its principal and teachers being white. The class-rooms were large and well ventilated, and the children seemed healthy; but it is suggested that a school physician should visit such a school and at least once a year make a physical examination of each pupil, as well as making a weekly visit to detect any disease in its incipency. Dr. Huber reports the death statistics as very defective in all the bands visited. Since 1907 the State law has required compulsory notification of tuberculosis, but it is 'deplorably ineffective' on the reservations.

Dr. Huber further states, regarding the Cattaraugus bands, that Dr. Lake, the resident medical officer, a man of scientific methods who has practised many years amongst the Indians, and is still physician to the Thomas Indian school and hospital, has found the physiques of the Indian children in the present generation to be imperfectly developed; the lymph nodes, both internal and external, are affected; there are conjunctivitis, blepharitis and corneal ulceration, eczema, cold abscesses, pulmonary tuberculosis, bone and joint tuberculosis. It is remarked that while 'we see many similar conditions amongst the poorer classes of whites, we account it in the pride and triumph of our civilization that we do not permit those white infants to perish, but bend every effort to assure them the normal span of human life.' Dr. Huber, speaking of the dispensary work at this reserve, says: 'It is Dr. Lake's experience that young men and women, who perhaps a few months before were apparently in good health, come to the dispensary with some indefinite complaint, which upon examination, he found to be pulmonary consumption. Whole families die of this disease within a few years.' Dr. Lake states that he finds the chronic affections from which the Indians on this reservation suffer to be very largely of a tubercular character. He would, he states, 'divide the whole population into two classes, i.e., those manifesting tuberculosis on examination, and those who have suffered from tuberculosis as evidenced by the scars and deformities which they exhibit.' The history is common of large families in which but one or two children have survived, the others having died of consumption; and in the survivors scars remaining from an old glandular tuberculosis are to be observed. 'From babyhood are these Indians tubercular; one among every three children born on this reservation, dies of this disease in some form before its fifth year; many children appear at school with glandular enlargements. Then is slow progress of the disease until puberty, when a ghastly mortality supervenes, especially among the females.' Such are a few of Dr. Lake's comments.

Nowhere have I known the exact facts regarding tuberculosis more accurately or scientifically stated, as they have existed and do exist in so many Indian bands, whether in Canada or the United States, than are set forth in the above quotations. In each of my annual reports since 1905 some phase of this problem, especially as it is affected by the housing problem on the reservations, has been dealt with, and what has been said before regarding small houses, lack of knowledge of how to live in permanent homes as regards cooking, cleanliness and ventilation and an ignorance of and disregard for the dangers attaching to cases of infective disease, especially of a chronic character' may be repeated. During the past year I have had further opportunities for confirming the conclusions arrived at before, by observing the actual housing conditions of many bands in the Northwest and of others in Ontario and Quebec. Several days were spent on the Morley reserve, in Alberta, where the summer life in the teepees, which so many of this band continue, was observed. An even more marked illustration of the persistence of nomad habits was evidenced at the St. Mary's Mission in the East Kootenays, where all the houses at the Mission village were found deserted, there only remaining the boys of the Indian school to help in the harvest. Naturally the housekeeping, when at home in the village, of these bands, is extremely crude, and one may conclude that it is well from the health standpoint that these hunting Indians should remain as long as possible in their camps in the mountains. But as was not infrequently observed in the camps, the tent or teepee may be so tightly closed to keep out mosquitoes as actually to reproduce in the mellow air of summer, overcrowding and all the evils of foul air, almost as great if not as persistent as those of the houses in winter. As illustrating the need of more positive methods for dealing with the tuberculized Indian on the reserve, it may be stated that within a mile of the Morley hospital I found the tuberculized father of several children lying in his tent, open it is true to the air, but with some half-dozen persons, old and young, crowded about him, while flies were everywhere, but particularly about the expectorating sick man. Although two children in the tent were also found tuberculized, no persuasion by the medical officer could induce the sick man to go to the clean, well-managed hospital near by. Nothing but that kind of positive missionary work illustrated at the Waywayseecappo tent hospital two years ago by a wise, large-hearted nurse, has proved adequate to bring these patients, especially in the less settled bands, into the hospitals; but as was there shown, all that is demanded is a clear comprehension, on the part of the agents, physicians and nurses, of the possibilities of cure, and particularly of removing the danger of infection from the family, supported by some positive authority to encourage, and, if necessary, enforce compliance, in order to obtain the results which sanitary workers are everywhere getting in the slum districts of our cities, and who are lessening the dangers to the families by the removal of tuberculized cases to hospitals provided for such.

But however difficult in practice it may be found to impress upon these nomad Indians their duties in such matters, there ought not and cannot be any insuperable difficulties in those bands in the older provinces, where living in houses the year round, settled on reservations and engaged in agriculture or other industrial pursuits. 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; yet as will be shown by the following table, we have in the social progress a very good gauge of the health progress.

If this is true, then no efforts can be too great to encourage the cultivation of the soil.

Adopting the now generally conceded principle that the general average prosperity of any people is a fairly accurate measure of their relative health status, I have endeavoured to prepare a statement of the earnings of the Indian bands in the different provinces, which should serve as a basis for considerable interesting comparison.

Assuming that the information supplied by the different Indian agents is at least as accurate as the census figures, we obtain from their returns results very gratifying as showing that the Indian is no small contributor, comparatively, to the country's productiveness. Thus the earnings in the census for the class of employees or wage-earners averaged for male and female in 1901, in round numbers, the amounts shown in the first column, the per capita earnings of Indians in the second: -

Province.	Average agricultural earnings in Census.	Average earnings of Indians.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island (per capita)	121 00	100 00
Nova Scotia (per capita)	204 00	54 00
New Brunswick (per capita)	230 00	87 00
Quebec (per capita)	168 00	103 00
Ontario (per capita)	288 00	96 00
Manitoba (per capita)	220 00	64 00
Alberta and Saskatchewan (per capita)	212 00	64 00
British Columbia (per capita)	323 00	94 00

These figures are made up from the only available returns of the earnings for the various Indian bands, which are divided into those for agriculture and those for other industries. To reduce these to an average, we must take the population of all 16 years of age and over, which is rather less than two-thirds of the total, as our divisor. We thus see that the amount of the earnings of the Indians approximates that of the agricultural employees in Prince Edward Island, is nearly two-thirds in Quebec, while naturally in the new western provinces we find them relatively less advanced. This industrial progress is, however, satisfactory, if we are to judge the bands in 1909 as compared with 1899, as indicated in the following table: -

TABLE giving average per capita earnings of Indian bands in 1899; also total and percentage increases.

Province	Population	Average income per capita		Percentage increase in Agriculture.	Percentage increase in other industries.	Total average per cent increase.
		1899	1909			
...		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	276	41 63	67 00	0.90	169	160
Nova Scotia	2,129	23 35	36 00	0.60	160	160
New Brunswick	1,861	32 69	58 00	0.30	193	180
Quebec	11,469	18 98	69 00	2.50	370	360
Ontario	23,518	33 79	64 00	1.40	170	200
Manitoba	8,595	29 42	43 00	1.40	190	230
Alberta, Saskatchewan and Territories	17,237	18 65	43 00	1.40	190	230
British Columbia	24,964	46 87	63 00	1.60	120	140

When it is realized that the total earnings in 1909 were \$5,228,165, that the earnings by agriculture increased by 131.6 per cent in 1909 over 1899, and that other industrial earnings increased 63.8 per cent, it is apparent that the Indian bands have

passed from groups of wandering hunters and have entered upon a period of actual industrial achievement which, when compared with many of the European peoples, who for more than one thousand years have been tillers of the soil, is very creditable to them, remembering all the circumstances of their environment. If, however, really agricultural bands be taken, as the Six Nations or the Tyendinaga Indians, we find their earnings to be in 1909 \$290,195.50, or some \$70 per capita. These amounts might be fairly doubled if applied to the male population over 15 years. The last death-rate, estimated for 1907 - 8, was 18.2 for the Six Nations and 8.02 in the Tyendinaga band per 1,000. The Tyendinaga rate is, however, doubtless, underestimated.

That it is not alone the amount earned by a band, but rather the number engaged productively in agriculture, which is largely a measure of healthfulness, would seem illustrated by the bands at Walpole Island and Sarnia. Both have splendid farming lands, but owing to the nearby opportunities existing for earning a daily cash wage on the St. Clair, these Indians do but little actual farming, and yet in 1909 they earned \$61,600 and \$35,360 respectively, which estimated on the same basis as were those bands in the foregoing table, gives nearly \$50 and \$2,00 per capita respectively for the men of these two bands; yet, as was stated by the agent of the Walpole Island band, it was those Indians who had earned most on the river who had to be most largely assisted when the quarantine for small-pox was established there some years ago. The high wages earned during the summer months by the west coast bands at the fisheries serve to illustrate the same fact, while the coast Indians are not comparable with those of the interior as to healthfulness, because, largely, of their improvidence.

While, therefore, we have a right to conclude that the relatively rapid development of farming amongst the bands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be followed by better houses and a closer imitation of the social habits of surrounding white settlers, there are also many opportunities in those bands which earn good wages in other industries for social progress, owing to their close intercourse with whites, if education and sanitary improvements are systematically stimulated amongst them. This was notably evident in the Metlakahtla and Skeena river bands, when visited by me during the year.

The following table is of much interest as showing progress in housing: -

TABLE showing contrast in Number and Kind of Dwellings owned and occupied by Indians in 1899 and 1909.

Province.	Stone Houses.		Brick Houses.		Frame Houses.		Log Houses.		Shanties.	
	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.	1899.	1909.
...										
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	46	51	1	...	2	2
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	221	303	9	38	84	53
Quebec	42	68	25	5	820	1,030	221	252	46	56
Ontario	2	10	33	55	1,089	1,469	2,203	2,105	297	254
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	3	54	1,117	1,585	101	181
Saskatchewan and Alberta (in 1909)	...	17	...	...	...	51	...	915	...	84
Territories (in 1899)	...	...	...	...	11	...	2,010	...	216	...
British Columbia	...	...	...	...	2,685	3,237	2,575	2,131	894	1,056
...	44	95	58	60	5,123	6,564	8,170	8,006	1,736	2,095

RECAPITULATION. - Totals, Increases and Decreases (number and per cent).

...	1899.	1909.	Increases.		Decreases.	
...	...	...	No.	P.c.	No.	P.c.
Houses - Stone	44	95	51	116.0	...	...
Houses - Brick	58	60	2	3.4	...	...
Houses - Frame	5,123	6,564	1,441	28.1	...	...
Houses - Log	8,170	8,006	...	...	164	2.0
Shanties	1,736	2,095	359	20.7	...	...
Total number of dwellings of all sorts	15,131	16,820	1,853	11.2	164	2.0
Net increase	...	...	1,689	...	...	...

From the above tabular statement it will be seen that log houses are being replaced quite rapidly by frame and even brick and stone, there being 51 new stone, 2 new brick and 441 new frame houses in 1909, as compared with 1899, or in 1909 there were 16,820 houses in all, as compared with 15,131 in 1899, giving an increase in all kinds of 1,690, or 11.2 per cent.

Though it may be true that for the moment the change from the teepee and the hunting camp to the house and permanent residence has been marked by the disadvantages which have been witnessed in the transition stage amongst all peoples advancing into civilization; though the history of the first half of the last century (which was one of industrialism) in England, where a population largely rural in 1800 had become in 1850 one largely urban, and where a population living in congested quarters, some even in cellars in Liverpool, and while this history has been repeated to some extent in great industrial centres elsewhere, yet the organized efforts illustrated in England by 48 different Housing Acts, from 1849 to 1908, and by similar legislation in other countries, adequately shows the sanitary needs of new conditions in social environment are being everywhere met by organized social betterment.

That at any rate one attempt has been made and proved successful is seen in the File Hills Colony, now in its tenth year. The following particulars have been collected from statistics supplied by Inspector Graham, under whose charge the colony was placed when founded, and who has watched over its fortunes with solicitude. Beginning in 1901, five young Indian men, selected from two neighbouring industrial schools, all of the age of 18, were given their quarter-sections and assisted in getting started at farming. At the end of the year one was dead of consumption and two had 'migrated.' But the start has been pushed forward, and in April, 1910, thirty-four young men had joined the colony, of whom all but three became permanent settlers. The years in which they joined the colony and the total admissions were: -

1901	5
1902	5
1903	5
1904	1
1905	5
1906	2
1907	1
1908	4
1909	4

Of the thirty-four members there are seventeen married in two instances before entering the colony, their united years in the colony being 101. In the seventeen families there have been born fifty-four children, five of whom were born prior to their families joining; but their united years in the colony is 327, or in all the united years of men, women and children total at 616. In all the ten years there were 16 deaths, or estimated per 1,000 the death-rate was 26. The distribution of deaths is of much interest, and is as follows: -

TABLE of Deaths in the File Hills Colony, 1901 - 1910.

-	Age on Joining.	Year of Joining.	Year of Death.	Cause.
Men -	...	...	...	...
1	18	1901	1903	Consumption.
1	18	1902	1903	Consumption.
1	20	1903	1905	Consumption.
1	20	1903	1903	Consumption.
1	21	1903	1908	Consumption.
1	18	1905	1910	Consumption.
Women -	...	...	...	...
1	18	1905	1910	Confinement.
Children -	...	...	...	...
1	2 months	1906 (born)	1906	Consumption.
1	3 months	1907 (born)	1907	Consumption.
1	1 year	1906 (born)	1907	Inflammation.
1	4 months	1908 (born)	1908	Pneumonia.
1	1 year	1907 (born)	1908	Pneumonia.
1	1 year	1907 (born)	1908	Consumption.
1	1 year	1907 (born)	1907	Pneumonia.
1	2 years	1906 (born)	1908	Inflammation.
1	1 year	1908 (born)	1909	Pneumonia.

The death-rate amongst the thirty-four young men colonists was 6, or 31 per 1,000, comparatively a very high rate indeed; but all save two occurred within two years of leaving school. The very unusual and remarkable fact is seen in the deaths of only one woman being included, and this at confinement of the mother of three children: this is only a death-rate of 10 per 1,000. But quite as notable is the death-rate amongst the children, it being only 27 per 1,000, and all deaths being in children under two years. When it is remembered that the death-rate in children under one year often reaches 125 per 1,000 in large cities and among children from 0 to 4 years often is as high as 35 to 50 per cent of the total births, it is apparent that this rate of 27 per 1,000 would be phenomenally low, even amongst whites, and does away entirely with the fiction of inevitable inherited tuberculosis being the cause of the high rate in the Indians, at the same time serving to show how educated Indian women will care for their children. Equally untrue is the idea that the Indians of the plains have few children, since children were born to every one of the seventeen marriages, or taking the total married years the remarkable fact is seen that, adding the total married years of each family we get 84 years, for which there is a credit of 54 births. If the years of marriage are averaged, it gives just five years per marriage, and consequently we see the remarkable fact of less than nine deaths and the natural increase living adding forty-five to the population of the colony in five years. But the further result appears that of the six men who died of consumption in the colony, but one had married, so that only one married man and one married woman died, while the thirty-four married persons in five years actually increased, less deaths of men,

women and children, to seventy-seven, or in other words the colony showed an actual increase amongst the married families of 126 per cent.

How remarkable is this showing, both in the births of children and in their high degree of health, may be perhaps better judged from the fact that in the last Public Health Report of England, with a total death-rate for all ages of 14 per 1,000, the deaths of children under one year were 120 per 1,000, or 12 per cent, while the remark of Dr. Lake regarding the Cattaragus reserve will be recalled that 'one among every three children born on this reserve dies of some form of tuberculosis before the fifth year.'

Remembering that there are 4,850,000 acres of land in the different reserves in Canada, or approximately 450 acres for every individual Indian, we cannot help pondering on the situation when even 1,000,000 acres are being cultivated under conditions similar to those on the File Hills Farm colony. From the last census figures one finds that almost one-half the total population of Canada has families, and applying the same ratio to our Indians, approximately 25,000 Indian families would be noted, who under the same favouring conditions as at the File Hills colony might produce an increase of similar ratio to that on the colony. Placing the figures at 100 per cent, instead of the actual 130 per cent shown in the colony increase, it seems quite possible to have at least the half of the theoretical 25,000 instead of a paltry 4,190 as shown in the last annual report.

It is evident that the problem becomes primarily a 'housing problem,' whether in the home or the school, and in order to advance in the direction which we have seen to be possible, we must try to realize fully all that is implied by M. Faisan, of Paris, as quoted in last year's report, that 'Tuberculosis is primarily une maladie sociale,' and hence we must start with the individual Indian in his home, and not only disinfect where the disease is present, but adopt every means for the improvement of children, to seventy-seven, or in other words the colony showed an actual increase amongst the married families of 126 per cent.

Remarks such as those of the agent of the Pelly agency, that 'The Indians are gradually getting better houses, having higher ceilings, shingled roofs, and in every way better adapted to the improvement and preservation of health; gradually each year the younger members of the band are dressing better, keeping their clothes and persons cleaner, and seem more desirous of following modern methods; a large number of these Indians are using an increased amount of vegetables and milk, also more wholesome food in general, and much improvement is to be noted in the cooking and preparation of their food,' are most encouraging, and serve to demonstrate the feasibility of the policy of instructing the women in their homes along sanitary lines of housekeeping and cooking. The resident nurse, Miss L. Brown, is doing splendid work in this direction, and the agent reports that, as a result of this, 'better conditions are looked for.'

Encouraged by the results obtained from the little work so far done, it is earnestly hoped that a systematic scheme of sanitary visiting may be enlarged, and every band thus obtain the advantages illustrated above. Gradually widening the scope, another decade of consistent effort along these lines would result in a vast improvement in the physical well-being of our Indians, and a yet greater lessening of the heavy mortality among both adults and children.

Respectfully submitted,
P.H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION
WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS
AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS APPENDED.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

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, 1910.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows: -

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.	Assistance to ex-pupils.	Total.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	8,350 42	...	...	...	8,350 42
New Brunswick	5,184 63	...	...	...	5,184 63
Prince Edward Island	309 54	...	...	...	309 54
Quebec	22,501 59	...	...	...	22,501 59
Ontario	12,721 61	5,036 41	19,120 93	...	36,878 95
Manitoba	13,546 78	31,409 37	27,622 51	1,468 12	74,046 78
Saskatchewan	9,697 84	39,997 51	47,542 63	4,667 82	101,905 80
Alberta	1,558 27	41,857 00	14,701 43	560 60	58,677 30
Northwest Territories	...	6,948 34	6,1948 34	...	6,948 34
British Columbia	13,822 13	18,415 27	53,102 66	...	85,340 06
Yukon	2,399 41	...	...	...	2,399 41
Total	90,092 22	143,663 90	162,090 16	696 54	402,542 82

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, 1910, the amounts so provided have been as follows: -

Accounts.	Interest.	Capital.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 Ojibbewas of Batchawana	461 99	...
2 Ojibbewas of Beausoleil	354 61	...
3 Chippewas of Nawash	1,171 65	...
4 Chippewas of Rama	265 00	...
5 Chippewas of Sarnia	1,086 45	...
6 Chippewas of Saugeen	1,387 56	...
7 Chippewas of Snake Island	165 59	...
8 Chippewas of the Thames	850 22	...
9 Chippewas of Walpole Island	291 15	...
10 Chippewas of Fort William	237 24	...
11 Ojibbewas of Garden River	424 44	...
13 Chippewas of Henvey Inlet	240 62	940 00
14 Ojibbewas of Nipissing	824 08	...
15 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (Unceded)	340 43	1,950 00
17 Mississaguas of Alnwick	535 61	...
18 Mississaguas of Credit	307 52	...
19 Mississaguas of Rice Lake	106 00	...
20 Mississaguas of Mud Lake	262 76	...
21 Mississaguas of Scugog	48 87	...
22 Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	1,427 55	...
23 Moravians of the Thames	536 98	3,000 00
28 Ojibbewas of Mississagi River	142 84	88 05
29 Oneidas of the Thames	5 74	...
30 Chippewas of Parry Island	508 40	...
31 Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	19 14	...
32 Chippewas of Serpent River	108 29	...
33 Six Nations	4,812 87	576 05
34 Chippewas of Shawanaga	228 43	...
35 Ojibbewas of Spanish River	190 39	...
36 Chippewas of Thessalon River	196 63	...
40 Abenakis of St. Francis	4 91	...
44 Hurons of Lorette	...	243 50
46 Iroquois of St. Regis	121 95	...
49 Chippewas of Timiskaming	30 10	...
50 Algonquins and Têtes de Boule of River Desert	554 65	...
82 Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	464 11	...

246 Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	285 52	...
247 Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	494 25	...
248 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of South Bay	225 59	...
249 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Sucker Creek	35 57	...
251 Ojibbewas and Ottawas of West Bay	475 72	...
...	\$20,231 42	\$6,797 60
Total	...	\$27,020 02

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.

This report is an attempt to set forth in a more detailed form than before the efforts to promote the education of the Indian; a tabular statement of enrolment and attendance, with remarks by the agents of the department scattered through their general reports, could give no very positive information as to the strength of the educational establishment. It is hoped that the following pages will convey some idea of the difficult conditions under which these schools are conducted, and the

adequacy of the means employed in each province to reach the need of the Indians in this regard. Some of the discouragements surrounding the problem will also be observed, as well as the various experiments which are designed to overcome the ever-present obstacles in the way of complete success. I trust that the report may be improved and rendered more interesting from year to year, and that it will serve to bring together in a community of interest the many disinterested officers and teachers who now have little means of knowing what is being done by their fellow-workers in the same field, and that it will be fruitful of suggestions and improvements in many directions.

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 1909 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.

It may safely be said that a large measure of success has attended the efforts to educate the Canadian Indian, and during the past year a certain marked advancement has been made not only in conditions actually, and, it is hoped permanently, improved, but in a general recognition by Indian educationalists of the broad line which future progress must follow.

It was never the policy, nor the end and aim of the endeavour to transform an Indian into a white man. Speaking in the widest terms, the provision of education for the Indian is the attempt to develop the great natural intelligence of the race and to fit the Indian for civilized life in his own environment. It include not only a scholastic education, but instruction in the means of gaining a livelihood from the soil or as a member of an industrial or mercantile community, and the substitution of Christian ideals of conduct and morals for aboriginal concepts of both.

The British North America Act gave to the Dominion government the burden of the Indian; and, aided materially by missionary effort, the work of education, by far the most important of the many subdivisions of the most complicated Indian problem, has gone steadily forward. The result is that while the Indian has not been changed into a white man, many Indians have developed more admirable characteristics than many white men. Grounds of comparison are absent. It is an injustice to demand that each and every Indian should compare favourably with the type of white man conjured up when we wish to flatter our modern civilization. The Indian is gradually taking his place as a producer and as an industrial worker side by side with his white neighbour, and his education in the schools provided by the government will be a valuable asset not only to himself but to the general community.

I wish to point out that greater liberality is required in order to render efficient the schools already established, and to provide others where they are required.

The importance of the work cannot be gainsaid: without education and with neglect the Indians would produce an undesirable and often a dangerous element in society. Not only are our schools every day removing intelligent Indian children from evil surroundings, but they are very often ministering to a class which would be outcasts without such aid; I refer to the illegitimate offspring of white men and

Indian women who are thrown upon their mothers for support, and who have no legal status as Indians. This great charitable work, which parallels the efforts put forth by white communities, aided by provincial, municipal or private endowment, must be carried on by the Dominion government, aided by Christian missionaries and missionary societies.

DAY SCHOOLS.

A beginning has been made during the year in the important work of developing and improving the day schools. 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 Indian day school of the lowest type is a burden to the teacher and an inexplicable punishment to the scholar, almost useless in its result. The problem is to substitute for such a school an institution where brightness and active interest take the place of indifference and a sense of defeat.

Much depends upon the teacher, and previously the low rate of pay offered could not command the most suitable teachers; but I am glad that more generous stipends have been fixed, and that parliament has granted sufficient funds to pay them.

White children do not find school life more attractive than days of liberty without intellectual effort, and the Indian children are, no exception to the rule. But in the former case, school life is made attractive by well-known means, and behind everything else is the interest or the authority of the parent. These pleasant features of school life, its rivalry and its rewards, have been heretofore most frequently lacking in the Indian schools, and the apathy if not the active hostility of the parent must be reckoned with. Moreover, the Indian child has to study in a foreign language, he leaves the home where an Indian language is spoken and comes to a schoolroom where English is spoken. His case can only be compared with that of an English child who pursues his studies in a German or French school.

Again the severe deterrent of poverty is often present; some children have no proper clothing to wear during the winter, and the provision of any food for a luncheon at the noon hour is neglected of sheer necessity.

The improvements now sought for are to give such inducements for a full and regular attendance as will overcome these obstacles to success. In the first place we must engage and retain the services of teachers qualified for the special work. Then, to issue small rewards for regular attendance and progress, to issue footwear and clothing to poor deserving pupils, to supply a plain warm meal in the middle of the day, to vary the school exercises by games and simple calisthenics; these are the best means to banish the idle teacher and the empty school-room, and they are being gradually introduced wherever they are needed.

A quick and cheerful response from many of the staff of day school teachers has met the request to adopt these 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.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

These schools are divided in to two classes, industrial and boarding, but the work carried on at each is in all essentials the same. The teaching of trades is no longer generally pursued at the industrial schools; carpentry and agriculture are the chief practical subjects, for the boys, and general housewifery for the girls. The industrial schools are supported with grants from the government which are very nearly if not quite sufficient to meet all their running expenses. The boarding schools owe their

existence entirely to missionary effort, and the government grants are supplemented by denominational contributions. A most useful and important work is carried on at these schools, but in the past two forces have conspired against their complete success; the great mortality among the children and the lack of control over the graduates. It is hoped that reasonable care in selecting healthy pupils and common sense modern methods in dealing with any that develop tuberculosis within the walls will combat the first. The gradual improvement of buildings which are not well adapted for the work and the supply of a more liberal diet and open air dormitories will also assist to cut down the mortality. The second can only be overcome by supervision after the school term is completed and by some assistance in beginning life under the new conditions. Detailed reports from the principals of industrial and boarding schools will be found in the appendix.

EX-PUPILS.

As a means to overcome the difficulty just cited with reference to ex-pupils or graduates of residential schools a circular (a copy of which will be found appended to this report) was issued to the Indian agents of the western provinces. If the instructions in this circular are followed, there should be correspondence, previous to the discharge of a pupil, between the principal of the school and the Indian agent, and the graduate should not be thrown upon the reserve dependent entirely upon his own resources. Under the provisions of this circular not a few pupils have received assistance which during the season of 1910 should place them in a fair way to become self-supporting. Several principals are turning their attention to obtaining domestic service for girl graduates and placing the boys in charge of white farmers. An excellent suggestion as to the gradual preparation of graduates for beginning the reserve life will be observed in the report from Mr. Gooderham, the agent for the Blackfoot reserve. A like suggestion was made by the Rev. Mr. Charlebois, the principal of the Duck Lake boarding school, who has already in several cases put it into operation with the, approval of the department. We may now close these general introductory remarks and pass on to the detailed reports for the provinces and agencies.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Although the province of Nova Scotia has been settled and cultivated for very many years, the condition of the Indians in many districts is that of nomads. They have failed after all the years of their association with white people to reside permanently upon their reserves and make their living by agriculture. They are prone to wander about from place to place, selling their baskets or squatting in the vicinity of towns and doing odd jobs for the residents. These habits 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, and in the future in deserving cases a quantity of clothing will be given sufficient to enable the children to attend school regularly.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	20
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	8

The teacher of this school is Miss Minnie A. Shea. She finds the greatest obstacle in the way of her work the apathy of the Indian parents and their nomadic habits. The pupils, however, show a great interest in their studies and the teacher has endeavoured to stimulate this interest and obtain a more regular attendance by serving a mid-day meal, with very gratifying results. She is also giving the girls instruction in sewing, mending of garments, & c., & c.

The agent, Mr. James H. Purdy, reports that the progress which the children have made in education this year is equal to that attained at any local school in the county.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.	...
Number of children of school age	21
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	8

The above record of Attendance will show that the present teacher, Mr. A.J. McKenzie, has succeeded in interesting the majority of the Indians in the education of their children. This is one of the places where encouragement was given to ensure more regular attendance by the presentation of prizes for good attendance and progress, and it is clear that this stimulus has had its due effect. A new schoolhouse was erected last year on this reserve, the playgrounds were cleared and improved, and before long the school property will be in excellent condition. The following extracts from the report of Mr. J.J. McKinnon, the Indian agent at that point, will convey an idea of the capacity of the teacher and of the general progress of his pupils: -

'The majority of the people of the reserve can read and write, and one bright young native of the place obtained a teacher's license and taught school at Whycocomagh some years ago. His name was Victor Christmas, but tuberculosis claimed him as one of its victims.'

'The present teacher, Mr. McKenzie, has been in charge of the Eskasoni school for nearly two years, and has an experience of nearly thirty years in the teaching profession. In saying that he is a capable teacher, I am but expressing the sentiments of my predecessor, Dr. McNeil, and when I say that the pupils who attend his school regularly are making good progress, I am expressing the opinion of Mr. Phelan, inspector of schools.'

'The attendance during the first two quarters was not very satisfactory, but the quarter now closing will show a decided improvement. There are twenty pupils enrolled and the daily attendance will average between twelve and thirteen. Besides the instruction in secular knowledge which the pupils receive, they are also taught the truths of the Christian religion, morality and respect for law and order. The school is opened and closed with prayer every day.'

'The school-house is a splendid building erected last summer. It is by far the best and the finest school building in this part of the country. It is large, comfortable, well lighted, ventilated and furnished.'

'I should have mentioned above that at the beginning of this quarter, the teacher and myself announced to the pupils that the sum of two dollars would be divided amongst them in prizes for good attendance and progress.'

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of pupils enrolled	29
Number of pupils enrolled	29
Average attendance	17

The Indian Cove school is at present conducted by Miss Gertrude McGirr. This band is quite civilized and a number of the older people on the reserve are able to

read and write. The cause of education is advancing, but the circumstances which operate against a regular attendance also obtain on this reserve. The school-house on the reserve is used for divine worship on Sundays, and there is every reason to believe that the influence of the school is for good.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	67
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	20

The only school in this agency is situated within the city limits of Sydney, C.B. As the Indians are resident on the reserve and earn their living by working for the citizens, it is possible to maintain a fairly regular attendance. Miss Margaret A. MacLellan, the present teacher, is conducting a most successful work. The schoolroom has been made attractive with bright pictures and window boxes containing flowering plants in the summer. Last autumn the schoolhouse was repaired, and this year it will be painted, which will add to its attractiveness. Miss MacLellan has suggested giving small prizes for attendance, and, as the suggestion has been adopted, it is hoped that the children will be more regular in attendance than they have been in the past, although in all respects this school is an excellent one.

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	6

There is a good school building at Middle River which only, requires a few repairs and some painting to render it thoroughly satisfactory. These improvements are to be made during the summer of 1910. Mrs. Annie McNeill is the teacher at this school. The playground is small, but the children amuse themselves with the usual games, and calisthenics are taught. The situation of the building is sanitary, and commands a beautiful view of the Bras d'Or lakes. Mr. A.J. Macdonald, the Indian agent at Baddeck, gives an excellent report as to the progress of the pupils and the interest that their teacher shows in their advancement, and comments upon the fact that the parents take a considerable interest in matters of education.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	13
Average attendance	6

The school at New Germany, Lunenburg county, under the charge of Miss Mary A. Gillis, who is a qualified teacher, has made fair progress during the year. Miss Gillis is constrained to report the lack of interest taken by the parents in the school, and to this cause she charges the very irregular attendance which operates so strongly against her best efforts.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	19
Average attendance	10

The school at Millbrook, Colchester county, is presided over by Miss Jessie Scott, who has taught continuously at this

place for over eight years. She reports the

usual difficulties in securing a regular attendance, but has overcome them to some extent by giving four times a year a treat consisting of lunch, with fruit and candy. Miss Scott is teaching sewing at the school, and has been informed that a noon-day meal may be supplied if it will have the effect of increasing the attendance.

The agent, Mr. Robert Smith, remarks that at the present time the Indians of this band understand English, and that in some of the houses it is used altogether, and the change from the constant use of Micmac has been the direct result of the school work which has been carried out on the reserve for the last nine years.

SAL ON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	37
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	7

With reference to this school, Mr. M.D. McMillan, Indian agent for Richmond, county, reports as follows: -

'In reference to educational matters in this agency, I beg leave to state that the school is in charge of a very efficient teacher, and there is a marked improvement in the attendance, progress and conduct of the pupils. The school-room is kept very clean and in a good sanitary condition, and the pupils generally present the appearance of cleanliness and neatness in dress and manners, The only drawback in respect to their educational advancement and refinement is the lack of interest some of their parents take in keeping their children regularly in school, and it is most difficult in the generality of cases to impress upon them the necessity of the regular attendance of their children and the value of education towards promoting their future welfare.'

The agent here touches upon what is the great difficulty in successfully conducting these schools, namely, the lack of interest on the part of parents; but with a view to overcoming this and giving the children some incentive to attend regularly, their teacher has been authorized to offer small prizes and to issue during the noon hour a lunch, which in the summer season will consist of biscuits and cheese, and in the winter will probably be supplemented by warm soup or some food of a more substantial nature. Miss O'Toole, the present teacher, to whom the agent refers in complimentary terms, has shown a great interest in this new development of the work, and will undoubtedly be successful in holding the attention and interest of the children.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	34
Number of pupils enrolled	37
Average attendance	22

At the beginning of the year the Whycocomagh school was found to have lost its usefulness amongst the Indians and it was thought desirable to appoint a new teacher. The school building was thoroughly renovated and painted, a new supply of school material was provided, and after the holidays the school was reopened under the charge of Mr. J.D. Gillis. During the short time that he has been in charge Mr. Gillis has succeeded in awakening such an interest amongst the parents and their children that the average attendance has been gradually increased and a new spirit is manifested on the reserve. Mr. Gillis takes a personal interest in the affairs of the Indians, and his presence on the reserve will undoubtedly be productive of great good.

MALAGAWATCH INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	11

During the summer of 1909 a commodious new school-house was erected on the Malagawatch reserve. As the reserve is situated at least three miles from the nearest white habitation, it was found to be necessary to provide permanent quarters for the teacher. An addition was therefore made to the school-house, and Mr. Arsene Burns was engaged as the teacher. The attendance has been gratifying and Mr. Burns' efforts in his work have so interested the Indian parents that they petitioned the department to organize a night school on the reserve which they might attend. Mr. Burns has been given permission to teach the Indians at night, and the result of the experiment, which is a novel one, will be awaited with interest.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
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There is a special difficulty in obtaining for the Indian children of this county educational advantages owing to the fact that they live in different places throughout the county and at some distance from each other. Of the 15 children of school age, 8 live at Middleton, 3 at Paradise and Laurencetown, and 4 at Lequille. Taking advantage of a disposition which is shown everywhere within the province to welcome Indian children at the white schools, the department has arranged with the Lequille school section to pay the sum of \$4 each a year as fees for children attending that school. This has been taken advantage of to some extent, but as usual, the carelessness of parents renders the attendance irregular. The agent states that the teacher reports the Indian children bright and quick to learn, some of them having exceptional ability, and that they compare favourably with other pupils. It is the policy to encourage attendance at the schools established for white children, and the opportunities afforded by the schools within this county will, it is hoped, be made greater use of.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

There are no schools established exclusively for Indians in the county of Shelbourne. A small number of children of school age attend the public school, where the agent reports they receive the same tuition as is given to the white pupils.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Indian children of this county attend the white school at Half-way River. A tuition fee of \$6 per annum for each pupil in attendance is allowed the school. The number enrolled is 5 and the average attendance for the year is 2.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
LENNOX ISLAND SCHOOL.**

Number of children of school age	43
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	18

It is especially gratifying to report on the progress of this school, as it is presided over by an Indian, himself educated by the department, Mr. John J. Sark, a son of the ex-chief of the Lennox Island band. Mr. Sark was first educated at the day school, and afterwards attended St. Dunstan's College. He has a third-class certificate, and is in hopes of again attending college and obtaining a second-class certificate. The poverty of the Indians operates to prevent the children from coming to school in the winter, but this is obviated as much as possible by the issue of footgear and clothing. All the Indians on the reserve speak English.

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, except that the Indians of the northern part of New Brunswick probably earn better wages by being employed in lumbering operations, stream-driving, & c.

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.

Supt. R.A. Irving, and Indian Agents George E. Baxter and James White, report that the progress made during the year compares favourably with that made during past years. The attendance is improving owing to the supply of boots and clothing to destitute children, and the outlook is generally encouraging.

Special attention might be drawn to the school at Tobique, where progressive methods have been used with a large measure of success.

BURNT CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	36
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	13

This school has been presided over by Miss M.M. Babin, who has resigned, and a new teacher will have to be appointed. The old school building having become dilapidated and unfit for occupation, it is proposed to erect a modern school building on a convenient plot of sufficient area to provide a playground and a school garden. For the number of children on this reserve the enrolment and the average attendance has been very low. It is hoped, however, that when the new school-house is built and some inducements are offered for attendance, the number will be considerably increased.

EEL GROUND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	33
Number of pupils enrolled	25
Average attendance	16

The school-building on this reserve is new and the school is situated on an excellent playground. The Indians of Eel Ground are fairly well advanced. A great many speak English. The teacher finds that amongst the poorer members of the band the lack of clothing operates to keep the children away from the school, but last winter a number were aided in purchasing boots and warm clothing, and the result was an increased attendance.

BIG COVE SCHOOL, KENT COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	60
Number of pupils enrolled	37
Average attendance	15

This school was in charge of Miss Rose A. Archibald, the holder of a first-class certificate, till March 31, 1910, when she found it necessary to resign owing to illness in her family.

The poor attendance at this school has prevented satisfactory progress being made. An earnest endeavour to effect

some improvement has been made by Rev. J.J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, and Mr. R.A. Irving, Indian superin-

tendent, and with the appointment of a permanent teacher after next summer holidays it is hoped that their efforts will meet with success.

KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	19
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	11

This reserve is situated about 11 miles from the city of Fredericton. The Indians of the reserve are civilized and most of them are able to read and write. Having experienced the advantages of education, they take some interest in having their children taught and the attendance is fair, but the teacher finds that their improvident habits and carelessness as to the value of time operate against the successful conduct of the school. Miss Donahoe has the confidence of the Indians and has added instruction in sewing to the general subjects taught.

ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	22

This school is conducted by Miss Maria J. Rush. The reserve is situated close to the city of Fredericton, and the teacher finds that whatever irregularity there may be in the attendance of the pupils, it is not caused by a dislike for school, but by the attractiveness of the life of the reserve. The improvement of the playgrounds has been undertaken, and it is hoped that the amusements directly connected with the school will have the effect of counteracting other attractions. Miss Rush gives lessons in sewing, and interest has been shown by the girls in this attempt to give them practical instruction.

OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	13

This reserve has been conducted by Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey for a year in a house rented from an Indian, which had been repaired and rendered as suitable as possible for the purpose.

It is the intention to erect during the summer of 1910 a commodious modern building, as the school conducted even under such disadvantageous conditions has been successful. The Indians of this reserve are extremely poor, but the attendance has been fair, and the agent reports that both the children and their parents are anxious for the success of the school.

EDMUNDSTON, MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	12
Average attendance	10

On representation that the Indian children of the Edmundston reserve were without educational advantages, the department made an arrangement with the convent school at Edmundston whereby they were to receive tuition. As the

reserve is some distance from the convent, it was arranged that the children should be conveyed from their homes to the school during the winter months. This arrangement was success-

fully carried out and an excellent attendance was maintained. The Indian children had the double benefit of associating with white children and receiving instruction at a well conducted school.

WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	16
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	14

At present this school is being conducted in a building rented from an Indian, but arrangements are being made to erect upon the reserve a commodious school-house. The school is in charge of Miss Frances Milmore. Although she has been successful during the year she has taught in this school, Miss Milmore expects to see much greater interest manifested when the new building becomes available. Although this school has been in operation only a year, the agent reports a favourable change in the manners of the children.

TOBIQUE, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	22

This school has had the advantage of the services of Miss A. Bradley, a teacher who is especially fitted for the work, and who has met with great success. A new school building was completed in September of 1909, and during the current spring the grounds are to be improved. In addition to the usual subjects taught, physical exercises are given and instruction in plain sewing. Miss Bradley has found that a system of deportment cards has interested the children, and in her experience more can be accomplished by offering a reward or holding out an incentive for effort in the way of a prize than by any other method. Miss Bradley was allowed to organize a sewing circle amongst the Indian women on the reserve, and a meeting is held each week at different houses. The result has been gratifying. The Indian women take a great interest in the work and instruction is given them in plain sewing, the mending of garments and dressmaking.

Mr. Geo. E. Baxter, the Indian agent for this band, makes the following interesting remarks in this connection: -

'So far as school education is concerned, the Indian children on this reserve have as good advantages as the children in the rural districts of the province. The attendance during the year is as large and as regular as could be expected when it is considered that the larger boys and girls are required to assist their parents in the strife for existence. Sewing is also taught to the girls. The time the children are at school they are under good healthy conditions where order, politeness and influences of refinement prevail. The home life and the street influence are potent factors in moulding the character of the children. It gives me great pleasure to report that Miss Bradley has made a very successful beginning at improving their home conditions. She has organized the women of the band into an Improvement Society, which meets once a week in their homes, where knitting, sewing, & c., are taught and practised.'

'The department has also arranged for the starting of a school garden the coming season with a view to interesting the children, and through them the parents, in the cultivation of the land. It is always through the children that the best work is to be done for the improvement of any race of people. The Indians are in a class by themselves. They are the descendants of a noble race, and have instincts, traditions and mental qualities peculiar to their race. They are children of the forest

and the stream, and educational efforts in their behalf should not be confined exclusively to school discipline and book learning. The knowledge of nature and the woodcraft acquired by the older Indians before civilization changed their environment should in some way be given to their children as a legacy. If some simple method could be devised to make use of the older Indians to instruct the children in the making of all kinds of Indian wares and in the dexterous use of the few simple tools with which they can accomplish so much, it would be giving them the help they seem to need to become industrious self-sustaining Indians.'

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.

It has been found that such a degree of ambition sometimes prevails that it has been necessary to go beyond the education to be obtained at the day schools and to give additional assistance for the prosecution of higher studies at colleges within the province. The schools at Pierreville and Lorette may be referred to as models.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	375
Number of pupils enrolled	268
Average attendance	137
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	15
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong	32

There are four schools on the Caughnawaga reserve.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

This school is held in the council building in the centre of the village. There are two teachers, both educated Indians, familiar with the Iroquois, English and French languages. The senior teacher, Mr. Peter Delisle, has had charge of the school for the past ten years, and Mr. Peter Williams, teacher of the elementary classes, has had seven years' experience in this school. The course of study is in English, but nearly all explanations are made in Indian. The boys are bright and intelligent, and speak and read in a loud clear voice.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

The building in which the school is at present conducted is small and unsuitable, and will be replaced by a well equipped building this summer. Miss Mary A. Burke is in charge during the absence of Miss Howlett, who is on leave without pay. Miss Burke is a qualified teacher with ten years' experience and is assisted by her sister, Miss Sara Burke.

Methodist Mission School.

A new school building will be put up this spring. The school, now held in the church, is in charge of Miss E.M. Young, who is reported by Mr. Lippens, provincial school inspector, to be active and competent, enjoying the esteem of the people of the reserve deservedly. She is the holder of a diploma from McGill Normal School and employs excellent methods in teaching. She has been four years in charge.

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

A new frame school-house, well equipped, is conveniently situated for the needs of the farming community on the reserve. There is also a comfortable new dwelling-house for the teacher on the school lot. Mrs. Beauvais, the teacher, has had fifteen years' experience in Indian schools, and is reported by Mr. Lippens, to be thoroughly familiar with the Iroquois and English languages. She manages her school with tact and zeal is well liked and respected by pupils and parents.

With new schools and better accommodation education on the reserve will certainly improve. The Indians are interested in the advancement of their children, many of whom are attending the industrial schools at Wikemikong and Muncey and colleges in the province of Quebec.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	103
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	40
Average attendance at day schools	17

The larger number of the Indians of this agency are located at Bersimis, and Escoumains. The Indian children of Escoumains attend the white school in the village. The agent reports that the children attend regularly, that they all speak French, and that the schoolmaster is well pleased with their progress

At Bersimis the school is conducted in a building owned by the Mission and the teaching is performed by the nuns.

The difficulties in the way of securing regular attendance are as usual the apathy of the parents and the fact that, as they are hunting Indians, the greater number are only on the reserve during the summer months. The progress attained is reported by the agent to be appreciable, and as the school is well situated and in the midst of an excellent playground, it is hoped that it will continue to be even more successful in the future.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	126
Number of pupils enrolled	27
Average attendance	17

The Montagnais Indians of Pointe Bleue are absent from their reserve during the hunting season, and, as, the children go with their parents, it is very difficult to maintain a large average attendance, and during the summer months, when most of the Indians are on the reserve, the holidays intervene. However, despite, these drawbacks, the school is fairly successful. The school-house, which is situated in the centre of the reserve, is large and well ventilated. The school is at present in charge of Miss Berthe Potvin, and instruction is given in both English and French. The agent reports that there is some interest on the part of the parents in the education of their children.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	93
Number of pupils enrolled	78
Average attendance	43

During last summer a commodious and well-equipped building, consisting of two stories, with four class-rooms, stone foundation, and heated with hot air furnaces, was erected upon this reserve and the school now compares favourably with the best schools in the province. It is conducted by the nuns, who are resident in an adjoining building and who have, therefore, constant supervision and a strong influence over the pupils. Sewing is taught in this school, and as the premises and general atmosphere are bright and attractive the influence of the institution is a great factor in the civilization of the reserve.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	59
Number of pupils enrolled	89
Average attendance	65
Pierreville (Protestant).	

This school is held in a neat little frame building with ample accommodation for all the Protestant children on the reserve and is well equipped with modern school furniture and a good supply of school material. Mr. Henry Masta is the teacher. He is a well educated Indian with many years' experience as a teacher, and is thoroughly conversant with the Abenakis, French and English languages. The pupils are instated in both English and French, the English course of study being the one followed. The pupils who attend regularly are well advanced. The Indians of this reserve are absent from their homes for long periods each year, taking their families with them. This interferes with the education of the children, but as the greater portion of their time while away is spent at summer resorts in the United States selling their wares, the children learn to speak English readily.

Pierreville (Roman Catholic).

A new two story brick addition was made to the St. Joseph's school on the St. Francis reserve last year, which contains three fine, airy, well lighted class-rooms on the ground floor, with an assembly hall overhead. This addition is modern in all its appointments and meets all the requirements of a good school building. The teaching is performed by three Grey Nuns who hold model school diplomas and are under the personal direction of the Reverend Sister Woods, the superior of the school, who is a most competent principal, thoroughly in earnest and devoted to her work. She is ally assisted by the Rev. Father de Gonzague, who supervises the older boys.

The attendance at this school, which is very popular with the Indians, is in excess of the number of children of school age - 6 to 15 - owing to the fact that there are a number over and under age enrolled and regularly in attendance. The pupils all receive a thorough education in both English and French.

The senior pupils receive a commercial course, while drawing and vocal and instrumental music form part of the curriculum.

As an instance of the excellent results of the musical training given at this school it may be mentioned that Miss Elizabeth Wawanolet, an Abenakis girl of sixteen years, won the highest distinction and the gold medal in the examinations of the Dominion College of Music hold last summer in Montreal. She received all her musical instruction at this school.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	304
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	181
Average attendance at day schools	75
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	4
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	1
Number of children enrolled at Mt. Elgin Institute	10

The school building is centrally situated, but it is old, and when a new school-house is built, larger grounds should be provided, as the present school lot is too small. Miss Nolan, who has had charge of this school for the past four years, is reported by Mr. Public School Inspector Gilman to be doing good work.

St. Regis Island.

This school was reopened two years ago after having been closed for a number of years. The building has been put in a good state of repair and is well-equipped and conveniently situated in the centre of the island. Mr. Joseph Phillips, an educated Indian of the Caughnawaga reserve, has been in charge of this school since the summer holidays. The attendance and progress is fair considering the short time the school has been in operation.

Cornwall Island.

Formerly there were two schools on this island, a Methodist and Roman Catholic, but for the past few years an undenominational school, which is in charge of Miss Kate Roundpoint, a member of the band, and a resident on the island, has been in operation. She is an exceptionally good teacher; her school is well attended and her pupils are making good progress.

The schoolhouse is a neat frame building on the main road running through the island and is well equipped and conveniently placed.

Chenail School.

This school is situated on the mainland, opposite Yellow island, and is attended by children from this island and from the Chenail.

The building is well located and was put in thorough repair last summer and is furnished with wooden desks and appliances. The school is well attended; the average since it was opened after the holidays being 27. Mrs. Sarah Back, an educated Indian, is in charge and is doing good work.

A number of children of the St. Regis band attend industrial schools in Ontario, and the Indians are reported to be taking more interest in the education of their children.

LAKE OF THE TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	95
Number of pupils enrolled	83
Average attendance at day schools.	41
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk Home	1

The two Indian schools, one situated in the village of Oka, and the other upon the reserve, are under the charge of the Methodist Missionary Society, and are conducted for the children of parents adhering to that church. Although the

schools are not highly successful, there is a fair degree of progress. The unsettled state of In-

dian affairs on this reserve and the restless disposition and habits of the Indians operate strongly against any great degree of success in these schools. The enrolment for the year was 51, with an average attendance of 25.

In addition, ten of the children of Roman Catholic members of the band, are in attendance at Ste. Philomene parish school, four miles from Oka, and twenty-two at the schools conducted under the auspices of the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, both in the village of Oka.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled	59
Average attendance	23

There are two schools on the Maniwaki reserve: the Maniwaki and the Congo Bridge.

Maniwaki School.

The schoolhouse was built nine years ago, situated two miles south of the village on the main road; it is a neat wooden building, well kept, and equipped with modern desks, hyloplate blackboards, globe, maps and a good supply of school material. The teacher, Miss Margaret McCaffrey, is painstaking and has a pleasant manner, and is a favourite with the children, who, while not far advanced in their studies, read fairly well and write very well. Plain sewing is taught and a number of useful garments are made and given to the children who are also furnished with a mid-day meal.

Congo Bridge School.

This school was opened in 1905, in a neat frame building on the north bank of Congo Creek, about five miles from the village of Maniwaki. The school is well equipped with modern school furniture and appliances and is in charge of Miss Rose Gilhooly. The children who attend regularly are making fair progress. As many of the children live miles away from the schools and others are often absent with their parents in the woods, hunting and trapping, and when at home are allowed to go, or not, as they please, it is a difficult matter to obtain a regular attendance. The midday meal and distribution of clothing made in the school, has had a beneficial effect. The interested efforts of the agents, teachers, missionary and chief, will, it is hoped, bring about an improved condition of affairs. The Maniwaki reserve covers a large area, and the Indians are widely scattered. None of the children understand English when they first attend school and are timid and shy, but it is surprising how fast they learn the language.

There are a few Indian children living near the village who are attending the public school, and three boys from the reserve are being cared for and educated in the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in Ottawa.

MICMACS OF MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	25
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	14

The teacher who presided over this school for the greater portion of the year, has resigned, and Miss Josephine Audette was lately appointed. The agent reports that Miss Audette, having had a large experience, is already beginning to influence the attendance and to interest the children in their work. The school at this point should prove successful, as the Indians are for the most part on the reserve, and the school buildings and appointments are excellent.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	55
Average attendance	49

This school is situated in the Indian village of Lorette, nine miles from the city of Quebec. The people of the village are for the most part well-to-do, and the school is one of the most successful in the province. The teaching is performed by the nuns, who reside in the building, and as all the Indians are resident in the village, there is no difficulty in maintaining an excellent average attendance.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	49
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	28

The band located at North Timiskaming is a progressive one for the most part; the Indians live in comfortable circumstances. The reserve consists of excellent land and they have opportunities for earning money by working as guides for tourists. Their children are therefore comfortably clothed and always upon the reserve. There is one school, well situated in the village, taught by the Sisters of the Society of the Good Shepherds. While the attendance is fairly regular, the agent reports that the children are taken away from the school at too early an age, and they therefore, do not profit as they should from the means of education at their disposal.

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 rest primitive day schools exist in the unsettled districts.

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.

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. It may be said that many of the Indian communities could now be merged with the white population of the province, and their members would be capable of exercising intelligently many of the privileges of citizenship.

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 place, although it is within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James Bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and a fair degree of success, both in attendance and the general interest awakened, has been achieved at these different points.

Both institutions are under excellent management, and the inspector who visits them annually on the occasion of the annuity payments, speaks in a highly commendatory manner of the work being carried on.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplies 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.

Chapleau.

This useful boarding school is situated at Chapleau, about half a mile west of the town and separated from it by a small lake. It is beautifully located and presents a fine appearance. The institution is specially well situated for the work: to be performed, as a number of Indians congregate at small towns on the line of the railways, and it is highly desirable to remove the children from evil influence and to give them the advantage of careful boarding school training in order that they may be able to resist to some extent, and it is hoped, effectually, the many temptations with which they will be surrounded in early life. The principal is the Rev. P.R. Soanes.

The greater number of children now in residence come from New Brunswick House, and the rest from along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway between Chapleau and Missanabie. As many children as the school will accommodate are now in residence.

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 Missanabie 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.

An arrangement has been made with the public school board of Biscotasing whereby the Indian children resident at that place, which is on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, are permitted to attend the public school.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	48
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	18
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	8
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

This school is held on the ground floor of the council-house, which is a substantial brick building. The school-room is large and airy, supplied with modern desks and equipment. Mr. Francis J. Joblin, the teacher, is competent and painstaking, and the result of the last inspection showed that the pupils are well advanced in their studies, answering questions, quickly and intelligently, and speaking English remarkably well.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	18
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	9

The Indian children attend the white school on Scugog Island, which is paid for their tuition at the rate of six dollars per annum on the average attendance. The Indian children are progressing, and compare favourably with the white pupils in attendance.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	59
Number of pupils enrolled	73
Average attendance	38
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	2
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	2

Cape Croker School.

This is the largest of the three schools on the reserve, and the building and the grounds are in stood condition.

The teacher is Miss Moffit, and too much praise cannot be given her for her devotion to the school work. The public school inspector reports that this is one of the best schools in his inspectorate, white or Indian. Gardening and music are taught the children in addition to their regular class-room work.

Sidney Bay.

The school-house in this section was condemned last year and the school is temporarily conducted in a rented house. The matter of the erection of a new building is under consideration.

The teacher, Miss McIver, has had considerable experience in Indian work, and she has been very successful in her efforts at this school.

Port Elgin.

The buildings and grounds in this section are in good condition. The teacher, Mr. George Jones, is a member of the band, who attended Albert College, Belleville, for some time. The inspector speaks well of his work.

With the exception of the building at Sidney Bay above referred to, school matters on this reserve are very satisfactory.

The teacher of the Sidney Bay school, following Miss Moffit's example, will take up gardening this year, a work in which the children are greatly interested.

The Indians of this reserve have shown considerable interest in higher education of their children, and provision is made to assist worthy pupils who pass the entrance examination to high schools to continue their studies. During the past two years several boys have attended the Wiarton high school, Belleville College, or St. Jerome's College, and one is now in attendance at the last mentioned institution.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	235
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	156
Average attendance at day schools	77
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial school	50
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	10

This agency includes three bands, the Chippewas, the Munsees, and the Oneidas.

The Chippewas have three schools. The River Settlement, taught by Mr. Joseph Fisher, has a fairly good attendance. The building is in good repair and satisfactory. The Bear Creek school is in charge of Miss Minerva McDougall. The attendance at this school is fair, although it dropped lower than usual during the past winter owing to the drifted condition of the roads. The building is in good repair. The Back Settlement school is in charge of Lyman Fisher. The attendance here is fair, and the building in good repair.

The public school inspector reports that satisfactory work is being performed at these three schools.

The Munsees have one school, taught by Mr. John Case. Work has been interrupted this year owing to the illness of Mr. Case, who has had to employ a substitute; but the inspector reports satisfactory progress and that the building is in good repair.

On the Oneida reserve there are two schools, No. 2 and No. 3.

No. 2 is in charge of Mr. Levi Williams, a member of the band. He has met with very fair success, and the public school inspector speaks well of his work. Repairs, which will put the building in first-class condition, will be undertaken during the approaching summer holidays.

Much to the regret of the department, Mrs. Vollick, who had been in charge of the No. 3 school for 17 years, was forced to resign in June last. Since then the school has been in charge of Miss Silver, a member of the band. Miss Silver had no previous experience, but her work is favourably reported upon. During the coming summer a commodious modern brick school-house will be erected.

The conditions in this agency as a whole are fairly satisfactory. A number of the Oneida Indians are very careless in respect to the education of their children, but a general improvement can be reported.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	12
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	5

The school-house is a frame building, 20 x 24 feet, situated on the main road through the island, about the centre of the reserve, built in 1880. There is ample accommodation for all the children on the reserve. Attendance has been irregular for various reasons, and consequently not much progress has been made. Mr. G.W.

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Prosser, who had charge for some time back, under the direction of the Methodist Missionary Society, and who acted as local preacher, has been transferred to Mud Lake, and succeeded by Mr. Cork, in the school, and it is hoped that this exchange will bring about better results.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	16

This school is under the guidance of James Oliver, M.A., gold medallist of Sydney University, New South Wales. Mr. Oliver's academic qualifications are, therefore, excellent, and he is most painstaking in his efforts to interest the children in their school work. The agent reports that excellent progress is being made, and the children are 'bright and well behaved, also clever and well dressed.' It is to be regretted that the attendance is neither as regular nor as large as it should be. The school buildings are in excellent condition, and surrounded by a fine playground.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of children enrolled	32
Average attendance	16

The school-house on this reserve in view of the development during recent years of railway facilities is badly situated, being placed within the 'Y' necessitated by the junction of the Pembroke branch of the Grand Trunk railway and the main line of the Ottawa and Parry Sound division of that line. It is also inadequate to the present attendance, and the department has under consideration the enlargement of the present building or the erection of a new one on a more favourable site.

The present teacher, Miss Schruder, has been in charge for three years and has been most successful in her work. The large enrolment and comparatively high average attendance bear testimony to the fact that she enjoys to a full extent the confidence and good will of the children and their parents. Mr. Jones, the inspector of separate schools for the district, speaks in most favourable terms of Miss Schruder's work. The teaching of sewing to the girls has been undertaken and has proved of much interest to them. This may be ranked as one of our most successful schools.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	71
Average attendance	33
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	9

There are three reserves in this agency, on two of which, West Bay and Sheshegwaning, day schools are in operation. The Wikwemikong industrial school is open to the children of the Cockburn Island band, who have no school on their reserve.

Much to the regret of the department, Miss Peacock, who was in charge of this school, died in March last. A temporary teacher has been secured, and it is hoped that after the holidays one with the desired qualifications will be engaged. Mr. Robert Thorburn, the Indian agent, in reporting upon this school says: 'This band has a fine modern school-house and dwelling combined, well lighted and ventilated, with good outbuildings and grounds, situated in the village of West Bay.'

'The school is well attended considering the varied occupation of the parents, and the work that is being done there from an educational and practical standpoint

will compare favourably with that in many of the best schools throughout the Dominion.'

'The personality of the teacher of an Indian school has much to do with the success or failure of the institution and with the advancement or retrogression of the pupils. The late teacher was particularly fortunate in introducing more practical and interesting studies and occasionally having concerts. The interest of the pupils has been kept centred on the school and a keen rivalry was inspired among the girls in the manufacture of clothing and fancy-work, some of the material used being supplied by the department to facilitate the work. The practical results of this instruction can be seen in the neat fitting and tasty clothing of the members of the band.'

'From an educational standpoint there have been good results. The majority of the children of the younger generation read, and write both Indian and English, and if the high standard of the school can be maintained, there will be few illiterate Indians of this band in the next generation.'

Sheshegwaning School.

Miss Adele Duhamel has taught this school for nearly seven years and has met with very fair success. The attendance might be improved, but some of the children live at a considerable distance from the school. The following remarks from Mr. Thorburn's report will show that Miss Duhamel is performing a most useful work amongst the Indians. 'The school-house is a small frame structure and the teacher's dwelling is the old school-house.'

'Some years ago the attendance had fallen so low that special efforts had to be made to secure a fair attendance. The present teacher has been very successful and the work there is giving the best of satisfaction.'

'The parents take an interest in having their children attend regularly, and considering their varied occupations the attendance is all that might be expected.'

'The ordinary course of study is not as a rule very interesting to an Indian child, and it was only by the introduction of other courses that a steady attendance could be assured. Miss Duhamel has for the past three years been teaching practical housework and the manufacture of clothing and fancy needlework, and last winter knitting and crocheting were added, for which the department supplied some of the material. The children are very fond of music and have had considerable training in preparing for the school concerts that are held regularly. As a result many of the houses are being supplied with musical instruments.'

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	447
Number of pupils enrolled	141
Average attendance	74
Number in residence at Shingwauk Home	5
Number in residence at Wikwemikong industrial school	58

There are in the Manitowaning agency seven day schools as follows: Whitefish Lake, teacher, Miss Joannah Kelly; Sucker Creek, teacher, Mr. F. Lyle Sims; Sheguiandah, teacher, Mr. F.W. Major; South Bay, teacher, Miss Zoe St. James; Wikwemikong Boys', teacher, Mr. R.B. Holland; Wikwemikong Girls', teacher, Miss Kate Bradley, and Wikwemikong, teacher, Miss E. Frawley. In addition to the above, arrangements have been made for the attendance of Indian children on the Whitefish Lake reserve at S.S. No. 5, Graham townships, and at S.S. No. 1, Snider and Waters townships.

It is well worth while to quote almost in its entirety the interesting report furnished by the agent, Mr. C.L.D. Sims, as follows: -

Each school is under the change of a well qualified and energetic teacher. Last summer the department, at the request of the Indians, erected and equipped a fine new school at Wikwemikongsing that is a credit to both the department and the reserve. The old school building was equipped with iron cots and bedding so as to provide accommodation for the care of eight pupils from a distance during teaching days, the teacher and her companion taking care of and boarding the children during the week. At South Bay the teacher and her companion also look after several children whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At both these schools, and also at Whitefish Lake school, the teachers instruct the girl pupils in sewing and how to make their clothing, this is very commendable. The school buildings at Sheguiandah, South Bay and Wikwemikongsing are all modern buildings, erected within the last few years; they are of ample capacity for the accommodation of the attendant pupil's, and any of them would do credit to any school section.

The Indians in this agency are generally becoming more alive to the benefits to be derived from education than heretofore as the attendance at some of the schools will show. A great deal of credit is due to the untiring efforts of many of the teachers, to whom must be attributed the success of the pupils.

On first entering the service as teachers to the Indians some do not realize the difference in heredity and home environment between white and Indian children, and also the fact that most Indian children when they enter school cannot speak nor understand the English language, and that they require continual drilling to gain even a rudimentary knowledge of our language. I am pleased to say that by persistent efforts on the part of the teachers, the adoption of teaching pupils English has been secured in all the schools and the children soon acquire a working knowledge of the language, in fact it is a very rare occurrence to meet with any of the younger Indians, who cannot read, converse and understand English to a marked degree.

Besides the day schools referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong boys' and girls' industrial school. This institution is a great boon to the Indians, and also a great factor in their education. In this school, besides the regular rudiments of education, instruction is also given by trained artisans and skilled mechanics, and the practical results attained reflect credit on those in charge. The Indian is naturally imitative, has a straight eye and a steady hand and a keen perception when his environment is such that the daily application of these natural abilities is mandative; he readily becomes expert with the tools at his hands and the models before him. This institution has steadily increased in proficiency and popularity from year to year, owing especially to the competency of the staff of management and their zealous and untiring efforts to successfully carry out the work of civilizing and educating the aborigine.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	54
Number of pupils enrolled	59
Average attendance	32
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	4
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	5

A new brick school-house, costing \$3,000, was erected on a suitable and centrally located site on this reserve during the past summer. The building is modern in every respect and a credit to the reserve. The site, which embraces an acre, is well chosen and the work of fencing it and levelling and laying out the grounds is to be proceeded with early in the spring.

Mr. George A. Snider, a married man, has been in charge of the school since last May, and in that short period has met with much success. He has obtained the con-

fidence of the children, as is shown by the attendance figures, and the public school inspector speaks very highly of his class-room work. The new building, which has been occupied since December, will enable Mr. Snider to perform his work to better advantage and altogether the situation on this reserve is most hopeful.

PARRY SOUND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	107
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	100
Average attendance at day schools	48
Number enrolled at the Shingwauk Home	1
Number enrolled at the Mount Elgin Institute	1
Number enrolled at the Wilwemikong industrial school	9

There are in this agency five reserves. The Parry Island band has two schools, known as the Ryerson and Skene, and there are also schools on the Shawanaga, Gibson and Henvey Inlet reserves. The majority of the Maganatawan Indians reside on Manitoulin island, where their children attend the West Bay school, an account of which appears under the Gore Bay agency. The children of those who reside on the reserve on the Maganatawan river attend the Byng Inlet public school.

Ryerson School.

This school has been in charge of Miss J.E. Armour for seven years. The building is in good repair, and very good work is being done.

Skene School.

Mrs. McKelvie has taught here for seven years, and has met with very fair success.

The progress of the children of the Parry Island band at these two schools has been good, and both teachers are this year making an endeavour to improve the attendance, which has not been altogether satisfactory.

Gibson School.

The Gibson Indians have a building which compares favourably with any country school-house in the district. Frequent changes of teacher during the past three years has militated against securing the best results. In November, last, Mrs. Yarwood, a qualified and experienced teacher, took charge and recent reports lead the department to hope that a decided improvement can soon be recorded.

Shawanaga.

This school is in charge of Rev. W.A. Elias, a native Indian. Mr. Elias is doing good work, and during his tenure of the position the general tone of the school has been greatly raised.

During the winter months a night school was conducted by the teacher, and was well attended by the larger boys and young men.

Henvey Inlet.

This school is also in charge of an Indian, Mr. Joseph Partridge, and the progress of the children is satisfactory.

A new frame building was erected last summer and provides ample accommodation. There is also a residence for the teacher in connection with this school.

Mr. D.F. Macdonald, Indian superintendent, speaks in very favourable terms of the work at all the schools in his superintendency above referred to.

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	136
Number of pupils enrolled	50
Average attendance	36
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	20
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	3
Number enrolled at Wilwemikong industrial school	2

There are in this agency six day schools. The two on the Fort William reserve and that situated at Lake Helen are kept regularly in operation, but, owing to their isolated position and the nomadic habits of the Indians, the three others have been closed either throughout all or part of the year. A grant is provided for 25 Indian children at the Fort William Orphanage; this number is being increased to 35 for next year. As is seen from the statement, 5 children from this agency are enrolled at the Singwauk Home and the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Squaw Mission and the Mountain.

The teacher of the mission school, Mr. D. Ducharme, holds a third-class certificate from the state of Wisconsin, and is doing fairly good work. The buildings here and at the Mountain were erected on the new reserve of the Fort William band in 1907. The school at the Mountain, which was opened only last year, is taught by Mrs. McLaren, who is meeting with fair success.

The attendance at both these schools is somewhat irregular, but is improving.

Lake Helen.

This school was taken charge of last autumn by Miss Harrison, who up to that time was engaged at the Pic. The building was repaired and the teacher, who has had experience, will no doubt produce good results.

A successor to Miss Harrison has not been found at the Pic, and the school at Grand Bay has been closed since August, last, when the teacher, Miss Fuller, resigned to take charge of the class work at the Shingwauk Home, of which her father, the Rev. B.P. Fuller, is principal. The school at Long Lake has not been open during the past year. It is a most difficult matter to obtain the services of teachers for these outlying schools, and the nomadic habits of the Indians, who are all engaged as hunters, fishermen or packers, preclude the possibility of a large enrolment of children or regular attendance.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	22

This school is held in the lower story of the council-house, which is a large frame building, 45 x 88 feet, two stories high, built in 1890. The school-room is 32 x 26 feet. The school is in charge of Miss Eva McBain, who is reported by Mr. Public School Inspector Walks as taking a deep interest in her work, and succeeding as well as any one could in such a difficult position. Many of the Indians are indifferent about the education of their children. Miss McBain has carried on a sewing class all winter and many useful garments have been made and distributed to the children as a reward. Those who attend regularly are making fair progress.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	11
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	7

The school-house on this reserve is a good brick building, well equipped. Miss Mitchell, who taught for a number of years, resigned last Christmas, and a permanent successor has not yet been secured, the department finding it, as the trustees in public schools in Ontario do, most difficult to obtain qualified teachers. This may account in a measure for the poor average attendance. The usual indifference of parents is in evidence on this reserve, but the agent reports that an extra effort will be made to improve conditions in this respect during the coming year.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	38
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	22

Hiawatha School.

This is a public school built on the reserve near the shore of Rice lake on an acre of land granted for a school site. They have a nice frame school building, well equipped and in charge of Miss M. Beecroft, a qualified teacher. The Indians contribute \$150 a year towards her salary.

The co-education of white and Indian children works well here and is a decided advantage to the Indians, who acquire English readily, and those who attend regularly keep pace with their white companions.

Mud Lake School.

The school is held in the council-house, in the village of Chemong, a large two-story brick building, containing a large well lighted school-room on the second floor, well equipped. Mr. George Cork, an experienced teacher, with first-class normal school qualifications, had charge from the summer holidays to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, last, when he was transferred to Georgina Island school. As all the Indians live near the school, the attendance should be better.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	61
Average attendance at day schools	30
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	7
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	11

Kettle Point School.

This building was recently removed to a more favourable site and some necessary repairs made to it. It is now comfortable, and provides sufficient accommodation.

The teacher, Mrs. George, is doing good work, and the public school inspector reports that very favourable progress is being made.

Stony Point.

This school was closed in 1900 on account of lack of attendance, and reopened in 1907. The teacher, Mrs. McKinnon, is active and energetic, and her work is very

satisfactory. The building is only fair, but is well equipped, and should the attendance warrant it, steps will be taken to improve it in due time.

St. Clair.

This is a brick building in good repair and very well equipped. The teacher, Miss Alice Matthews, is reported by the public school inspector to be progressive and attaining splendid results. In addition to the regular school work Miss Matthews teaches sewing, and arrangements have been made to have the necessary material supplied.

The agent reports most favourably upon conditions generally at these three schools. The children are clean, tidy and well dressed, and the parents show a great interest in their welfare. Mr. Nisbet closes his report with the following words: 'Everything has been done to make it possible for every child in the agency to obtain an education and a knowledge of the duties and requirements of life suited to the time and to the surroundings in which they are placed, and there can be no doubt that the increased intelligence, which must be the direct and inevitable result, will enable this band to take great strides along the pathways which lead to prosperity and success.'

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	65
Number of pupils enrolled	77
Average attendance	52
Number of children at Mount Elgin Institute	2

Saugeen School.

Mr. McCool, the public school inspector, reports this to be an exceptionally fine and well equipped school. Miss Ruxton, the present teacher, is a new appointee, but there is every reason to believe that she will meet with success in her work.

Scotch Settlement.

Mr. McCool speaks in the highest terms of this building, which is in good condition and well equipped. Mr. Burr, who has taught here most successfully for a number of years, has, for personal reasons, found it necessary to tender his resignation, much to the regret of the department. A successor will have to be appointed to take charge after the coming summer holidays.

French Bay.

Mr. Wallace has been in charge of this school for a number of years, and is a most successful teacher. The buildings and outbuildings are in splendid condition and superior to many white schools.

Speaking generally of the three schools in this agency, the above remarks will show that they are a credit to the Indians and to the department. The enrolment shows that a number both under and over the school age, 6 to 15 years, are in attendance, while the average is a tribute to the interest of the parents and the efforts of the teachers. Two pupils from this agency are in attendance at the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute at Muncey.

A quotation from Mr. McCool's report, dated October 15, 1909, may be given. 'All the schools on the Saugeen reserve are well looked after, and the agent deserves much credit for the keen interest which he shows in the welfare of the Indians and the children in the schools.'.... 'School matters are at present very satisfactory, and I should be very glad if trustees in white schools made their schools as comfortable and fit for work.'

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	165
Number of pupils enrolled	129
Average attendance	55
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	3
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	5
Number enrolled at Wilwemikong industrial school	10

Garden River (Church of England.)

The buildings in connection with this school are kept in excellent condition. The teacher takes great pride in the house and grounds, which present a most attractive appearance.

Mr. L.F. Hardyman has been in charge of this school for nearly seven years. Mr. Green, the public school inspector, reports that he is meeting with good success in the school-room, and he also spends considerable time in the effort to improve conditions generally among the Indians of the reserve.

Garden River (Roman Catholic).

The buildings and premises at this school are reported to be in good condition. There are two school-rooms and two teachers engaged. The senior teacher, Miss Isabella Reid, has a first-class elementary diploma for the province of Quebec, but the junior teachers Miss Ida Reid, is not the holder of a certificate.

The work performed is very satisfactory, but the attendance is irregular.

Michipicoten.

This school is not situated on the reserve, but at Michipicoten River, near by, where most of the Indians reside.

The building is in fair condition, repairs having recently been made to it. The present teacher, Miss Annie O'Connor, who has had a long experience in Indian school work and who holds a Quebec certificate, succeeded her sister, Mrs. J.S. Swick, in January of this year. The work performed in the school-room is very satisfactory.

Goulais Bay.

A schoolhouse was erected five years ago on this reserve, and there are at present twenty-two children of school age, all of whom attend.

The school is in charge of Mr. Thomas Cadram, whose work is favourably reported upon.

The attendance at the schools in this agency is not what might be desired, due largely to the indifference of the parents, but some improvement can be recorded.

As is shown by the tabular statement, a number of children from this agency are in attendance at the Shingwauk Home, Fort William Orphanage and Wikwemikong industrial schools.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	796
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	534
Average attendance at day schools	236

There are ten day schools on this reserve. The report of Mr. Gordon J. Smith Indian superintendent, Brantford, will show in a satisfactory manner what is being done for the Six Nation Indians in the way of providing educational facilities.

Mr. Smith's report is as follows: -

Buildings. - There are ten school buildings on the reserve, three of them brick and seven frame. No. 2, in the village of Ohsweken, is a two-roomed brick school with a cement basement used as a play-room and furnace-room. No. 7 is a two room frame building. No. 10 is a single-room brick building and presents probably the neatest appearance of any school on the reserve, being surrounded with a picket fence painted white, the grounds are fairly large, good grass, turf, and numerous large shade trees. The other schools lack shade trees and grass. Each school is provided with a bell in a belfry. No. 4 is unfitted for school purposes, therefore, the council at a recent meeting decided to erect a new frame school capable of accommodating about twenty-five pupils in a more central portion of the section. All the schools are supplied with individual desks of the latest pattern.

Trustees. - The schools are under the control of a board consisting of nine members: five Indians appointed by the Six Nations' council annually at its January meeting, three whites representing the joint interests of the New England Company, the Church of England and the Methodist Church, and the Indian superintendent representing the department. The Board held five meetings during the year. Each Indian trustee has charge of two schools, which he visits from time to time and causes necessary repairs to be done. All repairs or improvements of a large amount are referred to the council.

In June last a special committee appointed by the Board, made a minute inspection of each school and presented a lengthy report to the council, recommending amongst other things, the erection of a new building to replace the present No. 3 and a new school site at Sour Springs, but these recommendations have not yet been adopted by the council.

Teachers. - Of the twelve teachers employed, half are Indians and half white, eight males and four females. Three have permanent teachers' certificates, others have passed the Ontario normal school entrance examination or junior matriculation, and one only has no qualifications. The salaries range from \$300 to \$500. Owing to the limited amount of the school grant, the Board has found great difficulty in securing qualified teachers, and for the same reason teachers are constantly leaving to accept better positions amongst the whites. Another difficulty is the scarcity of suitable boarding houses for the teachers, particularly for the white teachers. Our teachers are both industrious and ambitious, the former virtue making them anxious to produce good results, while the latter eventually takes them off the reserve. The problem facing the Board can only be solved by either paying better salaries or securing qualified Indian teachers, the latter being the object aimed at at present.

The schools are under the inspectorate of T.W. Standing, public school inspector for Brant county, and are visited by him at least twice a year. In the spring of 1909 the teachers united with the Brant county teachers in a convention held in Brantford.

Pupils. - There are about 796 children of school age, of whom 485 are on the registers. The attendance fluctuates considerably according to the season of the year. During the spring seeding, berry-picking season, and harvest, many children who should be at school are otherwise employed by their parents, and the utmost endeavours of the truant officer and teachers are not strong enough to overcome this failure. Many of the pupils are hampered in their studies by an imperfect knowledge of the English language, but in those cases where English is spoken in the homes, the progress at school is quite equal to that in white schools. In drawing and arithmetic special aptitude is shown; in literature, reading, & c., they fall short.

Four pupils have passed the entrance examination last midsummer. After leaving school many continue their studies in colleges and universities. One is a medical student at Queen's University, two are at McMaster University, one in the Brantford Business College, four at the Brantford Collegiate Institute, and two at Caledonia high school.

A truant officer appointed yearly by the school board, regularly visits the schools, following these visits up by visits and warnings to parents who neglect to send their children to school. In the event of these warnings being disregarded, he hands in the names to the superintendent, and in consequence thirty-seven letters have been written by him calling the attention of the parents to the school regulations and the necessity of school attendance. If this has no effect, a summons is issued. Six parents have thus appeared before the superintendent, and in accordance with the regulations, a severe reprimand was administered for a first offence. Warnings have also been publicly made at council meetings. It is hoped that a vigorous administration of the regulations will improve matters. The Long House periodical feasts almost empty schools Nos. 6 and 11 at times. Whole families attend these feasts, which last from one to six days at a time. These two schools are situated in the pagan portion of the reserve. The pagan feasts and berry-picking are the most serious impediments to regular attendance.

Scouting for Boys, a semi-military organization, started by Lieutenant-General Sir R.S.S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B., has been recommended by the school board, and is being introduced into some of the larger schools. The objects and work of this scouting is peculiarly adapted to Indians and should prove of great value in the future.

General. - The council evince a desire to improve the educational situation, and are always ready to make necessary repairs or improvements to buildings or grounds, and the Six Nations, with a few exceptions, value a good education. The Various mission churches and Sunday schools also form an important factor in the education of the Indians.

It is worthy of comment that the whole of the expenditure for day schools in this reserve is met from the Six Nations' funds. The only assistance rendered from parliamentary appropriations is an annual grant of \$450.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	76
Number of pupils enrolled	109
Average attendance	71
Garden Village.	

This school building is of good size, furnishing ample accommodation for the children who should attend, and the grounds are large and well kept.

Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class Quebec certificate. She took charge after the summer holidays, last, and the pupils are progressing fairly well under her direction.

Nipissing.

The building at this point is in good repair and well equipped. The grounds also are ample and kept in good condition.

Miss Agnes Kelly, who has a Quebec model school diploma, is reported by Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, to be doing good work.

Bear Island (Temagami).

A new building, well equipped and surrounded by suitable grounds, was erected on Bear island last summer.

A summer school has been conducted here since the year 1903, but it is the intention of the department to keep it open in future all the year, if practicable.

Miss Aherne, a student at Queen's University, has been engaged to teach for five consecutive months from May 1, next.

Mr. Cockburn, the agent, in reporting on educational matters in his agency, says in part as follows: 'A noticeable feature is that the children are beginning to speak the English language quite fluently; the parents take quite an interest in their education, which helps greatly to keep up a good attendance at the schools. In addition to the general routine of studies the children are taught sewing. The conduct of these schools is good. The children are tidily dressed and the schools are kept clean.'

In addition to the schools above noted, a grant of \$250 is paid to the Mattawa separate school, in return for which the Indian children in the neighbourhood who are not located on a reserve have the privilege of attendance. The last report showed an enrolment of 37, with an average attendance of 81 per cent. Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports that these children are doing excellent work. Some of them pass the high school entrance examination and take up high school work for a year or two.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of pupils enrolled	104
Average attendance	46
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school	5
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	8

Sagamook.

Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports the building on this reserve to be in good condition and kept well in repair.

The teacher, Miss Rose Fagan, does not hold an Ontario certificate; but she has had considerable experience in Indian school work. The inspector reports that good work is being done. The girls are instructed in needlework by the teacher, who has also shown herself most devoted in attending to the needs of the Indians on the reserve.

Spanish River.

The school-house on this, reserve is old, but is kept in good repair. New desks were supplied during the year and the equipment is now very good.

Miss Cadotte has been in charge of this school for two years. She is not the holder of a professional certificate; but the public school inspector, Mr. Green, reports that she is doing fairly good work and that the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

Serpent River.

The buildings and premises on this reserve are in good repair. New desks were also placed in this school-house during the year.

The teacher, Mrs. McKay, has been for a number of years engaged in Indian school work, and by experience is conversant with the many and varied traits of the Indian child. The inspector reports that satisfactory results are being attained.

Mississagi.

The Mississagi building and premises are in good repair. New desks and other furniture were recently supplied and the grounds improved.

The teacher, Miss Annie Kehoe, holds a first-class Quebec diploma, and is doing very good work. Instruction is given

the girls in plain sewing, and during the winter a warm mid-day meal of a simple nature was provided to supplement the lunches brought from home by the children. The result was an increased and more regular attendance.

Mr. Hagan, the agent, remarks that there has been a marked improvement in the Indian children during the last few years, and an increased interest on the part of the parents.

The attendance, however, at some of these schools is not all that might be desired. Many of these Indians are engaged in hunting and fishing, and when leaving the reserve to follow their vocations, take their children with them. Others are indifferent, but, as said above, some improvement in this respect can be recorded. The statement of attendance shows that a number of children are enrolled at the Wikwemikong and Shingwauk Home industrial schools, where splendid facilities for a practical education are afforded.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	260
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	166
Average attendance	57
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	15

Eastern School.

This school is held in a brick building, 36 x 20 ft., which was erected in 1874, and which contains a class-room, 30 x 18 feet. The school grounds comprise one acre. Mr. Bert Vanalstine, a young and active man, well qualified for the work, is in charge of the school, and Mr. Public School Inspector Clarke, reports that he is giving satisfaction.

Western School.

The school is conducted in a frame building, 30 ft. x 24 ft., which was moved to its present site last year. The present situation is more convenient and much better than the old one, being on higher ground. Miss Hilda Thompson has been in charge of the school since the summer holidays, and the school inspector report's that she is doing good work, and that the pupils show a fair degree of progress.

Central School.

This school building is a frame one, 20 ft. x 30 ft., painted red, and well equipped. The present teacher, Miss Elva T. Buchanan, has only been in charge since the Christmas, holidays, and since then no inspector's report has been received.

Mission School.

This school-house is a frame building, 20 ft. X 30 ft., put up in 1880, well situated and in good condition. The teacher, Alexander Leween, is a well educated Indian and has been in charge of the school for five years, and is reported by the school inspector to be doing good work.

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga have regularly appointed trustees who are interested in their schools, which compare favourably with the rural white schools in the neighbourhood. The good results attained by these schools are everywhere in evidence on the reserve. Mr. Agent Stainton, in an interesting report on these schools, says in effect the children are well-behaved, well-mannered, clean and tidy, and, with a few exceptions, all over the age of eight years are, able to read and speak English intelligently. The younger members of the band are all very anxious that their children should attend school regularly, and are proud of their schools and the advancement of the children, and, backed up by the influence of the chiefs and agent.

NOTE. - Two of the schools on the Tyendinaga reserve, the Central and Eastern, are joint schools: the white lessees residing on the reserve paying one half of teachers' salaries.

who are doing their best to increase the attendance, even better results may be looked for in the near future.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	107
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	69
Average attendance	30
Number of pupils in attendance at Mount Elgin	2
Number of pupils in attendance at Shingwauk	3

No. 1 School.

The building in this section is in a good state of repair, but progress has been retarded by the changes in teachers during the past few years. Mr. Wm Batchelor, an experienced teacher with professional qualifications, has lately been placed in charge, and it is hoped that substantial progress will be reported during the coming year.

No. 2 School.

This building is in a fair condition. The teacher, Mr. Joseph Samson, is a member of the band, and the public school inspector, Mr. Conn, reports that he is doing very good work. The attendance is good and results generally satisfactory.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Total number of children of school age	491
Total number of pupils enrolled at day school	15
Average attendance at day school	7
Number of children enrolled at Fort Frances boarding school	1
Number of children enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school	34
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	28
Number of children enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	5
Total	70

There is at present in these two agencies only one day school. This is situated on the Assabasca reserve, and is in charge of Mrs. Harber, who is doing good work. The attendance is very fair.

Arrangements have been made to have summer schools conducted during the coming season at Lac Seul and at Islington, where the Indians congregate for a few months. The former will be taught by Mr. Aldous, who has had successful experience in Indian school work, and the latter by Mr. Eley, a student at Wycliffe College.

These Indians are nomadic in their habits and widely scattered. At the present time under existing conditions day schools on most of the reserves are impracticable. The majority of these Indians are pagans, and show no desire to have their children educated, but a large number of the children of the Christian Indians are enrolled at the boarding or industrial schools, as the tabular statement above shows.

The two boarding schools within the limits of this agency, namely, Cecilia Jeffrey and Kenora, the former conducted by the Presbyterian and the latter by the Roman Catholic Church, are active agents for the improvement of the children. They are well equipped and conducted in a most creditable manner.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	209
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	43
Average attendance at day schools	26
Number of children attending at Fort Frances boarding school	41

There are only three day schools in this agency, one at Long Sault, taught by Miss Fryer, one at Manitou Rapids, taught by Mr. Gill, and the other at Seine River, taught by Mr. Spence, a treaty Indian. At none are the enrolment and attendance satisfactory, owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians and their lack of interest in the education of their children. These Indians are nearly all pagan.

The Fort Frances boarding school is allowed the usual per capita grant for forty pupils, and the statement above shows that 41 are in attendance. This institution is a most useful adjunct to the day schools in this agency. The officers of the department who visit Fort Frances report that it is excellently conducted in every department.

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 large 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 schools.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	573
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	430
Average attendance enrolled at day schools	158
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	1
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school	90
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	7
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school	53

There is only one boarding school within the limits of this agency, viz., the Norway House. Provision is made for 50 pupils, and 53 children are enrolled. The pupilage of Brandon industrial school also is largely recruited from this agency; 90 out of 106 being therefrom.

There are eleven day schools in the agency. Six of these, viz., Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens, River, Bloodvein River, Hollowwater River and Black River are dealt with in detail in the report of Rev. J. Semmens, inspector of Indian agencies and reserves, for the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate.

There are also schools at Jack River, Little Grand Rapids, Poplar River and Rossville Mission, and two at Cross Lake, one Methodist and the other Roman Catholic.

Owing to the locations of these reserves it is almost impossible to make regular inspections of all. The Indians are nomadic, and evidence as yet very little interest in education. The attendance in nearly all cases is, therefore, irregular and progress very slow, but in the face of these difficulties some of the teachers are obtaining fair results.

NORTHERN NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The foregoing remarks apply to the schools at Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House and Island Lake. These are not within the limits of the Norway House agency, and are only visited once a year by an officer who pays the annuity, there being no resident agent. These schools were outside treaty limits, the two first mentioned until the year 1908, and the two last until 1909. Some of them are only kept open during a portion of the year. The band at God's lake is not definitely located, and no provision can yet be made for the establishment of a school. Last year correspondence was had with the different churches interested in the work in regard to buildings, & c., and the department hopes soon to get the school work on a more permanent and satisfactory basis. Rev. Mr. Semmens, who will visit this district next summer, has been asked to report as fully as possible upon existing conditions.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	406
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	244
Average attendance at day schools	134
Number enrolled at the Portage la Prairie boarding school	33
Number enrolled at the Pine Creek boarding school	60
Number enrolled at the Sandy Bay boarding school	40
Number enrolled at the Kenora boarding school	2
Number enrolled at the Elkhorn industrial school	8

In addition to the three boarding schools (Portage la Prairie, Pine Creek and Sandy Bay), situated within the limits of these agencies, there are eleven day schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

In the Portage la Prairie agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the town of Portage la Prairie. Thirty-two, pupils are in attendance. There are also two day schools, one on the Swan lake and the other on the Roseau River Rapids, reserve.

The Swan Lake school is in charge of Miss M. McIlwaine, who has shown great interest in the different phases of Indian work. Her efforts are not confined to the class-rooms, where good work is being done but much time is spent in an effort to improve general conditions on this reserve. The children have been kept at the school and furnished with food during the absence of parents. Clothing also has been distributed among the needy by the teacher. Miss McIlwaine, it may be mentioned, had previous experience in the Crowstand boarding and the Regina industrial schools.

The school at Roseau Rapids is taught by Miss Louise Godon. Good work is being done in the class-room, but it is difficult to keep up a satisfactory attendance, although nearly all the children on the reserve are enrolled.

MANITOWPAH AGENCY.

The Pine Creek and Sandy Bay boarding schools are located in this agency. There are ten, reserves, on each of which, with one exception, Crane River, there is a day school.

Shoal River.

Rev. T.H. Dobbs is the teacher of this school and is doing a splendid work, both in the classroom and on the reserves. The enrolment and average attendance are an evidence of the interest taken by these Indians in their school. At the time that Mr. Jackson, the inspector, made his visit there were 29 children present, although there are only 23 of school age, six to fifteen years, on the reserve, and the average attendance for the quarter was 19.9.

Lake St. Martin.

This is another school where the high enrolment and attendance bear tribute to the efforts of the teacher, Mr. John Favel. The children are all in the lower standards, but are making progress and continued good results are looked for.

Waterhen River.

The teacher of this school, Miss Marie Louise Adam, has been one and one-half years in charge. Her pupils are making satisfactory progress, and with more experience it is expected that Miss Adam will be able to greatly improve existing conditions.

Upper Fairford School.

The teacher of this school is Mr. Robert Bruce. Mr. Bruce has succeeded in securing a very good attendance, and his pupils are reported by the inspector to be doing splendid work.

Pine Creek.

The department pays a grant of \$12 per capita per annum for fifteen day pupils on this reserve who attend class at the boarding school. The return shows an enrollment of 23, with an average attendance of 18. Good progress is being made by all the pupils of this school.

The four other schools in this agency, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Lower Fairford and Little Saskatchewan, are in a backward condition. The fault, however, must not be altogether attributed to the teachers. The parents in many cases are indifferent. This and their nomadic habits are bars to regularity.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	201
Average attendance at day schools	71
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	55
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	24
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school	10

The educational needs of the Indians of this agency are provided for by means of one day school on the Brokenhead reserve, two day schools, and the Fort Alexander boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve, and four day schools on the St. Peter's reserve. Forty-one pupils are also in residence at the Kenora boarding school and the Elkhorn and Brandon industrial schools.

The Brokenhead day school has been in charge of Miss Isbister since November, last, but during the winter she was forced to leave for a time, owing to illness. Progress has, therefore, been retarded, but better results are looked for.

Of the two day schools on the Fort Alexander reserve it may be said that both are doing good work, although the attendance has not been satisfactory. The teacher of the Upper school has resigned, and Mr. G.S. Smith temporarily appointed. The department trusts that Mr. Smith will be able to effect some improvement in the attendance.

The Lower school was opened in 1908, after being closed for some years. The attendance was very poor, owing perhaps to the situation of the building, which is on the east side of the Winnipeg river. Some of the children have to cross the river, which is one mile in width at this point. In February, last, a building situated opposite the location of the Upper school was rented. Reports have not been received since the change was made, but better returns are anticipated.

There were six schools on the St. Peter's reserve, but consequent upon the removal of a number of the Indians after the surrender and sale of the reserve it was found possible to close one of those east of the river and the Muckle's Creek school. The Peguis and the North, East (R.C.) and South St. Peter's are still in operation; but as soon as the Indians move to their new location these, too, will probably all be closed.

The department has not undertaken as yet the erection of school buildings on the new reserve of the St. Peter's Indians. It is desirable that the Indians should be finally located before sites are decided upon, but this matter will receive attention at the proper time.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	115
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	32
Average attendance at day schools	13
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	50
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	9
Number enrolled at Brandon boarding school	1

At Birtle boarding school a grant is provided for 50 pupils. The full number, all drafted from the agency, are in attendance, and in addition there are three pupils from the Pelly agency.

On the Keeseekoowenin reserve a day school, known as the Okanase, is in operation under the charge of Miss Maggie E. Murray. Efficient work is done in the class-room. The attendance, however, has not been satisfactory, but a determined effort is being put forth to effect an improvement. A simple mid-day meal is provided. The teacher has also been for some time giving instruction in plain sewing, and will during the coming summer conduct gardening operations on a small scale. Greater interest is already apparent, and good results are confidently expected.

In April, 1909, a school was opened on the Clear Water Lake reserve in an unoccupied house, and Miss Mary Neshotah, an Indian girl, who received her education in the Pine Creek boarding school, placed in charge. The reports received from the agent, Mr. Wheatley, are most encouraging. Good progress is being made in the usual subjects of study, and instruction is also given in sewing. As at the Okanase school, a garden will be, cultivated next summer. There are only nine children on the reserve, but the Indians were most anxious for a school. Their good faith has been in evidence and every child is enrolled, the average attendance of late being eight.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	97
Number of children attending Brandon industrial school	5

Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	6
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	1

The reserves in this agency situated at Oak River and Oak Lake are wholly inhabited by Sioux Indians; the latter band has lately received the addition of the Sioux formerly resident at Turtle Mountain. The two reserves are 35 miles apart and the Indians inhabiting them are self-supporting and independent. In former years a day school was established on the Oak River reserve, but it was discontinued after a time. During late years the industrial and boarding schools to which these reserves might be contributory have received about 30 of the children as attendants.

Mr. J. Hollies, the Indian agent for these bands, reports that the influence of ex-pupils is evident upon the general life of the reserve. He states that the older Indians are in favour of educating the young and their influence is therefore exerted beneficially. The project of establishing a day school on The Oak River reserve is under consideration. Mr. Hollies reports specially as follows: 'I should state in addition, as showing the ever alert and inquisitive mind of the Sioux, that in the Oak River band there is a wider general industrial move for an increase in the acreage to be sown this spring; also the move to assist ex-school boys has excited general interest; the climatic conditions are for in advance of other years; so together a hopefulness that is reasonably based seems to be warranted and exists throughout.'

THE PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	197
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	171
Average attendance at day schools	75
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	13
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	3

There are no boarding schools within the bounds of this agency, but, as the statement above shows, thirty pupils are enrolled at residential schools. The Pas band has two day schools, and on each of the other reserves, viz.: Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland, a school has been established.

Chemawawin.

This school is taught by the Rev. M.B. Leffler, who is also the resident missionary. Mr. Leffler took charge only last summer, but the latest report, dated in March, shows that all the children of school age were enrolled, with a very good average attendance. During the season the Indians are resident on the reserve there is reason to hope that the efforts of the teacher will be productive of good results.

Moose Lake.

The Moose Lake school is taught by Mr. Elijah Constant, a son of the chief of the Pas band, who is a graduate of Emmanuel College, recently closed. While the Indians are at home they show an appreciation of the school and the pupils make good progress; but, when the parents leave the reserve, they are accompanied by the children. The teacher is thus handicapped; but notwithstanding the untoward conditions, fair results are being obtained.

The Pas.

The Indians of the Pas band have two schools, one, known as the Pas, situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, opposite the town-site; and the other, called Big Eddy, located about 5 miles distant.

The Pas school is reported to be in a very backward condition. The teacher, Miss M.E. Coates, has shown considerable interest in her work, but the irregularity

in attendance, owing largely to the absence of parents and children at intervals, has proved most detrimental to success.

Big Eddy.

The reports with reference to this school are discouraging, the average attendance having been only six out of an enrolment of 23 during the month of February. This may be partly due to a lack of sympathy between parents and teachers and correspondence has recently been had with the teacher, Mr. R.H. Bagshaw, having in view an improvement of existing conditions, which it is hoped later reports will show. At certain seasons of the year, however, the absence of the children with their parents, who have to follow their usual vocations of hunting and trapping, interferes with the attendance.

Shoal Lake.

This school has been closed since December, 1908. At the time of the inspector's visit, August 11, the missionary, Rev. Mr. Edwards, reported that arrangements were being made to send in a teacher, and the department has had correspondence with His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan, but a satisfactory teacher has not yet been secured.

Cumberland.

The attendance at this school is very poor and irregular. The teacher, Mr. N. Settee, is an Indian, educated at Emmanuel College. In the past fairly good work has been done by Mr. Settee considering the disadvantages.

Red Earth.

This school is in charge of Mr. J.G. Kennedy, and very fair progress is being made by the pupils. The average attendance for the month of February was 12 out of an enrolment of 20. Mr. Kennedy is reported as being most faithful in the discharge of his duties.

The record of the schools in this agency is somewhat disappointing, but it must be remembered that these Indians depend as yet almost entirely upon the chase for a livelihood and are not in a position to take full advantage of school facilities.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is well equipped with means of Indian education. Two of the largest and most successful 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. The Regina industrial school, which appears in the tabular statement as in full operation up to March 31, 1910, was closed in the month of April, and the pupils were transferred to other boarding schools. This action was taken under special arrangement with the Presbyterian Church.

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 be found with the other reports. Special effort is being made to promote the farming operations of ex-pupils on all the reserves during the season of 1910.

TREATY NO. 10.

Number of children in attendance at Lac la Plonge boarding school	30
Number of children in attendance at Lac la Ronge boarding school	55
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school	2

The Indians of Treaty No. 10, for the most part, follow the chase for a livelihood, and as they have not yet permanently settled on their reserves, it is found difficult to extend to them the privileges of education. However, two boarding schools have been provided in the district, one under the auspices of the Church of England at Lac la Ronge, and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church at Lac la Plonge. These schools are annually inspected by the officer who makes the annuity payments in the district, and the work which is being done receives a due meed of commendation.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowesses boarding school	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Round Lake boarding school	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	31

It will be observed that the children of school age in this agency are well provided for by the two boarding schools on the reserve, and by the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

The only item of special interest is the system which has been adopted at the Round Lake school, of paying the boys for labour performed by them for the school. These wages are funded for them, and when they leave the school they have a small capital to invest in agricultural implements, stock, & c.

The ex-pupils on the Crooked Lake reserves are doing fairly well, and, as assistance was given to several this spring, it is hoped that the summer's operations on the reserve will be successful.

Mr. M. Millar, the agent for these reserves, makes the following interesting remarks on the subject of the schools within his district: 'At both of the boarding schools in this agency, a farm is carried on following diversified farming so that both the boys and girls get instruction in their respective departments of farm work, herds of cattle are kept, from which meat, butter and milk are provided, and from the garden ample vegetables are usually grown to supply the school and sometimes some are sold, besides grain is sold in sufficient quantity to more than provide for the flour used, poultry and hogs are also kept in sufficient numbers to be a valuable source of food supply.'

'As a rule the parents on most of the reserves are willing to put their children in schools although there are some children not in school who should be there. The members of Sakimay band have the strongest objection to education, and comparatively few children from that band are found in our schools. Needless to say the effect of this is very noticeable in the general lack of progress among the Indians of that band. While there is much discouragement in the work of our schools and many disappointments in the effects of education upon the pupils after they leave school, yet any one who is in close touch with this work and its results, cannot but be convinced that the general results are most beneficial and should leave no room for doubt

that in the course of time the work persistently and continuously carried on both in the schools and afterwards, will have lasting benefits well worth all it costs in making these people substantial citizens of this their native soil.'

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	200
Number of pupils enrolled	107
Average attendance	45
Number enrolled at Regina industrial school	25
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	6
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	3
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	29
Number enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school	3

The above tabular statement shows that 66 children from this agency are enrolled at industrial and boarding schools. There are in operation also six day schools.

Mistawasis.

This may be ranked among the most successful Indian day schools in the west. Arrangements were made last autumn for the transport of the pupils to the school by means of two conveyances, and a mid-day meal is also served. This has been the means of securing the maximum possible attendance and an improvement in regularity and punctuality. The closing of the Regina industrial school, reference to which is made elsewhere, will increase the school population of this reserve, and it may be found necessary to erect an addition to the present building to be used as a junior classroom. Arrangements are under way to build a teacher's residence, with a dining-room and small dormitory attached, the latter to be used by some of the children who reside at a distance from the school.

The teacher of this school is Rev. C.E. Bryden. Mr. Bryden holds a first-class professional certificate and has been very successful in his work. Mrs. Bryden superintends the work of providing the mid-day meal, and has lately undertaken the teaching of sewing to the larger girls, who are thus receiving practical instruction in cooking and sewing, which will prove of great advantage to them.

Big River.

Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor, has been in charge of this school since its reopening after the summer holidays. Mrs. McLeod has been very energetic and distinct progress is in evidence. The enrolment is rather low, being only 10 out of a possible 24. Some of the children, however, live at too great a distance from the school to attend. Mrs. McLeod teaches sewing and knitting to the girls, material for which is supplied by the department.

Ahtahkakoop.

This school is in charge of Mr. Louis Ahenakew, a member of the band and an ex-pupil of Emmanuel College. Mr. Ahenakew has met with some success in his work, but, as his time is much taken up with farming and other duties, the results are not as favourable as might be expected.

Sturgeon Lake.

Mr. George Crain, an Indian of the John Smith's reserve, has taught this school since July, but has forwarded his resignation, to take effect at the end of June.

Mr. Crain has no special qualifications, but the pupils have made some progress. An effort is being made to secure the services of a qualified teacher to assume charge after the holidays next summer.

Montreal Lake.

Owing to its situation Mr. Chisholm, the inspector, was not able to visit this school during the year, but his report of last year shows that the results of Mr. Settee's work were not at all commensurate with the possibilities.

The attendance was fair and regular, but progress of the pupils very discouraging.

Wahpaton.

The number of children of school age on this reserve is very small, and Mr. Beverly acts as teacher and farming instructor. Very little progress can be reported, but there are on the reserve some ex-pupils who show benefit from the training received in the past.

The present usefulness of this school is quite restricted, but there is a movement on foot having in view the transfer of some Indian families at present residing near Prince Albert to the reserve. Should future conditions justify, the department will consider the appointment of a teacher whose whole time will be devoted to the school work, as that would appear to be the only means to attain satisfactory results.

In the meantime an effort is being made to improve the punctuality and the efficiency of the class-room work.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	138
Number of pupils enrolled.	71
Average attendance	29
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school	66
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchild's boarding school	20
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school	1
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake C.E, boarding school	1

In addition to the large industrial school at Battleford conducted by the Church of England, in which 72 pupils are enrolled, and a boarding school on Thunderchild's reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, there were six day schools on reserves within this agency, but owing to the removal of Thunderchild's band to their new reserve further north, one school has been discontinued for the present. A detailed report from the principal of the Battleford industrial school will be found appended to this report.

Agent S.P.G. Day reports as follows, dealing with the schools in his district -

Red Pheasant Day School.

The Church of England day school on this reserve still continues to give good results. The school is well located near the thickly populated part of the reserve. The attendance is regular, although not very large; the average attendance for the past year being five. The teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, is interested in her work; and the children are making very fair prioress.

Knitting, sewing, making and mending of clothes, neatness of person and cleanliness, are also taught in addition to the regular studies prescribed by the department.

Stony Day School.

The day school on this reserve is conducted under the management of the Church of England; the building is well lighted and comfortable; the attendance is not large, being an average of slightly over three. The school is situated near the Indian village; but the parents do not seem particularly enthusiastic about sending their children to school regularly.

The teacher is earnest in his endeavour to do good, and is a fairly well informed man; but somehow or other, the progress of the children is not very apparent.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conveniently situated, and is conveniently near the homes of the majority of the children on the reserve. Although there have been some changes in the teachers in this school, the progress of the children has been very fair.

The average attendance for the year was 5 1/2.

Sewing, knitting, and mending are also taught, in addition to this, the children are shown how to keep themselves neat and clean.

Littlepine Day School.

A day school, under the control of the Church of England, is conducted on this reserve; it is quite close to the Indian village; and had an average attendance for the past year, of 7 3/4. The teacher, while not lacking in knowledge himself, seems unable to impart much of it to the pupils; and so the progress shown is only meagre. The school accommodation is ample, and the building is warm and comfortable.

In addition to the regular studies, knitting is also taught.

Meadow Lake School.

This school adjoins the house of the overseer, who is also the teacher, it is close to the Indians' houses; but, as they are absent so much hunting, the attendance is only small, averaging but 3 1/2 for the year.

The school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

As the attendance at this school is so irregular, the amount of knowledge acquired by the children is proportionately small.

Thunderchild's Boarding School.

This boarding school is situated at Delmas, which is quite close to the old Thunderchild reserve; it is a fine building, well equipped, has accommodation for 40 pupils and staff; and in every respect, is thoroughly up to date. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption; and I must say that the amount of energy, skill, tact, and unselfish devotion displayed by these sisters, combined with their systematic methods, of managing the school, are showing splendid results; not only in the children themselves, who graduate from this institution, but an improvement is also quite noticeable in the homes, and lives, of their parents and families, where the influence, and knowledge of these ex-pupils is very beneficial indeed.

The boys are thoroughly grounded in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English, besides receiving a good education in Christianity, they are also taught farming, gardening, care of stock and milking, which acquirements, fit them for becoming successful farmers on their own account, when they return to their respective reserves. In addition to the ordinary school studies and religious knowledge, the girls are also taught housekeeping in all its different branches, such as breadmaking, cooking, knitting, sewing and making clothes, washing, milking and buttermaking; and last but not least, cleanliness and neatness of person, and household tidiness. The classrooms, dormitories, kitchen, and surrounding premises are kept scrupulously clean.

The children, themselves, are bright and intelligent; they are comfortably clothed, contented, and are apparently quite eager to learn; their comportment towards their teachers, and visitors, is perfect, altogether, it is quite a pleasure to go through this institution, and see how well it is conducted, and the progress made by these children. This school has up to the close of the past fiscal year, had a constant attendance of 20 pupils, the full number for which allowance was granted by the department, but in view of the facts that such successful results have been attained, that accommodation provided is for forty, and that there are plenty of children obtainable to keep this school up to its full complement, I trust that the department will be able to increase the number allowed to 40.

The problem of Indian education is really very complex; to my mind, the true solution of the question resolves itself into two methods - the first is in the day schools on the reserves, conducted by competent and up-to-date teachers, not necessarily with high grade certificates, but, in any ease, equal to that held by the ordinary rural school teacher.

The second method is the boarding schools, which have in so many instances given such satisfactory results at a minimum per capita cost of \$12, per annum for tuition, and \$60 for maintenance; this, as compared with a cost of about double that amount per capita, for the same class of education received in an industrial school, leaves a very wide margin in favour of the boarding schools, as the most satisfactory and economical solution of the Indian educational question.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	213
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	72
Average attendance at day schools	34
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number of children in attendance at Battleford industrial school	6
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school	53

There are three day schools in the Duck Lake agency, situated at Fort à la Corne South, Fort à la Corne North, and John Smith's reserve.

The Duck Lake boarding school is a progressive and well managed institution, and the educational needs of the children of this agency are well provided for. The principal of the Duck Lake boarding school has taken a great interest in the welfare of his ex-pupils, and has made some valuable suggestions as to their supervision.

The development of the day school work in this agency has, during the past year, been most encouraging. Mr. Agent Macarthur has given valuable assistance in carrying out the advanced day school policy with most gratifying results. Fortunately the two teachers at Fort à la Corne South and Fort à la Corne North, namely, Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey and Miss Anna A. Hawley, have exceptional ability and qualifications for the work. Mrs. Godfrey has taught the school at the South reserve for several years with success, and the provision of a mid-day meal for the pupils and their conveyance to school has resulted in a much larger average attendance and an improvement in every detail. Mrs. Godfrey has obtained great influence over the children and their parents, and her assistance has been given in improving sanitation and general health conditions. Besides having academic qualifications, Miss Hawley is a graduate nurse with special hospital training. While the work at Fort à la Corne North school could not be compared before her arrival with that of the South, she has made a complete transformation, and now the two schools are working together for the progress of the Indians. At Miss Hawley's school a mid-day meal is

also furnished and the children conveyed to school, and the greatest interest is manifested by the pupils and their parents.

The increase in attendance is most marked. For the March quarter of 1910 the average attendance at Fort à la Corne South was 15, and 18 at the North, while during the previous six years the average attendance for this quarter was 9 1/2 and 8, respectively.

The day school on John Smith's reserve has been in continuous operation during the year. A new teacher's residence, with an annex to provide a dining-room for the pupils, is to be erected during this season. The department hopes to secure the services of a clergyman, and his wife, who is a trained nurse, and who will both engage in educational and hygienic work upon the reserve.

In the course of an interesting report, Mr. J. Macarthur, the agent for these reserves, makes the following remarks, which are worthy of consideration: -

'In the ordinary Indian schools, any one who has visited them could not have failed to be impressed with the dull deadness of all concerned. The children were listless, and quiet and the teacher during your visit, ill at ease, conveying the impression that the sooner you left the better. (Of course, there are exceptions.) I account for this from the fact that all of the children, as a rule, have to walk some distance to school, and while well enough clad, are not so with the thoughtfulness of a white mother; what breakfast they would get before leaving home, in most cases, would not amount to much; they are all day in school, with, for a mid-day meal, one or two hard tack biscuits and water; how could they be otherwise than dull and listless. Their very condition was bound to reflect on the teacher. In the two schools mentioned, a noticeable and pleasant change has taken place. The children are clean and bright, and their shyness has largely disappeared. The schoolroom conveys the impression of a work-room where real work is being done. All this is the combined results of excellent teaching, conveying the children to school and giving them a substantial mid-day meal.'

'On the Beardy's, Okemassis', and One Arrow's reserves there are no day schools, but the children are sent to the Duck Lake boarding school, which is in connection with this agency. This school is managed with excellent judgment, and nothing is left undone that would tend to the advancement of its pupils. Indeed, I think it could be held up as a model for this class of school. But withal, there is a quite but strong objection rising up in the minds of the parents to their children leaving home. So strong is the feeling that, I think, they will shortly move to have day schools opened on their reserves.'

'Two reserves on this agency have neither day nor boarding schools. The Indians are Saulteaux, and they have hitherto lived entirely by the hunt. They are a fine, likeable people, very independent, but strongly averse to sending their children to school. I am, however, of the opinion that if a capable nurse who would also teach, was placed on the reserve, she would after a time succeed in establishing a school.'

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	190
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake C. of E. boarding school	5
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake R.C. boarding school	47
Number of children attending Blue Quill's boarding school	1
Number of children attending Battleford industrial school	1
Number of children attending St. Joseph's industrial school	3

Mr. W. Sibbald, the Indian agent for this district, reports on these schools as follows: -

'There are two boarding schools in the vicinity of the agency, one under the auspices of the Church of England, and the other under those of the Roman Catholic church; both are situated on Weemisticooseahwas reserve.'

'The Church of England school is conducted in connection with a mission of the same denomination. The majority of the Indians of the Onion Lake agency, belong to the Roman Catholic Church, so that of the twenty-five Indian pupils appearing on the roll, only five are children belonging to this agency, the remaining twenty coming from, Saddle Lake agency.'

'Besides the Indian children, there are about 27 non-treaty half-breed, and white children attending the school, of which 5 are day scholars, the remainder being boarders.'

'Considering the number of changes in teachers that occur at this school, the progress made is good; each teacher has certainly devoted his or her energy to the furtherance of the pupils' advancement.'

'The parents or guardians do not give much trouble in trying to get the children out of school when once they put them in, nor are there many attempts at desertion on the part of the pupils. Some of the boys get well trained in looking after cattle and general ranch work, and both boys and girls assist in keeping a profitable vegetable garden.'

'The Roman Catholic boarding school is also conducted in connection with a mission of the same denomination, in a manner creditable to the staff of reverend sisters who have its complete management.'

'The class of work at this school is well conducted, and very satisfactory progress is being made; in household work thorough instruction is given in sewing, knitting, laundry work and cooking. The pupils render much assistance in the keeping of a good-sized kitchen garden, and about an acre of potatoes.'

'The dormitories are kept scrupulously clean, and the children look happy and comfortable. No trouble has been caused throughout the year by pupils deserting.'

PELLEY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	131
Number of children attending Crowstand boarding school	54
Number of children attending Keeseekouse boarding school	29
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle boarding school	2
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school, Touchwood agency	2
Number of children attending File Hills boarding school	2
Number of children attending Birtle boarding school	3

The educational needs of these Indians are met by two boarding schools, one at Crowstand on Cote's reserve, conducted by the Presbyterian Church, the other at Keeseekouse reserve, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

A few children attend other boarding schools as will be seen from the above list. Mr. Agent Blewett, of the Pelly agency, gives an interesting report on the two schools within his agency, which may be quoted in its entirety: -

Cote Reserve.

The Crowstand Presbyterian boarding school, situated south of the reserve about three miles from Kamsack, is where the children of this reserve are educated.

There is a large farm connected with the school, and the boys are given thorough practical training every day in growing grain and vegetables, or in the care and successful management of live stock. The farm and stock are being both used to the best possible advantage and good results are being obtained therefrom. The Indian

boys are in this way given the practical experience which fits them for after-life on their own farms.

The girls are taught all the various branches of housework, as cooking, sewing, mending, knitting, washing, scrubbing and general housekeeping.

Both boys and girls are taught to keep themselves and their clothing clean and neat. All pupils are also given thorough training in the class-room, along all the different branches of study, and have exceptional opportunities to learn, as this school is provided with one of the best, most energetic and up-to-date teachers available. Splendid progress has been made during the year in all branches of education through the continued efforts of Mr. McWhinney and his staff, to whom very much credit is due.

Keeseekoose Reserve.

The St. Philip's Roman Catholic boarding school, situated on the east of the reserve, about 12 miles north of Kamsack, is the centre of learning for this reserve.

The land adjacent to the school is rough and covered with bluffs of willow and poplar, and there is not much cleared land available for farming. However, each year sees more land cleared and brought under cultivation by the children. The boys are being taught to grow all kinds, of farm produce as well as to provide and care for horses and cattle. They are getting the practical training which will enable them to become independent farmers after leaving school.

The girls are being educated in cooking, washing, scrubbing, sewing, mending, and all general housework, and should make good housekeepers in after-years, when they graduate.

The pupils are also given a good school education on all the principal subjects. Mr. Atwater, who has been teacher for the latter part of the year, has greatly improved the school. He is a splendid disciplinarian, and an all-round good teacher, and good results have been shown in the class work. Rev. Father De Corby, although an old man, is still very active and enthusiastic over his school.

Key Reserve.

Since the day school was closed here the children are sent to the boarding school of their choice in the vicinity.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	27
Average attendance at day schools	20
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	6

An excellent day school is established on this reserve under the supervision of Miss E. May Armstrong, who has a trained nurse for an assistant, and they work together on the reserve amongst the Indians, using the school as headquarters, endeavouring to improve the sanitary conditions and to teach the Indian women better domestic methods.

Mr. Thomas Cory, the Indian agent, gives the following details with reference to the school work upon the reserve: -

"The department was fortunate in securing the services of a teacher who was thoroughly, experienced in the work among Indians, and who knew just how to take them so as to get the best results from both old and young, and one who could maintain strict discipline without offending the parents, who are rather touchy upon that head. It is a very difficult task to take a number of children utterly unused to restraint of any kind, sleeping in tents or in the open for half the year and not under-

standing a single word of English, who have first to be taught to understand what you say to them in the simplest way and then shut them up in a schoolhouse day after day and keep them contented and willing to come even on days in which white children won't venture out. Yet that is just what has been done here. Starting in the spring of 1906, with the present teacher and with a small attendance, our school has to-day on the roll every child of school age with the exception of one who is not healthy.'

'Some of the children live too far away from the school to attend in the winter time; so to make it possible for them to attend the department has assisted in building a house close to the school where the children are looked after by a man and his wife during the winter months, and are thus kept regularly at school. I might say that rations are issued to the man and his wife and to the children during the time that they occupy the house. We find that this plan works very well.'

'The department furnishes a mid-day meal for the school children, which is prepared by the school teacher and her assistant, and which is very much appreciated by the children. There have been no inducements offered to the Indians to send their children to school, but no effort has been spared to make them realize that it is to the best interest of all concerned that the children should go and avail themselves of the opportunities to fit themselves for the battle of life so that they may be a great deal better off than their parents are, and that what the children learn in the school may help to improve their homes now.'

'Two or three years ago, if a child did not want to come to school, why, that child simply stayed at home. And if one felt like leaving school during school hours it left as a matter of course; and both the child and its parents, thought that it was perfectly justified in so doing. Now, all that is changed, and the custom is that if a child is not able to come to school, either one of the parents comes and tells the teacher, or a reason is sent by a brother or sister.'

'The teaching in the school is all thoroughly practical and what is likely to be of use to them in after-life. They are all taught cleanliness in all its phases. The girls are taught to do all kinds of work needful to make them good housekeepers, and we have a piece of ground broken up so that we can teach them all how to grow vegetables and flowers.'

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	142
Number of pupils enrolled	31
Average attendance	17
Number in attendance at Muscowequan's boarding school	39
Number in attendance at Gordon's boarding school	32
Number in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	12
Number in attendance at Elkhorn industrial school	3

There are two day schools in this agency, one at Day Star's reserve and the other at Fishing Lake. The following report from Indian Agent W. Murison gives an excellent idea of the progress of these schools: -

Day Star's Day School.

This school is located on the Day Star reserve, about 8 miles from Kutawa post office.

The school is a comfortable frame building, which is built on a stone foundation. It is well lighted and ventilation is obtained through a trap-door in the ceiling.

The teacher's house is a separate log building, built over twenty years ago.

The attendance is obtained from the Day Star band, and varies according to the number of children of school age who

are physically able to attend. The attendance

is very good all the year round, owing to the interest taken in the school by the parents.

The children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and also sewing, knitting and gardening.

Mrs. Smythe has taught this school for over twelve years and is doing good work. There is a fair-sized garden in connection in which each child is given a plot to take care of; in the fall a prize is given for the best kept one. The produce of the garden affords a welcome addition to the mid-day meal during cold days in the form of vegetable soup.

Apart from working in the garden, which is regarded as a recreation, the children are provided with a football and swings.

Fishing Lake Day School.

Location. - This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve, about three miles from the farm instructor's house at that point. The school is situated near where the Indians, have their winter quarters.

Attendance. - The attendance at the school has been irregular, as the Indians follow hunting for their living during a great part of the year, and are absent from their reserve frequently in consequence.

The prospects for making this school a success are brighter now that the Indians are commencing to take an interest in farming, which occupation will keep them employed on their reserve.

The children are very punctual when attending and they are making some progress in reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as knowledge of English. A start was made at gardening on a small scale last year and each child was given a small plot to look after. This industry will receive greater encouragement in future.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Mr. John Harding has been in charge as teacher since November last and has proved to be a competent man.

The two boarding schools in the agency - one situated on Muscowequan's and the other on Gordon's reserve - have been important factors in educational progress for some years past.

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 Deer and that at Davisburg.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	208
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood C. of E. boarding school	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood R.C. boarding school	43
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	23

There are no day schools on the Blood reserve; the children being drafted into the two boarding schools and the St. Joseph's industrial school.

There are extensive farming and stock operations on these reserves, in which the ex-pupils of the schools are largely interested. The instruction they receive at the boarding schools and at the industrial school are designed to make them familiar with the raising and care of cattle.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	129
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	18
Average attendance at day school	42
Number enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school	41
Number enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school	2

There is one boarding school and one day school on this reserve. There are 41 pupils enrolled at the Crowfoot boarding school, all from the Blackfoot reserve. Additional dormitory accommodation was provided during the year by fitting up the attic for the boys. The Church of England boarding school, known as Old Sun's, was closed on June 30, and provision made to have it conducted as a day school under charge of Rev. Stanley J. Stocken. Conveyances were furnished to carry the children to and from school, and supplies for a mid-day meal provided. Notwithstanding this, the statement of attendance above shows very poor results.

On April 1, 1910, a new teacher, Mr. Robert E. Glaze, was appointed. The experiment will be given further trial, and it is hoped that under Mr. Glaze's management better results will be obtained.

Mr. J.H. Gooderham, the agent for the Blackfoot reserve, makes some practical suggestions with reference to ex-pupils which are worthy of consideration. The special care and supervision which is being given to ex-pupils to some extent meets the need which Mr. Gooderham points out, and it will only be a further development of the present scheme to begin the arrangements for the reception of the ex-pupils on the reserve sooner than has been the practice.

Mr. Gooderham. says: 'Boarding schools on reserves, in my opinion, conducted in a proper manner and advanced a stage beyond what most of them are attempting at present, would be more practical with less cost than industrial schools, and the result, I am sure, would be more satisfactory. Boarding schools should have a half section of land, at least, attached to the school, and the pupils be taught mixed farming, and have them taught in school to speak English, read well, write a plain letter, and understand arithmetic sufficiently well to keep an ordinary account. The great deficiency I have noticed in industrial school pupils, in particular, is that they become mere machines, and, like a clock that is run down, they simply lie around and wait until some one comes along and winds them up again. At least two years before a boy is discharged some arrangement should be made to allow him to work fully two months during the spring and summer, preparing land for seed, getting a house and stable ready for occupation, and the year he is discharged he should have these things ready and twenty-five or thirty acres under crop; then when he comes out he has a home to go to, a growing crop, in fact, something to look forward to.'

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	137
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school	60
Number of children enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	8
Number of children enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school	2
Number of children enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	16
Number of children enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	7

Children from the Edmonton agency are largely drafted into the St. Albert boarding school, although several are accommodated in other institutions as shown by the above statement. It will be seen that the enrolment of the residential schools is about 68 per cent of the children of school age in the agency.

HOBHEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	180
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	37
Average attendance at day school	10
Number enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	8
Number enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	5
Number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	41
Number enrolled at St. Albert industrial school	1

Provision is made for 50 pupils at Ermineskin's boarding school, and there are at present 41 enrolled from the Hobbema agency.

There is one day school on Samsons reserve. A special effort has been made to improve the attendance and general conditions at this school. Miss Porter, the teacher, undertook to prepare a mid-day meal, and arrangements were made to convey the children from the north end of the reserve to the school. Miss Porter resigned on March 16, and the school is temporarily in charge of Mrs. Steinhauer, wife of the missionary. The attendance has been very good. Inquiries are now being made with a view to securing the services of a teacher with experience as a nurse.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	128
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	45
Average attendance at day school	16
Number enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	22
Number enrolled at the Blue Quill's boarding school	49
Number enrolled at the Ermineskin's boarding school	3
Number enrolled at the Onion Lake C.E. boarding school	20

The Blue Quill's boarding school, where 49 children are in residence, is situated on the Saddle Lake reserve. There are also present in operation three day schools, Saddle Lake, on the reserve of the same name, and Goodfish Lake, and Whitefish Lake, on the James Seenum's reserve.

Saddle Lake School.

The attendance at this school has been most unsatisfactory, partly owing to the indifference and opposition of the Indians and partly to the difficulty in locating a school at a convenient and central point. A new building is needed, the school now being held in the old Mission house, but the fact that the locations of the Indians are so scattered makes the choice of a site most difficult. The question of conveying the children to school was considered, but decided to be impracticable, while the cost would be excessive.

Goodfish Lake.

Mrs. Waters took charge of this school on the reopening after the summer holidays last year, and good results are expected from her efforts. As an incentive, to regular attendance a simple mid-day meal is being given the pupils.

Unfortunately the school has lately been closed for two months owing to ill health of the teacher, who has suffered severe bereavement in the death of two of her children.

Whitefish Lake.

This school has been in charge of Mr. Harrison Steinhauer since October 1, last. Mr. Markle, the inspector, had visited the reserve shortly before that date, so that a detailed report is not to hand. The attendance is only fair.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	91
Number of pupils attending Peigan C. of E. boarding school	30
Number of children attending Peigan R.C. boarding school	28
Number of children attending St. Joseph's industrial school	8

There are two boarding schools on the Peigan reserve, which provide for 58 pupils, and 8 are accommodated in the St. Joseph's industrial school at Davisburg.

An interesting departure has lately been made in the appointment of Miss Annie Stenning to improve domestic matters amongst the Indians on the reserve, to give instruction in cooking and the better sanitation of the dwellings, and to teach the Indian mothers how to care for their young children. Miss Stenning took a course in maternity cases in order to prepare for this work, and she has already succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the Indian women.

The establishment of a reading-room and club-house for ex-pupils at Brocket is also worthy of note. The room is furnished with daily papers, magazines and some agricultural journals, and it is found that the ex-pupils are making use of these advantages.

The remarks made by Mr. E.H. Yeomans, the agent for the Peigan reserve, may be here quoted: -

'The Roman Catholic boarding school is located on the north side of the Old-man river, and in the northern portion of the reserve. The buildings are commodious and in good repair. The principal, Rev. Father Doucet, and several Sisters of Charity, perform the various duties pertaining to the education of the 28 pupils now enrolled. Exclusive of the regular school work, the girls are instructed in general housekeeping, such as bread-making, sewing, & c.'

'The boys assist in the care of stock, gardening and other outdoor work. Several prizes were won by the pupils of this school for writing, drawing and art work, at the Macleod exhibition held during the past season.'

'The Church of England boarding school is situated just outside and to the south and west of the reserve and about two miles from the agency headquarters. The principal, Rev. W.R. Haynes, is assisted by a staff composed of a teacher, housekeeper, and boys' supervisor; there are 29 pupils enrolled. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, & c., and become proficient in the various duties. The boys, under the care of the supervisor, are instructed in the use of carpenter's tools, gardening, and the care of stock. A regular system of physical exercise is maintained at this school, with good results. Agriculture on a small scale is very successfully taken up.'

'The health of the pupils attending both schools has been very satisfactory during the past year.'

'Both of the above boarding schools were repainted, and the fences renewed within the year, and are in good repair, and an open air dormitory was erected at the Church of England boarding school, and one is also under course of construction at the Roman Catholic boarding school. It is hoped that these new dormitories will have a marked beneficial effect on the health of the children.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school	17

There are no day schools upon the Sarcee reserve. The boarding school, which has a fair enrolment, is conducted by the Church of England.

Mr. A.J. McNeill, the Indian agent for the reserve, reports as follows: -

'The Sarcee boarding school is situated on Fish creek, near the southeast corner of the reserve, near the agency headquarters.'

'About ten acres are fenced in for school purposes; this includes a small pasture and garden.'

'The accommodation is ample for thirty pupils. The Indians, who are much averse to education, should be compelled to send their children to school. In my opinion, the children should be taken from the parents at seven years of age and placed in the institution. The only way that a regular attendance will ever be secured is by compulsory education and more stringent measures, enforced than at present.'

STONY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	130
Number of pupils enrolled	65
Average attendance	23

The provision of adequate educational facilities for the children of this agency is receiving the earnest consideration of the department.

The boarding school, which was known as the McDougall Orphanage, was closed in November, 1908, and in January, 1909, a day school was opened on the north side of Bow river, in charge of Mr. Niddrie, formerly principal of the McDougall Orphanage. This school has been well attended with the exception of the periods when the Indians left the reserve to engage in haymaking or to follow their other avocations. The school-room is to be improved, and, if finally decided that the day schools will meet the needs of these Indians, a teacher's residence and dining-room will be erected. Provision for those residing on the south side of the river has not yet been made, pending the result of the experiment with the day school on the north side.

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W.B.L. Donald's district: -

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school R.C.	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school C. of E.	13
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake boarding school (R.C.)	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw boarding school C. of E.	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw boarding school R.C.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake boarding school (C. of E.)	24

Inspector H.A. Conroy's district: -

Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Chipewyan boarding school (R.C.)	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Resolution boarding school (R. C.)	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Ft. Vermilion boarding school (R. C.)	26
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school (C. of E.)	41

The large district comprised under the general heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into two parts: the Lesser Slave Lake agency, with headquarters at Lesser Slave Lake Post, is administered by Dr. W.B.L. Donald; 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. As the Indians still follow their aboriginal customs, boarding schools have been provided for them, as day schools could hardly operate successfully. Only in two instances are grants given to assist day schools; one is in recognition of the tuition carried on by the boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, which has not yet been given any maintenance grant; \$500 is set apart for this purpose, and \$300 is also given to the boarding school at Peace River Crossing conducted by the Church of England. At the latter school the average attendance for the year has been 10, and at the former 8. Most of the Indian children are in residence at these schools if not all the year at least during the absence of their parents on hunting expeditions.

Inspector Conroy reports generally on the high character of the work being done by the boarding schools within his district. He remarks that by no other system could the Indian children be instructed, that the buildings are as a rule roomy and well ventilated, and the children well behaved and properly fed and clothed.

Dr. Donald's report on the boarding schools in his district may be given almost in its entirety: -

St. Peter's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This institution is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The class work of these children is excellent, they are intelligent and are being well grounded in their work.

The health of the children, during the past year, has been good.

The building is situated on sandy, well drained soil on the north shore of Buffalo lake. It is surrounded by a small farm and garden; the latter furnishes abundant vegetables for the use of the school.

The boys are taught farming, and the girls sewing and housework.

The water-supply is obtained from the Hart river.

The school building is heated by wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The pupils show intelligence and application. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys work in the garden during special hours after school work is finished. They have various games for recreation.

This institution is situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake from the east. The ground is well drained.

The water-supply is taken from wells and from the small river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake.

The health of the children has been good throughout the year with the exception of the end of March and the first week in April. There were then a number of cases of cold, bronchitis and pneumonia. The sick received excellent care in the new hospital from the capable nurse, Sister Mary Ange. There were no fatalities amongst these children.

The main building is a three-story structure, 72 x 28 feet, heated by a hot-air furnace, the girls' dormitories being in this building. The boys' building is two stories high, 60 x 25 feet, and is heated by stoves. Another two-story building, 30 x 24 feet, is used as a storehouse and is heated with stoves. All these buildings are lighted with coal-oil lamps.

The fire-protection consists of outside stairs, ladder and buckets.

This school is surrounded by a large cleared area, which furnishes an abundant supply of potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots and other vegetables for the use of the pupils.

St. Francis Xavier Mission Boarding School, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

This school is situated on a rise of ground overlooking Sturgeon lake. The reserve recently surveyed for the Sturgeon Lake band surrounds the mission property.

The school building is a three-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with a two-story wing, 27 x 20 feet. There is also a laundry; stable and storehouse. A new building to be used as a boys' dormitory is under construction.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys learn gardening in a thirty acre field on the mission property.

The health of these children has been good throughout the year.

Sturgeon lake furnishes a supply of pure water.

Water-pails and ladders are kept in readiness for fire-protection, and outside stairs are to be built.

Wood stoves are used for heating and oil lamps for lighting purposes.

This mission has a small herd of cattle.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. It is situated on the shores of the smaller Whitefish lake.

The children are intelligent and earnest. They are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housework. The boys help in the garden and are taught to care for the horses, cattle and poultry kept at the mission.

The school building is a substantial log structure, two stories high, 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet. There is also a storehouse, a carpenter's workshop and a fish storehouse.

The health of the children has been excellent during the past year.

The buildings are heated by wood stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Buckets and barrels of water are kept for fire-protection, and ladders from the dormitory windows serve as fire-escapes.

A good water-supply is obtained from Whitefish lake.

St. John's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is situated on the west Wabiskaw lakes.

The children show earnest application in their class work. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls receive a good training in housekeeping and are also taught to sew and knit. The boys are taught to care for horses, cattle and poultry and work in the garden.

The boarding house is a 1 1/2 story building 33 x 24 feet, with a wing, 22 x 16 feet. The schoolroom is a building 17 x 22, feet. Both these building are heated with wood stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Water is kept standing in barrels, and ladders are hung from the peaks of the buildings for fire-protection.

The water-supply comes from Lake Wabiskaw.

The health of these children has been exceedingly good.

St. Martin's Mission Boarding School, Wabiskaw.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

These children are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, knitting and laundrywork. The boys are taught to care for the stock and garden. An abundant supply of vegetables is grown at this school.

The school building, three stories high, 42 x 32 feet, is built of hewn logs, and is situated on a point extending into Wabiskaw lake.

The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The water-supply is obtained from Wabiskaw lake.

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE TREATY.

Day schools are in operation at York Factory, District of Keewatin, and Fort Simpson, Mackenzie district. To both of these the department pays a grant of \$200 per annum upon receipt of returns, this being the amount allotted to schools outside treaty limits.

At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie river there is a boarding school conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

A grant for 65 pupils is provided, and the returns show the full number in attendance.

This is a well-managed institution, and the boys and girls in attendance receive an excellent training. A detailed report from the principal will be found in the appendix.

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 superstitions 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.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	615
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	217
Average attendance at day schools	99

The Indians of this agency are located in villages at many different points and, up to the present time, it has not been practicable to provide day schools for all. There are at present in operation, nine.

Gitwingak (Kitwanger).

The school on this reserve is in charge of Miss M. Ward, who commenced her duties last fall. A very fair average attendance is being secured and Mr. Loring, the Indian agent, reports that good progress is being made.

Glen Vowell.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and is taught by one of its officers, Mr. J.P. Thorkildson. Mr. Thorkildson is conversant with the native language. He is reported as being a practical man, and he is meeting with a large measure of success. The average attendance is most satisfactory, and the school building is neat and attractive.

Hazelton.

This school, which is taught by Miss E.J. Soal, may be ranked among the most successful in this portion of the province. The full number of children is enrolled and the attendance is very fair. Very satisfactory progress can be recorded.

Kitsegukla.

A number of these Indians still live in the old village, while the school is situated in the new one, eight miles distant. For this reason, the attendance has been very low and progress consequently poor. Miss Hannah Edgar, the teacher, is a daughter of the Rev. George Edgar, and is an ex-pupil of the Port Simpson Girls' Home.

Andimaul.

This school was established in October, 1907, and from that date till February 1 of this year was in charge of Mr. Duncan Rankin, an officer of the Salvation Army. Mr. Rankin was very successful in his work and in the interests of the Indian children his transfer to another field of labour is to be regretted. The department has not yet been advised as to the name of Mr. Rankin's successor.

Kishpiax.

There are a large number of children of school age on this reserve, and the school is in charge of Miss F.B. Kemp, a qualified teacher. The average attendance is fair and very steady progress is being made by those children who attend regularly.

Kisgegas.

This is the most northerly school in the agency and is taught by a native, Mr. Joshua J. Harvey. This school is generally closed during the summer months. Under the conditions the pupils are reported to be making fair progress, and Mrs. Harvey teaches the girls sewing, cooking, & c.

Meanskinisht.

This school is at present in charge of Miss L.A. Tomlinson. The attendance is very fair during the winter months and reasonable progress is reported.

Kitselas.

This school is situated in the village of New Town and is in charge of a native teacher, Mr. P.L. Tait. The attendance is very irregular, and for that reason it is difficult for the pupils to make much progress.

The attendance at all the schools in the Babine agency is very poor during the summer months. Several are closed altogether for a time owing to the absence of the parents, who leave to obtain employment at the canneries on the coast during the fishing season. When the parents are at home they manifest a desire to have their children take advantage of the schools provided for them, and in this respect considerable advancement during late years can be recorded. In the near future it is expected that a great many of these Indians will be able to obtain employment at or near home, and it will not then be found necessary to close the schools during the summer, as at present.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	335
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	119
Average attendance at day schools	54
Number of children enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school	72

The Kuper Island industrial school, where 72 pupils are enrolled, is situated within the limits of this agency and is performing a most useful work.

There were also day schools in operation during the past year at Songhees, Somenos, Saanich, Koksilah, Nanaimo, and two on the Quamichan reserve; one under the auspices of the Methodist and the others of the Roman Catholic Church.

Songhees.

This is an excellent school taught by Sister Mary Berchmans. The class-room is bright and attractive and excellent progress is being made by the pupils, who are regular in their attendance.

Somenos.

The attendance at this school, which is in charge of Miss Maud Lomas, is very irregular, and steps have been taken to try to effect some improvement. Miss Lomas is a successful teacher, and under more favourable conditions could perform satisfactory work.

Saanich.

The attendance at this school is also poor, the Indians showing very little interest in the education of their children. The inspector and the agent have impressed upon them the necessity of keeping their children in regular attendance, and it is hoped that their efforts will meet with success. The teacher, Mr. Daniel Dick, is a graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school, and is competent to do good work, but it is impossible to attain any measure of success under present conditions.

Koksilah.

This school, which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was opened in October of last year, and is one of the best in the agency. The teacher,

Mr. Charles A. Dockstader, is very much interested in his work. He has been in charge since November, 1909, and splendid progress is reported. A pronounced improvement in the attendance is also recorded.

Nanaimo.

The school at this point is taught by Rev. W.J. Knott, who is also the resident missionary. Mr. Knott takes a deep interest in his work and excellent progress is being made in the class-room. The average attendance is fairly good.

Quamichan (Roman Catholic).

Miss Magdalene Wilson, a native and graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school, was in charge of this school up to January 24, last, when she was succeeded by Miss Lilly Frumento. The last inspection was made on January 13, and no report has been received since Miss Frumento took charge.

Quamichan (Methodist).

A grant has been allowed this school only since July 1, 1909, although it has been in operation for some years. An inspection was made on January 13, 1910. The present teacher, Miss Josephine Johnny, is a graduate of Kuper Island industrial school, and the inspector reports that very fair progress is being made. The total enrolment is only about one-half the available number, but the average attendance is good.

In addition to the above-mentioned educational efforts, a teacher, Miss Hagan, has lately been appointed to reopen the school on the Tsartlip reserve, which has been closed for some time. Miss Hagan is highly recommended and good results are confidently looked for.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	393
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	92
Average attendance at day schools	36
Number of children enrolled at Clayoquot industrial school (R. C.)	70
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school (Presbyterian)	38
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school (Presbyterian)	45

The exhaustive report prepared by Mr. Alan W. Neill, the Indian agent for this district, is given in full below.

Mr. Neill reports that: -

In this agency, with a population of a trifle over 2,000 people, the department has sanctioned the opening of ten schools of different grades, a showing which compares very favourably with the number of schools allotted to a similar number of white population.

The schools are classified as industrial, boarding, and day schools.

Industrial School. - One in this agency situated at Kakawis, near Clayoquot on Meares island, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church aided by a substantial grant from the department. The Rev. Father Maurus, O.S.B., is the principal, assisted by a most competent staff of sisters. There is also a manual instructor employed. It is no reflection on any of the other schools to say that this is the best equipped and most successful school in the agency. The school is doing an excellent

work among the Indians, the principal and matron being very well qualified for their respective positions, and the whole machinery of this important institution moves smoothly and without friction.

The school receives a per capita grant from the department for not more than 60 pupils, but the attendance generally varies between 65 and 70, those above the number drawing the department's grant being maintained entirely at the expense of the church. The principal and teachers being highly educated and trained in the work, the results are seen in the attainments of the pupils. I have no doubt that the older scholars could successfully pass an examination with the pupils of the ordinary public schools of this district. One of the ex-pupils of this school, the young chief of one of the bands, got into some trouble and certain charges were made against him. I wrote him for an explanation and he replied in a long letter in which he took up each charge in detail, and tore it into shreds, showing sound, well-reasoned logic, and a grasp of the English language that was highly creditable to him.

Boarding Schools. - These are two in number, both conducted by the Presbyterian Church, situated at Alberni and Ahoussaht. At the Alberni school, Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Motion who have been principal and matron respectively for a number of years, resigned in September last, and their places were taken by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hendry, from the Indian school at Portage la Prairie. They have recently resigned and the new principal is Mr. H.B. Currie. Mrs. Currie acts as matron, Mrs. Stevens as assistant matron, and Miss G. Morris as teacher.

The Ahoussaht staff has also been changed. Mr. J.T. Ross, formerly of Dodger's Cove, is now principal, and Mrs. Ross (formerly Miss J. McNeill) is matron. Miss Hall is assistant matron, and Miss Whiting, teacher.

The Alberni school receives a per capita grant from the department for 50 pupils, but so far this number has not been reached. The Ahoussaht grant provides for 25 pupils, but in this case the pupils maintained generally average from 10 to 20 above the number covered by the grant.

Day Schools. - The seven day schools are located as follows: Kyuquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (2), Ucluelet, Dodger's Cove, and Claoose.

The Kyuquot school is taught by the Rev. E. Sobry. No very great results are obtained from its operation, as it is often closed on account of the absence of the children with their parents, but it serves as a recruiting field for the industrial school at Clayoquot.

The Nootka school is taught by the Rev. A.S. Stern, a gentleman of untiring energy and zeal. In addition to the routine of the day school for the little ones, he has school for adult men and women at all hours of the day, and the attendance is wonderful considering the conditions. He has even inspired the Indians with some of his own enthusiasm, and last fall when the approach to the school and church needed renewing, they went to work and put in a considerable amount of trestle work of their own accord and without any remuneration, a practical application of 'faith' to 'works' very surprising to those acquainted with the habits of these west coast Indians.

The Clayoquot (Roman Catholic) school is taught by the Rev. C. Moser, O.S.B., on the Opitsat reserve of the Clayoquot band. The Rev. Father also acts as missionary to the Kelsemahts, an adjacent band.

The Methodist Church maintains a lay missionary and teacher at Claoose to attend to the Nitinat band. Mr. J. Gibson is the present incumbent. The church receives the usual grant for this school. The same church has also intermittently kept up a school on the Opitsat reserve at Clayoquot.

The Presbyterian Church has schools at Ucluelet, Dodger's Cove and Numukamis. The department is willing to pay a grant in aid of the school at Ucluelet for the band of that name, and also another grant for the Ohiat school at either Dodger's Cove or Numukamis, but both stations have been without a teacher for the past year. A Mr.

Vanderbeen has recently been appointed to take charge of Ucluelet and has arrived on the ground.

As a rule the Indians take kindly to the idea of having their children educated, though no doubt a number of the old people would fain adhere to the old ignorance and superstitions, but of late years the advantage, the direct advantage, of being able to talk English has come more home to the Indians generally. As the sealing and fishing industries decrease, it becomes more and more necessary for the Indians to seek other outlets for their labour, such as working in sawmills and logging camps. They have found that, while they can get work in both these places if they can understand English, yet they are not wanted if they do not, as the managers and foremen will not bother with men who can not readily understand them, and I have been careful to point out to the Indians that the younger men who have been through a boarding school can get work when just as good workmen are refused because of their ignorance of the English language. This idea, and indeed, it is a fact, will grow and always act as a stimulant to an Indian to get his child educated. The present generation, even though educated, are as yet too closely allied and bound down to all the old superstitions and customs to break loose from them. Their civilization is so to speak, only a veneer at present; but when their children grow up and in turn pass through the schools, they will be in a much better situation to break away from the old traditions. They themselves will be much more strongly imbued with our methods and ways of looking at things, and when they leave school they will encounter a very much reduced opposition from their parents, if they propose to introduce reforms, than would be the case if the present ex-pupils were to try to do so.

People are apt to take too superficial a view of this matter and expect great and immediate results from the education of the Indian. They take a boy, practically a savage, the product evolved by centuries upon centuries of ignorance, degradation superstitions, and lack of ethical standards, they give him a few years' schooling and expect to see him turn out a civilized, Christianized white man with a white man's standards and ideals. The thing is an inherent impossibility. It will take as many generations as he has had years of schooling to make such a transformation, which must be a gradual, almost unnoticed process rather than a abrupt change. But when one recalls the fact (I speak of this agency of course) that there are Indians of only, middle age now whose fathers were banged for barbarous murders and who can themselves remember as children seeing their villages bombarded by British gun-boats because the inhabitants had seized a sloop and murdered the crew, when I say, one recalls how comparatively recent these events were and then looks around him and observes the spread of knowledge and intelligence among the Indians, the confidence they have in the white man's law and justice, the extent to which they have adopted white men's habits and manners, the modification in the carrying out of such of their native ceremonies as they still cling to, the attendance at the schools and churches to be found in nearly all the villages, when one reflects that this change has all taken place within less than one generation, one cannot escape the conviction that the education of these native races is making solid and satisfactory progress.

FRASER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	502
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	51
Average attendance at day schools	37
Number of children enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school (Methodist)	93
Number of pupils enrolled at Yale C. of E. boarding school	21
Number of pupils enrolled at Schelt R.C. boarding school	44
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's R.C. boarding school	79
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish R.C. boarding school	50

There are only two day schools in this agency, one situated at Homalco and the other at Sliammon. A large industrial school under Methodist auspices in the Chilliwack valley and the four boarding schools listed above form the educational strength of this agency. The report of Mr. Agent R.C. McDonald is given herewith: -

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley.

The pupils of this institution receive a good common school education; they are also taught useful trades and industries, which will enable them to make a good living for themselves and those who may be depending upon them after they have completed their course of residence in the school.

This institution, under the able management of Mr. R.H. Cairns and a competent staff, is doing good work.

St. Mary's Boarding School.

This school, which includes two buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, is beautifully situated on an elevated plateau, a short distance east of Mission City, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

The pupils of this institution are receiving a good school education; and they are also taught useful industries which will fit them for the battle of life in after years.

The pupils are receiving an excellent training in all branches calculated to make of them good and useful citizens.

A very nice exhibit of articles manufactured by the pupils, was shown at the provincial exhibition held in this city last fall.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is in the city of North Vancouver, near the Squamish Mission Indian reserve.

The excellent training the pupils of this institution are receiving in all branches authorized by the department will, no doubt, in after years, have a very beneficial influence on the other members of the bands to which they belong, who have not had the advantages of education.

The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of this institution. Every attention and care possible is being bestowed on the children, who are happy and contented and making satisfactory progress in their studies.

All Hallows Boarding School.

This school is remarkably well situated on the right bank of the Fraser river, at Yale.

This institution, although the smallest of the boarding schools in the agency, is doing good work in educating and training the Indian children intrusted to its care. The pupils are receiving an excellent education in all branches prescribed by the department; they are also taught housework, needlework and laundry work.

Many of the ex-pupils have secured positions as servants in good families, and have given good satisfaction to their employers.

Sechelt Boarding School.

This school is admirably situated on the Sechelt reserve, a short distance from the seashore of Trail bay.

This was the last boarding school, established in the agency. The children receive every care and attention possible, and have made remarkable progress in their

studies. Besides the usual course of studies, the boys are instructed in useful industries, and the girls are taught plain and fancy needlework and general housework; they also in their leisure moments make baskets, which are sold by the principal for the benefit of the makers.

This school had a very extensive exhibit at the provincial exhibition held in this city last autumn, of articles manufactured by the pupils, and secured \$40 in cash prizes.

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on the Aupe reserves near the mouth of Bute inlet.

The parents of the children are obliged to be away from their village engaged at various occupations for the greater part of the year, and during their absence the children reside in the school building, the parents providing the necessary provisions and clothing for them while there. Through this arrangement a better average attendance was maintained than could otherwise have been accomplished.

Mr. William Thompson is the teacher and is ably assisted by Mrs. Thompson, who is a well educated lady. She is assisted in the housework by a female servant paid by the department. The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon reserve in the Sliammon Indian village.

Considering that this school has been in operation only a little over a year, the progress made by the pupils is very remarkable. None of them had ever attended any other school and some of them can now write quite a good letter.

J.W.L. Browne, the teacher, takes a great pride in his pupils.

General Remarks.

Generally speaking the Indians of the agency take a praiseworthy interest in the education of their children; and the fact of their sending them, in many instances, long distances from their homes to reside in boarding schools, is sufficient evidence of their interest in education.

KAMLOOPS - OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	628
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	55
Average attendance at day schools	25
Number of pupils attending Kamloops industrial school	67
Number of pupils attending Lytton industrial school	29

The educational needs of these Indians are served by two residential and two day schools. At Kamloops and at Lytton there are excellent industrial schools where 96 children are enrolled. Two years ago a day school was opened at Lytton and also one at Shulus, in the Nicola valley. At Penticton the department pays a grant to the public school, which the Indian children have the privilege of attending. At other public schools also the same privilege is extended to the Indian children.

Arrangements have been made to open a day school at Enderby, and it is hoped that a teacher will be secured to take charge after the summer holidays. The department contemplates the erection during the coming summer of a new building at the head of Okanagan lake, where there would appear to be a field for a successful day school.

The Lytton day school is in charge of Miss Lilly Blackford. The attendance is very fair and good results are being secured.

The Shulus school is taught by S.A.F. Hone, M.D., who has met with a great deal of success in his work. A new building is needed at this point and funds have been provided for a suitable structure, which will be erected during the coming season.

The Indians of this agency are beginning to evince a desire to have their children educated, but owing to their scattered situations it is impossible in many cases to establish at present, with prospects of success, day schools, for which many of them have expressed a preference.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	133
Number of pupils enrolled at Kootenay industrial school	60

The chief educational institution for the Indians of this agency is situated at St. Eugene Mission. As the buildings in connection with this school have become dilapidated, the erection of a commodious and modern structure is now under consideration. The report of Mr. R.L.T. Galbraith, Indian agent for the district, is quoted below. -

During the year I visited the school from time to time and found the pupils making satisfactory progress with their studies.

I found the institution in excellent order and the work done most commendable.

In addition to the class-room work, the boys are taught farming and gardening, the care of stock, carpentry, mending and darning their clothing and stockings.

The girls are instructed in housekeeping in all its branches, dairying, dress-making, knitting, and the use of the sewing-machine; the aim and object being to give those attending a good practical training to enable them to help themselves and their people when they return to the reserves, and to show and teach them how to improve their condition.

The band is taught by Mr. Corrison, a competent instructor, and is a credit to the institution.

The parents take a deep interest in the work and visit from time to time, and no difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance, and applicants for admission leave to be refused owing to the lack of accommodation.

The boys' and girls' department, and the dormitories are always kept in the best of order, and in fact the whole institution is neatly arranged and very clean.

The farm work is under the direction of a farm instructor, and the crops raised are the best in the district. There is a good orchard on the grounds, where small fruits of all kinds are cultivated and apples of a superior quality are grown.

Most of the beef used in the institution is raised on the farm, as there is a fine herd of cattle in connection therewith.

The health of the pupils is excellent, owing in a great measure to the constant care exercised by the staff in seeing that the institution is well ventilated and children at outdoor work as much as possible, and giving them well cooked, plain and wholesome food and comfortable clothing, suited to the climatic conditions.

Discipline is well maintained, and the teachers have very seldom to resort to extreme measures in the way of punishment.

Religious instruction is carefully looked after and is supervised by the principal.

After twenty years' experience with the work of the school, it is a pleasure for me to state that its influence has been of the greatest possible good to the Indians through the agency, and I cannot speak too highly of the zeal and fidelity with which the sisters discharge the very trying duties which they are called upon to perform, and which require patience,

zeal and perseverance.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	187
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	61
Average attendance at day schools	22
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school	35

The interesting review of the school work for the year prepared by Mr. W.M. Halliday, the agent for this district, is here given in its entirety: -

In this agency educational matters are not much considered by the Indians themselves. They, for the most part, feel that, as they managed to get along without education themselves, their children can do the same. There are a few exceptions to this rule. This being the case, they make no effort or sacrifice to keep their children at school. They are all more or less nomadic in their habits, and go from place to place during the different seasons of the year and take their children with them. This means that wherever day schools are established the attendance is very irregular and often with very little to show in the way of advancement.

At Alert Bay is situated the Alert Bay industrial school, having this year an average of about 33 boys in attendance. These come from various points in the agency, and the difference in the appearance and behaviour of the boys in attendance and those not in attendance is very marked.

The industrial school is situated on a tract of land on Cormorant island set apart for it, and is a well built and well equipped institution, but is altogether too small.

In addition to the usual school curriculum, the boys spend about two hours a day in various kinds of manual employment. This keeps them healthy and teaches them a great deal. There is not much land under cultivation, and what is so, has been done under adverse circumstances. It is hard to clear, partly owing to the fact that this climate is very wet and the wood does not get dry enough to burn. Then the stumps are hard to take out.

The principal, Mr. A.W. Corker, is a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, of England. He has a well equipped staff and has had a great many years of experience in the way of training boys in the school.

There are three day schools in the agency, one at Kingcome Inlet, one at Alert Bay, and one at Cape Mudge. The teacher of the Kingcome Inlet, which is known as the Gwayasdums school, the missionary to the Tsawataineuks, Mr. Herbert Pearson, who recently returned from England, bringing with him his bride, has had considerable experience in teaching. He does not receive much encouragement from the Indians themselves, as they are absolutely indifferent as to whether the children go or not. He follows them to their winter village at Gwayasdums, on Gilford island. This makes a number of breaks in the school year. The salmon fishing makes also a break of another two months.

The same difficulty arises at Alert Bay day school, which is being temporarily presided over by Miss Louisa Harris, who, an Indian herself, was educated at the Girls' Home at Alert Bay. She has had very good results in the primary work. The great difficulty in all these schools is to secure the attendance of the girls. They are married at such tender years that they get practically no education.

The third school at Cape Mudge is under the Methodist Mission and is in charge of Mr. J.E. Rendle. He is both pastor and teacher to them, and dispenses medicines to the sick, and generally takes an active interest in the welfare of his flock. The attendance has been very poor and the results very disappointing. This is partly owing to the fact that the parents take their children away with them as they move about.

The children themselves while at school are very easily managed and learn quite readily.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	258
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	206
Average attendance at day schools	79

The Bella Coola agency forms only a portion of what was formerly known as the Northwest Coast agency. There are in Bella Coola seven day schools.

Kitkatla.

This school is in charge of Miss Marguerite Temple Gurd. Miss Gurd has been very successful in her work. Nearly all the children on the reserve are enrolled and the average attendance is very fair.

The school is at present conducted in the Mission house, but the department is taking steps to erect a building which will provide adequate and suitable accommodation.

Port Essington.

This school has been taught for the past 19 years by Miss Kate Tranter, who has been very successful. The attendance is regular. Miss Tranter also does good work among the Indians in their homes.

The department has completed arrangements for the erection of a suitable school building during the coming summer.

Bella Bella.

There are some 60 children on this reserve and 51 are enrolled, but the average attendance is only fair. The teacher, Miss Carrie S. Rush, holds a professional certificate, but she is leaving on June 30, next. Progress would be a great deal more satisfactory were it not for the absence of the children, who leave the reserve with their parents at certain seasons of the year to engage in fishing.

China Hat.

This school is taught by the Rev. George Reid, who is also the missionary. Mr. Reid has no professional qualifications, but he is doing very good work in most trying circumstances. The remarks made in reference to the attendance at Bella Bella are applicable to this school. At certain seasons of the year the Indians are absent, but, while in the village, they appear to appreciate the school. Mrs. Reid gives instruction to the children in sewing, cooking, & c.

Bella Coola.

This school is in charge of Miss Eveline Gibson, who is a daughter of the resident missionary. Very satisfactory work is being performed by Miss Gibson, but she is somewhat hampered owing to the fact that the accommodation is not suitable. Arrangements, however, are being made for the erection of a new building.

Hartley Bay.

This school was closed for some time, but was reopened in July last, by the Rev. John J. Jones, who is also the missionary. No returns have as yet been received by the department, but the school was visited on February 22 by Rev. A.E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, who reports that Mr. Jones is doing satisfactory work. The Indians show an appreciation of the school and good results are confidently looked for.

Kitamat.

The Methodist Church erected on this reserve a girls' home in 1908, and most of the children are in residence. The department, however, allows only a day school grant. This school was visited by Mr. Green on February 25 last, and he reports that splendid progress is being made by the pupils under the direction of Miss Lawson, who is the holder of a first-class certificate. The girls are also given instruction in cooking, sewing, & c.

A nurse deaconess has recently been appointed to take up work on this reserve in the person of Miss Clara Kilbourne. In addition to her services in connection with the school, Miss Kilbourne will devote her efforts to the improvement of the home life of the Indians generally. She will visit the homes, giving practical instruction in cooking, sewing, washing, ventilation, & c., & c., and also the home treatment of common diseases and rules for the treatment of emergency cases, as well as other branches of knowledge essential to the proper management of the home. It is fully expected that this work will prove of great advantage to the Indians.

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	487
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	207
Average attendance at day schools	77
Number of pupils attending Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	67

The Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes, at which there are enrolled 23 and 44 pupils respectively, are situated within the limits of this agency, and there are also day schools at Port Simpson, Kitladamax, Metlakatla, Aiyansh, Kincolith and Lakalsap.

Kincolith.

This school is in charge of Miss E.C. Collison, a daughter of Rev. W.E. Collison. Miss Collison is reported to be doing very satisfactory work. She is much interested in the welfare of the Indians and spends considerable time in their homes.

A building is much needed at this point, and the proposal has been made to equip a saw-mill for the Indians, in return for which they would erect the necessary school building.

Metlakatla.

The Metlakatla day school is taught by Miss Helena Jackson, who is reported to be one of the most successful Indian teachers in British Columbia. The enrolment and average attendance at this school are very satisfactory. In 1907 a new commodious day school building was erected.

Aiyansh.

Mr. Arthur F. Priestley was lately appointed teacher of this school. No returns have been received, but Mr. Priestley is reported to be doing efficient work.

Kitladamax.

The village of these Indians is situated only a short distance from Aiyansh, and at one time a proposition was made to establish a joint school for the two villages. In the meantime, however, it was considered advisable to appoint a teacher at Kitladamax, and His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia secured last summer the services

of Mr. R.J. George, who, in addition to his class-room work, is devoting his efforts to the improvement of the conditions of the Indians generally. He is teaching gardening and farming, so that the Indians may take advantage of the rich lands which they occupy.

The erection of a building at this point is also being considered. In 1908 this band was supplied with a planer for the use of the mill on condition that they provide the material for a school building, with certain exceptions, and the agent is now communicating with them with a view to having this contract carried out.

Lakalsap.

Great difficulty has been experienced in securing teachers for this school, but, on the recommendation of His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia, Mr. A.E. Sneath was appointed. The department has not had any reports on the work lately, but from Mr. Sneath's qualifications anticipates that good results will be obtained.

This is another point where a new building is necessary and communication is now being had with both the agent and the bishop in reference thereto. It is hoped that a new building can be erected during the coming summer.

Port Simpson.

This school is conducted in connection with the boarding school and is taught by Mr. Lionel Dineen. Only fair success can be reported, due largely to the most irregular attendance.

In October last, the suggestion was made to the department that it would be in the best interests of the school to separate the day school from the boarding school and have Mr. Dineen devote his whole time to the day school and to work among the Indians on the reserve. Up to the present time it has not been found possible to carry out this proposal, but the matter is at present receiving consideration.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	102
Average attendance at day schools	42

There are in this agency two day schools, Massett, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and Skidegate, under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

Masset.

The last report shows that there were 57 children of school age on the reserve, out of which 54 were enrolled, with a large average attendance. The principal of this school is Mr. N.S. Sherwood, who is well qualified and who, in addition to the usual studies of the class-room, teaches drill and gardening. During the winter season, when the attendance is exceptionally large, it was found necessary to engage an assistant in the person of Miss Josephine Edenshaw. Miss Edenshaw is the daughter of an enfranchised Indian. Most satisfactory work is being performed at this school.

Skidegate.

There are 32 children of school age on this reserve, and 27 of them are enrolled. The average attendance, however, is only fair. This school is in charge of Mr. Peter R. Kelly, an ex-pupil of the Coqualeetza Institute. Mr. Kelly is doing very good work and is held in high esteem by the Indians, who have elected him chief councilman of the village

The department has under consideration the erection of a new building at this point, but, owing to the unfortunate death of the agent, Mr. Scott, the matter has been delayed.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	212
Number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial school	50

The Williams Lake industrial school is the only school within the limits of this agency. A few children are enrolled at the St. Mary's Mission boarding school. Some of the children of the Cayoosh bands attend the Lillooet public school, and those of the Clinton band are accorded the privilege of attendance at the village school.

The Williams Lake school always has its full complement of pupils, and splendid advantages to receive a good practical education are afforded.

As previously intimated, a detailed report from the principal of this school will be found appended hereto.

STIKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	44
Number of children enrolled at day schools	39
Average attendance at day schools	22

The Tahltan Indians are the only band settled on a fixed location within the limits of this agency. The reserve is 12 miles from the village of Telegraph Creek. A number of Indians live in the village, and in the year 1907 a grant of \$300 was made towards the salary of the teacher of the public school in the village, on condition that the Indians were given the privilege of attendance. The returns show that a fair number are taking advantage of the school.

Some years ago a school was operated upon the reserve by the Rev. T.P. Thorman, who also acted as missionary. A mission house was built, in which the school was conducted. An application was recently made by His Lordship the Bishop of Caledonia to have this school reopened, and in view of the number of children of school age on the reserve, 44, it was decided to grant His Lordship's request. Rev. Mr. Thorman and his son, who are at present in England, purpose returning to resume their work among these Indians.

Atlin.

On July 2, 1907, a school was opened in the Indian village adjacent to Atlin by the Rev. T.J. Allard. Provision was made to keep the children in residence during the absence of their parents, and an application was made for a boarding school grant. This request could not be met, but finally it was decided to make a day school grant and in addition to pay a rental for the use of the building. This school has been in operation since January, 1909, with very fair results.

YUKON.

Number of children of school age	154
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	17
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school	21

Complete statistics as to the number of children of school age in the Yukon district are not available, but belonging to the bands of which details are to be had there are 154 children between the ages of six and fifteen years.

There are at present in operation in this district two schools conducted under the auspices of the Church of England; one a residential school situated at Carcross and the other a day school at Moosehide. A day school formerly conductor

at Selkirk was closed some time ago owing to the prolonged absence of the parents at certain seasons of the year on hunting expeditions.

A day school was also conducted at Teslin Lake by Mr. Bythell during the sum-

mers of 1908 and 1909, but the nomadic habits of the Indians permitted attendance for only a few weeks in each season.

No per capita grant has been established for boarding schools, nor has a salary been fixed for day-school teachers in this district; but a total grant is allowed upon consideration of certain educational work being done.

Carcross Boarding School.

At this school there are 21 children at present enrolled; 9 from Carcross, 7 from Moosehide, 2 from Peel River, 2 from the Forty Mile band, and 1 from an outlying point. Excellent progress has been made with class-room work by those who have been in attendance for some time. Mr. Bragg, superintendent of schools for the Yukon Territory, in dealing with this feature of the work in a recent report, says: 'Those of the pupils who have been at the school for two or three years, and whom I remembered from former visits, impressed me as having developed remarkably, and most of them have made excellent progress. The pupils generally appeared to be happy, satisfied with their treatment and surroundings; they were clean and neatly dressed, and all appeared to be healthy. Five of the pupils were mere beginners in reading, but five others have gone through the third reader. The latter read with good expression, and showed that they thoroughly understood the meanings of particular words and the general meaning of the passage. They had memorized several of the best selections and recited them well. These children can also spell very well, and generally have acquired a fairly good grasp of the English language. They have been well drilled in the rudiments of arithmetic, can work simple commercial problems accurately, and express the steps in them clearly in writing. They have also been entrained in elementary history and geography, and showed that they had some knowledge of those branches.'

Speaking of the general character of the results attained by those in charge of this school, Mr. Bragg writes as follows: 'Considering the difficulties under which the Carcross school is being and has been conducted, considering the fact that it has been growing but a few years from a charitable experiment of the late Bishop Bompas, that it has always been hampered for lack of funds and equipment, the results have generally been very satisfactory. One boy, Indian Henry, picked up by the bishop in 1907 as a ragged orphan at Moosehide, after spending two years at the school, is now employed as a teamster by Mr. Stewart, of Carcross. This gentleman informed me that Henry was trustworthy and intelligent and was serving him quite satisfactorily. I am informed that the following girls who were trained at this institution have proved themselves very capable cooks and general domestic servants: Jessie Black, Helen Ebona, Gracie Carmack, Minnie Wilson and Annie Snyder.'

The above will show that splendid work is being performed and most satisfactory results achieved and to provide more advantageous facilities for those labouring at this point it is proposed to erect during the coming season a modern school structure with ample dormitory space for 30 pupils, and with efficient heating and ventilating systems.

Moosehide Day School.

This school is in charge of the Rev. B. Totty, and the highest enrolment during the year was 17, with an average attendance of 6. The Indians of this village spend about 4 months in each year away from home, but reports received show that the children are steadily advancing in their studies under Mr. Totty's direction.

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 Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.**

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	Miss Minnie A. Shea	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 Jennie Atkinson	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
(t)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 M.N. Babin	Roman Catholic
Big Cove	Big Cove	Northeastern	Miss Rosie A. Archibald	Roman Catholic
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	Northeastern	Miss Marg. Isaac	Roman Catholic
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss R.A. Donahoe	Roman Catholic
(tt)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 Frances Milmore	Roman Catholic

*Edmundston Convent	At Edmundston	Northern	Sister Madeleine	Roman Catholic
Tobique	Tobique	Northern	Miss Annetta A. Bradley	Roman Catholic
Total, New Brunswick	...	...	...	...

[*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

[(t)New school, first opened January 10, 1910.]

[(tt)New school, first opened September 7, 1909.]

[(|)New school, first opened September 1, 1909.]

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Statement of Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

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

[illegible]

17	16	33	22	14	3	7	6	3	...	Tobique.
100	122	222	135	106	56	30	19	9	2	Total, New Brunswick.

[*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

[(t)New school, first opened January 10, 1910.]

[(tt)New school, first opened September 7, 1909.]

[(|)New school, first opened September 1, 1909.]

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle (Princ.)	Roman Catholic
...	...	...	Pet'r Williams (Asst)	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga (girls)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ.)	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga (girls)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss Sadie Burke (Assit.)	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga(bush)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Mrs. A Beauvais	Roman Catholic
Caughnawaga (mission)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss E.M. Young.	Methodist
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. St. Franc. Xavier	Roman Catholic
*Escoumains	At Escoumains	...	Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Miss Berthe Potvin	Roman Catholic
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Princ.)	Roman Catholic
...	...	...	Sr. M. St. Jos'h (Asst.)	Roman Catholic
St. Francis (Prot)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Church of England
St. Francis (R.C.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Rev. Sister Woods	Roman Catholic
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	J.P. Phillips	Undenominational
St. Regis (Village)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss M.V. Nolan	Undenominational
(t)Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Mrs. Sarah Back	Undenominational
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss K. Roundpoint	Undenominational
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Miss Lillie R. White.	Methodist
Oka (Village)	Oka	Oka	Miss Margt. D. Smith	Methodist
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Rose H. Gilhooly	Undenominational
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Mrgt.McCaffrey	Roman Catholic
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Josephine Audet	Roman Catholic
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Princ.)	Roman Catholic
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Georges (Asst.)	Roman Catholic
(tt)Hunters Point	At Hunters Point	Timiskaming	Miss Ethel Sims	Roman Catholic
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sr. Marie Aimée.	Roman Catholic
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House	James Bay District	Rev. J.E. Woodall	Church of England
Total, Quebec	...	...	...	...

[*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

[(t)This school reopened September 23, 1909, having been closed since June 30, 1896.]

[(tt)Open during the summer only.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	QUEBEC.
98	...	98	47	85	10	2	1	...	...	Caughnawaga (boys).
...	77	77	43	37	13	17	7	3	...	Caughnawaga (girls).
22	17	39	24	11	17	6	5	...	...	Caughnawaga (bush).
20	34	54	23	46	6	1	1	...	...	Caughnawaga (mission).
18	22	40	17	17	9	14	...	...	...	Bersimis.
8	11	19	15	...	8	4	4	3	...	*Escoumains.
13	14	27	17	18	2	4	3	...	...	Pointe Bleue.
31	47	78	43	21	35	16	...	6	...	Restigouche.
6	6	12	6	3	2	1	5	...	1	St. Francis (Prot.)
41	36	77	59	15	9	10	23	8	12	St. Francis (R.C.)
14	6	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	St. Regis (Island).
23	12	35	16	32	1	...	2	...	...	St. Regis (Village).
29	30	59	27	53	5	1	...	...	...	(t)Chenail.
33	34	67	22	52	4	5	5	1	...	Cornwall Island
15	13	28	15	16	3	4	2	2	1	Oka (Country).
13	10	23	10	15	4	...	...	4	...	Oka (Village).
7	29	36	12	12	9	8	1	6	...	Congo Bridge.
9	14	23	11	9	9	2	2	1	...	Maniwaki.
11	13	24	14	10	5	9	...	...	...	Maria.
24	31	55	49	21	10	15	9	...	...	Lorette.
7	4	11	9	1	2	4	4	...	...	(tt)Hunters Point.
26	18	44	28	10	8	14	8	4	...	Timiskaming.
45	40	85	25	70	10	5	...	...	...	Ruperts House.
513	518	1,031	542	564	186	147	82	38	14	Total, Quebec.

[*This is a white school attended by Indian children.]

[(t)This school reopened September 23, 1909, having been closed since June 30, 1896.]

[(tt)Open during the summer only.]

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 R. Jones	Undenominational
*Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Isabel McIver	Undenominational
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	Undenominational
Bear Creek	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss M. McDougall	Undenominational
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss J.M. McGregor	Church of England
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Caradoc	Levi Williams	Church of England
Oneida No. 3	Oneida	Caradoc	Miss Florence Silver	Methodist
River Settlement	Carodoc	Caradoc	Joseph H. Fisher	Undenominational
(t)Biscotasing, S.S.No. 1.	At Biscotasing	Chapleau	T. Sullivan	Undenominational
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	J.H. Prosser	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	Miss A.R. Peacock	Roman Catholic
(t)Graham S.S. No. 5	Towns'p of Graham	Manitowaning	Miss Julia Handfield	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	F.W. Major	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 Joannah Kelly	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island, (unceded)	Manitowaning	Regionald B. Holland	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikong (girls)	Manitoulin Island, (unceded)	Manitowaning	Miss Kate Bradley	Roman Catholic
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	Manitowaning	Miss Emily Frawley	Roman Catholic
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	George A. Snider	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Miss M. Davidson	Undenominational
(tt)Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Mrs. M.L. Yarrow	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Miss J.E. Armour	Undenominational
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	W.A. Elias	Undenominational
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Mrs. A.E. McKelvie	Undenominational
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver, M.A.	Methodist
(pp)Grand Bay	Lake Nipigon	Port Arthur	Miss Benna Fuller	Church of England
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. A. McLaren	Roman Catholic
(°)Pic River	Pic River	Port Arthur	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss E.M. McBain	Methodist

(t)Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss M. Beecroft	Undenominational
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	George Cork	Undenominational
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	Undenominational
Stony Point	Stony Point	Sarnia	Mrs. R. McKinnon	Undenominational
St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Miss A.M. Matthews	Methodist
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T.J. Wallace	Undenominational
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Isabella Ruxton	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	Saugeen	Saugeen	John Burr	Undenominational
Garden River R.C.	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. J.A. Drolet 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	Thomas Cadran	Roman Catholic
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Annie O'Connor	Roman Catholic
(t)Missanabie	At Missanabie	Sault Ste. Marie	Mrs. S.H. Ferris	Undenominational

[*Closed during March quarter, 1910.]

[(t)White school, attended by Indian children.]

[(tt)Closed during September quarters, 1909, no teacher.]

[(pp)Only one return received.]

[(°)Closed during the December, 1909, and March, 1910, quarters, no teacher.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ONTARIO.
23	17	40	18	16	6	12	4	2	...	Alnwick.
20	30	33	19	7	4	8	5	6	3	Cape Croker.
16	11	27	12	8	7	7	4	1	...	Port Elgin.
6	7	13	7	4	2	3	3	1	...	*Sidney Bay.
19	16	35	13	16	3	7	5	4	...	Back Settlement.
6	10	16	9	7	4	2	3	...	...	Bear Creek.
7	12	19	8	7	4	6	2	...	...	Muncey.
14	11	25	15	17	...	5	3	...	...	Oneida No. 2.
27	4	31	19	15	9	3	4	...	...	Oneida No. 3.
16	14	30	13	12	11	7	...	...	...	River Settlement.
1	2	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	(t)Biscotasing, S.S. No. 1.
10	6	16	5	8	6	1	1	...	...	Georgina Island.
17	15	32	16	16	7	5	3	1	...	Golden Lake.
16	15	31	16	17	8	5	...	1	...	Sheshegwaning.
14	26	40	17	17	11	10	2	...	...	West Bay.
1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	(t)Graham, S.S. No. 5.
6	6	12	5	6	3	2	1	...	...	Sheguiandah.
17	17	34	19	12	10	7	3	2	...	South Bay.
4	7	11	4	4	3	4	...	...	...	Sucker Creek.
8	14	22	15	18	...	4	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake.
22	...	22	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (boys.)
...	15	15	8	13	2	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (girls.)
10	13	23	15	9	9	4	1	...	...	Wikwemikongsing.
34	25	59	32	15	9	3	10	10	12	Moraviantown.
14	12	26	11	6	4	5	7	4	...	New Credit.
6	8	14	7	5	4	2	1	2	...	(tt)Gibson.
10	10	20	11	6	4	5	5	...	...	Henvey Inlet.
10	11	21	9	8	9	3	...	1	...	Ryerson.
18	18	36	14	13	10	7	5	1	...	Shawanaga.
4	5	9	7	4	...	4	...	1	...	Skene.
17	24	41	16	16	...	22	3	...	...	Christian Island.
7	4	11	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	(pp)Grand Bay.
19	13	32	9	27	3	1	1	...	...	Lake Helen.
13	6	19	10	11	4	4	...	...	...	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay.)
14	23	37	16	15	10	7	5	...	...	Mountain Village.
18	19	37	10	29	8	...	...	...	...	(°)Pic River.

19	25	44	22	9	14	8	10	3	...	Rama.
6	8	14	4	6	7	...	1	...	...	(t)Hiawatha.
13	17	30	18	16	5	6	...	3	...	Mud Lake.
12	10	22	11	15	1	2	4	...	...	Kettle Point.
5	6	11	5	7	4	...	...	...	...	Stony Point.
11	17	28	14	16	2	6	4	...	...	St. Clair.
19	9	28	21	12	6	3	6	1	...	French Bay.
9	10	19	13	7	4	6	1	1	...	Saugeen.
16	14	30	18	12	10	5	3	...	...	Scotch Settlement.
24	27	51	20	20	17	12	2	...	...	Garden River (R.C).
20	6	26	8	16	6	3	1	...	...	Garden River (C.E).
8	15	23	13	11	2	10	...	...	...	Goulais Bay.
6	12	18	10	4	6	6	2	...	...	Michipicoten.
6	5	11	4	4	6	1	...	...	...	(t)Missanabie.

[*Closed during March quarter, 1910.]

[(t)White school, attended by Indian children.]

[(tt)Closed during September quarters, 1909, no teacher.]

[(pp)Only one return received.]

[(°)Closed during the December, 1909, and March, 1910, quarters, no teacher.]

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
*Scugog S.S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	Miss Eliz. Nesbitt	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss M.F. Jamieson	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 2	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Clark (Princ.)	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 2	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.)	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 3	Six Nations	Six Nations	James D. Moses	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	Chas. L. Pitts (Prin.)	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 7	Six Nations	Six Nations	Festus A. Johnson (Asst)	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 9	Six Nations	Six Nations	E.J. Lyon	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 10	Six Nations	Six Nations	Samuel A. Anderson	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 11	Six Nations	Six Nations	Thomas W. Draper.	Undenominational
Six Nations Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	Undenominational
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss J. McDermott	Roman Catholic
*Mattawa	At Mattawa	Sturgeon Falls	Sister St. Gregory	Roman Catholic
Nipissing	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Miss Agnes Kelly	Roman Catholic
(t)Temogami	On Bear Island	Sturgeon Falls	Miss A. O'Connor	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 M. Cadotte	Church of England
(t)Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. R. Gibbons	Roman Catholic
Albany Mission (C. E)	At Fort Albany	Treaty No. 9	Miss Lucy I. Barker	Church of England
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	Treaty No. 9	Rev. Ernest O. Duke	Church of England
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Bert Vanalstine	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Western)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss H. Thompson	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Central)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Elva Buchanan	Undenominational
Tyendinaga(Mission)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Alexander Leween	Undenominational
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	W.A. Batchelor	Church of England
Walpole Island No. 2	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...

[*White school attended by Indian children.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ONTARIO - Concluded.
11	7	18	9	9	4	2	3	...	...	*Scugog S.S. No. 3.
27	28	55	23	20	9	12	9	5	...	Six Nations No. 1.
39	53	92	49	44	11	8	13	15	1	Six Nations No. 2.
33	37	70	27	23	13	18	11	5	...	Six Nations No. 3.
21	14	35	19	17	...	6	10	2	...	Six Nations No. 5.
12	9	21	10	8	4	4	5	...	...	Six Nations No. 6.
43	53	96	37	70	11	5	5	5	...	Six Nations No. 7.
15	24	39	20	20	7	7	4	1	...	Six Nations No. 9.
25	23	48	16	23	15	7	3	...	...	Six Nations No. 10.
24	18	42	16	22	2	9	6	3	...	Six Nations No. 11
18	18	36	19	10	10	10	6	...	...	Six Nations Thomas.
15	15	30	17	12	10	8	...	...	...	Garden Village.
19	22	41	32	19	14	5	2	1	...	*Mattawa.
6	6	12	10	4	4	1	3	...	...	Nipissing.
12	14	26	12	11	10	4	1	...	...	(t)Temogami
22	20	42	15	27	7	2	5	1	...	Mississagi River
14	12	26	14	9	6	7	3	1	...	Sagamook.
7	16	23	11	...	11	10	2	...	...	Serpent River.
6	7	13	6	10	1	2	...	...	...	Spanish River.
33	16	49	25	36	12	1	...	...	...	(t)Abitibi.
22	32	54	21	38	8	6	2	...	...	Albany Mission (C.E).
30	31	61	35	24	24	11	2	...	...	Moose Fort.
31	17	48	15	26	7	9	5	1	...	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
15	19	34	13	12	5	12	4	1	...	Tyendinaga (Western).
18	22	40	10	15	6	13	5	1	...	Tyendinaga (Central).
24	20	44	19	14	12	13	4	1	...	Tyendinaga (Mission).
16	24	40	14	23	7	5	3	2	...	Walpole Island No. 1.
11	18	29	16	25	1	2	1	...	...	Walpole No. 2.
1,207	1,206	2,413	1,131	1,138	504	433	232	90	16	Total, Ontario.

[*White school attended by Indian children.]

[(t)Open during the summer only.]

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...
Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. Julia L. Harber	Undenominational
Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Miss Eva Fryer	Church of England
*Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Robert R. Gill	Church of England
(t)Seine River	Seine River	Fort Frances	Peter Spence	Undenominational
Berens River	Berens River	Norway House	Miss BessieL. Hayter	Methodist
(tt)Black River	Black River	Norway House	Geo. Slater	Church of England
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss Isad'a Whitlock	Methodist
Cross Lake (R.C.)	Cross Lake	Norway House	Sr. Margaret Mary	Roman Catholic
Fisher River	Fisher River	Norway House	Miss M.C. Demerse	Methodist
(pp)Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	Norway House	Miss Margaret Ross	Church of England
Island Lake	At Island Lake	Norway House	Miss Annie L. Cunningham	Methodist
Jackhead	Jackhead	Norway House	Leonard Hart	Church of England
Jack River	Jack River	Norway House	Wm. J.P. Pelter	Church of England
(°)Little Grand Rapids	LittleGra'd Rapids	Norway House	Roy L. Taylor	Methodist
Nelson House	At Nelson House	Norway House	Henry T. Wright	Methodist
Oxford House	At Oxford House	Norway House	Alex. S. Martin	Methodist
Poplar River	Poplar River	Norway House	P.E. Jones	Methodist
Rossville	Norway House	Norway House	Thomas Bolster	Methodist
Split Lake	Split Lake	Norway House	Chas, G. Fox	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and FlowLake	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	John E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskat'wan	Manitowapah	George Storr	Church of England
(ss)Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	Rev. T.H. Dobbs	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	Manitowapah	Miss Marie L. Adam	Roman Catholic
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboyce	Miss E.K. Isbister	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboyce	Wilfrid H.S. Hatton	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Lower)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboyce	Miss Ellen I. Folster	Church of England
Muckles Creek	St. Peters	Clandeboyce	Miss C. FitzGerald	Church of England
Peguis	St. Peters	Clandeboyce	Miss Bella Stout	Church of England
St.Peters (North)	St. Peters	Clandeboyce	Peter Harper	Church of England
St. Peters (South)	St. Peters	Clandeboyce	Miss Hazel Overton	Church of England
St. Peters (East)	St. Peters	Clandeboyce	Miss Alma Wall	Church of England
St. Peters (R.C.)	St. Peters	Clandeboyce	T.J. FitzGerald	Roman Catholic

Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	Miss M. McIlwaine	Presbyterian
(||)Clearwater Lake	Keeseekoowenin's	Birtle la Prairie	Miss Mary Neshotah	Undenominational
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle la Prairie	Miss M.E. Murray	Presbyterian
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Reginald H. Bagshaw	Church of England
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	Melville Leffler	Church of England
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas	Nathan Settee	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	Rev. Albert Fraser	Church of England
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Elijah Constant	Church of England
Pas	Pas	Pas	M.E. Coates	Church of England
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Jno. G. Kennedy	Church of England
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...

[*Reopened December 1, 1909, having been closed since September 30, 1905.]

[(t)Closed from March 31, 1909, to January 3, 1910.]

[(tt)No return received for quarters ended December, 1909, and March, 1910.]

[(pp)Closed September quarter, 1909, no teacher.]

[(°)Open during the summer only.]

[(ss)Day school pupils attend classes in the boarding school.]

[(||)New school. First opened April 1,1909.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MANITOBA.
8	7	15	7	13	2	...	...	...	...	Assabasca.
7	8	15	7	9	4	2	...	...	...	Long Sault.
9	11	20	12	17	3	...	...	...	...	*Manitou Rapids.
4	4	8	7	3	3	2	...	...	...	(t)Seine River.
11	13	24	10	20	1	2	1	...	...	Berens River.
5	9	14	7	9	5	...	...	...	...	(tt)Black River.
17	16	33	13	25	4	...	3	...	...	Cross Lake Prot.)
12	16	28	12	18	6	4	...	...	...	Cross Lake (R.C.)
30	15	45	14	30	5	5	5	...	...	Fisher River.
9	6	15	6	9	2	2	2	...	...	(pp)Hollowwater River.
7	9	16	14	10	6	...	...	...	...	Island Lake.
13	13	26	8	17	6	3	...	...	...	Jackhead.
16	10	26	7	19	4	3	...	...	...	Jack River.
24	26	50	15	43	7	...	...	...	...	(°)Little Grand Rapids.
19	31	50	16	39	5	3	2	...	1	Nelson House.
18	15	33	15	31	2	...	...	...	...	Oxford House.
15	15	30	8	24	2	4	...	...	...	Poplar River.
17	13	30	9	29	1	...	...	...	...	Rossville.
6	4	10	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	Split Lake.
12	15	27	10	19	8	...	...	...	...	Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	11	19	12	7	5	5	2	...	...	Fairford (Upper).
21	17	38	16	16	14	3	5	...	...	Fairford (Lower).
11	7	18	7	12	2	2	2	...	...	Lake Manitoba.
14	16	30	23	16	9	4	1	...	...	Lake St. Martin.
8	17	25	12	14	4	4	3	...	...	Little Saskatchewan.
15	8	23	17	15	5	3	...	...	...	(ss)Pine Creek.
14	12	26	20	17	3	2	4	...	...	Shoal River.
5	7	12	8	7	1	4	...	...	...	Waterhen River.
11	15	26	6	13	8	5	...	...	...	Brokenhead.
22	7	29	11	8	13	7	1	...	...	Fort Alexander (Upper).
5	9	14	3	8	2	3	1	...	...	Fort Alexander (Lower).
3	5	8	4	1	3	1	3	...	...	Muckles Creek.
13	10	23	7	16	2	1	4	...	...	Peguis.
12	17	29	12	19	4	2	3	1	...	St. Peters (North).
13	11	24	12	5	8	8	3	...	...	St. Peters (South).
11	11	22	8	11	3	3	5	...	...	St. Peters (East).

12	14	26	8	16	10	...	...	...	...	St. Peters (R.C.)
6	8	14	4	4	3	6	1	...	...	Roseau Rapids.
6	6	12	5	8	...	3	1	...	...	Swan Lake.
6	5	11	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	(||)Clearwater Lake.
11	10	21	5	18	2	1	...	...	...	Okanase.
13	7	20	6	16	3	1	...	...	...	Big Eddy.
15	13	28	16	25	3	...	...	...	...	Chemawawin.
11	15	26	6	20	4	2	...	...	...	Cumberland.
10	14	24	11	14	6	4	...	...	...	Grand Rapids.
7	15	22	12	17	3	2	...	...	...	Moose Lake.
14	13	27	12	15	6	6	...	...	...	Pas.
14	10	24	12	12	3	5	...	4	...	Red Earth.
570	566	1,136	484	748	212	117	52	6	1	Total, Manitoba.

[*Reopened December 1, 1909, having been closed since September 30, 1905.]

[(t)Closed from March 31, 1909, to January 3, 1910.]

[(tt)No return received for quarters ended December, 1909, and March, 1910.]

[(pp)Closed September quarter, 1909, no teacher.]

[(°)Open during the summer only.]

[(ss)Day school pupils attend classes in the boarding school.]

[(||)New school. First opened April 1,1909.]

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...
Ahtahkakoop's	Ahtahkakoop's	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
*Big River	Kenemotayoo's	Carlton	Mrs. J.C. Macleod	Church of England
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	C.W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	Carlton	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton	Carlton	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	Carlton	George Crane	Church of England
Little Pine's	Little Pine's	Battleford	C.T. Desmarais	Church of England
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Battleford	Pierre C. Morin	Roman Catholic
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Tom Favel	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's	Battleford	Mrs. R. Jefferson	Church of England
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	Jas. Isbister	Church of England
(t)Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's	Battleford	J. Russell Edwards.	Church of England
Fort à la Corne (south)	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Mrs. A.A. Godfrey.	Undenominational
James Smith's	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Miss A.A. Hawley	Church of England
John Smith's	John Smith's	Duck Lake	Robert Bear	Church of England
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss E.M.Armstrong	Presbyterian
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood Hills	Miss S.E. Smythe	Church of England
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	Touchwood Hills	John B. Hardinge	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...
(tt)Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. Stanley Stocken	Church of England
(||)Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	W.B. Steinhauer	Methodist
*Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Miss Flor'e Watters	Methodist
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Mrs. M. Apow	Methodist

Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Harrison Steinhauer	Methodist
Morley	Stony	Stony	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.).	At Lesser Slave L.	Treaty No. 8	T.W. Scott	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsbury, Upper Peace Riv.	Treaty No. 8	Miss L. Millen	Church of England
Total, Alberta	...	...	...	...

[*Closed during the June quarter, 1909.]

[(t)Closed since June 30, 1909.]

[(tt)Replaces the Old Sun's boarding school, which was closed June 30, 1909.]

Reopened August 16, 1909, having been closed from June 30, 1907.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance	STANDARD						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SASKATCHEWAN.
13	9	22	11	7	6	2	5	2	...	Ahtahkakoop's.
7	5	12	3	5	3	4	...	...	...	*Big River.
10	14	24	8	16	4	4	...	...	...	Mistawasis.
12	13	25	12	19	6	...	...	...	...	Montreal Lake.
3	4	7	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	Sioux Mission.
11	6	17	7	8	4	4	1	...	...	Sturgeon Lake.
9	8	17	7	15	2	...	...	...	...	Little Pines.
8	2	10	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	Meadow Lake.
12	4	16	6	13	2	1	...	...	...	Poundmaker's.
7	5	12	5	8	2	2	...	...	...	Red Pheasants.
4	2	6	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	Stony (Eagle Hills).
6	4	10	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	(t)Thunderchild's.
11	11	22	11	15	2	5	...	...	...	Fort à la Corne (south).
17	17	34	18	22	9	3	...	...	...	James Smith's.
6	10	16	5	4	6	6	...	...	...	John Smith's.
12	15	27	20	19	3	2	3	...	...	White Bear.
6	9	15	11	6	4	3	2	...	...	Day Star's.
11	5	16	6	10	6	...	...	...	...	Fishing Lake.
165	143	308	145	194	65	36	11	2	...	Total, Saskatchewan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ALBERTA.
12	6	18	4	15	2	1	...	...	...	(tt)Old Sun's.
20	17	37	10	20	16	1	...	...	...	(||)Samson's.
15	4	19	5	12	4	3	...	...	...	*Goodfish Lake.
7	6	13	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	Saddle Lake.
6	7	13	7	9	3	1	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake.
34	31	65	23	58	3	4	...	...	...	Morley.
8	5	13	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
15	8	23	12	11	2	4	4	2	...	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission.)
117	84	201	73	143	38	14	4	2	...	Total, Alberta.

[*Closed during the June quarter, 1909.]

[(t)Closed since June 30, 1909.]

[(tt)Replaces the Old Sun's boarding school, which was closed June 30, 1909.]

Reopened August 16, 1909, having been closed from June 30, 1907.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Capt. Duncan Rankins	Salvation Army
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	Miss Martha Ward	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sichedach	Babine	J.P. Thorkildson	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
(t)Kisgegas	Kisgegas	Babine	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	Babine	Miss A.L. Tomlinson	Church of England
(tt)Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C.A. Dockstader	Methodist
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Rev. W.J. Knott	Methodist
(||)Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan	Cowichan	Josephine Johnny	Methodist
(t)Quamichan (R.C.)	Quamichan	Cowichan	Miss Lilly Frumento	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	Cowichan	Daniel Dick	Roman Catholic
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Miss M. Lomas	Roman Catholic
Songhees	Songhees	Cowichan	Sr. Mary Berchmans	Roman Catholic
Clayoquot (Prot.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Miss Ida E. Johnson	Methodist
Clayoquot (R.C.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Charles Moser	Roman Catholic
(t)Nitinat	Claoose	West Coast	John Gibson	Methodist
(ss)Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Hugh W. Vanderveen	Presbyterian
Yuquot	Yuquot	West Coast	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Homalco	Aupe	Fraser River	William Thompson	Roman Catholic
Sliammon	Sliammon	Fraser River	J.W.L. Browne	Roman Catholic
Lytton	Lytton	Kamloops - Okanagan	Miss Lilly Blachford	Church of England
(°)Penticton	At Penticton	Kamloops - Okanagan	Miss Etta J. Yuill	Undenominational
Sholus	Nicola Mameet	Kamloops - Okanagan	S.A.F. Hone, M.D.	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 Carrie S. Rush	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Miss Eveline Gibson	Methodist

China Hat	China Hat	Bella Coola	Rev. George Read	Methodist
*Kitamaat	Kitamaat	Bella Coola	Miss Mary E. Lawson	Methodist
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	Bella Coola	Miss M.T. Gurd	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	Bella Coola	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist
Kincolith	Kincolith	Nass	Miss Emily C. Collison	Church of England
(t)Lakalsap	Lakalsap	Nass	Albert E. Smeath	Church of England
Metlakatla	Metlakatla	Nass	Miss Helena Jackson	Church of England
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	Nass	Lionel Dineen	Methodist
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	N.S. Sherwood, (Princ) Miss J. Edenshaw (Asst.)	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	Queen Charlotte	Peter R. Kelly	Methodist
Atlin	At Atlin	Stikine	Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
(°)Telegraph Creek	Telegraph Creek	Stikine	Robert H. MacInnes	Undenominational
Total, British Columbia	...	...	...	...

[*Only one quarterly return received during 1909 - 10.]

[(t)No returns received for the June and September quarters 1909.]

[(tt)New school, opened October 1909.]

[(ss)No returns received for the September and December quarters 1909.]

[(||)New school, opened January 10, 1910.]

[(°)White school attended by Indian pupils.]

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA
7	11	18	13	11	5	2	...	...	...	Andimaul.
16	17	33	11	19	9	3	2	...	...	Gitwingak.
15	14	29	19	15	9	4	1	...	...	Glen Vowell.
11	29	40	16	19	12	3	6	...	...	Hazelton.
3	6	9	8	4	5	...	...	...	...	*Kitsegukla.
18	34	52	15	30	13	4	2	3	...	Kiskfiak.
13	8	21	8	16	5	...	...	...	...	(t)Kisgegas.
6	9	15	9	...	7	7	1	...	...	Meanskinisht.
13	10	23	11	18	4	1	...	...	...	(tt)Koksilah.
11	9	20	9	11	4	5	...	...	...	Nanaimo.
11	7	18	8	16	2	...	...	...	...	(||)Quamichan (Prot.)
9	16	25	71	23	1	1	...	...	...	(t)Quamichan (R. C.)
7	4	11	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	Saanich.
4	4	8	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	Somenos.
6	8	14	11	2	2	6	2	2	...	Songhees.
9	12	21	9	19	1	1	...	...	...	Clayoquot (Prot.)
9	9	18	5	15	1	2	...	...	...	Clayoquot(R C.)
17	8	25	6	8	5	6	5	1	...	(t)Nitinat.
7	5	12	8	9	3	...	...	...	...	(ss)Ucluelet.
10	6	16	8	15	1	...	...	...	...	Yuquot.
13	12	25	20	6	7	12	...	...	...	Homalco.
13	13	26	17	13	10	3	...	...	...	Sliammon.
12	9	21	12	14	7	...	...	...	...	Lytton.
2	8	10	3	3	2	1	4	...	...	(°)Penticton.
14	10	24	10	17	7	...	...	...	...	Sholus.
14	12	26	8	17	8	1	...	...	...	Alert Bay.
5	6	11	7	5	4	2	...	...	...	Cape Mudge.
14	10	24	7	4	6	13	1	...	...	Gwayasdums.
31	20	51	12	37	9	5	...	...	...	Bella Bella.
21	20	41	9	30	11	...	...	...	...	Bella Coola.
9	5	14	7	7	3	4	...	...	...	China Hat.
11	21	32	19	10	12	4	6	...	...	*Kitamaat.
18	18	36	19	20	9	2	5	...	...	Kitkahtla.
15	17	32	13	17	8	6	...	1	...	Port Essington.
22	20	42	25	17	11	6	8	...	...	Kincolith.
19	23	42	10	33	9	...	...	...	...	(t)Lakalsap.

17	20	37	16	16	9	10	1	1	...	Metlakatla.
39	47	86	26	67	13	3	3	...	...	Port Simpson.
31	39	70	28	27	17	15	11	...	...	Masset.
17	15	32	14	12	14	6	...	...	...	Skidegate.
16	9	25	12	23	2	...	...	...	...	Atlin.
5	9	14	10	5	2	7	...	...	...	(°)Telegraph Creek.
560	589	1,1491	493	663	275	145	58	8	...	Total,British Columbia.

[*Only one quarterly return received during 1909 - 10.]

[(t)No returns received for the June and September quarters 1909.]

[(tt)New school, opened October 1909.]

[(ss)No returns received for the September and December quarters 1909.]

[(||)New school, opened January 10, 1910.]

[(°)White school attended by Indian pupils.]

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School.	District.	Teacher.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District	Rev. James R. Lucas
York Factory	At York Factory, Hudson Bay District	Rev. R. Faries
Total, N.W.T.	...	...
YUKON TERRITORY.	...	...
Moosehide	At Moosehide, Yukon Territory	Rev. Benjamin Totty

Denomination.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD						School.
...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Church of England	4	9	13	7	10	2	1	...	...	...	St. David's Mission.
Church of England	12	9	21	15	9	7	4	1	...	...	York Factory.
...	16	18	34	22	19	9	5	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	YUKON TERRITORY.
Church of England	7	10	17	6	9	8	...	...	...	...	Moosehide.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Sister St. Hilaire	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Rev. Ernest O. Duke	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. Claire	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...
Birtle	At Birtle, Man	Birtle	Rev. W.W.McLaren	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander reserve	Clandeboye	Rev. P.H. 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	Monitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve	Monitowapah	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	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 Cowesses reserve	Crooked Lakes	Rev. S. Perreault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, sec. 14 tp. 18, r. 3	Crooked Lakes	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Crowstand	On Côte's reserve, 3 1/2 miles from Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W.McWhinney	Presbyterian
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserves sec. 2, tp. 32, r. 32	Pelly	Rev. J. DeCorby, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. O. Charlebois	Roman

			O.M.I.	Catholic
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 33, tp. 22, r. 11	File Hills	Miss Jean Cunningham	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ONTARIO.
14	19	33	32	24	7	2	...	...	...	Albany Mission.
13	12	25	17	5	17	3	...	...	...	Moose Fort.
11	15	26	20	26	...	...	...	...	...	Chapleau.
10	20	30	28	10	1	7	5	7	...	Fort William Orphanage.
48	66	114	97	65	25	12	5	7	...	Total, Ontario.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MANITOBA
30	26	56	46	13	10	9	10	12	2	Birtle.
30	32	62	60	4	18	18	12	10	...	Fort Alexander.
19	26	45	43	6	16	20	3	...	...	Fort Frances.
21	44	65	65	22	10	15	12	6	...	Pine Creek.
23	21	44	42	11	15	13	5	...	...	Sandy Bay.
27	32	59	46	8	14	20	10	4	3	Norway House.
11	20	31	30	9	5	6	7	4	...	Portage la Prairie.
22	15	37	33	20	6	6	5	...	...	Cecilia Jeffrey.
16	28	44	41	10	3	16	10	5	...	Kenora.
199	244	443	406	103	97	123	74	41	5	Total, Manitoba.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SASKATCHEWAN.
22	23	45	45	16	14	7	8	...	...	Cowessess.
24	17	41	34	19	12	7	...	2	1	Round Lake.
27	29	56	49	17	7	20	8	4	...	Crowstand.
11	18	29	27	7	6	5	7	4	...	Keeseekouse.
58	47	105	100	27	12	13	20	22	11	Duck Lake.
16	10	26	24	8	3	6	5	4	...	File Hills.
14	20	34	33	12	11	3	8	...	...	Gordon's

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN - Con.	...	...	...	...
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, range 15	Touchwood Hills	Rev. J.E.S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	On La Plouge river	Treaty No. 10	Rev. Francois Ancel, 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, range 18	Battleford	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...
Blood (C.E.)	Off Blood reserve, opposite Blood agency headquarters	Blood	Rev. G.E. Gale	Church of England
Blood (R.C.)	On Blood reserve	Blood	Rev. J.M. Salaun	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	At south Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. J.L. Le Vern, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement	Edmonton	Sister M.A. Diguire	Roman Catholic
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve	Hobbema	Rev. R.L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.	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
Peigna (R.C.)	On Peigan reserve	Peigan	Rev. L. Doucet O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve	Sarcee	Percy Stocken	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Ft. Chipewyan	Treaty No. 8.	Sister McDougall	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.).	On northwest side Lesser Slave lake	Treaty No. 8	Rev. C. Jousard, O.M.I.	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. LeTreste	Roman Catholic
Wabiskaw Lake	At.St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw lake	Treaty	W.F. Broadstock	Church of

(C.E.)		No. 8.		England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw lake	Treaty No. 8.	Sister Mary Flore	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews)	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish lake	Treaty No. 8.	Miss Frances K. Waghorn	Church of England
Total, Alberta	...	...	...	...

NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
15	26	41	40	17	8	11	1	4	...	Muscowequan's.
8	23	31	30	9	12	4	6	...	...	Lac la Plonge.
20	34	54	45	28	9	9	8	...	...	Lac la Ronge.
21	32	53	44	34	8	...	7	4	...	Onion Lake (R. C.)
17	6	23	18	10	6	2	3	2	...	Onion Lake C.E.)
9	12	21	20	7	4	3	3	...	4	Thunderchild's.
262	297	559	509	211	112	90	84	46	16	Total, Saskatchewan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ALBERTA.
26	18	44	41	10	11	8	10	...	5	Blood (C.E.)
26	22	48	38	14	19	8	7	...	...	Blood (R. C.)
27	15	42	40	14	7	6	12	3	...	Crowfoot.
38	35	73	66	20	19	8	18	8	...	St. Albert.
23	30	53	50	12	3	8	8	13	9	Ermineskin's.
25	27	52	45	21	5	6	6	5	9	Blue Quill's.
20	14	34	30	12	10	8	4	...	...	Peigan, (C.E.)
17	13	30	30	18	8	3	1	...	...	Peigan,(R.C.)
11	7	18	12	11	4	1	2	...	...	Sarcee.
19	25	44	40	20	13	6	5	...	...	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
18	22	40	40	18	14	7	1	...	...	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)
21	11	32	30	22	10	...	...	...	...	Sturgeon Lake
14	12	26	20	14	3	8	1	...	...	Vermilion (St. Henri).
11	10	21	18	14	...	3	2	2	...	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
9	18	27	22	15	5	3	4	...	...	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
14	10	24	15	6	5	8	3	2	...	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrew's).
319	289	608	537	241	136	91	84	33	23	Total, Alberta.

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
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 Ft. Providence, Mackenzie River district	Outside treaty	Sister St. Elzear	Roman Catholic
Total, N.W.T.	...	...	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve	Fraser River	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	North side of Burrard inlet, opposite city of Vancouver	Fraser River	Sister Mary Amy	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver	Fraser River	Rev. J.P. O'Neill O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale on the Fraser river	Fraser River	Constance, Sister Superior	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshen reserve	Nass	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, just outside limits of Tsimpshen reserve	Nass	Miss Frances E. Hudson	Methodist
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, adjoining Maktosis reserve, west coast of Vancouver island	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, east coast of Vancouver island	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	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
10	12	22	20	8	5	6	3	...	...	Fort Resolution.
18	23	41	33	9	11	19	...	1	1	Hay River (St Peter's Mission).
25	40	65	65	35	22	8	...	...	...	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
53	75	128	118	52	38	33	3	1	1	Total, N.W.T.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
19	26	45	44	11	9	15	3	7	...	Sechelt
25	27	52	50	14	5	9	10	9	5	Squamish.
39	40	79	79	1	11	17	25	25	...	St. Mary's.
...	27	27	17	1	5	6	6	2	7	Yale (All Hallows).
23	...	23	15	10	5	4	3	1	...	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
...	44	44	41	8	6	7	13	10	...	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
22	17	39	36	3	10	5	5	16	...	Ahousaht.
22	24	46	38	13	12	...	10	6	5	Alberni.
150	205	355	320	61	63	63	75	76	17	Total, British Columbia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	YUKON TERRITORY.
12	10	22	17	7	4	2	4	5	...	Carcross.

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	Rev. R Ashton	Undenominational
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
Wikwemikong (girls)	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	Undenominational
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...
SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England
Qu'Appelle	At Lebreton	Rev J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
*Regina	At Regina	Rev: R.B. Heron	Presbyterian
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. Felix Beck, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. A.M. Carion	Roman Catholic
Lytton	2 1/2 miles from Lytton, Kamloops-Okanagan agency	Rev. George Ditcham	Church of England
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, Fraser River agency	Rev. R.H. Cairns	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper island, Cowichan agency	Rev. D. Claessen	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkwalth 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. H. Boening	Roman Catholic
Total, British Columbia	...	...	...

[*The Regina industrial school closed from March 31, 1910.]

NOTE - All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

[illegible]

275	206	481	445	106	64	98	83	70	60	66	14	2	5	7	3	Total, British Columbia
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[*The Regina industrial school closed from March 31, 1910.]

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, 1910. DAY SCHOOLS

Province.	Number of Schools.	DENOMINATION.						NUMBER ON ROLL.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	125	106	231
Prince Edward Island	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	22	42
New Brunswick	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	100	122	222
Quebec	23	5	13	2	3	...	...	513	518	1,031
Ontario	78	38	22	10	8	...	...	1,207	1,206	2,413
Manitoba	48	4	6	27	9	2	...	570	566	1,136
Saskatchewan	18	1	2	12	...	3	...	195	143	308
Alberta	8	...	...	3	5	...	...	117	84	201
Northwest Territories	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	18	34
British Columbia	42	2	9	13	15	1	2	560	589	1,149
Yukon	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	10	17
Total, Day Schools	241	50	73	70	40	6	2	3,400	3,384	6,784

BOARDING SCHOOLS

Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	48	66	114
Manitoba	9	...	5	...	1	3	...	199	244	443
Saskatchewan	13	...	7	3	...	3	...	262	297	559
Alberta	16	...	11	5	...	...	...	319	289	608
Northwest Territories	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	53	75	128
British Columbia	8	...	3	1	2	2	...	150	205	355
Yukon	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	10	22

Total, Boarding Schools	54	...	30	13	3	8	...	1,043	1,186	2,229
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS										
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	217	221	438
Manitoba	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	87	93	180
Saskatchewan	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	199	185	384
Alberta	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	80	49	129
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	8	...	5	2	1	...	...	275	206	481
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Industrial Schools	20	2	9	4	4	1	...	858	754	1,612

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

DAY SCHOOLS

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARD.						Province.
...	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	...
109	47.18	119	40	26	21	17	8	Nova Scotia.
18	42.80	32	3	5	...	2	...	Prince Edward Island.
135	60.81	106	56	30	19	9	2	New Brunswick.
542	52.57	564	186	147	82	38	14	Quebec.
1,131	46.87	1,138	504	433	232	90	10	Ontario.
484	42.61	748	212	117	52	6	1	Manitoba.
145	47.08	194	65	36	11	2	...	Saskatchewan.
73	36.23	143	38	14	4	2	...	Alberta.
22	64.70	19	9	5	1	...	...	Northwest Territories.
493	42.91	663	275	145	58	8	...	British Columbia.
6	35.29	9	8	...	...	...	...	Yukon.
3,158	46.55	3,735	1,396	958	480	174	41	Total, Day Schools.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Nova Scotia.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
97	85.08	65	25	12	5	7	...	Ontario.
406	91.65	103	97	123	74	41	5	Manitoba.
509	91.05	211	112	90	84	46	16	Saskatchewan.
537	88.32	241	136	91	84	33	23	Alberta.
118	92.18	52	38	33	3	1	1	Northwest Territories.
320	90.14	61	63	63	75	76	17	British Columbia.
17	77.27	7	4	2	4	5	...	Yukon.
2,004	89.90	740	475	414	329	209	62	Total, Boarding Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Nova Scotia.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
395	90.18	96	79	82	90	52	39	Ontario.
155	86.11	46	25	31	31	15	32	Manitoba.
357	92.97	111	68	104	52	30	19	Saskatchewan.

112	86.82	34	23	16	16	30	10	Alberta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northwest Territories.
445	92.51	106	64	98	83	70	60	British Columbia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yukon.
1,464	90.82	393	259	331	272	197	160	Total Industrial Schools.

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	...	...	...	...	125	106	231	109
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	20	22	42	18	...
New Brunswick	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	100	122	222	135
Quebec	23	...	...	23	5	13	2	3	...	...	513	518	1,031	542
Ontario	78	4	5	87	39	26	13	9	...	...	1,472	1,493	2,965	1,623
Manitoba	48	9	2	59	5	11	27	11	5	...	856	903	1,759	1,045
Saskatchewan	18	13	3	34	1	10	16	...	7	...	626	625	1,251	1,011
Alberta	8	16	2	26	...	12	8	6	...	...	516	422	938	722
Northwest Territories	2	3	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	69	93	162	140
British Columbia	42	8	8	58	2	17	16	18	3	2	985	1,000	1,985	1,258
Yukon	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	19	20	39	23
Total	241	54	20	315	52	112	87	47	15	2	5,301	5,324	10,625	6,626

[*All boys at industrial schools are taught farming and all girls, sewing, knitting and general house hold duties.]

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						*Industries Taught.								Total.	Province.
...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	...	...
47.18	119	40	26	21	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia.
42.86	32	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.
60.81	106	56	30	19	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.
52.57	564	186	147	82	38	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
54.74	1,299	608	527	327	149	55	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	Ontario.
59.41	897	334	271	157	62	38	4	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	11	Manitoba.
80.81	516	245	230	147	78	35	15	7	...	5	4	...	2	...	33	Saskatchewan.
76.97	418	197	121	104	65	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alberta.
86.42	71	47	38	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northwest Territories.
63.37	830	402	306	216	154	77	66	14	2	5	7	...	...	3	97	British Columbia.
58.97	16	12	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yukon.
62.36	4,868	2,130	1,703	1,081	580	263	92	27	2	12	11	2	4	5	155	Total.

[*All boys at industrial schools are taught farming and all girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.]

REPORTS
OF
INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS
OF
BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

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(Copy of Circular.)

*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 where-ever 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 temptations 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.*

**THE REPORT OF MR. J.A.J. McKENNA, INSPECTOR OF ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS IN
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.
FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This school is pleasantly situated close to the shore of Sandy bay, at the south-west end of Rainy lake. A crescent of sand beach borders the bank and extends to Pither's Point. The lake, with wooded stretches on either side, and dotted with rocky, tree-crowned islets, affords a view that is not often matched for beauty; and as to salubrity the site would be hard to excel.

The school building is a particularly well constructed rectangular frame edifice, on a splendid foundation of granite. It is a three-storied structure, 40 x 70 feet, its height from the ground to the top of the mansard roof being 59 feet.

In the basement are dining-rooms for the staff and pupils, kitchen, pantry, dairy-room and vegetable-room; on the first floor are the entrance hall, parlours, two class-rooms, one 16 x 36 feet, the other 16 x 20 feet, and the boy's and girls' recreation-rooms; on the third floor there are two large dormitories, 34 x 38 feet.

The school building is exceptionally well laid out. The various apartments are ample, well appointed, and well lighted. The sanitary arrangements could not be improved upon. There is a splendid system of ventilation, which ensures a constant supply of fresh air in all parts of the institution; and with the excellent system of low pressure steam heating, a comfortable and equable temperature is maintained, with a comparatively small consumption of fuel, during all the varied weather of autumn, winter and early spring. On each flat, in each dormitory, and in each infirmary there are automatically flushing closets, and there are three bath-rooms with porcelain baths. There is an excellent supply of good water, pumped from the lake, the intake being 1,800 feet from the shore. The water is pumped by a gasoline engine, with a capacity of fifty gallons per minute, into three tanks in the attic that hold two thousand one hundred gallons.

There is splendid fire-protection. The water in the attic tanks can be partially or wholly shut off from its ordinary courses for sanitary and domestic purposes by one valve, and pumped directly into a two-inch stand pipe connected with the tanks, giving a pressure of one hundred pounds on one and one-half inch hose with half inch nozzles. There are such hose and nozzle connections in the attic, so placed as to spread water all over the roof, and on each flat, in each dormitory, in the basement, and in the engine-room. Streams of water can be had in a few seconds. Chemical fire-extinguishers are also placed at different points in the building.

There is a fire-escape at either end of the building, running to within five feet of the ground, and with platforms on each floor. All doors open outwards, and there is a door opening outwards at each platform of the fire-escapes.

In addition to the main building there is a structure 18 x 30 feet, on a stone foundation. Under its roof are the office and sleeping apartment of the principal, the workshop, where carpentering, repairing, cobbling, and other work is done, and the engine and gas plant room. There is a large ice-house, some small outbuildings, and a rather inadequate stable and barn, which, I was given to understand, is to be replaced by a more substantial and roomy structure.

There is ample accommodation for fifty pupils at the school, but the per capita grant is only allowed for forty. During the year there have been in residence forty-five, twenty-six girls and nineteen boys.

The boys have manual training in the field and in the workshop. The girls are well trained in domestic work, ordinary dressmaking, mending, & c. The work of their hands evidences aptitude and careful teaching; and none can doubt the beneficial effects of such training.

For a time only one teacher was employed in class work, but after last summer's holidays the two class-rooms were to be used, and with two teachers better work and better grading would result.

The principal, Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I., is assisted by an Oblate brother, and five sisters.

There were about ten acres under oats, eight under potatoes, and one under garden truck.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is admirably situated, from the standpoints of beauty and health, on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, at a point on the Fort Alexander reserve,

about one mile east from where the river empties into the lake. From the upper front verandah one gets a delightful view of the winding river, whose banks, a few years ago clad with virgin forest, are now fringed for many miles to the east with cultivated fields and comfortable farmhouses.

The main building is almost a replica of the boarding school at Fort Frances.

The sanitary arrangements are very good, and are on the same line as those of the Fort Frances school, the main difference being that the flushing closets are not automatic. There is a good system of ventilation, and the dormitories are fresh and clean. Indeed the whole institution from cellar to attic is a model of cleanliness. There is an excellent system of low pressure steam heating, and the building is well lighted by acetylene gas.

A good supply of pure water is pumped from the river by a gasoline engine to large tanks in the attic, from whence it is piped to all parts of the institution. Connection is made, as at Fort Frances, for fire-protection.

The outbuildings, which were all in good order, include a large and substantial stable, with accommodation for six horses, twelve cows and oxen, as well as a hennery.

The per capita grant is allowed for sixty pupils. There were in attendance sixty-four, thirty-five girls and twenty-nine boys.

The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed; and due attention is given to teaching the boys in the field, and the girls in the household arts. Some of the girls were at work in the sewing-room, on my arrival, and the work they were doing in cutting and making dresses and other garments could not but convince the most skeptical that the Indian girls who get such training must be much benefited by it.

There are some 15 acres under cultivation. Oats is the only grain grown. Plenty of good potatoes and garden truck are raised.

Father Vales, the principal, is assisted by Father Geelen, and by an Oblate brother, who attends to the outside work. There are two teachers, and other sisters who attend to the domestic economy of the institution, and give the girls practical training in housekeeping, sewing, & c.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ST. ANTHONY'S.)

This school is situated about two miles from Kenora, on high land bordering the shore at the north end of the Lake of the Woods. Commanding as it does a magnificent view of the many-isled lake, the site would be hard to excel for beauty. But from the mere material standpoint it has drawbacks. The area of land is small, and in the main composed of rock, in many places absolutely barren, in others fortunately furnishing sufficient earth for the coniferous and other trees that beautify the place.

There is only enough of cultivable soil - and much of that very poor - for a good sized garden, a couple of potato patches, and pasturage for two cows. The garden is well kept. Enough of potatoes and other vegetables are usually raised to meet the school's requirements. There is a well appointed hennery with some one hundred and fifty fowls, including a number of pure bred barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Two horses are kept. Hay cannot be raised and has to be purchased.

The school building is constructed of red brick. The main portion, 38 x 34 feet, was built in 1898. An addition 38 x 30 feet, was made two years later, and this year a similar addition has been erected.

The school is heated by hot air, and sanitation is well provided for. The only fire-protection is afforded by the fire-extinguishers, fire-axes, & c. The installation of the water-supply system last year has been of much benefit, and when connection is made for fire-protection a great improvement will be effected.

Forty-four pupils, 28 girls and 16 boys, were in attendance.

The departments programme of studies is followed. The girls are taught plain dressmaking, plain sewing, and general domestic work; and the class work of the

boys is varied by gardening and general manual work. All were healthy in appearance, cleanly and neatly attired, bright and cheerful, and markedly polite. They speak English quite clearly.

The Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I., is assisted by an Oblate brother, who attends to the outside work, and a number of sisters.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated near where the Winnipeg river empties into Lake Winnipegosis, and close to the Indian reserve of the same name.

The building is a three-storied edifice of stone, its inside dimensions being 115 x 45 feet. When I visited the institution in September extensive improvements were in progress.

The basement contains the dining-room, 44 x 2 feet; the kitchen, 22 x 15 feet; the bakery, 22 x 15 feet; the dairy, 18 x 18 feet; the laundry, 32 x 26 feet; and the furnace-room, 22 x 30 feet. On the first floor are the lobby, 15 x 8 feet; the hall-way, 7 feet wide and extending the length of the building; the boys' play-room and the girls' play-room, 32 x 22 feet, respectively; two class-rooms, 23 x 22 feet, respectively; a parlour and seven staff-rooms and bed-rooms. On the second floor there are two hospital wards, 17 x 15 feet, respectively; a sewing-room, 20 x 15 feet, and five rooms for the ladies of the staff. The chapel is also on this flat. On the top flat are the boys' dormitory and the girls' dormitory, 4 x 45 feet respectively, and two dormitory keepers' bedrooms, 15 x 14 feet, respectively.

There is a well constructed and well appointed combination stable and barn, with accommodation for twelve horses and eighty head of cattle, and capacity for three hundred tons of hay. The arrangements are so complete that eighty head of cattle can be properly cared for with a half-hour's work in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. This building also contains a comfortable and commodious hennery.

There is a mill, as well as a shop well equipped for carpentry, blacksmithing, and general work.

The school building is adequately heated by low pressure steam. It is well ventilated. A modern sanitary system has been installed. There are water-flushing closets on each flat and in each hospital ward. There are four baths. Water is piped from the river, and pumped by gasoline power to seven tanks in the attic, which have a capacity of some 4,200 gallons. There is a soft-water reservoir in the cellar.

The system of fire-protection was impaired owing to the hose being badly worn; but the principal was giving attention to effecting desired improvement when I visited the school in September. There is a fire-escape at either end of the building.

The department's programme of studies is followed, and the girls are trained in general domestic work, dressmaking, sewing, & c., and the boys in farm and other work. The Oblate brother in charge of the manual training of the boys is a first class mechanic and a good all-round workman, and he struck me as an excellent instructor.

Cattle-raising, poultry farming, dairying, and vegetable-growing have been the chief agricultural operations. Ten acres were under potatoes and other vegetables. No grain has so far been raised; but fifteen acres were broken last fall to be sown with grain this spring. There is an abundance of wild hay, which is cut and put up for the stock.

The Rev. A. Chaumont, O.M.I., the principal, is assisted by a competent staff.

THE SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about the centre of the settled portion of the reserve of that name. The one hundred acres set aside for it is pretty heavily wooded with poplar, and somewhat broken and brushy. It costs about \$20 an acre to clear and break the land.

There were some 30 acres under cultivation: 5 in wheat, 10 in oats, 10 in barley, 4 under potatoes, and a garden plot of about an acre. Last fall's crop consisted of 600 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of oats, and 150 bushels of barley, besides a variety of vegetables, including a large supply of tomatoes which were ripening in the garden in September. Five additional acres has been cleared.

The per capita grant is paid for forty-two. When I visited the school in the fall there was an attendance of forty-three; but during the previous school year the attendance was as high as forty-nine, and it was expected soon again to reach that figure. There would be no trouble in filling the school.

The class work is in charge of a lay teacher, and the children are making fair progress under her in reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and drawing.

The girls have two hours domestic work a day, and in addition are taught plain dressmaking, sewing, mending, & c. The boys help in the general farm work. When I arrived at the school, the boys and girls were at work in the potato field, the former under the direction of the principal himself, and the latter in charge of one of the sisters.

The staff consists of the Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., principal, a reverend assistant, Mr. Joseph Dorais, farmer and general mechanic, a lay teacher, and five sisters in charge of the domestic and sewing departments.

COWESSESS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess' reserve. About 300 acres of land is attached to the institution.

The school building is a three-storied edifice, 58 x 88 feet. The basement contains dining-rooms for the staff and pupils, kitchen and pantry, dairy-room, bakery, laundry, and lavatory. On the first floor are the entrance lobby, parlours, chapel, the girls' play-room, the boys' play-room, and the school-room. On the second floor are two hospital wards, the pharmacy, the sisters' quarters, and the sewing-room. On the third floor are two large dormitories, and two bed-rooms for the dormitory keepers.

The institution is well ventilated and kept in good order. The water-supply is furnished by a well in the cellar, and is only of fair quality. There is in addition a soft-water tank in the basement.

There is a tank in the attic, with which is connected a gasoline power pump of a capacity of 100 gallons per minute, and connections are made with different parts of the building and with one point outside for fire-protection. There are fire-escapes, by which the forty-five pupils can be removed from the building to the ground in three minutes. The building is heated by steam, and lighted by an acetylene gas plant, which is placed in a well ventilated compartment.

The programme of studies prescribed by the department is pretty closely followed. In addition to the class work the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making, and general housework. The boys are trained in farm and garden work, in the care of stock, general carpentry and shoe-repairing.

The outbuildings include a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet, and two stories high, which contains a well equipped carpentry department.

The Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., the principal, has a competent staff of assistants.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is pleasantly situated on a flat bordering one of the Qu'Appelle lakes. From the main building to the waters of the lake, stretches a beautiful flower garden, which so adds to the scenic charm of the place as to evoke expressions, of admiration and delight from the many who visit the school every summer.

The nearest railway station is some ten miles distant, but soon the school will be in close connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, a branch of which, now under construction, will pass through a corner of the land attached to it.

The land upon which the institution is situated comprises some fourteen acres, which is devoted to the flower garden, a large vegetable garden, playgrounds, yards, & c.

The other lands appertaining to the school extend up and beyond the hills which form the eastern boundary of the valley. They consist of different parts of sections in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, and comprise nearly 1,000 acres. Only about a third, however, is arable, and the farming land is scattered and at various distances from the school. One tract of three-quarters of a section, which was originally set aside as hay-land for the institution, and which now affords the best farming land in connection with the school, is some five miles distant. Farming operations and agricultural teaching are, therefore, somewhat handicapped.

The school buildings were erected by the Department of Indian Affairs in 1906, to replace those destroyed by fire. They are of brick. The main building is 120 x 50 feet. The basement contains the kitchen and pantries, and the refectory. The ground floor is devoted to the principal's office and bed-room, the accountant's office and bed-room, official headquarters for visiting officers of the department, guest chambers, stores apartment, sewing-room, & c. The other two flats are occupied by the chapel, the hospital, and a dormitory for the smaller boys.

The boys' building is 80 x 50 feet. In the basement are the recreation hall, lavatory and baths. On the ground floor are two class-rooms, off of each of which is a bed-room for each of the male teachers. On the next floor is the big boys' dormitory, with lavatory, as well as the apartment of the vice-principal, who act as dormitory keeper. The top flat is used as a common assembly-room. The girls' building is of the same dimensions as the boys'. The class-rooms are in the top story, the dormitories beneath, one for the smaller and one for the bigger girls, the rest of the building being occupied by a recreation hall, and the sisters' quarters.

Everything was in good order about the institution. The dormitories were neat and clean. The ventilation of the large boys' dormitory was not, however, are good in the night as I should expect it to be in so modern a building; but a change which I suggested will, I believe, produce an appreciable improvement.

The school buildings are heated by steam from several plants placed at various points in the cellars. In addition wood and coal oil stoves are used, especially in the spring and fall. The lighting is by acetylene gas, supplied from two Siche tanks. The shops and employees' dwellings are heated by wood stoves, and lighted by coal oil.

There are fire-escapes attached to the school buildings, and there are good fire appliances throughout. I had the fire alarm sounded, without giving previous warning, when all were about finished the mid-day meal in the refectory, and the pupils and staff filed out in a prompt and orderly manner.

Drinking water is procured from wells. The supply for ordinary domestic and sanitary purposes is drawn from the lake into two 1,500 gallon air pressure tanks, from which connection is made with all parts of the buildings for fire-protection.

The drainage flows into a septic tank, which appeared to be in good working order, and drains through an open aqueduct through the girls' playground to the lake.

The health of the pupils was very good when I was at the school. There was but one case of serious illness. The school has been remarkably free from epidemic diseases. I learned from the attending physician that the greater proportion of sickness and the great preponderance of serious cases was amongst the boys.

The institution is reckoned to have accommodation for 225 pupils. There were 224 enrolled at the time of my visit, 108 boys and 116 girls.

There are two classes for the boys and two for the girls, and each is graded. I watched the regular work in the classes, taking different days for each and appearing

without previous appointment, Mr. O'Connell's junior class of boys gave marked evidence of careful, intelligent and methodical teaching. They were quite evidently interested in their work, apt and ready at answering. The teacher in charge of the senior class had only been recently engaged at the time of my visit, and the boys had not been under his teaching a sufficient time to admit of a reasonable judgment of his work, it seemed to me, however, that the progress of the boys in this class was being impeded by the unsystematic practice in vogue of withdrawing boys irregularly for outside work, and I so expressed myself to the principal. All the boys do certain fatigue duty daily, and the bigger boys engage in field work during the farming seasons, and in relays help in the care of the cattle, and work in the different shops during the year. The girls are, in addition to their class work, taught plain dressmaking, sewing and mending, and general domestic work.

There are well equipped carpenter, blacksmith, tin, and shoe shops, and a bakery situated at different points in the rear and to the east of the school buildings. The men in charge struck me as good workmen and capable teachers of their crafts.

The Rev. J. Hugonard, O.M.I., is the principal. His assistant, who acts as prefect of discipline, is the Rev. Father Hess, O.M.I. There are two male teachers for the boys' classes, and two sisters teach the girls' classes. There are five trade teachers and a farming instructor, and an engineer in charge of the heating and plumbing systems. Sister Goulet is matron, and is assisted in the domestic work of the institution and in the training of the girls in housework, sewing, & c., by six sisters. One sister is in charge of the hospital.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on land adjacent to the Indian reserve of the same name, and about twelve miles from the Touchwood Hills agency. There is accommodation for forty pupils and a staff of seven. Rev. J.E.S. Thibaudeau, O.M.I., is principal.

The department's programme of studies is closely followed. In addition to the class work, the boys are taught practical farming and gardening, and the girls all branches of domestic work, clothes-making and general sewing and mending.

The land attached to the school comprises a section, over a hundred acres of which is under cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and a variety of other vegetables are raised.

The buildings are well kept and are clean and airy. The children are healthy, and have plenty of outdoor exercise.

ST. HENRY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DELMAS.

This school is situated at the Roman Catholic Mission, near Thunderchild's reserve. The land in connection with the school consists of a quarter section.

The building is a frame structure on a stone foundation. It is comprised of two parts, one being 36 x 28 feet, and two stories high, the other 36 x 28 feet, and three stories high.

The per capita grant is paid for twenty children. There were twenty-two treaty children in attendance when I visited the school, besides some non-treaty children.

Of the boys in attendance only one is as old as sixteen. Their chief outdoor work is gardening, and the care of the four cows kept at the school.

The girls are taught sewing, plain dressmaking, mending, and domestic work, such as cooking, washing and ironing, and the care of sleeping and other apartments.

The class-room is in charge of a sister who is certificated and is a good pains-taking teacher. The class is graded into five divisions. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Canadian history, and drawing are taught. There is

evidence of progress. The children read very distinctly, and show good training in grammar.

Everything about the institution is scrupulously neat and clean, and splendid order obtains.

The Rev. R. Delmas, O.M.I., is principal, and there is a very competent staff of sisters in charge of the school.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake. There is immediately attached to the school one hundred acres of land. But an adjoining half section owned by the Oblate fathers is farmed for the benefit of the institution.

The Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I., is principal. He has five male assistants, who act as prefects of the boys and instructors in agriculture, carpentry and general repairing. A staff of thirteen sisters have charge of the class work, the care and management of the domestic affairs of the institution, and the training of the girls in the household arts.

The teaching sisters are qualified and experienced, and the children are making good progress in the five standards.

The sewing-room affords marked evidence of careful and systematic training, as indeed does every department of domestic science.

The boys have excellent training in farming, gardening, and the care of stock, as well as in the repairing of buildings and a great variety of agricultural machinery.

The institution is heated by steam, and with the heating system is connected a most effective system of ventilation. Everything about the place shows evidence of painstaking, care and cleanliness.

Good provision is made for protection against fire; there are effective fire-escapes, and fire-drill is carefully practised.

There is ample accommodation for the one hundred pupils authorized.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

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 protection from the high winds so prevalent in that part of the country.

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 10 miles to the southeast, and is situated in a low-lying district, admirably suited to hay and grass.

There are separate buildings for the boys and 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 bigger 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 very neat and clean.

The workshops, lumber yard, and the bakery are to the west of the boys' building, the pump-house and laundry to the east. In the rear of the girls building are the coal-sheds, storehouse, and hen-house, which the principal proposes soon replacing by 4 larger and better equipped henneries.

Well back from the main buildings are excellent stables and barns, cattle-corral, wagon and implement sheds, the piggery, and a slaughterhouse.

Some 250 acres were under cultivation, and the harvest of grain and vegetables was very good. There were 100 acres

in summer fallow. Up to the present the grain raised has been mainly 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 splendid opportunity for training the 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 200 head of cattle. Prizes are regularly taken at the Calgary cattle shows; and, at the last exhibition there, eleven steers, raised and fattened at the school, were sold at five and a half cents a pound on the hoof. They aggregate weight was 14,500 pounds. All the beef, pork, poultry, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables used at the institution are raised on the farm. The only food-supplies purchased are four and groceries.

The boys receive a particularly good training in mixed farming and cattle and hog-raising. The whole work is carried on by them under the supervision and direction of Brothers John and Thomas Morkin, who are first-class farmers and cattlemen, and excellent teachers. Besides this the boys are taught general carpentering, and do all the repairs to the buildings, under the direction of a competent mechanic.

The matron of the institution is Sister Kelly, and she is assisted by an efficient staff of sisters, who give the girls good training in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, mending, cooking and housekeeping. The girls also look after care poultry and work at gardening.

There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under one of the sisters, 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 pupils follow the half-day system. The attendance of the Indian children is sixty-two, twenty girls and forty-two boys.

There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under one of the sisters, who has had considerable experience as a teacher in large white schools.

The boys have very extensive and fine playgrounds. The girls' playgrounds, which are of fair size, are to be enlarged. I was much impressed by the brightness and vivacity of the children 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 slight cold, they all appeared to be in excellent health. They are well fed and clothed and in every respect well cared for. The Rev. T. Riou, O.M.I., the principal, acts as a kindly father to them all.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This 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.

About twenty-five acres of the land surrounding the school are under cultivation, ten in oats, ten in potatoes, and five in garden truck.

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, 50 x 20 feet. The buildings contain office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, dairy, store-room, laundry, school and recreation rooms on the ground flats. On the upper flats are the chapel, dormitories, and hospital wards.

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 in drawing.

The school has a homelike atmosphere, and the children are bright and happy and healthy in appearance. Every apartment is scrupulously clean and neat. The dormitories are bright and roomy, well kept and well ventilated.

The bigger boys look after twenty-five head of cattle, including six milch cows, and assist in farm and garden work. The girls are well trained in the domestic arts, needlework, dressmaking, & c.

The institution is in charge of five competent sisters, under the direction of Rev. J.L. LeVern, O.M.I., principal.

PEIGAN (R.C.) BOARDING SCHOOL (SACRED HEART.)

This school is situated on the Peigan reserve, on elevated ground that rises from the north bank of the Oldman river, and close to the former site of the agency headquarters.

There is no farm in connection with the school. The land surrounding it does not appear well 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 are raised in seasons which are not too dry.

The school building is very similar in plan and layout to the Crowfoot school, but larger. The institution is well managed. Every department is well ordered, clean, bright and airy.

There were thirty children in attendance. They are well fed and clothed and cared for, and appeared bright, happy and healthy. Seventeen are boys, whose ages run from, three to sixteen years, and thirteen girls, the eldest of whom is fifteen.

The department's class programme is pretty closely followed, and the children show good progress. The boys do gardening and help in the care of the cows and horses. The girls are trained in general housework, sewing, knitting, & c. The children show quite a taste for drawing and painting. One of the boys, E. Woodman, was awarded a first prize at the Macleod exhibition for a painting of roses in water colours.

The school is in charge of seven sisters, under the direction of the Rev. Father Doucet, O.M.I., principal.

BLOOD (R.C.) BOARDING SCHOOL (IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.)

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 building is in plan, dimensions, and general layout similar to that on the Blackfoot reserve. It is kept in good order and is well managed. Every department is bright and clean and well ventilated.

Thirty-nine children are enrolled, nineteen boys and twenty girls. They are well cared for, well clothed and well fed. In the interest of their health, particular care is taken to have plenty of outdoor exercise and amusement. They appeared much at home and looked contented and healthy. Some of the boys have learned to play the piccolo and the girls the mandolin.

Class work is conducted in accordance with the departments programme, and the pupils evidence good progress.

There is no farm in connection with the school; and in the spring of 1908 the overflowing of the river worked havoc with the large garden, which its waters are constantly washing away. But sufficient gardening is done to give the boys some experience therein, and they help in the care of the cattle, as well as in the outside work about the institution. The girls are trained in the different branches of domestic work, clothes-making, general needle-work, knitting, & c. The girls won prizes at the Macleod exhibition for dressmaking and sewing, one of the boys for a painting in water colours, and others for clay-moulding and handicrafts.

The school is conducted by sisters under the direction of J. M. Salaun, O.M.I., principal.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station. About forty acres of land are attached to the institution. Five acres are devotee to gardening and potato-raising; five to playgrounds and yards, and the remainder to pasturage.

The main building is 45 x 50 feet and three stories high. On the ground floor are the school-room and the refectory. On the next floor there are the boys' dormitory, the sewing-room, and an infirmary. The third story is devoted to the girls' dormitory. A detached building, 25 x 30 feet, contains the chapel and the kitchen; and adjoining is the house occupied by the sisters in charge of the school. The laundry is a detached building, 40 x 24 feet. In this building are also the baths, lavatories, and the store-room.

The school quarters are rather cramped, but everything possible is done to counteract this disadvantage by constant attention to ventilation and the utmost cleanliness.

Heating is by wood stoves. Fire-protection is afforded by extinguishers, pails and axes, and there are efficient fire-escapes.

When I visited the school in October the attendance was fifty, the ages of the pupils running from six to sixteen years. They are graded into six standards, and are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history, drawing and music. The sister in charge of the class work is a certificated teacher, and has an efficient assistant. In addition to the ordinary book work, the children are given interesting and valuable knowledge lessons prepared by the teacher herself. The children enunciate quite distinctly, and show good-progress in the different branches.

There is a mandolin club of seventeen girls, who play remarkably well. The boys have a brass band. The boys and girls have a decided liking for music; and the sisters informed me that its, study and practice has a strikingly refining effect, and is influential in overcoming the extreme bashfulness that is so common in Indian children. The girls take such an interest in mandolin playing that they often, of their own motion, practise and improvise during recreation hours.

The girls are regularly trained in general domestic work, plain dressmaking, needle-work and knitting, and they help in the care of the poultry. The boys do gardening and help in the care of the six cows and three horses that are kept at the school.

The school is excellently managed by the sisters, under the direction of the Rev. R.L. Dauphin, O.M.I., principal. There is a homelike atmosphere about the place. The children are healthy in appearance, bright and happy, and in every respect evidence good and kindly care.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is situated in the town of St. Albert, Alberta. It is a combined Indian, half-breed and white boarding school, and a public day school as well. It is commodious and well appointed, and in methods and management is quite up to date.

The Indian treaty children, numbering 73, are trained in separate quarters. The pupils are graded from the primary to the fifth standard. Those of the primary and up to and including the third standard are taught throughout the school day. Those of the fourth and fifth standards are occupied with domestic and farm training in the earlier hours, and in class work later in the day.

Reading, writing, grammar, English and Canadian history, geography, arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting are taught. The girls have a mandolin club; the boys a brass band.

The sister in charge of the class-room is a highly accomplished woman, and a good and devoted teacher. The children show a decided taste for music and paint-

ing. I know that there are people who do not believe in Indian children being taught the higher arts, but to my mind there is no question that it is desirable to develop the artistic sense in Indian children, for refining culture is as essential to the uplifting of Indians as it is to the uplifting of whites.

There is a large and well conducted farm in connection with the institution. Mixed farming is carried on on an extensive scale. All the beef, pork, poultry, and farm and dairy produce required for the institution are home-raised, and the Indian boys of a sufficient age have excellent training in mixed farming under practical men.

The girls have systematic and practical instruction in all the domestic arts, and the samples of their work give abundant evidence of careful teaching in clothes-making, general needle-work, knitting, & c.

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, 1910.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited this institution on May 21, last, but did not make a regular inspection. However, I was able to see in the short visit I made that the school was up to its usual standard of efficiency. There is room for improvement in the farm buildings at this school, and I am in hopes that something will be done in this line shortly.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOL.

I visited the Moose Mountain agency twice during the year, in August and again in November. On the occasion of my first visit the school was closed and I was unable to inspect. However, I was able to make an inspection in November and to report that the results that are being achieved by this small school are quite satisfactory. Miss Armstrong, the regular teacher, had an assistant, a Miss Smithson, who was a trained nurse and at times acted as teacher. She appeared to be a very capable young woman, but I understand she has since resigned.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on George Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills agency, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

I inspected it on October 14. At the time of my visit there were thirty-five children in attendance, this being the full number authorized by the department.

The classes were graded as follows: -

Standard I	13
Standard II	14
Standard III	4
Standard IV	4

It was with difficulty I heard the children go through their various exercises, as they would not speak much above a whisper. However, judging from their blackboard work, compositions, & c., they are doing very well.

Mr. Williams, the principal, acts as teacher, and my opinion is that he has more work to do than he can properly attend to. The school is in need of a teacher.

In going through the building I found it scrupulously clean from top to bottom, and I am satisfied the children are well fed and properly cared for. They were healthy and well clad, and I am sure the training they are receiving at this school will be put into good use when they return to their homes on the reserves.

The premises surrounding the school were in the best of order.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL.

I visited this little school, taught by Mrs. Smythe, on October 15. At the time of my visit there were thirteen children on the roll and twelve were at school that day.

The school is a neat little frame structure, 16 x 20 feet, and is furnished with new desks, which are a great improvement over the old ones.

I am pleased to report that the children were up to their usual standard in class work, and the teacher tells me that they are very punctual, and that she never has any trouble in keeping them at school.

The children were well dressed (Indian fashion), the boys wearing blanket coats, leggings, and their hair long.

The children are taught gardening, and each had a small plot to look after last year. I am told they were quite interested in this branch of the work, which is bound to give excellent results. Each child is given biscuits and tea at the noon hour.

FISHING LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

On October 13 I visited this small school, which was taught by Mr. Mann, a lay-reader in the Church of England. The school is a log structure, 16 x 20 feet, built about three years ago.

At the time of my visit there were eight children in attendance. They were, I might say, just beginning with their studies. Two of the girls could read simple words. They were dressed in Indian fashion.

I cannot say that the home surroundings of the children who are attending this school are such as will have an elevating effect; however, I am hoping that this will change, as many of the Indians are starting in for the first time to farm, and there have been a number of very good houses built on the reserve during the past year or so, and it looks as if they would settle down and make themselves more comfortable.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at File Hills and it is my privilege to visit it quite often. This school is under the auspices of the Prebsyterian Church and under the direct management of Miss J. Cunningham.

There are about twenty-five pupils in attendance and good work is being done. The girls are taught all branches of housework and the boys receive a training in all farming lines.

The school building is too small, but I understand it is the intention to enlarge it in the near future.

I did not make an inspection of the Round Lake boarding school during the fiscal year, but intend to do so in the near future.

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, 1910.

During the early part of the last fiscal year Mr. J.A.J. McKenna was assigned the duties of scrutinizing the work of the Roman Catholic schools, and only those under Protestant auspices within this inspectorate were left to be inspected by me.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

During September last I visited the Whitefish Lake reserve, and while there I learned that no teacher had been appointed to take the place of Miss Batty, who had quit the work some weeks previously.

This school has been under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the average attendance during the quarter ended June 30, 1909, was 6.4. The records showed 12 pupils on the roll during the quarter.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on the morning of September 14, and there were then two boys and one girl in attendance.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church and with Mrs. Waters as teacher.

Miss Jean Batty was the teacher here during the previous quarter, and Mrs. Waters had only reopened the school on August 26.

During the quarter ended June 30 the register showed that 12 children had attended this school and that the average attendance was 4.7.

Mrs. Waters informed me that it was her intention to give the attending pupils a warm mid-day meal in the hope that this would tend to draw them to the school more regularly.

The building and the furniture therein meet the requirements very well. A number of slates, books, cards, and a bell were required, and I presume they have since been supplied in accordance with the request made in the report I made, dated November 16, 1909.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Although I was at the Saddle Lake agency during most of the month of September, I failed to visit this school. I intended to do so, but was hurriedly called away to take up some other departmental work.

While at the agency and engaged at other work I heard that there were only 4 or 5 pupils attending now and again and as a couple of these had recently gone to the boarding school at Onion Lake, the prospects of maintaining a day school did not seem to be very promising.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Apow held the position as teacher.

MORLEY DAY SCHOOL.

For a number of years a boarding school was conducted under Methodist auspices, near the Stony reserve and about 6 miles from Morley. This boarding school was closed during November, 1908, and during the early part of 1909 a day school

was opened on the northern portion of the reserve and about 3 miles from Morley station.

During the quarters ended March 31, June 30 and September 30 there were 60, 64 and 61 pupils in attendance and the aggregate number of days these children were present, as shown on the register, was 1,968, 1,509 and 1,089, respectively. The average attendance for the 9 months was, therefore, about 30.

I visited this school on December 10 and there were then only 8 pupils present. The school had only a few days before been reopened and a number of the Indians with their families, had not yet returned from their hunting grounds. While there was considerable room for improvement regarding the attendance of the pupils, I must credit these Indians and this school with a far greater and more regular attendance than any other day school within my inspectorate.

These 8 pupils were examined, and I considered the examination very satisfactory when I remembered that they had only been at class work for a few days after over two months' vacation.

Mr. Niddrie was the teacher, and the school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The building in use was erected a number of years, ago for day school purposes. It had undergone some repairs during the past year and yet required a stone foundation, reshingling, and the exterior walls covered with plaster or siding. I understand the necessary repairs are to be made at an early date.

The location of this school appeared to me to be about as good as could be secured on the reserve.

BLACKFOOT DAY SCHOOL.

The Old Sun's boarding school was closed and a day school was substituted therefor in the class-room used in connection with the previously operated boarding school.

I visited the reserve on several occasions since the day school was inaugurated, but my time would not allow me to visit. The attendance has been both small and irregular, and although a warm mid-day meal was provided, it did not appear to attract the children to any reasonable extent. The reserve is a large one and the children's homes are at too great distances to ensure a regular attendance.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

PEIGAN (C.E.) BOARDING SCHOOL (VICTORIA HOME).

This school is located near the Peigan reserve and about 2 miles from Brocket.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, and the Rev. W.R. Haynes is the principal; Miss Longworth, staff matron; Miss Brown, assistant matron, and Mr. C. Tatham carried the title of assistant general.

Since the resignation of Miss Howell the principal conducted the class-room work.

There were 18 boys and 12 girls on the roll and classified as follows: -

Standard I	11
Standard II	7
Standard III	7
Standard IV	5
...	30

The pupils conducted themselves very creditably at reading and at other class work.

There were 8 boys in standards III and IV, and these youths are likely to be discharged from this institution within the next two or three years and then take up

27 - i - 25 1/2

farming on their reserve, it was thought prudent to largely discard the regular readers in use and substitute therefor 'Campbell's Soil Culture Manual.' This is a 320 page book with about 40 soil and crop-growing illustrations. It explains in very plain language how and why each part of the work should be done to ensure the best returns.

The health of the pupils at this school was reported to be exceedingly good.

The building throughout was clean and well kept and so were the premises.

The girls and taught washing, sewing, welding, bread-making, and housekeeping in general. The boys care for the stock and do gardening in season.

A systems of water-supply was lately installed in the Crowfoot (Roman Catholic) boarding school, under my supervision, and plans drawn for pure air and sunlight dormitories to be annexed to the Roman Catholic and English Church schools on and near to the Peigan reserve.

THE REPORT OF MR. W.J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

LAC LA PLONGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Beaver river, about 30 miles south of Ile à la Crosse.

It was inspected on July 1 and 2.

The school is conducted by Rev. F. Ancel, O.M.I., who has had a staff including; an engineer, a stockman, a fisherman, and nine sisters, who conduct the work of the school-room, the care of the sick, sewing, cooking, and the various other details of domestic duties.

The conditions were most unfavourable for inspection. The sisters owing to previous appointments, had been obliged to leave some days before this date, in order to take up duties elsewhere. The majority of the pupils had, in consequence, been allowed to return to their homes throughout the district, and the work of the school was to a great extent disorganized.

The present building has been occupied since September, 1906, when the school, originally founded at Ile à la Crosse, was closed and a new site selected here.

The building is 100 x 34 feet, and consists of 3 stories and a basement. It is heated by means of several large stoves. The ceilings are too low, and there is no uniform or reliable system of ventilation.

There is on the school premises a well equipped water-power saw-mill, at which the lumber has been sawn and dressed and the shingles made for the present buildings, which include, besides the school building already referred to, a commodious residence for the principal.

The crops of grain, including oats and barley, as well as of roots and vegetables, were most promising.

An abundant supply of hay is available in the immediate locality; and a considerable number of horses and cattle are kept. Comfortable and well arranged stabling is provided for this stock.

LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on August 2 and 3.

It is situated on the west shore of Lac la Ronge, at a point where there is sufficient good soil for garden purposes, but not for farming. Though the shores and

islands of this beautiful lake are generally rocky, there is enough soil everywhere to produce a good growth of poplar and spruce; and there are places where a hundred acres or more of fertile farming land could have been selected as a site for this institution.

The garden, which is of an acre and a half in extent, contained a most flourishing crop of roots and vegetables and showed the results of a very careful invitation. Three-pound samples of wheat and barley, selected seeds from the Central Experimental Farm, were sown about the middle of May, and at the date of inspection were a most promising crop, being strong and evenly developed and likely to mature fully.

The main school building has been enlarged during the year by an addition 42 ft. x 32 ft., with a 22 ft. wall, which affords a ceiling down-stairs of 11 feet, and upstairs 10 feet clear. This increased accommodation was greatly needed, as the old building was over-crowded.

Here also the school had been dismissed for vacation; but as the pupils were camped within a few miles, with their parents, who had assembled for treaty payments, it was impossible to gather them for the purpose of examination.

They were graded in their class work as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	6	17	23
Standard II	4	2	6
Standard III	5	5	10
Total	15	24	39

The teacher was not present, having resigned her duties at the end of June, but the evidence of her diligence and well considered methods were revealed in the examination.

The authorized attendance of the school is 50 pupils, to which number the enrolment has since been increased.

From its inauguration in January, 1907, the school was in charge of Rev. J. Brown, as principal, until December 31, last, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. M.B. Edwards.

The children in this school appear particularly healthy. The diet and mode of living are but slightly different from what they have been accustomed to at home; the discipline is not unduly rigid, and the restraint of school life, which is sometimes worrying to young children, is here not severely felt.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I made brief visits to the Battleford industrial school twice during the year.

Rev. E.K. Matheson has been principal of this school for fourteen years; and on March 31, the date of my last inspection, the staff included, in addition to the principal, C.J. Sproule, as teacher; A. Cunningham, farmer; J. McConnell, night-watchman; Miss M.E. Kellogg, matron; Miss Gladys Barnes, assistant matron; Miss E. Rowsome, seamstress; Miss J. McArthur, cook; Mrs. A. Cunningham, barer; and Mrs. E. Stewart, laundress. The position of instructor in carpentry was vacant at the time.

The register of admissions and discharges shows: -

Pupils enrolled April 1, 1909	68
Admitted since	9
Total	77

Discharged	4
Died	5
Deduct	9
Enrolled March 31, 1910	68

There are also in residence 9 pupils for whom no grant is paid by the Indian Department.

Mr. Sproule is a teacher of good experience and training; and the work of the classroom has been conducted successful during the year. In addition to the usual subjects vocal music, physical exercises and drill have received due attention.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	14	21
Standard II	6	3	9
Standard III	5	7	12
Standard IV	4	7	11
Standard V	1	7	8
Standard VI	7	...	7
Total	30	38	68

The school has been unfortunate this year in regard to the health of the pupils, the record of deaths being greater than usual, while some of the pupils at the present time do not appear to be in the best of health.

The sanitary condition of the school building is generally satisfactory. One-half of the building, however, is very old, has been remodelled and repaired at various times, is inconvenient in some respects and poorly lighted in places, and is in consequence difficult to keep perfectly fresh and clean.

The industries have been successful and productive; but owing to the increased cost of almost all kinds of supplies, it has not been found possible to maintain the school within its income.

MISTAWASIS DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on February 2, when there were 17 pupils present, and again on February 9, there being 21 present on this occasion.

The teacher, Rev. C.W. Bryden, B.A., holds a first-class provincial teacher's certificate, and his efforts in the school-room are usually attended with success; though he has been handicapped in the past by the removal from time to time of his brightest and most advanced pupils to the industrial school at Regina.

The pupils are graded thus: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	6	13
Standard II	1	3	4
Standard III	2	2	4
Total	10	11	21

A wholesome noon meal is served to the children in a room attached to the mission dwelling near by. Recently a plan has been adopted here, and on other reserves in this locality, for conveying the children to school from the remoter parts of the reserve; and by means of these efforts it is hoped that an increased and regular attendance will be secured.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on November 29 and on January 26, there being 13 pupils present on each occasion. The daily average attendance for the twelve months to December 31 was slightly over this number.

There are 47 children of school age on this reserve; and it is thought that by adoption of the same methods that the department has decided upon and has adopted elsewhere, a flourishing school can be built up here. The majority of these children live at distances of 2 miles or more from the school. Only 18 are enrolled as pupils.

The children are bright, but not as advanced as they should be. They are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	6	4	10
Standard II	3	...	3
Standard III	1	...	1
Standard IV	3	1	4
Total	13	5	18

The teacher, Louis Ahenakew, is a member of the band, and is a man of very fair natural ability, but he has had no special training for his duties, nor has he by reading and study endeavoured to maintain the proper mental attitude.

The building is beautifully situated and affords one commodious class-room. I found it in a good state of repair, but it required some cleaning up and repainting.

BIG RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

This school was visited on November 30 and on January 28, there being 6 pupils present in the former instance and 7 in the latter. There were 10 pupils enrolled, and 24 children of school age on the reserve.

The teacher, Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor on the reserve, was very much devoted to her duties and to the welfare of the Indians; and though lacking the advantage of normal training, she was accomplishing some useful work in the and with a better attendance could show much better results. Time was easily found for knitting, sewing, singing and physical exercises, and these were receiving attention.

The building was in need of considerable repairs. The site is a clean, level piece of ground, and well drained, being 150 yards from the lake and about 75 feet above it.

STURGEON LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

The date of my visit to this school was December 10.

There were 11 pupils enrolled, 5 present at inspection, and an average attendance for the twelve months preceding of nearly 7 pupils daily.

There are about 30 children of school age on this reserve, and a good school could be built up.

WAHPATON DAY SCHOOL.

The inspection of this school was made on December 7. There were six pupils enrolled and five present; while the daily average attendance for twelve months was also five.

J. Beverley has charge of the reserve and school, as farmer and teacher. He has but little experience or training; and the work of the school is frequently interrupted owing to the urgent demands of the work upon the reserve. Since,

however, there

are but six children of school age on the reserve, the conditions do not justify a division of the duties.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Among the schools not inspected during the year are the Church of England boarding school at Onion Lake and the day schools at the Battleford and Duck Lake agencies. Among these are included three schools which I know on good evidence to be doing very successful work, namely, the two day schools on James Smith's reserve at Fort à la Corne, and the school on Red Pheasant's reserve, in the Battleford agency. In these instances, as well as in that of Mistawasis, the scheme of the improved day school is being worked out successfully; and they exemplify in a striking manner the superior possibilities of the day school on the reserve as a means toward the education and uplifting of the Indian race.

The Indians see more or less distinctly the advantages of having their children brought up and educated amid their natural surroundings, and possibly they also realize in some degree the incalculable injury that they as parents sustain in being deprived of the privilege, and relieved from the responsibility of providing for, or having at least some part in the maintenance and education of their children. This accounts in a measure for the fact that certain bands which have had no day school for many years past but have sent their children abroad to the boarding schools are now about to petition the department for the opening of day schools on their reserves.

THE REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

FISHER RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspection of this school was made on March 17, 1910. The teacher is Miss Maud De Merse. The standing of the teacher is a McGill Normal certificate. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was nineteen. Pupils were classified as follows: -

Standard I	29
Standard II	6
Standard III	2
Standard IV	6
Total enrolled	43

The examination was satisfactory. The cleanliness and order of the pupils was a credit to the teacher.

Government property was well preserved and carefully kept.

The attendance of the pupils was not very satisfactory. The parents do not as, they should insist upon regularity in the matter of school-going. The scholars are for the most part juveniles whose absence from school might be of advantage to their seniors. As soon as a child can help he is kept at home and put to work and only allowed to go to school when there is nothing at home for him to do.

On the whole the school was a credit to the teacher and the society she represents. The average attendance for the past three months was seventeen.

JACKHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected March 23, 1910.

The attendance on the day of inspection was 6.

Pupils were classified as follows: -

Standard I	16
Standard II	2
Standard III	3

Total number of pupils enrolled was 21.

The teacher was Mr. Leonard Hart, who has no certificate, but is a very good scholar and has a very pleasing and agreeable manner.

The work done is so elementary that no very creditable examination could be held. However, the school is very faithfully kept and the teacher's care and energy are deserving of commendation.

School property was very carefully kept and the order in everything was praise-worthy.

The average attendance for three months was 6.4.

BERENS RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I made an inspection of this school March 25, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Bessie Louise Hayter, of Oxbow. She holds a third class certificate, western.

At the time of my visit I found only 5 pupils present, the weather conditions having kept a number away from the school.

The number on the roll who have recently been in attendance was 21.

Pupils were classified as follows: -

Standard I	14
Standard II	2
Standard III	2
Standard IV	3

The examination with only five junior scholars present did not to any satisfactory extent show the standing of the school.

The average attendance for the past three months was 14.5.

I made inquiries as to the teacher's popularity, faithfulness and ability, and find that her work is well done and her ability is of a high order.

Everything about the school shows proper oversight and care, and the most conscientious effort to instruct the pupils is being displayed every day.

I consider this a good school and well looked after.

BLOODVEIN RIVER DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

I passed Bloodvein River, March 26, and found that the school building is standing and in good repair, but no teacher is in charge.

The people are asking for an instructor, but the church has not supplied one and the children are running wild.

The school-house has, I am informed, been used by some trader during the winter by permission of the councillor.

This arrangement is not considered desirable and it is very necessary that a teacher be sent to this place.

HOLLOWWATER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made of this school, March 29, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Margaret Ross, a native of Berens River, who had been 11 years at the Brandon industrial school. She has no certificate.

School was closed when I called owing to some social function which was being held at the teacher's home.

I could not find much to praise at this point. The building was not clean. The attendance of late has been unsatisfactory. The progress is reported to be very slow and the order maintained is very poor.

The average attendance for the last quarter was 6, but the present quarter will hardly average that.

The fact that Miss Ross is a little girl and a native like themselves does not help the teacher to exercise due influence over them.

BLACK RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made March 30, 1910.

The teacher is Mr. George Slater, who was a pupil of the St. John's College, Winnipeg. He has no certificate.

School was closed when I called, and the teacher was away hunting ducks.

The reason there was no school was the bad condition of ice on the river and that day was a day of snow and storm.

Under the circumstances no satisfactory examination of pupils could be made.

The school is a comfortable one and it was clean and well kept. The teacher has a good reputation.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL NO. 1 (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

This school was visited March 31, 1910.

The teacher is W.H.S. Hatton, who has a Cambridge University preparatory standing.

The teacher had resigned his position, and, his resignation having been accepted, no school was being held.

Mr. Hatton was very cordial and kind and gave me all possible information about his work. He was very much discouraged owing to small attendance and lack of progress on the part of his pupils.

Pupils were classified as follows: -

Standard I	8
Standard II	12
Standard III	5
Standard IV	1
Total pupils attending	26

The average attendance for the past three months was 11.

Judging from the records shown, this was one of the best schools on the lake.

I thought it a pity that a young man of Mr. Hatton's attainments and abilities should see fit to resign. He, however, felt that the salary was insufficient; \$300 a year was not a sufficient compensation as salaries go in Manitoba and the work was not encouraging.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL NO. 2 (CHURCH OF ENGLAND), EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

This school was inspected March 31, 1910.

The teacher is Miss Ellen Isabelle Folster, who holds an accommodation certificate.

School was closed at the time of my visit owing to the dangerous condition of the ice on the river.

On the roll are 11 boys and 6 girls, in all 17. The average attendance for three months was 9.8.

The old chapel in which the school had been formerly held was found to be inconveniently situated and very cold, and an Indian house had been borrowed for school purposes. Not much of the furniture had been moved to the new location. Under the circumstances no examination of pupils was possible.

The teacher's rating of pupils was as follows: -

Standard I	14
Standard II	2
Standard III	1

The teacher seemed to be very much in love with her work and was anxious to open school as soon as conditions would warrant her in notifying the scholars. She is successful and capable and looks for success.

BROKENHEAD RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

An effort to reach this school for the purpose of inspecting the same was made on April 1, 1910, but no ice was found on the river, and for lack of a boat I was compelled to strike across the lake to Gimli, and with difficulty managed to escape to shore with safety.

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, 1910. BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

Inspected April, 1909, and again February, 1910. There are fourteen children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of seven. At this school the teachers have changed so often that progress has been retarded. The present teacher is Rev. J.J. Jones. Under him a good start has been made, and the pupils have improved.

Kitamaat Day School.

Inspected in April, and in February, 1910. Children on the reserve of school age, fifty-one; enrolled, thirty-six, graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	13
Standard III	4
Standard IV	6
Ungraded	6

That an average attendance of twenty-four is obtained, is due to the fact that the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has built a 'home,' in which the pupils reside. The staff of three, with bliss Jackson as matron, care for thirty-two children. The home buildings and day school are very bright and comfortable. Miss Lawson is an excellent teacher, and the pupils had all made most satisfactory progress since former inspection.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 1, 1910. The teacher is George Reed. There are fourteen children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of nine.

Pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	3
Standard III	4

The pupils have a fair knowledge of English, and the parents appreciate the school.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 14, 1910. Miss Eveline Gibson is teacher. There are 42 children of school age on the reserve, of whom 41 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 18. Twenty-eight were present at inspection. Pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	30
Standard II	11

The children are getting a knowledge of English, and considerable progress had been made. The class-room used at present is too small.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 21, 1910. Most of the Indians were away from the village at time of my visit. There are 60 children of school age on the reserve, of whom 51 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 17. Pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	33
Standard II	13
Standard III	5

Miss Carrie S. Rush is a good teacher, but the Indians are away so much, it makes her work more difficult. Those that had been regular in attendance had made rapid progress.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

Inspected July 28, 1909. Miss Kate Tranter is the teacher. The 31 children on the reserve are all enrolled, with an average attendance of 13. Present at inspection, 10. Satisfactory progress had been made. The children did very well, and speak English quite distinctly. They are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	9

Standard III	7
Standard IV	2
Standard V	1

Miss Tranter has taught this school faithfully for 20 years. She visits the homes of her pupils and ex-pupils, and as friend and adviser, she is looked up to and respected by all.

Kitkahtla Day School (Church of England).

It is taught by Miss M.T. Gurd, but was closed at time of my visit, and the Indians were away. But I saw the teacher and some of the pupils, at the Skeena fisheries. I believe satisfactory work is being done.

BABINE AGENCY.

Meanskinisht Day School (Church of England).

Inspected May 31, 1909. Miss Louise C. Day is the teacher. The 15 children of school age are all enrolled, with an average attendance of 12. The pupils make a good appearance, are neatly dressed, and speak English quite readily. They are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	6
Standard II	5
Standard III	3

They read, write, spell, count and sing quite nicely, and are making satisfactory progress.

Andimaul Day School (Salvation Army).

Inspected June 1, 1909. Of the 22 children of school age, 20 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 17. Fourteen were present at inspection. They were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	4
Standard III	4

Captain G. Rankin is the teacher. The pupils did very well in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. Their singing was good.

Hazelton Day School (Church of England).

Miss E.J. Soal is the teacher. The 40 children of school age are all enrolled. There is an average attendance of 18. The pupils did well in all subjects. The children were clean, cheerful, and well behaved.

Miss Soal is a very satisfactory teacher.

There is a nice frame school-house, in good repair, and always kept very clean.

Kishpiax Day School (Methodist).

Inspected June 3, 1909. Present at inspection, 17. Of the 60 children of school age, 44 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 30, for six months. Pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	40
Standard II	4

The pupils did only fairly well in the examinations.

The Rev. W.H. Pierce, assisted by an Indian, was keeping the school open till a teacher could be secured. I recommended Miss Kemp to the church authorities, and I hear she is doing good work.

These Indians are very anxious for their children to learn.

Glen Vowell Day School (Salvation Army).

Inspected June 4, 1909. Of the 32 children of school age, 25 are enrolled, with an average attendance of 13. Fourteen were present at inspection. The pupils did very well in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Their composition and history were very good. The teacher is Adjutant J.C. Thorkildson, a very practical and industrious man, and doing satisfactory work.

Gitwingah Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed two days before I reached the village on account of the illness of the teacher. I saw the register, and a number of the pupils, and am satisfied good work had been done, and that the children are improving.

Kitsegukla Day School (Methodist).

Closed for summer holidays just before my visit, as the Indians wished to go fishing, hence I could not inspect them.

KAMLOOPS - OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Lytton Boys' Industrial School (Church of England).

This school was inspected April and December, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal; Thos. E. Smith, carpenter; Jessie May Dyer, matron; Lung, laundry; Leung Long, farm.

There were 30 pupils enrolled, of whom 28 were present at inspection.

The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Boys.
Standard I	7
Standard III	6
Standard V	13
Standard VI	4

The principal teaches and is very thorough in his work. The seventeen boys in standards V and VI did splendidly in all subjects. Their English was distinct and good. They answered questions correctly, and readily solved problems in arithmetic. Standards I and III also did very well. All classes had made good progress since former inspection. The boys were very orderly and well behaved.

The class-rooms were well supplied with books, pencils, maps, and other necessary articles. Everything was in good order and well taken care of.

Two hundred acres are under cultivation. A splendid water-supply makes their irrigation system perfect, and the farm is a very valuable one. They raised 28 tons of grain, 70 tons of hay, and 20 tons of roots.

Four acres are laid out in garden. They raised 5 tons of tomatoes, 2 tons of cucumbers, and 5 tons of melons.

The live stock consists of 4 horses, 41 cattle, 30 pigs, and 20 sheep. There is first-class accommodation for the stock. They have also 36 chickens and 8 geese.

Some of the boys work at carpentry, building barns, & c.; some do a little blacksmithing, others do logging, and the general work of a large farm. A small steam saw-mill has been set up by the trade instructor and pupils, the lumber being cut from logs near by. The lumber is used for school buildings, & c.

The pupils' health is very good, their food and clothing being sufficient and of excellent quality.

The water-supply, drainage, and ventilation are good. The ceilings are high, and there is plenty of light.

There are two fixed fire-escapes, north and south of the building. There is a plentiful supply of buckets, axes, hose, & c. No fire-drill is held.

In this dry climate the children can play outside nearly every day of the year. In the winter evenings there are books, magazines, and games organized by themselves.

All the buildings were newly painted, and in good repair. Several buildings had been erected since former inspection, a log house, one barn not quite completed, and another barn with finished interior.

Five boys were about through with their studies, and the principal expected to ask for their discharges. They were good workers, and understood farming with the irrigation system, thoroughly, and should be useful men among their people.

All the buildings inspected were found scrupulously clean. The principal is very energetic, and by the liberality of the New England Society, the school is kept free of debt.

Lytton School (Church of England.)

Inspected April and December, 1909. Of the 35 children that should attend, 23 are enrolled, with an average of 14 for twelve months. Nineteen were present at inspection. This school shows great improvement, the children can now understand English and speak it fairly well. Miss Lilly Blachford, the teacher, does good work. Her pupils are now clean and neat, showing great improvement since she opened the school.

Sholus Day School (Church of England.)

This is a new school situated in the beautiful Nicola valley. I inspected it April 19, 1909. Of the 30 children of school age, 27 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 16. The teacher, S.A.F. Hone, M.D., has made a good start. Thirteen were in standard 1, and 14 in standard II. The Indians were very favourable to the school, and had loaned an old building for school purposes.

The Penticton day school, I did not visit.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic.)

Inspected December, 1909. The staff consists of: Rev. A.M. Carion, principal; L. Viel, carpenter; T. Maddock, boys' teacher; Sister M. Stanislaus, matron; Sister M. Adolphus, girls' teacher; Sister M. Ovide, cook.

Sixty-seven pupils were enrolled, thirty-one boys, and thirty-seven girls. All were present at inspection.

They were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	14	10
Standard II	5	6
Standard III	9	0
Standard IV	0	11
Standard V	3	5
Standard VI	0	4

The pupils take up the following studies, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, Bible and Canadian histories and drawing. The new boys have made a good start. The fourth, fifth and sixth standards did well in all subjects, and have made reasonable progress.

The class-rooms are fairly well equipped, with necessary books, & c. All materials were well cared for.

The land is very poor and dry. About two hundred acres are under fence. Extensive irrigation is necessary for good crops. They raised twenty-two tons of pota-

toes, about five tons of carrots, six tons of mangolds, also beans, peas, onions and corn. The first crop of alfalfa was light owing to a dry spring, the two other crops were better, as they could irrigate from the windmill. Currants, raspberries, and gooseberries, were plentiful, but most of the fruit trees were killed by the severe winter a year ago.

The live stock consists of three horses, six milch cows, one bull and two calves. There are also about sixty hens.

The boys built a new water tank with a capacity of three thousand gallons, enlarged the girls' dormitory, and did general repairs.

The girls are taught cooking, baking, knitting, dressmaking, gardening, and housekeeping.

The health of the pupils is generally good. I saw them at their meals, the food was good and sufficient.

The water-supply is good and sufficient for all ordinary purposes, but the pressure would be inadequate in case of fire in the winter. The drainage is fairly good.

Appliances for fire-protection are all in readiness, and fire drill is held occassionally.

This school is greatly hampered by the poor land on which it is located; they pump water for the garden at great expense from the Thompson river. Owing to the lack of water for irrigating the other part of the farm, it is of little use. So the principal does very well in keeping down expenses, when he has this great obstacle in the way.

The buildings were all in good order, but needed painting.

Both teachers were doing good work in the class-rooms.

I visited some of the ex-pupils, and they were doing well. Some of the young men were working on the C.P.R.; some of the young women were married, and living in the villages. Their homes are neater than those who have not been to school.

FRASER AGENCY.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected May, 1909, and February, 1910. The staff consisted of Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary Eugene, matron; Sister M. Jerome, boys' teacher; Sister M. Felician, girls' teacher; Sister M. Anatolie, cook; Joe Vanier, gardener.

Of the seventy children enrolled, sixty-seven were present at inspection, three being absent owing to a light attack of grippe.

Pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	11	10
Standard II	8	8
Standard III	7	5
Standard IV	4	5
Standard V	2	1

The pupils answered questions in all subjects correctly, distinctly, and without hesitation. The writing, drawing and singing were also very good.

The boys work at gardening, shoe-repairing, and painting, & c. The girls are taught domestic work, hand and machine sawing, plain and fancy work, dress and lace-making.

Two acres are laid out in orchard, garden, and flower beds, giving a good supply of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

Two cows, one horse, and sixty-five chickens are kept.

The food is of good quality and plentiful. The clothing is warm and neat.

Being connected with the city water works system, they have plenty of good water.

The fire-appliances are in good repair. Occasional fire-drills are held.

At the end of December two girls, who were sixteen and a half years of age and through with the prescribed course of studies, were regularly discharged.

I have visited a number of the ex-pupils; some are working in the city of Vancouver, others at logging and fishing camps; they all seem willing to work, and generally conduct themselves well. Some of the girls are married and show the benefit of their schooling in their neat appearances and clean houses.

The pupils are anxious to learn and seem contented and attached to the school.

The surroundings of the school buildings have been greatly improved lately. The premises look much better. I consider the school is in a most satisfactory condition; the sisters in charge doing excellent work.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected May and October, 1909. The staff consists of Rev. J.P. O'Neil, O.M.I., principal; Sister Mary Benedict, matron; J.P. Collins, O.M.I., farm instructor; Sister Mary Rogation, boys' teacher; Sister Mary Zephirin, assistant boys' teacher; Sister Mary Joseph, girls' teacher; Sister Mary Veronica, assistant teacher for girls; Sister Mary Pauline, cook, boys' school; Sister Mary Agnes, cook, girls' school.

Of the seventy-nine children enrolled, seventy-eight were present at inspection. The pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard II	11	6
Standard III	19	8
Standard IV	7	15
Standard V	8	5

The children did well when examined. In general the work was good, especially reading, spelling, geography, and arithmetic.

The class-rooms were much improved by the new desks lately furnished by the department.

There are three hundred and ten acres in the school farm. Only about one hundred and ten acres are cultivated. They raise successfully all kinds of roots and grains. About three acres are laid out in garden, small fruits being grown.

The live stock consists of twelve cows, fourteen head of young stock, four horses, four colts, and ten pigs, also one hundred and twenty chickens. They have splendid barns.

Some of the boys milk, separate, and make butter. Others are taught carpentry, painting, house-building, and general work.

All the girls are well instructed in dressmaking and sewing, several first and second prizes were awarded both at the provincial and local exhibitions for work made by the pupils.

The health of the pupils has improved. The food is wholesome, abundant and well cooked. The children are well clothed, and look neat and warm.

There is an abundant supply of water, and a good drainage system.

In general the ex-pupils are doing very well. Many have their own homes and families. I visited a number of them in their homes.

The school buildings are in fairly good repair, but are in need of a coat of paint on the outside. They are lighted by

electricity, and with a coat of paint, would be as good as new.

The principal and his excellent staff are doing faithful and efficient work.

All Hallows Boarding School (Anglican)

Inspected in June and again in December, 1909. The staff was as follows: - Sister Superior, principal; Sister Althea, vice-principal; Miss Harris, teacher; Miss Homer, teacher; Sister Louisa, matron; Rev. H. Underhill, chaplain.

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Twenty-five children were enrolled, and eighteen were present at inspection. They were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	3
Standard II	2
Standard III	5
Standard IV	4
Standard V	2
Standard VI	2

The girls are instructed in every department of housework, washing, cooking, & c. Some are taught to make point lace, others basket-weaving.

The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Their food is simple, yet good and abundant, and all the girls are suitably clothed.

The department put in a new water system last year; but, owing to a cloud-burst in the autumn, the earth was washed away from the pipes; so being exposed, they were frozen, thus limiting the water-supply. Otherwise there is an abundant supply. The drainage is good.

Large windows in class-room and living-room are kept open constantly during the day; and large ventilators and windows are kept open day and night in the dormitories. So the ventilation is good.

A large fire hose with attachments is kept ready for use outside the dormitory door upstairs. Under normal conditions the force of the water is such that a girl can easily throw a stream of water over the highest roof. Fire-drill is practised periodically.

There is a garden of about four acres around the school. Half an acre is laid out as a fruit and vegetable garden. Five hundreds pounds of cherries were bottled by the older girls last summer. A large supply of vegetables is grown.

One girl had been admitted and six discharged, at the last inspection. A number of the ex-pupils are married and doing-well. One girl is training for a nurse, others are helping to make their parents' homes brighter.

All the buildings were in good repair, new tables, forms, and a clothes rack had been purchased for the living-room since former inspection. A new fence had also been put up in the garden and the outhouses put in good order.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

This school was inspected in December, 1909. The staff was as follows: R.H. Cairns, principal; Mary Hortop, matron; Chas. Reid, fanner; Louis V. Masters, carpenter; Hannah E. Young, asst. matron; Isabella Clarke, teacher; Kate I. Pottinger, teacher; Martha E. Jeffries, sewing teacher; Merida Pittman, cook; Alberta Chamberlain, laundress.

Ninety-eight children were enrolled, of whom eighty-eight were present at inspection. They were classified as follows

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	14	10
Standard II	0	0
Standard III	17	4
Standard IV	7	17
Standard V	5	2

The reading, spelling, composition, geography, arithmetic, grammer and writing in the fifth and sixth standards were good. The third and fourth standards also did well in all subjects.

The pupils have made reasonable progress, since my last visit. Ruby Winterhalter and Frank Elate passed the entrance examination to the high school last June. The senior pupils grasped the meaning of what they read, and could give a clear and concise account of it. Both teachers are doing very good work.

This school has a farm of eighty-eight acres. Last year they raised thirty tons of oats, sixty-five tons of hay, ninety tons of turnips, twelve tons of carrots and twenty-five tons of potatoes.

About ten acres are in garden and orchard. Large quantities of cabbage, beets, onions, celery, squash, & c., were grown. One acre produced five hundred dollar's worth of tomatoes. Berries and apples were not a large crop, but sufficient for school use. From the farm \$1,716.92 of produce, & c., was sold over and above what was used in the school. The garden is one of the best in this famous valley.

The live stock consists of twenty-one head of Jersey grades, one very fine registered bull, six horses, one colt, twenty-five pigs and one hundred chickens. The cows have done well. The milk is used for the pupils. Over one hundred people had all that they could use, and then \$55 worth of cream was sold in the month of October. The buildings are good and well kept.

Five boys are being taught carpentry, two are learning blacksmithing, twelve are learning to farm, and a number work in the garden.

The girls learn to sew, cook, and become efficient in the laundry, and in general housework.

The pupils are looking remarkably well. The health generally has been satisfactory. They get excellent, well cooked food. Butter has been used more freely than formerly with good results. Pupils get new milk twice a day.

Their supply of water is abundant and good, being drawn from the Elk Creek W.W. Co.'s main, which passes through the school grounds.

The drains are in good condition, and are thoroughly flushed each week. The ventilation is also good.

Fire-drill is held. There is water in all parts of the building. The fire-escapes are kept in good repair.

Many of the ex-pupils are doing well, I meet a number of them in different parts of the province. They are good efficient workers and show that they are carrying into practice the teaching of the school.

The buildings were all in good repair. A new bake-house and a new pig pen had just been completed. The pig pen is 50 feet x 20 feet, built on a most modern plan.

The staff is very much interested in the welfare of the pupils. There is a very homelike atmosphere, and the children seem contented and happy. I consider that the school is accomplishing the work for which it has been established.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected November, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Victorian, teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Forty-five children were enrolled, and all were present at inspection. They were graded as follows: -

...	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I	9	7
Standard II	3	0
Standard III	7	8
Standard IV	3	0

The pupils did exceedingly well in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. Standard IV and V made exceptional progress since former inspection, and the

other classes have all made satisfactory advancement. The girls are especially clever in their studies.

The children have four and a half hours of class work every day. As a rule they seem to like study.

About an acre and a half has been cleared and cultivated during the past five years. Fruit-trees, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables are grown with success. The boys and girls do the work in the garden.

Their live stock consists of two milch cows, one heifer, and seventy-five chickens.

Four boys do carpentry work, repairing, & c., two boys mend shoes. The girls are trained in all departments of housework, including cooking, laundry work, mending, dressmaking, pillow lace, & c. The collection of needlework and fancy-work from this school won the first prize at the provincial exhibition. A special first prize for manual training was also won by the pupils.

The food and clothing were good and sufficient.

There is good ventilation in the school. The water-supply is improved; the drains work well.

The protection against fire is good. Fire-appliances are kept in good order, and fire-drills are held regularly.

The school has not received any financial help besides the government grant, and some little fancywork that is sold. The sisters do not receive any salary. They are doing a splendid work.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected October 8, 1909. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, and all are enrolled, with an average of eighteen. This good showing at this new school is accounted for, by the Indians, at a cost of \$4,000, building a boarding house 40 x 30 x 20 feet high. So they leave their children at the school instead of taking them with them when they go to work. The Indians furnish food and clothing.

The teacher, Wm. Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson, take care of the pupils. They have an average of twelve boarders. Mrs. Thompson teaches them practical work, and the Indians are well pleased with the school.

When examined the children did well for beginners. They are graded as follows: -

Standard I	13
Standard II	12

The average was twenty-two the last quarter.

Sliammon Day School.

athe teacher is J.W. Browne. There are twenty-two pupils of school age all enrolled, with the average attendance of sixteen. Fourteen were present at inspection. Pupils were classified as follow: -

Standard I	19
Standard II	3

This is a new school and when opened the pupils did not know a word of English. They now read, write, spell, and count quite nicely, and have made fair progress.

The new building, which is 20 x 40 feet, with a good class-room and rooms for the teacher to live in, is very suitable.

These Indians are very anxious to have their children taught.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected November, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. H. Boening, principal; J.J. Swain, carpenter; Thos. Schl, foreman; Sister Euphrasia, matron, and teacher; Sister Seraphim, teacher; Sister Gabriel, teacher; Sister Octavia, teacher; Sister Fabian, cook; Sister Eloid, assistant cook; Sister M. Assumption, seamstress.

There were fifty-two pupils enrolled and fifteen not yet formally enrolled. Some of the pupils come from Stewart lake, a distance of three hundred miles. Sixty-seven children were present at inspection, and were classified, as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	6	5
Standard II	2	2
Standard III	6	10
Standard IV	5	9
Standard V	2	7
Standard VI	6	7

I examined the classes in all the prescribed subjects, with very satisfactory results. The senior girls showed marked intelligence in their work. The new pupils were making a fair start and all appeared eager to learn. All classes were examined carefully and I found that most satisfactory and conscientious work had been done by the teachers.

There are five fine class-rooms well furnished with patent desks, well lighted, well heated and well ventilated.

All the land in connection with this school belongs to the corporation of O.M.I. Nearly five hundred acres are under cultivation, the rest being grazing, and timber lands. Last year's crop consisted of twenty tons of wheat, fifteen tons of oats, and three hundred tons of hay.

There is also a garden of about six acres, in which they raised twenty-five tons of potatoes, one ton of cabbages, about half a ton of carrots, also beans, pease, small fruits, & c.

There are thirty-five horses, three hundred and fifty cattle including calves, and thirty pigs. There is good accommodation for the stock. In summer they milked seventeen cows and made six hundred pounds of butter, which is all used at the institution. The boys attend to the cows, the separator, and the churning, while the girls make butter and cheese.

Three boys work constantly in the carpenter shop, others mend shoes, one does plumbing.

The girls receive practical instruction in all branches of domestic work.

In this school the pupils are exceptionally healthy. Their food is well prepared and in sufficient quantity. The meat here is always fresh, a beef being killed on an average of every tenth day.

The drainage and ventilation are good.

There was a great improvement in the heating system. Instead of sixteen stoves, two furnaces will now give the heat required to make all the rooms comfortable, besides removing the constant danger of fire. It was a very difficult task to excavate a basement underneath the school, as all the earth had to be taken out by buckets. All the pupils, even the girls helped in this great and necessary work.

Most of the ex-pupils are living on the reservation, working for the white settlers or teaming on the Cariboo road. Generally speaking, they are anxious to improve their position.

The buildings were in good repair, but in great need of a coat of paint. A new warehouse, 48 x 24 feet, had been completed since former inspection. It had a lean-to on three sides for buggies, sleighs, & c.

From the school record, there being forty girls, but only twenty-seven boys, the Indians seem to be very anxious for their girls to attend school, but not their boys.

All the buildings were clean and orderly. Good management is manifest in the various departments. The staff is a strong one.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected July, 1909. The staff consisted of Rev. P. Glaessen, principal; Rev. W. Lemmens, teacher; Rev. J. Lecromn, trade instructor; A. Ruault, asst. instructor; Rev. Sister Evariste, matron; Rev. Sister M. Albert, asst. matron; Rev. Sister M. Lydia, teacher; Rev. Sister M. Stanilas, cook.

Eighty-four pupils were enrolled, forty-eight boys and thirty-six girls. Seventy-three, forty boys and thirty-three girls, were present at inspection. They were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	11	10
Standard II	9	7
Standard III	9	5
Standard IV	3	0
Standard V	3	7
Standard VI	5	4

The reading of the senior boys and girls was very good, and by a little questioning I found they knew the meaning of all the words. Spelling, geography, history, arithmetic, and composition were fair. The new pupils had made a start, but knew little English, as they had only been a short time at the school.

Good progress had been made in all subjects, since former inspection.

A few boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking and painting, and all are taught farming.

There is a farm in connection with the school, of about forty acres. Eight acres were planted in wheat, two acres in oats, five acres in potatoes, and four acres in carrots beans, onions, & c.

The live stock consists of thirteen cows, four calves, one bull, three horses, three pigs, one hundred and twenty chickens, and thirty ducks. There is a new well built chicken-house and yard. The lumber was on hand to build a new barn.

The larger boys do the milking and all learn to take care of cattle.

The girls do the general housework, prepare meals, cook, bake, & c. They also learn to darn, sew, and make their own dresses. They also attend to the poultry yard, and take great interest in it.

If any of the pupils show signs of any kind of disease, they are removed from the school. The pupils had plenty of good food. Their clothing was neat and suitable.

For drinking and cooking purposes, water is provided from natural springs. For all other purposes creek water is used.

The drainage has been improved since former inspection.

The ventilation was not very good, but the windows are kept open as much as possible.

The school is protected against fire, fire buckets, extinguishers, & c., are kept ready for immediate use. The children are drilled regularly according to regulations.

Since former inspection, eight pupils were admitted, and none discharged. Eight pupils are ready to be discharged at the end of this year. Among these three girls attracted special attention by their education, their skill at work, and their healthy condition.

Most of the ex-pupils are living on the neighbouring reserves. Three boys (brothers) are making a good living by logging on their own account, running their own steamer for this work. Two girls are teaching day schools on Vancouver Island.

There were some improvements, since former inspection; a new drain has been built to carry the sewage further out on the beach; the fences around the buildings and farm have been repaired and appear more tidy than before.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January 11, 1910. Wm. J. Knott is the teacher. Of the twenty children of school age, fifteen were enrolled, with an average attendance of twelve. Thirteen were present at inspection. Pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	9
Standard II	2
Standard III	4

The pupils have made good progress during the year, doing very well when examined. The building was in good condition.

Somenos Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 12, 1910. The teacher was Miss Maud Lomas. There were ten children of school age, of whom seven were enrolled, with an average attendance of three for six months.

The pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	5
Standard II	2

The teacher said the Indians took no interest in the school. I saw Mr. Agent Robertson and we met the Indians, putting the matter before them, and finally getting their promise that they would send their children more regularly. The teacher has since informed me that they are keeping their promise, and that the children attend much better. Hence I look for better results.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 13, 1910. There were 24 children of school age, of whom 19 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 9. Eight were present at inspection. Magdalen Wilson, an ex-pupil of Kuper Island industrial school, is the teacher, and was doing very well. The day of my visit it was very stormy, and the tide so high that some of the children could not get to school. The reading, spelling, and counting were good for small children.

The old building is in fair repair.

Cowichan Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January, 1910. Number present at inspection, 14. Number on the roll, 16, and an average attendance of 10. The teacher is Miss Josephine Johnny, a graduate of the Kuper Island industrial school. She had only been teaching a short time, but was doing nicely. The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	13
Standard II	3

The building is in good repair.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January 14, 1910. Seventeen children were present at inspection. Of the 25 children that should attend, 17 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 8. Chas. A. Dockstater is the teacher. The pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	3
Standard III	2

These children are very bright and learn quickly. Their parents farm, so do not roam around as much as most Indians. Some of the pupils walk 2 miles to school and are quite regular. They are doing well with their studies.

Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

Daniel Dick, from the Kuper Island industrial school, is the teacher. Of the 20 children that should attend, 10 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 4. I found only one present. With the teacher I visited every house and told them that unless they sent their children, the school would have to be closed. As some of the men were absent from the village, I arranged for a meeting, when Mr. Agent Robertson would be present. The meeting was held and the Indians promised to see that their children attend more regularly.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 18, 1910. All the 13 children of school age are enrolled. Seven were present at inspection. There is an average attendance of 11. There was a great rain-storm at the time of my visit, so the smaller children could not attend.

The children were classified thus: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	2
Standard II	2
Standard III	6
Standard IV	1
Standard V	2

The pupils are well advanced, and did splendidly in all subjects. They are clever, well dressed, and well behaved. The teacher, Sister Mary Berchmans, is very capable, and is doing excellent work.

Tsartlip Day School.

The school has been without a teacher since Miss K. Needham resigned a year ago.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This school was Inspected in August, 1909. The staff consisted of Jas. R. Motion, principal; R.G. Motion, matron; O.E. Guillod, teacher; Jean Stevens, assistant matron.

Twenty-two, boys and 24 girls were enrolled. Of these 6 boys and 11 girls were present at inspection, the others had gone with their parents during the holidays in July, and were at the Fraser river fishing. They were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	5	3
Standard II	6	7
Standard III	0	8
Standard IV	5	4
Standard V	6	2

The class-room work was good. The reading, spelling, and arithmetic were very good. Their copy-books were neatly kept and the drawing was good. Reasonable progress had been made. Miss Guillod, the teacher, has greatly improved in her methods of teaching.

The school material on hand was sufficient and in good order.

Although there are 106 acres in connection with this school, only about 6 acres are under cultivation. About 2 acres were laid out in oats, for feed, and about 1 1/2 acres was in potatoes.

They grow a variety of small fruits and vegetables in the garden.

The live stock consisted of 4 head of cattle and about 40 hens.

The girls are instructed in all branches of housekeeping, and some do a great deal of fancy needle-work. All the children appeared healthy. Their food was good, their clothing suitable.

The water-supply has been improved. Both drainage and ventilation are good.

This school is well protected against fire, having appliances always ready in case of an emergency. Fire-drill is held regularly.

All the pupils are fond of swimming and canoeing, they also play football and baseball.

The principal was trying to arrange for a new classroom, as the old one was hardly worth repairing. The plumbing and sewers were to be removed shortly, which, with other repairs required, will help to improve the lavatory arrangements.

The discharges of two girls were to be asked for. Both were well forward in their studies, and proficient in their work, and both returned to their parents' homes, which are fairly comfortable.

The Indians appear to appreciate the work of the school and are quite friendly to the staff.

Mr. and Mrs. Motion, principal and matron, respectively, for the past ten years, have resigned. Mr. Mondry, of Portage la Prairie, is the new principal.

This school has done good work, and, with a new class-room and improvements in the home, better work will be possible.

Clayoquot (Christie) Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected August, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Sister M. Placide, matron and teacher; Sister M. Clara, cook; Sister M. Clotilde, seamstress; Sister M. Elizabeth, laundress; George Sturmer.

Sixty-nine children were enrolled, of whom fifty-eight were present at inspection. One boy and two girls were on sick leave; seven boys and one girl were working out for the summer by permission of the department.

The pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	9	4
Standard II	4	6
Standard III	8	4
Standard IV	9	10
Standard V	2	6
Standard VI	5	2

The pupils showed a distinct advance since last inspection. The spelling, arithmetic, composition, geography, & c., were good. Their reading was excellent, and they showed clearly they understood what they were reading.

Here there is the half-day system for the senior pupils, the younger ones attending twice a day. Their class-rooms are roomy, well ventilated, and well supplied with the necessary articles.

The industries taught are carpentry, shoemaking, painting, elementary plumbing, baking, dairying, net-making, and gardening.

There is a garden of two acres, where vegetables are grown with fair success.

The live stock consists of six cows, three calves, one yearling, one bull, and about one hundred hens. Three cows were being milked, butter being, made by the pupils.

The girls learn housekeeping, cooking, baking, plain and fancy sewing, and laundrying.

With a few exceptions the general health has been good. Their food was well served and plentiful. Their working clothing is suitable. On Sundays they look very neat in uniforms.

This school has a good supply of water for house use and splendid pressure for fire-protection.

The drains go out to sea, making the drainage good.

The school is well protected against fire. Fire-escapes are provided, and the necessary hose, axes, & c. I gave an alarm during my visit, after the pupils had retired. They were out in quick time and in good order.

The discipline is strict, yet kind, and the pupils are generally well behaved.

I visited a number of the ex-pupils where they worked during the year, and found them nearly all doing well.

I found the buildings in good repair. The laundry had been completed since my last inspection. There is a jewel eight-horse power engine, extractor, cylinder washer, sixteen horse-power boiler, which furnishes the steam to the engine, the washer, the dry-room, and to the band tubs. The building is well and neatly built, also conveniently arranged for the purposes intended. Everything is chosen with the one object of practical utility. In the boiler and engine-room there is a concrete floor. The washer and extractor are also bedded on concrete. This concrete work was all done by the pupils and instructor. The dry-room is fitted with three steam coils and a fan. The whole plant is a perfect success. The washer has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five shirts at one time, or ninety sheets. These are cleaned, rinsed and blued in forty minutes.

This school is doing satisfactory work. The deficit of former years is being gradually reduced.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected in August, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Rev. J.L. Miller, B.A., principal; Miss J. McNeill, matron; Miss E. McKay, teacher; Miss N. Perkins, assistant matron.

Forty-one children were enrolled, two were waiting for medical examination. All were present at inspection. They were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	4	6
Standard II	4	1
Standard III	4	3

Standard IV	3	1
Standard V	7	8

There had been a marked improvement in the examinations since former inspection. They showed an intelligent understanding of their studies. All the children manifest great interest in their work and are very industrious. School is in session

both afternoon and forenoon. Outside work hours are from 8 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.

The class-rooms were satisfactorily equipped, and the material well taken care of.

There is a farm of about seventeen acres of good loamy soil recovered by draining a small lake as recommended by the inspector five years ago. Last year three tons of hay were grown, also sufficient carrots, rhubarb, & c., for school use. An acre of cranberries was doing well. The potato crop was also fairly good. The land is becoming more productive each year. About two acres are used for gardening, where beets, pease, onions, & c., are grown.

Only one cow is kept. When more feed is grown, it will permit the school having more cattle. As this was the first milking cow here, a great interest was manifested in the milking, both by the pupils and by the Indians of the village. Fifty hens are also kept.

Six boys were learning carpentry. Others learn elementary blacksmithing, plumbing, painting, boat-building, & c. Several boats were well built and look quite equal to bought ones.

The girls learn to bake, sew, and do general housework. They are good workers.

All the pupils were in good health, well fed, and suitably clothed.

The water-supply is here obtained both from a well and from rain-water. The new tanks were satisfactory. A large drain carries away all sewage into deep water.

The windows of the dormitories are on the sunny side of the building and can be kept open all the year round, which is a great advantage, and gives splendid ventilation.

Appliances for protection against fire are kept ready, and by means of a large force pump water can be thrown to any part of the building. Fire-drill is held.

The pupils were very orderly and obedient, showing that discipline is well maintained.

I visited some of the ex-pupils at their homes, they were working and respectable.

All the buildings were in good repair. Some improvements had been made since the former inspection, the main school building had been repainted; the new workshop, 18 x 25 x 12, had been completed. It is well fitted up, all the material being of the best.

The Indians are now all very friendly to the school. The pupils are above the average of those in schools, they appear so willing to work, and do everything so cheerfully. They are a credit both to the school and to their teachers.

The principal is a genius for work. He is a good carpenter, plumber, painter, and boat-builder, and is well liked by both the Indians and the pupils, I regret to report that he has to resign the management of the school, on account of ill health.

The day schools in this agency were closed at the time of my visit, it being summer holidays and the Indians away from home,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

Inspected October 18, 19 and 20, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: - A.W. Corker, principal; Mrs. Corker, matron; Miss Warrenner, assistant principal; George Luther, teacher; Eli Hunt, trade instructor; Lee, cook.

There were thirty-five boys enrolled and, all were present at inspection. They were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	9
Standard III	4
Standard IV	5
Standard V	6
Standard VI	2

The reading, spelling, writing, were very good. The arithmetic in the senior classes was excellent; the geography, good; grammar, fair. Satisfactory progress had been made.

There are about four hundred and ten acres of land in connection with this school, but only about five acres are partially under cultivation. This year they raised one ton of good potatoes, one ton of hay, and a supply of vegetables and small fruits.

The live stock consists of two cows and thirty-seven hens.

Twelve boys were working at carpentry, others work in the garden.

The general health of the boys was good. Their food was wholesome, their clothing warm.

The drainage system was fair, wooden drains carry on all waste to deep water.

In fitting up the new dormitory, care was taken to improve greatly the ventilation, which is now quite satisfactory.

In case of fire, axes, fire buckets, & c., were on hand. A new iron fire-escape had ben put up since last inspection. Fire-drill is held occasionally.

The buildings were in fairly good repair, but need a coat of paint. An upper bedroom had been nicely arranged as a dormitory, plastered, & c., and will hold twenty beds.

Quite a number of the furnishings and utensils were worn out. I pointed out to the principal that these required to be renewed. With better equipment, better results can be expected. The staff is working hard to benefit the pupils.

Alert Bay Day School (Anglican).

Inspected September 13, 1909. The fifteen children that should attend were all enrolled, with an average attendance of eight. Twelve were present at inspection. Children were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	7
Standard III	1

The pupils are small, but are making some progress. Reading, arithmetic, & c., were fair. Louisa Harris, a bright native girl, educated in this school, is the teacher. She was doing very well.

Gwayasdums Day School (Anglican).

Inspected October 15, 1909. All the twenty-four children who should attend were enrolled, with an average of eight. Thirteen were present at inspection. They were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	10
Standard II	6
Standard III	2
Standard IV	1
Ungraded	5

Nine of the children did very well in reading, spelling, & c. The children's parents have only a veneer of civilization, and value the school but little. The building is in fair repair, except that the flood of a year ago lifted it up and moved it out of plum. The teacher, F. Cromley, is doing his best in a difficult school.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January 25, 1910. J.E. Rendle is the teacher. Of the seventeen children of school age, fifteen were enrolled, and ten were present at inspection. There was an average of eleven for three months. The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	5
Standard II	7
Standard III	3

A little progress had been made, but only a very little. Five pupils could read, spell and count fairly well, the others every beginners.

The schoolhouse is in fair repair, but needs a coat of paint.

NASS AGENCY.

Crosby Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

Inspected in September, 1909. The staff consisted of the following: Miss F. Hudson, principal and matron; Miss L. Deacon, assistant matron; Miss S.E. Schobfield, sewing teacher; Miss C.J. Manson, school teacher.

Forty-two girls were enrolled, and thirty-nine were present at inspection.

The pupils were examined in all their subjects, and the results were quite satisfactory. The older girls have also been carefully instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and show a creditable degree of proficiency in this department.

The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	8
Standard II	6
Standard III	7
Standard IV	12
Standard V	9

The schoolroom is well lighted and comfortably seated with good desks. Blackboard space is limited. There was a good supply of the necessary school material, all in good condition.

The girls are instructed in all branches of housekeeping, mending, cooking, fancy-work, and basket-weaving.

There is a very small garden for flowers and vegetables. Some forty hens are kept.

Generally speaking, the health has been good. Some have had enlarged lungs, and have had to have the doctor's attention, but all were improving.

There was plenty of nutritious food, and all were comfortably dressed.

The water-supply is good and abundant, except for a month or more in winter when the pipes often freeze. The new drain works well and carries all sewage to the sea. The ventilation is fairly good.

In case of fire, fire-escapes, ladders, and fire-extinguishers are in readiness. The girls quickly responded to an alarm given by me at the time of my inspection.

Of the nineteen pupils who have been discharged from this school in the past four years, thirteen have turned out satisfactorily. Seven of them are married. I visited ten of them in their homes.

The buildings were in good repair. A new fence had been put around the playground since former inspection, and most of the interior of the building had been painted.

This school was honoured by a visit from His Excellency Earl Grey, on August 20, who inspected every part, and heard the pupils sing their songs. The high estimate placed upon the management and work of this institution by His Excellency at a public reception, increased the feeling of pride and friendliness of the Port Simpson Indians particularly.

At present the kitchen and laundry are in the basement; but, as the whole of the basement is required for the laundry, the kitchen should be on the first floor.

Miss Paul, who had been a member of the staff for some good work, resigned, and Miss F. Hudson has taken her place and capable and will, I believe, improve the home even more.

The inspection was satisfactory.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School (Methodist).

Inspected September, 1909. The staff was as follows: Rev. J.H. Raley, principal (honorary); Mr. L. Dineen, vice-principal; Mrs. L. Dineen, matron; Miss M.A. Dineen, asst. matron; Miss M.E. Dineen, asst. to vice-principal.

Twenty-two were enrolled, fourteen were present at inspection.

Some had not returned from summer holidays; three were home by the doctor's advice.

They were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	5
Standard III	4
Standard IV	3
Standard V	1

The boys have improved in reading and writing. Arithmetic was fair, writing, good; singing, very good. Very fair progress has been made since former inspection.

About a quarter of an acre is laid out in garden, where they grow cabbages, turnips, carrots, & c.

Their live stock consists of one horse and ten chickens.

The boys are taught carving and painting. One boat had been built.

Except those absent on account of ill health, the general health of the boys was good.

The sanitary arrangements are not of the best, but they are being improved.

The food and clothing of pupils is sufficient. Here the water-supply is sufficient for household purposes, except during severe weather in winter. They expect to connect with the larger town supply before winter.

The buildings are in better condition, having all been re-shingled. There is great need of other improvements being made as soon as possible.

The pupils of the boarding school, along with the pupils of the day school, are taught by the vice-principal. While being satisfactory to the boarding school, it hardly does justice to the day pupils, for they are often absent; thus falling behind the others in their studies, they are ashamed to come back, so often do not attend when they should.

Kincolith Day School (Anglican).

Inspected September 16, 1909. The fifty-two children of schol age are all enrolled, with an average attendance of twenty-five. Twenty-six were present at inspection. Those present were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.

Standard I	8
Standard II	8
Standard III	3
Standard IV	6

The reading, spelling, & c., were very good. The children were quick at figures. I noticed a general improvement since former inspection. Miss Emily Collison takes great interest in her pupils, visiting them in their homes. A now school-house is urgently needed.

Lach-kalsap Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school September 17, 1909, but the new teacher, Mr. Albert Smeath, was the only person in the village. Unusual high water in the Nass river had prevented the Indians from returning home as they had expected. Mr. Smeath intended to open school as soon as they arrived.

The building is a very old and poor one.

Aiyansh and Kitlachdamax day schools (Anglican), were closed, and the Indians, had not returned on account of the high water in the river. I saw them camped at the mouth of the Nass river.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

L.S.C. Dineen is the teacher. There are one hundred and fifty children of school age on the reserve, of whom one hundred and four are enrolled. Only fourteen were present at inspection. They were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	8
Standard II	3
Standard III	3

The reading, spelling and writing were very good. The pupils seemed backward in arithmetic. The teacher had charge of the boys' boarding school. This appears to be a disadvantage, as it takes so much of his time. If he were relieved from his 'home' duties, he could give all his time to the large number of village children, who should attend day school at least for the winter season.

Metlakatla Day School (Anglican).

Visited in September, 1909. There were twenty-four pupils present, and all were making very satisfactory progress. Miss Jackson is a very successful teacher, and the school has improved. The new building was in good repair.

New Town Day School, Kitselas (Methodist).

When I visited the village, the teacher, B.S. Tait, was away getting supplies. The children are improving in English, and the Indians expressed a great desire to have the school continued.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Skidegate and Masset Day Schools.

These schools were closed for holidays when I was there, as the Indians were absent from the villages.

THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR W.M. GRAHAM ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

In accordance with instructions contained in letter of February 5, 1910, I beg to submit the following report on the Colony for ex-pupils, situated on Peepeeewesis reserve, at File Hills.

This special reserve was set aside in 1901 and contains a total area of nineteen thousand acres, subdivided into 80-acre lots. At the time this subdivision was made it was thought that farms of 80 acres would be quite large enough on which to start the young Indians, but it was not long before it was discovered that 80 acres was not enough, and the plan of settling the beginners on the alternate lots was adopted. In a number of cases 160 acres have proved to be inadequate for the more progressive young men, as there are a number to-day who have over two hundred acres under cultivation, and one or two who have over three hundred acres.

At the present time there are twenty-five heads of families residing on the colony, farming, and the total resident population is about 80 souls.

These young Indians have acquired, since starting up, a great many valuable horses and a full line of machinery, which has been paid for by themselves. It may be interesting to the department to know that they own 30 teams of horses, which at a low valuation are worth \$350 a team. They have also 14 yoke of cattle, which were loaned by the department originally, and in many cases paid for already. They own 22 wagons, 42 ploughs, 13 binders, 10 seeders, and a great deal of other farm machinery, which has all been paid for out of proceeds of crop sold from time to time. The financial standing of most of these young men could not be better, as many of them do not owe anything on the plant they have.

In 1907 and 1908 these Indians suffered a great loss, in fact, their crops were almost a total failure, and it was with difficulty that they pulled through, although I must say their condition was not as bad as that of many a white settler who was just beginning in those years, as the Indians had the advantage of a reserve where there was plenty of wood and hay, which they could sell during the winter to help them out. However, they were not daunted by these failures, and in 1909 they put in a larger crop than ever, which yielded them the magnificent return of fifty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-one bushels of grain, of which sixteen thousand bushels was wheat, which they sold for 80 and 90 cents a bushel, and the balance was oats. In addition to this crop nearly every farmer had a good garden, which supplied him with vegetables during the summer and throughout the winter. There is hardly a farmer who does not keep pigs and poultry, and what with the milk and eggs they get, one can readily understand that they live in a very comfortable way.

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 buildings are one and a half storeys high, all covered with shingled roofs, which are usually painted a dark red, and the effect with the whitewashed walls, is very good.

There are a great many good barns on this colony, built of logs, with lofts, and frame roofs, which are, in a number of cases, painted.

There are over forty neat frame granaries, having a capacity of from 1,500 to 3,000 bushels each. It is the intention to have all these granaries painted in the near future.

The buildings on this colony have been placed with care, and they are facing the surveyed roads on the square. The colony is laid out so that there are roads running north and south every half mile, and roads running east and west every mile.

Up to the present time the Indians have planted about 3 miles of trees, which are now quite a size, and I should like very much to see the work extended.

Three or four years ago the Indians employed a well-borer, who sunk 19 wells in the settlement, and it is from these wells that the Indian farmers get their water. As a rule the old Indian prefers slough water to well water.

Most of the young men of this colony are married to girl graduates of schools, and, in many cases, these young women make good house-wives, although there are a few who require constant supervision. In nearly every house you will find in the sitting-room, clocks, sewing-machines, chairs, tables with covers on mats on the floor, and often lace curtains on the windows and pictures on the walls. The kitchens are all as well furnished as the average white farmer's kitchen.

It would, perhaps, be interesting to you to follow the progress of some of these graduates, individually.

I shall first take the case of Fred. Deiter, who joined the colony in 1901, and note the advancement made. His first crop was in 1902, which yielded 824 bushels; in 1903, 1,994 bushels; in 1904, 1,275 bushels (this was a very dry season); in 1905, 2,400 bushels; in 1906, 4,016 bushels; in 1907, 1,960 bushels (frozen); in 1908, 2,811 bushels (frozen); in 1909, 8,362 bushels; a total of 23,702 bushels in 8 years, notwithstanding the fact that three of these years were poor ones, and he had only half crops. Deiter has a very fine house, size about 18 x 40 feet, lathed and plastered inside and out, nicely whitewashed, and with painted roof. He has a nice barn, capable of holding 1, head of horses, a full line of farm machinery: 1 binder, 1 seeder, 1 set harrows, 2 wagons, 1 sleigh, 3 ploughs and other small machinery. He owns 8 heavy horses and 2 colts. This man has a good wife and she keeps a very clean house, and looks after a fine vegetable and flower garden. Deiter has 320 acres under cultivation, and intends bringing this up to 350 acres this fall. He has five frame granaries and other small buildings.

Frank Dumont is another young man who has done exceedingly well. His first crop was in 1902, when he had 482 bushels; in 1903, 969 bushels; in 1904, 1,630 bushels; in 1905, 2,540 bushels; in 1906, 3,239 bushels; in 1907, 1,447 bushels (this crop was badly frozen); in 1908, 2,126 bushels (frozen); and in 1909 he had 4,937 bushels; a total of 16,878 since beginning to farm. This young man owns 9 large work horses and 2 colts, which are to-day worth, at a low valuation, \$2,000; he has a full line of farm machinery, including 2 binders, 2 seeders, 2 wagons, and other small machinery. He has a very nice house, neatly painted and whitewashed, a good barn and three frame granaries. He has under cultivation 280 acres. I might add that this young man does not owe a cent, and all he had was earned by his own work, without any financial assistance from the department.

John Bellegarde. This man had his first crop in 1903, which yielded 805 bushels; in 1904, 1,295 bushels; in 1905, 2,175 bushels; in 1906, 2,160 bushels; in 1907, failure owing to frost, 800 bushels; in 1908, 1,525 bushels; and in 1909, 3,081 bushels; total 11,841 bushels. Bellgarde owns a full line of farm machinery, and 9 good horses, which are worth at least \$1,800. He has no debts, has never had financial aid of any kind from the department. His farm is a model of neatness.

Ben. Stonechild started in 1901, and while his advancement has not been as rapid as others, still he has made good progress. His first crop in 1902 yielded 1,019 bus.; 1903, 2,389 bus.; 1904, 1,150 bus.; 1905, 1,925 bus.; 1906, 1,856 bus.; in 1907, crop was frozen and yield reduced to 1,225 bus., in 1908, 1,125 bus., and in 1909, 4,309 bus. Total, 15,000 bushels. This man has fine buildings, and owns a full line of farm machinery and four good horses.

J. Ironquill only started to farm four years ago and in that time he has produced 6,675 bushels. He owns a complete line of farm machinery, 10 horses, very fair buildings and will in a few years be very well off. He has 256 acres under cultivation already and will by the end of the season have 300 acres.

I could cite half a dozen cases where the progress has been equally as satisfactory, but sufficient has been said to show what these young Indians are capable of doing in the way of farming.

The foregoing is an account of Indians who have been farming for a very short time. Of course there have been failures, some few doing little better than those Indians who have never been at school, but those who belong to that class are few, I am glad to say, and the proportion of those who have not done well is no greater than it would be among so many white settlers under similar conditions.

The system of putting one-third of the cultivation under summer-fallow every year is carefully followed, and I think if reference were made to the Minister of Agriculture; or the deputy minister, they would repeat what they have said to me of this colony, that the farming is first-class.

There is a thoroughbred Clyde stallion on the colony and at nearly every farm there are to be seen from one to four colts. I might say there are no ponies on the colony.

It was found that one steam threshing outfit could not thresh all the grain at File Hills last year, about 80,000 bushels, so the members of the colony bought a second outfit costing \$3,500, on which they paid \$2,000 last year, and the balance, viz., \$1,500 will be wiped off this fall.

The Minister of Agriculture visits this colony regularly, and has held several institute meetings, which have been well attended.

This colony has had the honour of two visits, from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, who was deeply interested in the work that was going on, and on the occasion of his last visit, 1906, he donated a beautiful shield, which was to be held for annual competition for the best average yield from field of grain 50 acres or more. This has been held by Fred. Deiter, who last year shipped 3 carloads of grain besides selling a great deal by the load.

The colony presents the appearance of a thrifty settlement, with the straight roads, whitewashed houses and painted roofs. It is looked upon as a valuable asset to the country in which it is situated.

THE REPORT OF REV. R. ASHTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOHAWK INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

The Mohawk Institute was established by the 'Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto'; established 1649; chartered 1661; called briefly the 'New England Company' in the year 1831.

Location. - The school is situated in the township of Brantford, about 1 1/4 miles from the market square of the city of Brantford.

Land. - The land comprises 380 acres, as follows: lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, 10 acres; Crown grant - on this are the buildings, and 194 acres by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, 176 acres.

Buildings. - The building is in the form of a letter 'H,' built of red brick, with cut-stone basement; roofed with shingles laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 70 x 42 feet, and has two wings, 60 x 36 1/2 feet each. The building is two stories high with basement and attic.

The Main Building. - In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are offices, sewing-room, and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and, two sick-rooms.

North Wing. - In the basement are the dining-halls and kitchen on the first floor, class-room, master's room and farm men's rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing. - The basement comprises the girls play-room, boot-room, and flushwater-closets. On the first floor is the class and assembly room; the second floor is, the girls' dormitory; on the third floor a large dormitory has been finished to accommodate 16 beds. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building.

Other Buildings. - Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, 2 1/2 stories; laundry, 30 x 20.3 feet, 2 stories; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; a small hospital; barn and cow stables, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13.4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82.8 x 22.5 feet, with room for 16 horses and, 16 cattle; carpenter's shop; implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, 2 greenhouses, ice-house, and a cement frost-proof fruit-house.

Accommodation. - Accommodation is provided for 120 pupils and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance. - The returns for the quarter ending March 31 show 124 pupils, classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	10
Standard III	14
Standard IV	35
Standard V	22
Standard VI	31

The average attendance for the year was 121.

Class-room Work. - This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Two pupils passed the entrance examination - Mary Latham and Frances Bartram; the former is continuing her studies at the Collegiate Institute. Susanna Latham completed her course at the Collegiate, passing her examination for a 2nd class certificate; she has been appointed assistant teacher here.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., 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 from two divisions, 'A' and 'B'; one week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden. - The work of this department was satisfactory. Cash sales, \$3,888.84, and supplies to the institution, \$1,427.34.

Industries Taught: Boys Work. - Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupations 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.

Girl's Work. - The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, 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.

27 - i - 27 1/2

The boys are organized into a cadet corps, No. 161, for which the Militia Department has supplied arms.

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, no serious sickness of any kind; we had, however, to discharge one girl with sore eyes, and three with scrofulous glands.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected with the city sewers.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is from the city waterworks.

Fire Protection. - The fire-protection has been installed in connection with the fire department of the city; 4 hydrants with supply of hose, 2 stand pipes with hose connections on all floors, 4 chemical fire-extinguishers, and 2 dozen blaze-killer tubes, placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders. A new branch fire-hall has been erected in the immediate neighbourhood, towards which we contribute \$60 a year.

Heating and Lighting. - Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in schoolrooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside. The kitchen, laundry and dairy use only natural gas.

All buildings, including horse and cow stables, are lighted by electricity.

Recreation. - The recreation hours are 1 hour at noon, 2 hours in the evening in summer, and 1 hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 6 p.m. Also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their 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, balls, & c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

Ex-pupils. - Thirty-one pupils left during the year, 20 being girls. One, with a second-class certificate, has become teacher of the junior department here; 2 are attending the business college in the city; 1 is taking lessons in a dressmaking establishment; Ida Maracle was discharged by the department and given to a woman who promised to send her to school; 1 married, 1 died, 1 is required at home, there being a large family. With the exception of the scrofulous children, all are in good situations as domestic servants, earning from \$9 to \$15 a month. The girls trained here are in great demand.

Of the 11 boys, 1, who passed his entrance examination here, is continuing his studies at Carlisle institution and working as a printer; another is typewriter and timekeeper for a contractor at Waterdown, N.Y., earning \$60 a month; 1 who had passed his entrance and studied stenography, works in the office of a factory in the city. The remainder, with one exception who has not been heard from, are working as farm-hands.

THE REPORT OF REV. S.R. McVITTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTE, MUNCEY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Thames river, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, province of Ontario, and about 15 miles northwest of the city of St. Thomas.

Land. - The farm connected with the school contains 225 acres, forming part of the Chippewa reservation, Caradoc township, and is well suited for institute purposes.

Buildings. - The main building was erected in 1895 and has four stories of brick on a stone foundation. It contains office, principals residence, officers' rooms, chapel, sewing-room, dining-rooms, dormitories, kitchen, girls' play-room and store-rooms.

All rooms are large and well lighted. The old building, situated about 100 feet to the east, furnishes dwellings for the two officers and their families, two school-rooms, a four-cot hospital and a dairy cellar. The laundry is a brick building with a vegetable cellar in the basement.

The boys' lavatory and gymnasium were burned November 20, 1907, and have not been rebuilt.

The outbuildings comprise: carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, sheep pen, pig pens, cow stable, horse stable, stocker barn, and large grain barn, all on brick or cement foundations.

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 number of pupils authorized by the department for the institute is 100, and the average attendance is 101.

Class-room Work. - The half day system is followed in case of senior pupils. One week division I is in school in forenoon and division II in the afternoon; the following week the order is reversed.

Division III, composed of about 50 junior pupils, is in school full time. Hours: 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m., and from 1 to 3.30 p.m. The authorized course of study is followed, and the results are quite satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	22
Standard II	29
Standard III	30
Standard IV	17
Standard V	9

Farm and Garden. - We harvested during the year 30 acres of wheat, 90 acres of oats, 60 acres of corn, 2 acres of buckwheat, 3 acres of potatoes, 6 acres roots, and in the garden all vegetables necessary for our own use.

Industrial Work. - The boys are carefully instructed in all branches of agricultural work, including care and management of horses, cows, pigs, poultry and bees; also carpentering, fencing and cement work. The girls are taught housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy work, also cutting and making of garments, quilting, knitting and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training. - A morning and evening worship, including the reading of the scripture, is observed daily. 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 conducted under the superintendence of the principal, in the chapel of the institute, each Sabbath afternoon. The school is divided into three classes. Each member of the staff is connected with some branch of the Christian Church, and all are seeking by precept and example to teach the principles of the Christian religion.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils and staff has been splendid. We have not found it necessary to call a physician during the year. We attribute this largely to an abundance of good food, fresh air, and plenty of outdoor exercise. One boy received, treatment at the General hospital, London, for weak eyes. The building is kept clean. The plumbing and ventilation are in a satisfactory condition.

Water Supply. - An abundant supply of good spring water is furnished by hydraulic pumps; being forced to tanks in upper attic, from which it is piped to all parts of the building.

Fire Protection. - There are two large water tanks situated in the main attic. Pipes convey the water from these tanks to 18 hose, distributed throughout the building. A diamond fire-extinguisher, an axe and two water pails are placed in each of the main halls.

Heating and Lighting. - Three coal furnaces and a hot-water system furnish heat to the main building and school-rooms. Oil lamps, mostly in hangers, furnish light throughout the building.

Recreation. - In winter, outdoor walking, skating, tobogganing and sleigh-riding. Indoor, fort, crokinole, checkers, bean-bags, and other parlour games are provided. In summer, swinging, basket and baseball, also hunting and fishing, in season.

Ex-pupils. - Two pupils were discharged at the request of their parents, and are living at home. Four graduated from the school during the year. One of these is studying shorthand and book-keeping, another is receiving three dollars a week as a domestic; the third, four dollars a week as cook in a private home; and the fourth, a salary of \$300 per annum teaching school.

All four are a credit to the institution and their future is full of promise.

General Remarks. - During the year some necessary repairs have been done to the outbuildings, and a new poultry-house is at present in course of erection. It will provide accommodation for 200 fowls, and will be one of the most up-to-date in the country.

We are also installing a small steam plant in our laundry, and hope in this way to lighten the labour in this department, whilst we retain a number of tubs, which afford ample opportunity for training the girls in domestic laundry work.

The conduct of the pupils, with one or two exceptions, has been excellent; their interest in the different departments of work is growing. Punishment is our 'strange work,' and the atmosphere of the place is home-like.

The officers are efficient and faithful in their work, and seeking to promote the best interests of the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. BENJAMIN P. FULLER, PRINCIPAL OF THE SHINGWAUK HOME, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes are situated on the north bank of the St. Mary's river, one and a half miles east of the business portion, yet within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land. - The area of land in connection therewith is 93 acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase by the Church of England authorities. The property is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma. Originally forest, the land is now nearly all cleared. Some has gone back to a growth of timber, but by clearing and draining, the same land will become valuable as farm-land, and by a system of intensive farming will become most beautiful and profitable.

Buildings. - The buildings are beautifully situated fronting the river, and consist of: -

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes: main block, 185 x 137 feet, with various wings, and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance, staff-room, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.
2. A little to the east in line with the main block is a large two-story frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and playroom for the boys. On the upper floor is a large senior school-room.
3. A little to the front of this building stands a most beautiful chapel, the Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel, erected in 1882, with funds subscribed by anonymous friends in England and Canada as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.
4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.
5. Farmer's cottage, 20 x 20 feet, with laundry building adjoining, 20 x 40 feet.
6. Carpenter's cottage.
7. The factory, where is a gasoline engine and machines for doing carpenter work, a sawing-machine for cutting fire-wood for the institution.
8. Good horse stable, barn and cow stable.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 100 pupils, i.e., 60 boys and 40 girls, and 12 members of staff.

Attendance. - The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of our term of office, September 1, was 37, namely, 26 boys and 11 girls; 2 boys have been admitted and 1 girl; 1 boy discharged; 2 girls are in the Free Hospital for consumptives, who were there when we came. We have had no serious illness, and, only 1 or 2 show any sign of tuberculosis, and to these particular attention is given in regard to food and sleep.

Class-room Work. - The school is taught in two divisions, by one teacher in one large school room. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools in Ontario. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 noon, and 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes, and a portion of the evenings are taken up in instruction and music.

Very good progress was made in the last part of the term, and 9 boys and 3 girls were promoted into higher classes. The present standing is as follows: -

Standard I	11
Standard II	7
Standard III	7
Standard IV	8

Industries. - The boys are taught building-repair and carpentry work, farming and gardening; also draining and clearing land.

Girls are taught sewing laundry and domestic work. All the general work of the institution is performed by the pupils.

Carpentry. - In the factory, which is a two-story frame building and contains one 12 h.p. gasoline engine, and some useful tools. The boys have done some work such as repairing articles of furniture, making sleigh, sleigh-box, ladder, & c.; also reshingling part of home roof.

Shoe-repairing. - One of the office-rooms has been fitted up as a shoe-repair shop, and one of the boys, who is lame, has become proficient in the art of repairing shoes, thus effecting a great saving in the outlay for shoes.

The Farm. - This being our first season we cannot report on what can be done. Last season being generally a poor one, the land produced but little hay and only some 45 bags of potatoes.

It would seem that little or no system has been exercised on the land in regard to cultivation, and so the hay-land is entirely run out, and covered with water in many places.

We are, with the help of the Home boys and a man as farmer to guide them, now busy draining the land, moving what seems to be two or three years' stable manure.

Forty loads of manure were procured from the dairy situated, about 11 miles east of the homes, and hauled home and put out on the field.

We are just now reclaiming about 10 acres of good land by ditching and pulling small growth of timber (useless timber).

By the close of seeding-time we hope to have 20 acres seeded, and the remainder of meadow-land has a good spreading of manure.

Having very little hay and no roots to feed the stock, one old horse was disposed, and other stock sold, realizing \$382.

Moral and Religious Training. - The religious training is that of the Church of England.

Pupils and staff attend service in the Shingwauk Memorial chapel every Sunday afternoon at 3.30. Prayers are conducted in the schoolroom morning and evening daily, and Sunday school Sunday morning at 10.30.

Punishment is administered only after fair warning, or for repeated disobedience.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school is good. Care and precaution are exercised. Everything is kept properly clean, this being quite possible and easy on account of having city water.

Water. - Water is supplied through a private 3-inch galvanized iron pipe connected with the city water mains.

Fire Protection. - Our main protection lies in a 3-inch pipe connected with the city water-works, to which 2-inch hydrants, placed inside and outside of the main building, have connection, as well as 2 fire-tanks on the upper flats, having a combined capacity of 1,925 gallons, and which are kept filled in case of emergency. A pressure of 50 pounds is maintained at the school.

The main building is also supplied with fireman's axes, and water pails are kept always handy.

Heating. - The main building is heated throughout by a hot-water system. All detached buildings, including the chapel, are heated by stoves.

Lighting. - Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, and every possible care exercised in the using of them.

Recreation. - The principal forms of recreation are football and basketball, but there are many other games more quiet, and some that can be played indoors.

Music. - Twice each week an evening after prayers is taken up in singing, either by the boys alone or by the girls alone. There is an organ in the school-room, and the whole school sing at evening prayers.

Ex-pupils. - Only one boy has been discharged in our term so far, and a situation was secured for him in Ottawa, and when last heard from he was progressing nicely. Occasionally an ex-pupil will call to see us, but they are always those

who have been away from the Home for some years; and on inquiring we find some of them are doing very well, indeed, and conduct themselves in a very respectable manner.

General Remarks. - Under the present order of management we find that having placed each boy or girl on their own honour, and letting them see that they are trusted,

is having the desired effect. Scholars are shown that the time spent in the homes is of great value to them, that the homes are for them and that they must care for them, and now already we have been rewarded by finding that some are beginning to form some idea of the object of all that is being done for them both by the Department of Indian Affairs and also by the many friends of the homes.

Some of the older boys have lately expressed the desire to take up some special course of study in connection with their school work.

THE REPORT OF REV. CHAS. BELANGER, S.J., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, 10 miles north of the Manitowaning agency, in the village of Wikwemikong, on the west shore of Smith bay.

Land. - The land comprises about 200 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation, the rest being used as pasture. This land was granted by the Indians for the use of the missionaries, and is held in trust by them for the combined purposes of the mission and the school.

Buildings. - The boys and girls are accommodated in two separate institutions, about 200 yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs, under the supervision of the principal.

The boys have their study and class-rooms, wardrobe and play-hall in a two-story frame building, 50 x 90 feet.

The sick ward, the kitchen and the dormitory are in the missionaries' residence, a three-story stone building, 112 x 90 feet, where also the staff has its quarters.

The refectory, the bakery and the shoemaker shop are located in an old mission stone building, 43 x 33 feet, connected with the main building by a passageway.

The girls and their staff are housed in two three-story frame buildings connected by a passageway, which are 132 x 46 feet, respectively, and situated farther up the hill. Their class-rooms, recreation hall and dormitory are spacious and airy.

A few yards to the southwest stands a two-story frame structure, 40 x 50 feet, used for a wash-room and its various appurtenances, also for a store-room, bakery, & c.

Towards the shore of the bay are located the blacksmith and paint shops, combined in one building.

Closer to the shore is a little saw and planing mill, and the carpenter shop.

There are yet to be mentioned, in connection with the farm, three barns, one 80 x 40 feet, another 110 x 40 feet, and a third 75 x 35 feet. Each barn has a spacious stable in its basement. Mention should also be made of piggeries, henneries, sheds for agricultural implements and various vehicles, woodsheds, and ice-house.

Accommodation. - There is ample room to accommodate 90 boys and 70 girls, with their respective staffs.

Attendance. - The boys were 71 in number, with 2 teachers and 13 different officers; the girls were 66 with 2 teachers and 11 officers. The day-pupils are not comprised 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 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with short recess in the middle of each session. Besides, the boys have one hour and a quarter for study every day; on Saturdays they have twice as much; on

Sundays they have exactly 2 hours. A library is attached to the institution; supplementary reading is fostered, so is letter-writing. The girls devote one hour to study every day.

The pupils are divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers; the pupils of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	42
Standard II	34
Standard III	20
Standard IV	21
Standard V	19
Standard VI	1

Farm and Garden. - Farming being eventually the 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. - The most common industry of the larger boys is farming; some others are taught carpentry; three are learning shoemaking.

Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed about two hours daily each, according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting fire-wood, dairying, gardening, feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundry work is clone at the girls' school with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls receive special training in sewing by hand and machine, dressmaking, knitting and cooking. The pupils generally take well to these kinds of labour. The girls in particular show that they Appreciate the zeal of their teachers; for, after they have left school, the village girls still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - The main object of this institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the pupils are taught not to dissociate their studies and their manual labours from religious views. Every day, therefore, there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism or of Bible history; and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes. The pupils attend all the religious services of the parish church. On Sunday evenings, the senior boys and girls are called upon to write a report of the sermon preached that day.

No corporal chastisement is administered, save in cases of gross insubordination or misbehaviour.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school is good, I think. We improve it every year. Thus we gradually replace the old soft-wood flooring by hardwood, in order to substitute the damp mop for the broom.

The general health of the pupils has been good, save three cases of pneumonia which (three) terminated by a rapid and perfect recovery. Two died, one boy and one girl, the former having been ill for years.

The sanitary conditions are good, the rooms are well ventilated, and every care is taken as to cleanliness.

As long as the weather permits, the pupils bathe frequently in the bay; and, during the summer heat, daily. The boys' dormitory is supplied with a bath-room.

Water Supply. - A windmill, and a tank holding 15,000 gallons, supply excellent water from the bay for all purposes,

galvanized-iron pipes conducting it to all parts of the institution.

Fire Protection. - Hydrants in connection with the tank and supplied with 2-inch hose on every floor of the main buildings, constitute our main protection against fire,

besides some fire-extinguishers, fireman's axes and buckets. Both schools are supplied with an excellent fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting. - The boys' school is heated by box-stoves and is kept comfortable. The other buildings are heated by hot-water apparatus. Light is furnished by acetylene. The boys' play-yard, though, is lighted in winter by a 1,000 candle-power lamp (Pitner system).

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.

The pupils are taught vocal music and reformed Gregorian chant, to the double benefit of voice and taste.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. ERNEST O. DUKE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MOOSE FORT, JAMES BAY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Bishops school is situated on Moose island, a very short distance from the bank of the great Moose river, which joins the salt water of the bay 9 miles from this place. The school is located on land leased from the Hudson's Bay Company, and is in the unorganized district of Algoma.

The school is designated by the name of 'The Bishop's School.' The post office address is 'Moose Factory, James Bay, Ont., via Cochrane.'

Land. - In area our land embraces ten acres. The soil is of a sandy loam texture, well suited for potato-growing, also for hay. The season here is too short to mature grain crops.

The land is almost all cleared, and was, as already said, obtained by lease from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings. - Under this heading we would mention first the boarding school, a fine large building erected as the Bishop's residence, but since converted into a boarding school. There are ten rooms in the building, besides a fine large attic which has not as yet been fitted up for use.

The next building worthy of note is the day school, situated a few rods from the door of the Bishop's boarding school. This is a fine large building capable of accommodating sixty children or more.

In addition there are the necessary outbuildings, woodshed, lavatories, storeroom, stable and also a wash-house.

Accommodation. - Under the present condition we should not be justified in taking in more than twenty-five children, and at the same time provide accommodation for the staff of the school.

Attendance. -

Quarter.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Days in Quarter.	Aggregate Attendance.
1st	25	91	1,825
2nd	17	92	914
3rd	18	92	1,635
4th	19	90	1,527
Total aggregate	...	...	5,901

Average attendance per day, 16.16.

Class-room Work. - The children in the boarding school receive tuition in the English day school. Here the work has been very satisfactory indeed. The children advance rapidly, and as this is the second year I have taught here, I can readily see the rapid progress the children as a whole have made. Six beginners, are in standard I, while the remainder, who began one year ago last October, are well advanced in standard II, and by the close of the present quarter each pupil will be promoted to standard III. I find that under the methods used in teaching these children acquire knowledge just as readily as the white children of the outside world, and as I have taught in the public schools of Canada five years, I have some knowledge of the advance in the white schools. I have had them pass the entrance examination to the high school at twelve years of age in the outside, and I believe some of our pupils here would acquire knowledge just as rapidly. For instance, one girl, Elizabeth Chens, by name, of Cree parents, came to us last fall, she knew no letters, nor numbers. To-day, seven months later, she is reading in Part II reader, can add quickly and accurately, and read numbers as high as the millions, and also write in Roman numerals any number that can be so written.

Farm and Garden. - The seasons are rather short here to make farming and gardening profitable. At present we grow sufficient potatoes for ourselves, but beyond the potato crop, with a few early vegetables, we cannot count on obtaining much results from farm or garden. The boys are trained to cut wood and assist with garden and potato crop.

Industries Taught. - The boys are instructed in all outside work pertaining to the farm and garden, while the girls are taught household work.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children are instructed for one-half hour each day upon lessons from the Bible. They attend at least two church services each Sunday, one in their own tongue, the Cree, and one in English, receiving instruction also, each Sunday, in the Sunday school. Prayers are held in the house each morning and evening with reading of the scripture. At all times the children are taught lessons in truthfulness, purity, sobriety, industry, and all other virtues. And all the encouragement that can be given to inculcate these virtues in the lives of these children, is given.

Health and Sanitation. - Last year we had no sickness in our Home. This year we have to report three deaths, and two others of our children have gone to their parents sick, and they are not expected to get better. Tuberculosis, that dread disease, was the sickness that infested the Home. We have no medical doctor here; and so were thrust entirely upon our own resources. All we could do was done. The rooms were kept spotlessly clean and disinfectants were used, care being taken line wise with the outhouses and surroundings.

Water Supply. - All the water used in the school is carried in buckets from the river.

Fire Protection. - Two ladders extend from the roof, one at each side of the building. There are also two stairways leading from the second story-one at the front and the other at the back. Buckets, and water in barrels, are always on hand, ready for use.

Heating and Lighting. - The school throughout is heated by three wood-stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The Cree children, like children the world over, are very fond of play. The boys delight especially to shoot birds with the bows and arrows provided by their fathers, or manufactured by themselves. Every boy has a bow and arrow, and their aim is true, so many a poor little bird is carried home in triumph 'after the hunt.' Football, skating, running, jumping, and fishing are their chief delights.

THE REPORT OF REV. P.R. SOANES, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on lot 2, section 6, township of Chapleau, about half a mile from the town, and separated from it by a wide river. It lies midway between the Ojibeway and Cree reserves.

Land. - There are 150 acres in connection with the school, most of which is rocky or muskeg and only useful for pasture. About 15 acres are cleared and under cultivation for farm and garden, in which are grown sufficient vegetables for the children.

Buildings. - There are two main buildings, the large building used for dining-room, kitchen and dormitories, the other as a school-house for teaching, drilling and recreation on stormy days. The latter was fitted up last fall in order to accommodate the extra number of pupils. It is 22 x 44 feet, with a 10-foot ceiling, making an ideal class-room, well lighted and ventilated.

Accommodation. - We have only accommodation for 26 scholars and three of a staff. We could have 75 pupils if there were room for them, as some applicants had to be refused last year.

Attendance. - There were 21 scholars at the beginning of the term, but since the first of the year there have been 26.

Class-room Work. - All the pupils are in their first or second year at school, having come to us with no knowledge of English. They are, therefore, all in the first standard. They are taught English, general knowledge, writing, arithmetic, ethics, reading, recitation, singing, drills, and religious instruction.

Farm and Garden. - There was a good crop of hay and oats last year, and there was an abundance of potatoes and, other vegetables.

Industries. - The boys are taught to saw and split wood, and everything pertaining to garden. The girls are taught all kinds of housework. They are also taught needlework and the science of cooking.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children have learnt the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, the General Confession, the twenty-third Psalm, the first six Commandments, several texts and hymns. They attend the church services in town on Sundays as well as their own morning and evening prayers. The first half hour of each day is used for religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation. - The past year has been one of exceptionally good health. There was an outbreak of chicken-pox in the winter, but otherwise all have been very well. We are very grateful to the department for the supply of drugs just received.

Water Supply. - Last fall we were able to furnish our first supply of pure water in abundance on the grounds. It is some distance from the house, but is very pure. With little expense the town water could be brought across, which is really needed for fire-protection also.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated with wood stoves and the school-house with a coal stove. We are still dependent on oil lamps for lighting, though we are looking forward to having electric light over from the town plant.

Recreation. - The girls enjoy skipping, round games and skating. The boys enjoy bows and arrows, football, tops, sleighing, skating, vaulting and amateur carpentering.

A gymnasium would be a great boon to the boys, and drilling appliances are really needed for boys and girls.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH ON THE INDIAN ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The St. Joseph's boarding school is situated on the northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, facing Franklin street, in the city of Fort William.

Land. - There are 31 acres of land, which cost \$3,500, and belongs to the school. It is divided into boys' playground, girls' playground, vegetable garden and flower garden. The land produces fine vegetables.

Buildings. - The school is a three-story, solid brick building. Its dimensions are 78 x 40 feet, with an addition at the back of 33 x 22 feet, with an excellent basement and attic. The ground floor contains entrance hall, two class-rooms, boys' and girls' dormitory, community-room, clothes-room and toilet-rooms. On the third floor are girls' work-room, dormitory, clothes-room, rooms for the staff, and toilet-rooms. The attic makes a fine dormitory for boys. In the basement are the boys' playrooms, girls' playrooms store-room, bake-room, man's room, laundry, furnace and coal rooms.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for eighty pupils, and a staff of ten.

Attendance. - There are seventy pupils registered. During the year forty were admitted and twenty-six discharged. The attendance is regular, and there has been a marked improvement in general application and proficiency 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, and 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 house. 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, and under careful supervision have made rapid progress. 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 religious 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. - We are pleased to report an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils. By dressing the children warmly, giving them plenty of wholesome food and daily outdoor exercise even in the coldest days in winter, we were not troubled with any disease during the year. A skilled infirmarian has with nature's remedies so successfully combatted the tendency to scrofula, so common amongst the Indians, that the children present a remarkably healthy appearance. With this state of improved health we notice an amelioration in the instincts of the children. Ventilation and cleanliness are our chief preventives against disease.

Water Supply. - The building its connected with the city water-supply and thus we are abundantly supplied with water.

Fire Protection. - There is a splendid, fire-escape of wrought iron pipe from first to second floor, and from second to ground floor. The pupils are drilled at frequent intervals in speedily vacating the building, day and night. There are one hundred feet of hose in each flat connected with the street water-supply.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated throughout by hot water system and lighted by electricity.

Recreation. - Outdoor games are very popular. Long walks in suitable weather are much enjoyed. In summer picnics are given to the delight of the pupils.

Ex-pupils. - One pupil, Antoinette Jaganash, left the school last September to take a place as cook in St. Joseph's hospital, Port Arthur. She is doing well and gets \$20 a month and is giving good satisfaction.

General Remarks. - On Christmas the children were beside themselves with joy on receiving a very entertaining visit from Santa Claus. After two hours of a very pleasant entertainment of hymns, recitations and songs, Santa gave them a most agreeable surprise by appearing in their midst distributing his many simple gifts prepared by their teachers. The children appeared most grateful and happy.

Dr. Bruce Smith made his official visit last May. He said he was well pleased with everything regarding the order and regulations of the orphanage.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. CARRIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALBANY, JAMES BAY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - Our school is situated at the mouth of Albany river, about six miles from the sea. There is no Indian reserve nor post office in Albany.

Land. - The school ground belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. A perpetual grant has been made by that company on condition that the missionaries pay all annual rent.

Buildings. - The school and six other buildings, erected by the missionaries, are also their property.

Accommodation. - There is sufficient room for the 32 pupils that are enrolled, also a staff of five or six members.

Attendance. - The attendance in class is good. Death, sickness and work are the only causes of absence.

Class-room Work. - Pupils of the first year are taught writing, reading, spelling and translation. Those of the second and third year besides those subjects mentioned above, receive instruction in grammar, history and geography.

Farm and Garden. - The climate of the country being so intense, winter so long and summer so short, agriculture is practicable only to a limited extent. A few bags of potatoes are about the only product. The raising of wheat and barley is not known here.

Industries Taught. - Although this is a boarding school and its principal object is the intellectual and moral development, the girls are taught between school hours, sewing, knitting, washing and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training. - A religious lecture is given to them every day; moreover an hour of religious teaching is also given in their own language. During the study hours they take notes in a special copy-book, of this religious instruction; this we think, is the best way of keeping in mind what has been taught. These notes are very handy to them for the instruction of their mother, father, brothers and sisters, when out of the school.

Health and Sanitation. - Indians are naturally weak in constitution. The white people's diet is fatal to them. Fresh fish and game is the only food fit to keep them in good health. Now, it often happens that in our school it is not possible to have these; it follows that sickness and death are often the result. Salted meats, pork, beef, & c., are given to them in abundance; this is what causes scurvy and other diseases. It is very seldom we pass a scholastic year without any death.

Water Supply. - Water is brought into the house with buckets. Other means would surely be more convenient, but it seems impossible to try the use of pumps or other kind of machines. The first reason is that the earth freezes in winter about five or six feet deep; the next one, the ice in spring-time carries everything found on the river and often beyond the banks.

Fire Protection. - Two ladders fixed at each end of the building are the only means for fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting. - Seven stoves, the cooking stove included, constitute the heating system. Notwithstanding the intensely cold climate, the interior of the building is very comfortable.

Lighting is provided by coal-oil lamps and candles. Gas and electricity are unknown in Albany.

Recreation. - About four hours each day are spent in recess. Thursday and Sunday excepted. Boys take their recess outside, playing, cutting wood, bringing it into the school and carrying water from the river. Our idea in giving them work is not for the sake of saving a few dollars, but to form the good habit of working; the Indian is by nature lazy.

The girls go outside about one hour every day. Thursday afternoon is a holiday; they spend it in taking a walk in the woods or canoeing on the river.

General Remarks. - It would be difficult to give a financial statement, as the two houses, school and missionaries' house, have the same purse. Moreover, the work and the expenses which are done for the school would certainly not be paid by the allowance granted by the Indian Department. Three priests, two brothers and five sisters are engaged. Some are teaching, others cut the wood and repair the school; some make the clothing and oversee the children. One teacher out of these receives a salary from the Government.

THE REPORT OF MR. A.E. WILSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The building which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn and stands in the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore'; a level piece of turf some forty-two acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific railway main line, and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this

and immediately adjoining it lies our farm of about 320 acres, being the southwest quarter of section 4, and the southeast quarter of section 5, township 12, range 28, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat-land, though the latter is rather cut up by sloughs, in addition to which the department purchased 20 acres of good hay-land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings. - These comprise the main building, the principal's residence, the laundry, the gymnasium (the last-named containing the carpenter's shop and the paint shop, together with the band-room), horse and cow stables, root-house, granary, implement shed, boys' and girls' outhouses, coal shed and chicken-house, the last an annex to the east side of the cow shed, together with a stone dairy on the northeast corner of the main building, and a small brick veneer building in the southwest angle of the school. All these buildings are in good repair except as regards external painting, which is much needed, and the whole institution is clean and in good order inside and out.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 100 pupils, and a staff of 15.

Attendance. - The attendance was 67 last year, and the average for this year has been 64.

Class-room Work. - Our standard in class-room work is excellent, as was shown by the marking at the annual examinations last June, when the work throughout was even better than last year's results.

Silver medals (one instituted by the late Mrs. Wilson and one presented by myself) were respectively awarded to O. 163, Ida Favell, in standard VI, and to O. 161, Lily Favell, in standard V.

Two pupils, Emily Donald and David Cook, entered for and passed the high school entrance examinations.

The department kindly presented for competition four books, which were awarded to successful pupils as follows, viz.: Emily Donald and Lizzie Favell, in standard VI, and Sophia Lathlin and Walter Blackbird, in standard V.

Under the industrial school system each pupil works half a day in the classroom (the other half-day being devoted to industrial training), the hours running from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. till 4. In winter, however, school in the morning begins at 9.30, during which period evening classes are held from 8 till 8.45 in the dining-hall.

Farm and Garden. - Agriculture is the special pursuit for which the Indian is adapted, and particular stress is laid on this part of the industrial training, the pupils being instructed thoroughly and systematically in the whole routine of the farm work.

Our grain crop was fully up to our usual high standard, our wheat going rather over 22 bushels to the acre in a very dry fall, while the full returns were: -

...	Bushels.
Wheat	950
Oats	1,236
Barley	196
Potatoes	500
Turnips	30
Carrots	15

Our live stock consists of 1 bull, with 14 cows and 3 heifers, 6 horses and 1 sow with 8 pigs.

Our dairy has kept us supplied with butter and milk throughout the year.

The flower garden was very fine this year, and all exhibits at the various shows took first prizes, without exception.

Moral and Religious Training. - I think that I may say that more attention is paid to this part of our pupils' education than any other, and the results show that

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we are not working in vain. The teaching, the examples around them, aid the inculcation of high standards of morality, all exercise an influence for good among our children, and while I naturally do not look for perfection, still I feel well satisfied with the general tone of the school. I may add that punishment is of rare occurrence.

Industries Taught. - In addition to that given in farm work instruction is also given in the carpenter's trade, which covers all the work in this line around the building, including wood-working, painting, plumbing, & c., and the pupils in this department take turns, under supervision, in running the gasoline engine, and also in looking after the acetylene plant and the drainage system.

Several of the larger boys are learning trades in the town with splendid results, in the blacksmith's shop, the printing office and the harness shop.

The smaller boys are fully occupied with the chores around the school, and also work in the smaller gardens and grounds, and keep their own part of the building tidy and clean.

The girls are employed in the main building, the laundry, and the principal's house, and are taught general housework, including cooking, baking, dairying and laundrying, and also receive instruction in dressmaking and sewing, all clothing except the boys' working suits and uniforms being made in the latter department.

Health and Sanitation. - Our bill of health has been exceptionally good, though we had unfortunately one death from tuberculosis and a very severe attack of pneumonia, from which, however, the pupils recovered entirely.

In a recent report of the medical officer the statement was made and verified that there has never been a death in this school except from tubercular trouble.

Thorough ventilation, especially at night, is insisted on, and to this, accompanied by a free use of disinfectants together with a careful daily disposal or destruction of garbage must be attributed our immunity from sickness.

Waste liquid matter runs by gravitation into an underground tank, whence it is pumped out and away to a considerable distance on the prairie. Improvements in this latter connection are under consideration by the department.

Water Supply. - We have now seemingly an inexhaustible supply of the finest of water. Our well recently ran almost dry and was promptly dug down 6 feet deeper, and then after considerable boring a new water-supply was tapped, since which the level is practically unaffected by pumping, which is clone by a 2 horse power gasoline engine to large tanks in the top storey of the main building.

Fire Protection. - Our fire-appliances consist of a McRobie engine in the basement with an 80-gallon tank supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.

Fire-drills are held frequently and intermittent alarms given without intimation. Perfect silence and order are insisted on.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is warmed by a large tubular hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood supplying all floors very efficiently and is lighted by an acetylene gas plant of 100 light capacity, which is also working satisfactorily.

The boiler tubes, however, which have now been in use for some time will need replacing before next winter.

Recreation. - In an institution for Indian children recreation is an especially important feature and is here always encouraged as much as possible consistent with the proper carrying out of the industrial training.

Our football team is one of the best in this part of the country and at hockey and baseball we do almost equally well, while our band keeps up its reputation, its services being in great demand during the summer though we cannot accept more than a few of the engagements.

For the girls there are handball, tennis and other games, and also skating, for which latter we have our own rink. They also frequently go for walks in summer accompanied by one or more of the ladies on the staff.

Ex-pupils. - It is a difficult matter to keep track of the ex-pupils after they leave the school, and my experience has been that the most successful way of doing this is by frequently visiting the reserves and I have been unable to do this during the past few years. I should judge, however, from the correspondence and reports I frequently receive that most of the ex-pupils are doing well and are profiting by the training and education received whilst at the school.

Samuel Pratt, an ex-pupil, writing from Stettler, Alta., states that he has made profitable investments in Strathcona, and that he is now foreman of a staff of eight in the printing establishment at the former place. Roderick Cameron, who has been engaged for some time on the staff of a survey party of the Grand Trunk Pacific at Kenora, when last visiting the school, showed a bank book with a substantial balance to his credit and he spoke in glowing terms of his work. John Cook, who was married to an ex-pupil of this school, is following the trade of carpentering at Selkirk and is doing well and has a comfortable home of his own. John Bunn, Harry Cook, James Stevenson, and others are also following this trade successfully at other points. Alfred Brydges and Josiah Anderson, who learnt blacksmithing, are doing well at this trade, on their respective reserves. Hector Flett is employed with a farmer near Kirkella, where he is giving entire satisfaction. Other pupils are also following this occupation on their respective reserves and are doing well. Charlie Wolf Plume (Blood reserve, Macleod, Alta.) from whom I frequently receive letters, writes encouragingly of the progress he is making and also of the success of other pupils of that district who were formerly at this school. Francis Daniels, Cedar lake, Sask., wrote recently stating that he expected to get a school in that district and that he hoped eventually to enter the ministry.

None of our pupils have as yet joined the colony at File Hills, but there are several here who are well qualified to do so and are desirous of going there.

Nellie Mahpiyaska, an ex-pupils, is married to John Hunter, who is an ex-pupil of the Regina school. They have a large farm of their own on the Pipestone reserve, and are doing exceedingly well. A number of our girls have at various times been employed as domestics in the city of Winnipeg, and I have usually when visiting there managed to see them, and have been gratified with the excellent reports I have always heard.

When visiting the coast, after the death of my wife in July, 1908, I met three of our ex-pupils, Isabella Slater, Abigail Anthony and Sarah Pratt, and was pleased to find that they were all doing well. The two former are married and have comfortable homes of their own, and my two daughters stayed several days with Mrs. Tomlin (formerly Abbey Anthony), and enjoyed her hospitality immensely.

Mrs. White, proprietress of the Balmoral hotel, Victoria, where I was staying, spoke to me about these ex-pupils and said they were a credit to our institution, and that we should justly feel proud of them.

One often hears adverse criticism as to the so-termed useless expense of educating and advancing the Indian race, but no one can deny that education is the keynote of civilization and true citizenship, and none have a better right to this privilege than the wards of our country, whether they take advantage of it in its entirety or not.

General Remarks. - There has been little during the past year that calls for comment.

We had our annual camping out in August in a beautiful location about 14 miles west, when the girls for two and the boys for one week spent a most enjoyable time under the supervision of myself and some of my staff. The weather was ideal, and I really think that nothing could be better for the pupils than such a holiday in the open air.

We had many visitors during the year, amongst others the Honourable David Laird, (who, unfortunately, could only spare a day.

On May 23, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land visited Elkhorn and confirmed 45, of whom 14 were from this school. He later paid us a visit and before leaving wrote as follows in our visitors' register: -

'I have never seen as fine a class of children in the school. I confirmed 14 of the pupils yesterday in St. Mark's Church. They were among the brightest and most devout of the candidates. This school continues to do a most useful work and has my most cordial support and sympathy.'

We also had visits from Rev. Canon Murray, of Winnipeg; Rev. Rural Dean Reeve, of Brandon, and from Mr. Puttee, ex-M.P., Winnipeg, who also placed themselves on record in equally favourable terms.

THE REPORT OF REV. T. FERRIER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school, which is not on a reservation, is very beautifully situated about 3 miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the north bank of the Assiniboine river. It commands a fine view of the valley, the experimental farm, Brandon city, and the country lying to the south.

Land. - The farm connected with the school contains 320 acres of land, being the east half of section 28, township 10, range 19. About 240 acres lie in the valley, and is most excellent land for agriculture and gardening. That portion of the hillside is used for the buildings, playgrounds and pasture.

Buildings. - The main building, with 97 feet frontage, brick-veneered, originally T-shaped, is 3 stories high, with basement, and with a two-story addition extending to the west across the rear. It contains offices, officers' rooms, dormitories, schoolrooms, dining-rooms, sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, play-rooms, store-rooms, sickroom, & c. The other buildings are, residences for the principal, assistant principal and farmer, barn, stables, piggery, hennery, carpenter's shop, ice-house, and 2 root-houses. One of the root-houses has been lengthened by 15 feet and steel and concrete roof put on it, and a cement floor laid on, giving splendid accommodation for potatoes and vegetables of all kinds.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 125 pupils and staff.

Attendance. - The average attendance for the year has been 97.

Class-room Work. - The half-day system is followed, except in the case of some of the smaller pupils, who usually attend all day, especially during winter. The authorized programme of studies is followed, and, the results in this department have been very satisfactory. The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	17	17	34
Standard II	1	14	15
Standard III	3	6	9
Standard IV	12	12	24
Standard V	7	2	9
Standard VI	11	5	16
Total	51	56	107

Farm and Garden. - Special attention is given to these two departments, which are in charge of competent instructors, as we believe that the Indian of the future must make his living from the soil and stock-raising. We have about 170 acres under crop, as follows: wheat, 30 acres; oats, 40 acres; barley, 15 acres; potatoes.

10 1/2 acres; fruit, 2 3/4 acres; hay, 25 acres; the remainder in corn and root-crops. The piggery and hennery have yielded splendid results, and by introducing Holsteins into our herd we have increased the output of the dairy, which produced in the 12 months 1,600 pounds of butter.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming and gardening, care of stock and poultry, carpenter work, and the other duties required to keep the institution in good repair. The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, dairy work, sewing, and general housework. Thoroughness is required in every department; quality being aimed at rather than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training. - Sabbath morning the boys, and many of the girls, attend divine service in the city of Brandon. Sabbath school is held every Sunday afternoon, the classes being taken by members of the staff. A preaching service is conducted every Sunday evening in the institute, prayer service every morning and evening during the week.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been remarkably good. A trained nurse has been in the building for the whole of the year attending to the light ailments common to children. There has been no serious case of sickness, and no death. The building is kept scrupulously clean in every part; the ventilation and plumbing are excellent.

Water Supply. - This consists of good spring water from a well in the hillside, pumped by a windmill into a large tank at the top of the building, and conveyed by pipes to all parts of the institution. This supply is supplemented by another well which is pumped by electric power.

Fire Protection. - A large McRobie engine is installed, with sufficient hose on each flat to reach any part of the same. The water in the tank is also pumped with hose to every flat. We have fire-escapes from all the large dormitories.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces. All these are so installed that a large volume of pure, fresh air is constantly flowing into the building, while 3 large shafts provide for the exit of the foul air, thus keeping the air pure and fresh. The main building, principal's and farmers' homes, and barn, are all lighted by electricity derived from Brandon.

Recreation. - The favourite outdoor sports are running, jumping, football, cricket, baseball, marbles, skating, coasting, swinging, skipping, & c. An effort is made to keep the pupils well supplied with indoor games. Our boys have won several silver trophies in the inter-collegiate contests. During the summer months the boys and girls are trained in physical and military drill.

General Remarks. - During the year 6 pupils have been discharged and 16 admitted. All the departments are doing good work. The pupils are contented and cheerful, cleanly in their personal habits, and willingly perform the tasks assigned them. They are well clothed, and have plenty of good nourishing food. We aim to make our institution homelike, and to help the pupils in the development of Christian character, intelligence and habits of industry, as a foundation for success in afterlife. From the reports received from our graduates, we are led to believe that nearly all of them are doing well.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the faithful service rendered by all the members of the staff.

**THE REPORT OF REV. W.W. McLAREN, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, BIRTLE, MAN.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.**

Location. - The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and 12 miles from the nearest reserve.

Land. - The school owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7, 26, within the municipality of Birtle. Half of this is cultivated. The remainder is a wooded ravine used for pasture. Within the same municipality, the school farm is situated, 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26. It is a good stock farm, having 100 acres of arable land, 50 of which have been broken, wood water and hay.

Buildings. - The school is a two and a half story structure in good repair, save for painting. During the year, the attic dormitories were altered, giving us room for eight more pupils. Additional rooms have been painted. The barn is a first-class frame structure with stone and concrete stables and root-house beneath. It requires painting also. There is also a large frame hen-house and log ice-house. All buildings are in fair repair.

Accommodation. - With the hospital available for sick children, the school itself will accommodate 64 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - The year began with 49 enrolled, and closed with 51; 7 were admitted, 4 were honourably discharged, and 1 died. The number of grant-earners is 50.

Class-room Work. - The pupils are making steady progress in all four standards. Miss Macgregor, the teacher, was away on furlough for the winter months, and Miss Susette Blackbird did admirably as a substitute.

Farm and Garden. - We had 65 acres in crops, and broke 15 acres more during the summer. Our garden and field crops were fairly good, but severe hailstorms destroyed our grain. As a result we had to expend \$300 for seed and feed, a most heavy drain on our limited income. About 90 acres will be under crop this year. A seeder, an implement shed, a gang plough, and a driving team were added to our farm equipment.

Industries Taught. - The girls are instructed in the following phases of housework: cooking, laundrying and sewing. They are taught also gardening, the care of poultry, dairying, and are trained in elementary nursing and sanitation. The boys chop, haul, saw and split most of our fuel, care for all the stock, work the farm, and assist in making all the necessary repairs about the fences and buildings.

Moral and Religious Training. - All the children attend the Sabbath morning and afternoon services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. The older ones go to the Sabbath evening and week and special services also. The younger children have Bible study at home Sabbath evenings. Daily, prayers are conducted by the principal, each morning and evening. A half hour of each day in the classroom is also given to Biblical and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitation. - The temporary experimental establishment of the Birtle agency tent hospital in connection with the school, under the charge of a resident nurse and a physician visiting daily, has been a great aid in maintaining splendid health among the pupils. All troubled with scrofula and tuberculosis have been cured, two lives have been saved and delicate pupils safeguarded against any decline in vitality. One of our little girls died at St. Boniface hospital following a delicate operation for an aural abscess, an after effect of measles. Only one pupil shows any evidence of the recurrence of scrofula. A slight operation will be necessary in her case. Our high and dry location, the possession of a full plumbing system issuing into a septic tank, makes our sanitary conditions of the best.

Water Supply. - For house use, water is obtained from a large well some two hundred yards from the school, being syphoned by underground frost-proof Piping into a 25-barrel tank in the basement, whence it is elevated by means of a force pump, and gasoline engine to a 40-barrel tank in the attic, whence it is distributed by pipes to the bath-rooms, wash basins, lavatories, laundry, sick-rooms and kitchen. We also have a reserve well for fire purposes, and another for the use of the hospital. The river is also a reserve source of supply. We have also storage capacity for 100 barrels of soft water.

Fire Protection. - We have our own system and our own fire-brigade. Hose can be laid to the scene of the fire and the children got out of the building within two minutes after the alarm is given. Fire-drill, conducted by means of electric bells ringing simultaneously in every part of the building, is occasionally conducted. Connected with the stand-pipe from the attic storage tank, there is on each flat sufficient hose to reach any part of the floor. This is kept folded on swinging racks. Fire pails and axes are conveniently placed throughout the building. An iron fire-escape, plank walks on the roof, and an extension ladder make exit safe and easy.

Heating and Lighting. - Three large wood furnaces and a coal hot-water heater keep the building comfortable, save on exceptionally windy days combined with low temperatures. A safe, satisfactory and economical light is provided by the Birtle acetylene plant.

Recreation. - Coasting, hockey, skating and trapping in winter, and tennis, football, baseball, bathing, fishing, and an occasional tramp over the hills in summer, are the chief outdoor amusements. Fresh air exercise is rigidly enforced, save in the most inclement weather. The usual household games are indulged in under a member of the staff.

Ex-pupils. - Until some six years ago all the older pupils were usually transferred to Regina industrial school. Since then, our pupils have been graduated from here. Some 16 have been honourably discharged. Three have since died from tuberculosis. All of these lived a strictly moral and Christian life up to their death. Of the remaining 13, 3 are boys and 10 are girls; 5 of the girls have married school boys, 4 are giving good satisfaction as servants in white houses, and 1 lives an honourable life with her own people. Two of the boys have made a good start at farming, and one is a patient, with good hopes of recovery, in our tent hospital. On the whole, we have been greatly encouraged by the conduct and success of our graduates.

THE REPORT OF REV. PH. VALES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL FORT ALEXANDER, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is finely situated on the west bank of the Winnipeg river, about a mile from its mouth, where it empties into Lake Winnipeg. The river, where the school stands, is about half a mile wide.

Land. - The lot on which the school is situated is No. 60 according to the survey made by J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S., on the west side of the mission property. It has 8 chains frontage, and runs back of the survey road 9 chains.

Some of this land was purchased from the Indians.

Building and Accommodation. - The school building is 70 x 40 feet, with fine basement and three stories above. In the basement are situated the kitchen, laundry, two dining-rooms, pantries, store-room for vegetables, and furnace-room. On the first floor is the chapel, the parlour being now for teachers room, and a play-room for the

boys. On the second floor are two infirmaries, one for boys and the other for girls, the girls' playroom, sewing-room and the apartments for the reverend sisters. The third is taken up for dormitories and rooms for necessary guardians. A door opens from every floor to a fire-escape on the outside of the building.

Over the third floor are placed three tanks, each of which contains 600 gallons of water, which is pumped from the river with a gasoline engine, this water is used throughout the house, and there is no better water in this country.

The first school building is used as a store now.

Attendance. - The average attendance is 60 pupils, all being boarders, the application and progress in school are good.

Class-room Work. - School is open from 9 to 11.45 a.m., with recess of 15 minutes in morning, and from 1.45 to 4 p.m., with a recess as in the morning, one hour of study from 5 to 6 p.m. The pupils are divided into two classes with two teachers, the only language taught and spoken is English. The grading of the pupils is as follows: -

...	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Standard I	2	3	5
Standard II	9	8	17
Standard III	10	7	17
Standard IV	5	6	11
Standard V	5	5	10
Total	31	29	60

Industries Taught. - The big girls are taught washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, and other household work. The boys work in the garden, and others work outside such as carrying wood and cleaning up premises.

Moral Training. - Great care is given in the children's instruction. Religious instruction is given very often by the principal.

We teach the pupils the truth of religion in different lessons of catechism with explanations according to their capacity. The conduct of the children is generally very good.

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

Heating and Lighting. - The building is steam-heated throughout, which system is giving good satisfaction; our system of light by gas is satisfactory.

Recreation. - Recreation-rooms for the boys and girls are badly needed. A frame building added to each side of the main building 50 x 25 feet, would answer the purpose. It is hard for the pupils to be shut up in cold or rainy weather. This addition would not cost much, and is a necessity.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. M. KALMES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT FORT FRANCES, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on the southwest of Rainy lake.

Land. - The area of land belonging to the school comprises 65 acres; 50 acres will be under cultivation next year.

Buildings. - The main edifice is a three-story building, 40 x 70 feet; an ice-house, 20 x 30 feet; a little building, 18 x 30 feet, used as a workshop; and the principal's office.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 50 pupils.

Attendance. - The attendance is very good and progress is made.

Farm and Garden. - There are about 30 acres under crop.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming, gardening, dairying. The girls have their special amusements.

Health. - General health was good, except last summer.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied by a gasoline engine from the lake.

Fire Protection. - There are two fire-escapes, one on each side of the buildings All other articles given by the department in case of fire are on hand.

Heating and Lighting. - Steam at low pressure is used for heating purposes. Acetylene gas is used for lighting.

Recreation. - Football and baseball are the amusements of the boys in summer; girls have their special games.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. CHAUMONT, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, PINE CREEK, MAN.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

The Pine Creek boarding school is on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve. Camperville is the name of the post office. One hundred and sixty acres of land, a private property, viz.: section 1, township 35, range 19, west of 1st meridian, are connected with it. The south part of section 34, township 34, range 20, west of 1st meridian, is used as hay-land.

Buildings. - The school-house is a stone building, 115 feet long inside by 45 feet wide inside. It is divided as follows: in the basement are the kitchen, 22 x 16 ft.; the refectory, 46 x 22 ft.; the wash-room, 30 x 29 ft.; the store-room, 30 x 22 ft.; the dairy, 20 x 13 ft.; the cellar, 34 x 22 ft.; the boiler-room, 26 x 20 ft.; the pantry, 10 x 10 ft.; the bake-room, 22 x 16 ft.; the refectory of the female staff, 16 x 16 ft.

On the first floor are two class-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls, 23 x 22; two recreation halls, 23 x 22; and seven private rooms and a parlour.

On the second floor are the infirmaries, one for the boys and one for the girls, 17 x 15 ft.; the sewing-room, 22 x 15 ft.; five for the female staff and a chapel.

In the attic are two dormitories, one for the boys and one for the girls, 49 x 45 ft., and two rooms for the night guardians, 15 x 14 ft.

There is one stable, 100 x 59 ft.; one saw-mill, 26 x 26 ft.; one blacksmith shop, 30 x 30 ft.; one carrier shop, 24 x 32 ft.; and one shed, 115 x 18; also a 20 x 16 ft.

The attendance is very good.

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, 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. There are besides two axes on each floor. The old borse and pails are worn out.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. LEONARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SANDY BAY, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Sandy Bay school is situated in the centre, of the Sandy Bay reserve, on the west shore of Lake Manitoba.

Land. - The land, comprising 100 acres, on section 16, township 18, range 9, has been given by the Sandy Bay band.

Buildings. - The school-house is a three-story frame building, 70 x 40, on a stone foundation. The basement contains the refectories, kitchen, pantry, baking-room, and lavatory. On the first floor is the entry, the chapel, boys' play-room, classroom, principal's room and office. On the second floor are two infirmaries, sewing-room, nuns' quarters, and girls' play-room. The third floor contains two large dormitories. There is an annex, 20 x 50 feet, containing the gasoline engine, the gas plant. It is also used as carpenter's shop. During the year a new stable, 100 x 30 feet, has been erected. Although already in use, it is not yet completed. The ice-house is 14 x 16 feet.

Accommodation. - We have accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed is closely followed.

Farm and Garden. - We have 40 acres under cultivation. Our garden yielded a good crop of fine vegetables.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming as well as the care of horses and cattle. The girls learn all the branches of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morning and evening prayers are held in the chapel. The conduct of our pupils is most satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - Since the opening of this school, in 1905, only one death occurred, three years ago. All our pupils enjoyed perfect health throughout the year. The school-house is well ventilated.

Water Supply. - A good well and soft water cistern supply the house with plenty of water.

Fire Protection. - There are two fire-escapes from the dormitories, and hose connections on each floor with tanks in the attic. We also have 10 fire-extinguishers throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation. - During the summer, football, shooting with bow and arrows, fishing, and in winter, skating and hunting around the school are the chief amusements of our boys. The girls enjoy walks in suitable weather. Crokinole, parchesi, skipping-ropes and doll-dressing are also favourite pastimes.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. J.A. LOUSLEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT NORWAY HOUSE, N.W.T., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on a point projecting into Little Playgreen lake, through which the east branch of the Nelson river flows, about 25 miles from the point where it leaves Lake Winnipeg

Land. - The school has a nominal claim to a strip of land, partly on the reserve and partly in Rossville village. About two acres are under cultivation.

Buildings. - The main building is 40 x 100 feet, is frame throughout, also two separate class-rooms and three closets and woodshed of frame. Stable, root-house, storehouse, boat-house, ice-house, are built of logs.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 6.

Attendance. - The attendance has been fairly good all year.

Class-room Work. - The course prescribed by the department has been adhered to and fair progress made.

Farm and Garden. - There is not sufficient land available for farming, but we have a good garden each year.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught all household duties, and alternate regularly in the following departments: sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room, and general housework. The boys get a little training in gardening and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training. - This consists of morning and evening worship at which scripture is read and commented upon, hymns sung and prayer offered. The regular weekly prayer meeting and two preaching services of the mission are attended regularly in a body. Sabbath school and one special class each week, besides personal talks by members of the staff, constitute the main features of training.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils this year has been fairly good. The government hospital, erected last fall, has been a great help in preventing spread of sickness as well as in restoring the affected ones.

Water Supply. - Abundance of good water is obtained from Little Playgreen lake.

Fire Protection. - Four tubes of Eclipse fire-extinguishing dust are hung in convenient parts of the building. Three barrels are kept full of water in the kitchen, one in each play-room, and buckets and axes are always handy.

Heating and Lighting. - Lighting has been done entirely by oil lamps, heating by means of two furnaces and box stoves.

Recreation. - Every child has at least five periods of recreation each day. Rowing, baseball, football, skating, coasting, pitching quoits, and other games are freely indulged in.

Ex-pupils. - These have mostly all married young people from the reserve, and are making a very creditable showing in every way. Homes are better kept, children more properly clothed, sickness more sanely attended to, and in many other ways the graduates show that their training has been of real value to them.

THE REPORT OF REV. J.L. MILLAR, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated at the eastern side of the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie and is not an a reserve.

Land. - There are about two acres of land in connection with the school. It is within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie, and is owned by Presbyterian Church. It is well adapted for gardening.

Buildings. - The main building is frame, with an adjoining wing, which is used for laundry and school-room. Besides these buildings, there is a good stable and poultry-house.

Accommodation. - The school can accommodate 35 pupils and a staff of 4.

Attendance. - The attendance is increasing. The present enrolment is 32.

Class-room Work. - School is held during forenoon and afternoon. The programme prescribed is followed. Progress has been good. One pupil passed the third class departmental examination. Lessons in instrumental music are given the larger pupils. They are making good progress.

The grading is as follows: -

Standard I	10
Standard II	5
Standard III	6
Standard IV	7
Standard V	4

Farm and Garden. - About an acre is used for gardening. A good supply of vegetables and roots was grown for use of the school and stock.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught gardening, caring for stock and poultry, wood-cutting and general repairing.

The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, some dairy work, sewing and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - There is daily morning and evening worship in school. Children attend worship in Knox Church on Sabbath morning and Sabbath school in the afternoon. On Sabbath evening a children's service is conducted in the school.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been good. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to.

Water Supply. - With the growth of the school the water-supply is becoming insufficient. The well frequently goes dry. The tank capacity for rain-water is only about twenty barrels.

Fire Protection. - Fire-extinguishers are placed at all convenient places throughout the building. By means of a telephone or fire alarm the city fire-brigade is available.

Heating and Lighting. - The new hot-air coal furnace installed by the department has supplied adequate heating. The building is lighted throughout by electricity.

Recreation. - The girls have a variety of games in summer, and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and other sports.

THE REPORT OF REV. F.T. DODDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (CECILIA JEFFREY), SHOAL LAKE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Cecilia Jeffrey school is situated in western Ontario, near the boundary of Manitoba, at the west end of Shoal lake, 45 miles in a Southwesterly direction from Kenora.

Land. - For the use of the school a peninsula containing 210 acres and registered as D 492 was granted by the Ontario government to the Presbyterian Church. The greater part is composed of rocky ridges with low land intervening, all of which is covered with timber, willow and scrub. Some parts, if cleared, would make garden plots, but farming to any extent is impracticable.

Buildings. - The main building is 66 x 38 feet, with a wing 22 x 30 feet, two story frame on stone basement. On the first floor are the classroom, reception-room, dining-rooms, girls' recreation-room, kitchen, store-room and pantry. On the second

floor are the dormitories, bed-rooms, and bath-rooms for staff and girls. There is a frame stable, 36 x 24 feet, an ice-house, 12 x 8 feet, and a residence for the principal, 36 x 24 feet.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for forty 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. Good progress has been made in all branches.

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. From our garden we had an ample supply of potatoes and all kinds of roots and vegetables. The live stock consists of two horses, two pigs and ten head of cattle.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught feeding and care of stock, milking, driving and management of horses while working, work on the steamboat, fishing 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 by precept and example the sound moral principles which are recognized as essential to good citizenship.

Health and Sanitation. - The pupils with two exceptions 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. The windows are also kept open winter and summer except in stormy weather.

Water Supply. - An abundant supply of good water is obtained from the lake. It is pumped by a windmill into tanks in the attic, whence it flows through pipes, to other parts of the building. A boiler connected with the kitchen range furnishes hot water for kitchen and lavatories. There is a large tank in the laundry for rain water which can also be filled from the lake by the windmill pump.

Fire Protection. - The above mentioned tanks would furnish an ample supply of water in case of fire. There are fire-hose connected with the water system on each floor. Fire buckets, axes and ladders are kept in readiness. A fire-escape leads from the boys' dormitory to the ground. Twelve dry-dust fire-extinguishers are hung in convenient places in the building and the doors are hung to swing outwards.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by two large hot-air furnaces, and the wing by the kitchen stove, and a small box heater upstairs. Coal oil lamps are used mainly for lighting. Wax candles, and lanterns are also used for carrying.

Recreation. - Boating and swimming are favourite recreations. Baseball and football are also practised by the boys and basket-ball and swinging by the girls. Hockey, skating and coasting are the principal outdoor amusements in winter.

Ex-pupils. - Nineteen pupils have been discharged besides four or five non-treaty pupils who attended for a time but who are all out now. Of the nineteen seven have been married, one of whom, Mable Mandamin, died in January, 1910. Of the twelve unmarried, four are working for white people, and the rest are with their parents or friends on the reserves. All are doing well. I have not heard of any charge of misconduct being made against any of them.

General Remarks. - Amongst the Indians there is an increasing appreciation of the work being done by the school and the advantages that education gives to their

children. There is no need of recruiting, as there are many more children offering than we can accommodate. Some have even asked for places in the school for their children from six months to two years ahead, so that they may not be disappointed in getting them in when the children are old enough to enter.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, KENORA, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated about 2 miles from the town of Kenora, on a high place, commanding a beautiful view on the Lake of the Woods.

Land. - There are about 50 acres of land in connection with the school, the property of the Roman Catholic Church, and registered as subdivision 1 - 8, township of Jaffary.

Much of the land is rock, but fertile strips stretch out here and there and furnish sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings. - The Kenora school has received, during the past summer, an addition 36 x 40 feet, three-stories high. This addition affords much needed accommodation, and adds considerably to the general appearance of the building. It has now a frontage of 112 feet.

The two buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer, on a very good stone foundation.

The old building is occupied by the girls and the reverend sisters who take care of them. The first flat contains a class-room, dining-room for children, a dining-room for the reverend principal, a kitchen, a pantry, and a dining-room for the reverend sisters.

The second flat contains a dormitory for small girls, a recreation-room, a sewing-room, a sick-room, and two rooms for the reverend sisters.

In the attic is the dormitory for the big girls and a bed-room.

The old building has been painted a new outside and inside during the summer.

The new addition is set apart for the use of the boys and male staff. On the first floor: office and room for the reverend principal, a recreation-room for boys. Second floor: sick-room for boys, chapel and bed-room. In the attic is the dormitory for boys and a bed-room.

The full length of the school has a basement, used for dairy, and a root-cellar and two furnaces. The other buildings are an old residence of the reverend principal, 20 x 16 feet, on a stone foundation; a laundry-house, a storehouse and a carpenter shop (under one roof), on a stone foundation, 46 x 18 feet; a buggy-shed; a granary and a stable (under one roof), 46 x 18 feet; a hen-house, 20 x 40 feet; a woodshed and ice-house, 24 x 14 feet; a boat-house, 24 x 18 feet; a machine shop, 20 x 22 feet, with stone foundation, frame wall and shingle roof. The machine shop contains a 6-horsepower gasoline engine, a Meyers' pump and two air-compression tanks, of capacity of a thousand gallons each.

During summer, two necessary outhouses have been built: one for boys, of frame, 7 x 18 feet; another for girls and staff, 7 x 18 feet, both over deep pits.

Accommodation. - With the new addition, we have now plenty of room for 55 children and staff.

Attendance. - All the children being boarders, the attendance was regular.

Class-room Work. - The half-day system is in vogue for older pupils; half of the day is spent in the school-room and the other half is spent in their trades. The

juniors attend, class forenoon and afternoon. I have much pleasure in adding that the progress was very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - The school is at a great disadvantage from having no farmland for crop and pasture. We are obliged to import all the feed for stock, and we pay \$13 and \$14 for a ton of wild hay; although we have about 10 acres of land under cultivation, in which we raise the potatoes and other vegetables necessary for the use of our school.

Industries. - The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, farming and any other work which they are able to do. The girls are taught housework, cooking, baking, sewing, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - Every day one hour is devoted to moral and religious training.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is taken from the Lake of the Woods, about 300 feet from the shore. The water is good, but perhaps it would be better if our intake pipe were 600 feet longer.

Fire Protection. - We have three outside fire-escapes running from all the dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 fire pails and fire axes hanging in convenient places.

Heating. - The old building is heated by two hot-air furnaces and two box-stoves. For lack of funds a modern heating apparatus could not be introduced in the addition made last summer. So it was, necessary to fall back on the old fashion of putting stoves here and there through the building, which is certainly a great drawback and disadvantage in a large institution. We are using coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - In the winter, the principal outdoor amusements for boys are sleigh sliding, skating, and hockey games. In summer they play baseball, football, & c.

The girls amuse themselves by swinging, sleighing, doll-dressing, & c.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is located on the high south bank of the Battle river, about 2 miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan river, and about 2 miles south of the town of Battleford, which is our post office. This place is beautiful for situation, overlooking, towards the north, the two towns of Battleford and North Battleford (the latter a divisional point of the Canadian Northern railway), and the rivers already mentioned, with their picturesque valleys, to the south the Eagle Hill range, and a vast extent of country in all directions.

The school buildings are erected on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with certain changes and additions tendered necessary for the work of the school, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Honourable David Laird, the present, Indian Commissioner, when he was the first Lieutenant Governor of the then Northwest Territories; it was also used as the council chamber for the meetings of the Northwest Council of those days.

Land. - In the immediate vicinity of the buildings we have a reserve of 566 acres, and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is; the latter is mainly a bay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is in township 43, range 16, west of the third principal meridian, and embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Buildings. - These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, the principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter

shop, blacksmith shop, store-room, stable, well-house, pig pen, warehouse, root-house, laundry, granary, and the usual small outbuildings, besides carriage and implement sheds. Some of the buildings were resingled, some new floors laid, alterations in class-rooms, new wall and inner roof on root-house, and considerable minor repairs done in various replaces during the year.

Accommodation. - We have accommodation for about 120 pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance. - Our death-rate has been unusually heavy this year, three boys and two girls. Four pupils were discharged, and nine admitted. We enter on the incoming year with an enrolment of 77.

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 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Farm and Garden. - We have 70 acres cultivated, about 6 of this being worked as a vegetable garden and potato patch, the rest for grain.

Industries Taught. - Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, & c., baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework.

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 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. - An epidemic of whooping-cough visited the school in the earlier part of the year, and carried away some of the pupils. Apart from this, however, 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.

Water Supply. - We have a good supply of water of the best quality in our wells.

Fire Protection. - We have a number of hand grenades, Babcock and dry-dust fire extinguishers, also axes, and pails of water placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a fresh supply of water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the two upper tanks, and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with them. A McRobie fire-apparatus is also located in the centre of the main building, having pipes and hose extending from it to each story. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand. The boys are told off to different stations in the main building for water supply.

Heating. - This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the only fuel used.

Lighting. - Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

Recreation. - Swings, football, and other games, with plenty of other outdoor exercise. We also instruct the boys in the use of the buck-saw on the wood-pile. We find this the most useful and best paying, of all the games.

Ex-pupils. - Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their environment is very much against them. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land

cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at general work, some at carpentering. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession whether they afterwards use it on the reserves, or keep on at work among the settlers. Some of our 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 been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. One of these is married to an English lady and is in charge of one of our missions. The other took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba, and is also now in charge of one of our missions. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserve to ex-pupils and others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the surroundings of 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 them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. This tends to help in accomplishing the good work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand by and bye.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. HUGONARD, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, QU'APPELLE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, not on a reserve, but close to seven, viz., Piapot, Pasquah, Muscowpetung, Sioux, Crooked Lake, File Hills and Assiniboine.

Land. - The land consists of different parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, and contains about 1,300 acres (as per marked map by department), of which about one-third is arable. All the land is fenced and is owned by the department.

Buildings. - There are three separate buildings as follows: Main building, 120 x 50, contains kitchen, dining-room, offices, chapel and hospital. Girls' building, 80 x 50 feet, contains play-room, class-rooms and dormitories. Boys' building is same size, and used for same purposes. Besides the above, there are the shop buildings and used for the different trades.

Accommodation. - The school will accommodate 225 pupils, and staff of 15.

Attendance. - The attendance for the year has been good. There were 231 pupils enrolled at the end of March; 112 boys and 119 girls.

Class-room Work. - The programme of the department has been followed, and classification of pupils is: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	23	38	61
Standard II	32	20	52
Standard III	32	32	64
Standard IV	15	14	29
Standard V	10	11	21
Standard VI	...	4	4

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and the higher ones attend class one-half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden. - The number of acres under seed was about 220, as follows: - 50 acres under wheat yielding 1,100 bushels; 35 acres under barley giving 500 bushels, and 135 acres under oats, which returned 5,000 bushels. Seven acres were planted to roots.

Stock. - The live stock consists of 39 head of horses, 32, head of cattle, 42 hogs, and about 150 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. In the month of January an epidemic of measles had broken out, about 150 cases were treated successfully. Sanitary precautions are always taken, premises kept clean, contagious diseases isolated and ventilation attended to. The physician in charge inspects regularly.

Water Supply. - Drinking water is obtained from wells. The water which supplies the house and laundry, also fire-protection, is brought from the lake 300 yards distant into two fifteen hundred gallon air pressure tanks.

Fire Protection. - Two 50-foot hose on each flat of the main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. Besides there are two McRobie 75-gallon chemical tanks with 50 feet of hose attached, on each flat of the main and girls' building. There is an electrical fire alarm system with stations placed throughout the different buildings. Fire drills are practised at intervals, and every precaution is taken for the saving of life and property. There are two iron fire-escapes attached to each of the three buildings, and 36 Star chemical hand fire-extinguishers are conveniently placed as well as 12 Eclipse dry dust fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting. - Four Gurney steam boilers are used for heating the school buildings, and stoves for the shops. Two Siche gas tanks supply light for all school buildings, and coal oil is used in shops.

Recreation. - Football and baseball are the favourite games for the pupils in summer-time. Plays, dramas, singing and hand exercises are the winter amusements.

Ex-pupils. - Most of the discharged pupils go back to their reserve either to work with their parents or to farm independently. Those who are made to farm by themselves, at File Hills colony or elsewhere and marry educated girls keep up the rabbits of civilization acquired at school and are progressive. Those who are allowed to remain with their parents make merely a living, and whatever ambition they might have is destroyed by the surroundings.

Of the pupils who have learned shop trades, the carpenters seem to benefit most, earning, at times, from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. The trades enable the pupils to do their own work at home and give them a useful knowledge of implements,

furniture, & c.

THE REPORT OF REV. R.B. HERON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, REGINA, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is located on the banks of the Wascana creek, four miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on a reserve. There is a half section of land in connection with the school. The school has also the use of an adjoining section for grazing purposes. The soil is a heavy clay, notorious for its paint-like adhesiveness when wet, but exceedingly fertile. Wheat, oats, barley, flax and all the ordinary vegetables do well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie, but of such uneven surface that horses can be driven over it only at a walk. Old hunters say that it was impossible to gallop their horses after the buffalo, when the herd came into this district. They resorted to the methods of stalking and also of driving the animals into corrals; where they were slaughtered in large numbers.

Buildings. - The main building is of brick, two stories high. The central part of the first floor contains, the office, dispensary, dining-rooms, kitchen, store-rooms and sewing-room. On the second floor of this part are the bed-rooms for the staff, a staff sitting-room and a small dormitory for the small boys. The boys' quarters and the assembly-room are in the south wing. In the north wing, the girls' dormitory, clothing store-room, wash-room and lockers are on the second floor. On the first floor of the north wing are two well lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, laundry; fuel-room, water-closets and bath-rooms. There are two pneumatic tanks for hard and one for soft water in the basement. Under the basement floor are two large soft water cisterns that catch the rain water from the roof; these have only been in use a short time, but have proved very valuable for laundry purposes, as the well water is too hard for satisfactory work in this connection. The other buildings are a two-story brick veneered -residence for the principal, a farm cottage, cottage hospital, old laundry building, ice-house, bakeshop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and smoke-house. The farm buildings are: barn with horse stable under same, cow stable, hog pens, implement shed and poultry-house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 150 pupils and a staff of 12.

Attendance. - During the past year the attendance has been about 65.

Class-room Work. - The class-room is graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard VI	8
Standard V	7
Standard IV	12
Standard III	11
Standard II	13
Standard I	14

The course of study outlined by the department for the use of Indian schools is followed.

Farm and Garden. - This is made a very important part of the industrial training for boys. The farm produced about 3,000 bushels of grain last year; much of this was fed to stock, producing beef and pork for school use. The system of feeding grain gives the boys an excellent chance to see what can be done with stock under wood care. The garden produced all the vegetables used on the school tables.

Industries Taught. - All boys are taught the care, feeding and driving of horses, feeding of cattle and hogs. They are also given practical instruction in the use of farm implements, machinery and garden tools.

Carpenter Shop. - Four boys were given instruction in this department. This department has charge of the repairs both on buildings and equipment and much practical instruction is received in this alone; but there has been time for the making of new articles as well, such as chairs, tables, benches, whiffle-trees, neckyokes, sleighs, and numerous small articles.

Printing Office. - A monthly paper 'Progress' is printed at the school. Some of the ex-pupils, who have learned type-setting in this office, are earning good wages in newspaper offices. The printing office is useful in connection with the class-room work, as the printer boys are found to make the greatest progress in spelling and English composition. Two boys have worked in this office during the year.

Engine Room. - Three boys have received instruction in the care and operating of the steam engine. Two have passed the examinations set by the provincial government, and have received qualified engineer's papers. These engineer boys prove to be very useful on their own reserves in the threshing season, as many reserves own steam-threshing outfits.

Girls' Department. - All the girls learn cooking, baking, sewing, laundry-work, and general housework. In the sewing-room they learn to cut and fit their own dresses, as well as other articles of clothing. Some of them are given instruction in the care of the sick; also in bandaging and dressing of sores and wounds.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils meet in the class-room to learn scripture verses at regular periods. Sunday school is held every Sunday afternoon, different members of staff take classes. The International course of lessons is followed. Service is conducted by the principal on Sunday evening. When the weather is favourable, numbers of the pupils go to the Presbyterian church in Regina, for the Sunday morning service. Pupils and staff meet in the classroom morning and evening for prayers; at the evening prayers there is a short time given to Bible study.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been exceptionally good. Waste paper, dust from floors, and rubbish is carefully burned. Rooms that have been occupied by the sick are carefully disinfected after, even if the illness has been only a minor one. Thorough ventilation is considered as being most important. Outdoor exercise is insisted on for pupils and staff at regular periods every day. Several of the pupils were operated on by the school physician, Dr. Thompson, for scrofulous lumps, with good results in each case.

Water Supply. - Water of an excellent quality is secured at a depth of 45 feet, but the supply is limited. At the ninety-foot level a good supply of good water is obtained. Wells sunk to this depth can scarcely be pumped dry. The water is, however, found in a vein of quicksand that gradually rises and fills the wells to water-level, and also quickly wears out the valves in the pumping plant. The water is very hard.

Fire Protection. - There is a McRobie chemical extinguisher, six Stempel extinguishers, a number of hand-grenades and dust extinguishers. Drills are given with a view of getting the pupils out of the building as quickly and safely as possible.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by steam from a thirty horsepower boiler in the basement. The carpenter-shop, bake-shop, laundry and printing office are heated by stoves. The light used is acetylene gas made on the premises.

Recreation. - During the summer the boys play baseball, football, and other outdoor games. The girls play basketball. In the winter both boys and girls are encouraged to skate on the Wascana creek or on a prepared rink.

A brass band and magic lantern are used to advantage both for instruction and amusement. In winter many indoor games are played under the direction of one or more members of staff. Singing is taught and concerts are given; most of the programme being rendered by the pupils.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The school has many visitors during the summer months. People from eastern Canada, and also from Europe, when in Regina, take advantage of the nearness of the school to see something of the Indians, and also to note the educational work that is being done among them. Many of these visitors express surprise that our pupils speak English so well, and that the children are so apt in their studies. During the year His Excellency Earl Grey, the Governor General of Canada, was among the number of visitors.

It is to be noted that there is a deeper interest in education among the Indians on the reserves tributary to this school. Many of the Indians who were indifferent are now eager to have their children educated.

THE REPORT OF REV. S. PERREAULT, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, COWESSESS RESERVE, CROOKED LAKES AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Cowessess' boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess' reserve.

Land. - We have bought from the band of the reserve all the land comprised between the lake, on the north, the river Qu'Appelle, on the east, the creek, on the south, and hills on the west, containing 323 acres in area.

Buildings. - The buildings are as follows: - The priest's house, 30 x 20 feet; the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians; an ice-house, 14 x 12 feet; a stable, 65 x 20 feet; a general workshop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with institute proper is a 3-story building. Its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and its height, from the ground to the top roof, is 52 feet. The basement contains 3 dining-rooms, a kitchen, a pantry, a darkrooms a bake-room, a lavatory with large boiler and power washing-machine, and rain-water tank.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlour, the chapel, the girls' play-room, the boys' play-room, the school-room.

On the second floor are the sewing-room, the pharmacy, the nuns' quarters, and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are two large dormitories and two rooms for the night guardians.

The general workshop is a two-story building with stone foundation. The first story comprises a carpenters department, which is provided with all the latest woodworking tools, viz.: a buzz planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood lathe.

On the second floor is a small shoe-shop department.

Repairs. - Considerable repairs were made this year, chiefly: bricking the schoolhouse, replastering the walls, and oiling and varnishing all the woodwork inside. The roofs of all the buildings had previously been repainted.

Accommodation. - Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - The attendance is very regular, and we always have more than the authorized number of pupils.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, drawing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history and geography; but we give special care to reading and writing. The progress is encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - There are about 100 acres in cultivation. We have also a garden, in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other 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. This year, they have also been a great help in the repairs; some become fairly skilled in painting and varnishing.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making, and general housework.

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 some religious subject, as well as on politeness, obedience, cleanliness and order, after which hymns are sung. The children take particular delight in such singing. Very little, if any, corporal punishment is used; the good and the bad note system proves the most successful in forming their character.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of our school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains, and abundance of light, is very good; and the rosy cheeks of our healthy-looking pupils never fail to attract the attention of our visitors. The only sickness we had this year, among the children, were a few colds and sore throats.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is taken from a well in the basement. It is of fair quality.

Fire Protection. - The fire-protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected by a 2-inch stand-pipe, with tank in the attic. These connections are placed in each dormitory, and in each hall; also one in the basement, and one outside of the building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic; from the attic it flows through the stand-pipe to the plumbing system, which is, consequently, always ready for use. Besides, we have half a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms; and an apparatus of fire-escapes as simple as it is efficient. These fire-escapes consist of 2-inch iron tubes, along which the children can slip down to the ground, from iron balconies affixed to the windows of the second and third stories, at each end of the building.

Heating and Lighting. - The school-house is heated by steam. The apparatus is placed in an addition adjoining the building in the rear. It is installed on a cement floor, and surrounded by 8-foot stone walls. All the buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation. - During summer, football, swimming, fishing, and shooting with bows and arrows of their own making; in winter, sliding, skating, playing cards and marbles or checkers, are the favourite pastimes of our boys.

The girls amuse themselves dressing dolls, singing, swinging, playing games, cards and ball.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. H. McKAY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT ROUND LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley at the east end of Round lake, in close proximity to the Crooked Lakes reserve, the following lands, S. 1/2 of section 23, township 18, range 3, west of 2nd meridian, also 22 acres of N.E. 1/4 of 14, in the same township and range, are in connection with the school and owned

by the Presbyterian Church. The location is beautifully situated on the shores of the lake and river, surrounded by the beauty of the Qu'Appelle hills.

The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes. The land is prairie with a few bluffs scattered over it, and a good part of it is under cultivation, the rest is used for pasture-lands.

Buildings. - The buildings are frame on stone foundations and are as follows: -

1. The main building, in which are dining-rooms, boys' and girls' waiting-rooms, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, parlour, rooms for four members of the staff, and the girls' bed-rooms.
2. The school-house, in which are the school-room, two class-rooms, the teacher's rooms, and a room for the farmer.
3. Barn and stable for horses and cattle.

Accommodation. - We have accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 6. During the past 20 years we have had empty rooms in our buildings.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very regular, 40 names on the roll and an average attendance of about 35.

Class-room Work. - We take up the work laid down by the Indian Department for Indian schools. Vocal and instrumental music is being taught, the progress made is satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - We have about 100 acres under cultivation growing wheat, oats, barley, and a good garden. We have about 100 head of cattle.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught general farming and dairy work. The girls general housework, baking, cooking, laundry work, plain and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training. - This is considered the most important part of the work of the school. We bring all our teaching and intercourse with the pupils to bear upon this: we have our morning and evening devotions, the work of the Sabbath school and public services, thus striving to lead our children to become strong to do right and avoid the wrong.

Health and Sanitation. - Our school is situated on a beautiful spot well drained towards the lake and the river, and we pay particular attention to the cleanliness of our premises. The children have large and well ventilated rooms in which to sleep and study, and abundance of outdoor exercise. The children get all the food they require. Our herd supplies us with an abundance of fresh beef, and butter and milk, our lake supplies us with all the fish we require; our gardens with vegetables, and our bread is always the best quality made from No. 1 hard. We never see a loaf of bad bread at Round Lake. Our children are very fond of rolled oats with cream. The health of the children has been very good. We had to report only one death during the past 4 or 5 years.

Water Supply. - We have always an abundant supply of water from the lake and river and springs.

Fire Protection. - We have fire-escapes from all our bed-rooms, we also keep an abundant supply of water in convenient places, and a few fire-extinguishers, also give particular attention to fires, stove-pipes and flues; keep no coal oil, except what is in the lamps in the buildings.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated with hot-air furnaces and stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The principal game for the boys is football; they are also fond of skating and tobogganing in winter, boating and fishing and riding in the summer.

The girls are fond of basketball, boating, climbing the hills, and pony-riding, and indoor games in very cold weather; skating is much enjoyed by them in its season.

Ex-pupils. - Most of our ex-pupils are settled on the reserves and engaged in farming; they are trying to do their best. Nearly all have built for themselves good log houses, with shingled roof, with neatness in their inside arrangements.

General Remarks. - All the pupils in the school are expected to spend two hours, each day in manual work. The boys find work in sawing wood, feeding cattle, clean-

ing stables, milking, and the girls in making up beds, sweeping, washing dishes and general housework.

We pay our children for any extra work. A boy who can handle a team in farm work receives at the rate of 10 cents an hour. In this way a boy may earn as much as \$3 in a week by attending classes half the day and working in the field the other half, and in this way may have to his credit at the age of 18 enough to give him a good outfit for farming.

In many cases, however, the parents like to draw the earnings of their children and we find it hard to refuse, and at the same time try to cultivate in the child love and respect for his parents.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. McWHINNEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on Coté's reserve, adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Northern railway, and 3 1/2 miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land. - The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and the fractional S.E. 1/4 of section 24, township 29, range 32, west of the first meridian. Part of this land was purchased and part obtained by free grant. In all there is about 350 acres. The higher parts are suited for growing the ordinary grains, and the lower parts for pasturage.

Buildings. - These consist of the main school, with two wings, one for boys' recreation-room, on the ground floor, and store-rooms overhead; the other for hospital and isolation purposes. The main school contains class-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room, dormitories, staff-rooms, & c. Besides these, there are the principal's residence, stone milk-house, frame shop, granary, stables and poultry-house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for from 50 to 55 pupils, and 7 of a staff.

Attendance. - During the year there have been 3 discharges and 5 admissions.

The actual attendance at the close of the year is 52 pupils.

Class-room Work. - Work and progress continue very satisfactory. The number in each case is as follows: -

Standard I	18
Standard II	5
Standard III	19
Standard IV	9
Standard V	2

Farm and Garden. - This has been a very satisfactory year. Thirty-one and a half acres of wheat yielded thirty-two bushels an acre, and graded No. 1 Northern. Oats yielded forty-five bushels an acre. Roots and vegetables were also good. The boys receive a good training in all lines of farm work under a competent instructor. This includes the proper management of implements and machinery.

Industries Taught. - The boys receive a good practical training in mixed farming, while the girls receive a similar training in all lines of housework and sawing.

Moral and Religious Training. - By attendance at church services and Sabbath school and in the class-room Bible truths and principles of Christian character are inculcated.

Health and Sanitation. - Exceptionally good health has prevailed throughout the year. There have been no epidemics, and the doctor has not been called to the school once in the last nine months.

Water Supply. - There has been no material change in this vexed question. However, by another year we hope to report improvement.

Fire Protection. - A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, fire pails and hand grenades forms our fire-protection.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated with three wood furnaces and a number of stoves in outlying parts. The lighting is by coal-oil lamps as heretofore.

A new outside drain was installed during the year.

Recreation. - In winter the boys skate and coast, and also have many indoor games. The girls skate, coast, skip, & c., outside, and have a number of indoor games.

Ex-pupils. - The boys who have graduated in recent years are all here on the reserves. They are all farming more or less successfully. The girls are mostly married and when given a chance prove good housekeepers. Unsuitable marriages, along with the influence of older Indians, have seriously impaired the success of some. However, to work and farm the land is becoming 'a habit' with most. Formerly, farming was an incidental pastime done to please the agent.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. DE CORBY, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, KEESEEKHOUSE RESERVE, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The southwest quarter of section 2, township 32, range 32, west of the 1st meridian, patented, and is the homestead of Father De Corby, O.M.I.

Land. - There are 160 acres of bush, which is good land and well adapted for farming purposes.

Buildings. - There are two buildings: the first is 35 x 60 feet, consisting of the kitchen, large refectory, chapel, class-room, parlour and recreation-room on the first story; and two dormitories, work-room, large room and two small rooms for the female staff of the school on the second story.

The other house is 20 x 35 feet, for the use of the boys and the gentlemen in charge, and consists of a large dormitory for boys, recreation-room, and two private rooms for the staff in charge.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for a staff of 6 or 7 persons and 35 pupils.

Attendance. - The attendance is only of pupils classified in four standards, as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	11
Standard II	5
Standard III	8
Standard IV	3

The progress of these different standards has been very satisfactory.

Class-room Work. - This consists of reading, writing, a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic, and some knowledge of geography and history, to which we must add, as necessary to the progress and prosperity of their households, instruction in other essential industries. The boys, under the able direction of Father Brouillet, are instructed in general

farm work.

The girls, under the supervision of Misses Atwater and O'Donnel, are acquiring a love for work, and are taught the practice of economy, tidiness, and all the domestic industries leading to the formation of prosperous and happy homes, such as sewing, knitting, gardening, dairying, & c.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral conduct of the pupils has been generally, exemplary, and the religious instruction given to them well complied with.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the school has been exceptionally good during the past year. No serious disease called for the services of the doctor, and no occasion for any exceptional sanitary precautions arose.

Water Supply. - We dug a well last summer and from it we have, near by the school, an abundant supply of first-class water.

Fire Protection. - Our appliances for fire-protection are still primitive. Fire extinguishers, buckets, always full of water, in every room, ladders, & c., are available; but a fire-escape would make exit from the main building easier. Stoves and coal-oil lamps are used for heating and lighting.

Ex-pupils. - Five ex-pupils have left the school since its opening: 3 girls and 2 boys. One of the girls has been transferred to Qu'Appelle school, one is with her family, one has been discharged before time for moral misconduct. The boys are with their families, and are a good help to them.

THE REPORT OF REV. O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LANE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake.

Land. - The land in connection with the school, comprising 100 acres, belongs to the government. Adjoining the school land, there is one half section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 3, west 3rd meridian, which belongs to the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school.

Buildings. - The main building consists of the entrance, principal's apartments, parlour and dining-room. The south wing is occupied by the sisters in charge, and the girls, while the north wing accommodates the boys. Both wings are commodious and comfortable, and sufficiently large. The other buildings are the following: bakery, laundry, sewing-room, milk-house, workshop, farmer's dwelling-house, storehouse, hen-house and a new stable.

The stable and barn were set on fire last autumn by the younger children while at play. Luckily help arrived in time to save the other wooden buildings with which it was connected. About 35 tons of hay were lost by the accident. A new stable, 10 x 35 feet, has been erected, the government generously contributing to this expense.

The new building gives shelter to both horses and cows, and answers the purpose of a barn, as the loft contains the hay for the cattle. It is situated on a more convenient site than before.

The interior of the boys' recreation-room has been re-arranged. This work was done by the boys under the supervision of the carpenter. The floor of the children's dining-room and the girls' recreation-room have been renewed in hardwood.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 50 girls, 60 boys, and a staff of 15.

Attendance. - The attendance has been most satisfactory during the past year. One hundred pupils, the authorized number, have been maintained without any difficulty.

Class-room Work. - The children apply themselves well and show great interest in their studies. For the first time since the foundation of this institution a grade VIII candidate presented himself for examination and passed successfully. This has been a great incentive to the other pupils, the result being that a class of nine, both boys and girls, are now preparing to take the same step.

A children's library, of the very best literary and moral character, has been added to the class equipment. The children are very fond of reading, and we notice a marked improvement in their oral expressions and written compositions.

Farm and Garden. - The spring sowing and the products for 909, were as follows: -

...	Acres	Bushels sown.	Products.
Wheat	61	124	1,130
Oats	32	70	1,550
Barley	3	6	120
Pease	1 1/2	2	18
Potatoes	6	...	1,025
Turnips	1	...	150

We were amply supplied with vegetables from our garden, such as carrots, beets, onions, celery, cabbage, parsnips, sweet corn, pumpkins, squash, cucumbers, popcorn, & c.

We had very good success besides with our tomatoes, which ripened plentifully this year.

Industries Taught. - The boys take turns at all work common to farm life, and the great interest they take in this kind of work is very encouraging for those in charge of them.

An expert carpenter has been employed to train the boys in building and repairing. They have shown themselves very skilful and eager to learn the trade. The stable referred to above was built entirely by them. In addition to all kinds of housework, including baking, butter-making, poultry-raising, & c., the girls continue their usual gardening, taking pride in adding some new feature to their culture each successive year. Last year a hedge of raspberry bushes thrived very well, and this year they propose to increase the quantity considerably.

The sewing department, including cutting and fitting by chart, continues to turn out excellent work. The junior girls, as well as the little tots, are knitting, darning and hemming even quite artistically.

Moral and Religious Training. - Lessons are daily taught to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves.

Health and Sanitation. - Diphtheria made its appearance in the school at the end of June, 1909. Those who were attacked by the disease were immediately transferred to a vacant house, some fifty rods from the premises, and two sisters were quarantined with the patients in this improvised hospital. This epidemic would have had fatal results had it not been for the timely assistance of the department through the wise measures taken by our ever-watchful agent to prevent the spread of the disease. Happily not one succumbed to this malady.

Throughout the long but mild winter outdoor exercise was encouraged, and approved plans of ventilation in the dormitories give great satisfaction.

Our children are remarkably healthy this year; this is due, no doubt, to the good system of ventilation installed in our school, and to the solid food and cleanliness which they enjoy.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied from two artesian wells, one at the kitchen, and another at the laundry, where

there is also a cistern for soft water. There are two dug wells, besides one at the office entrance and one at the stable.

Fire Protection. - Our appliances in case of fire are 4 Hempel fire-extinguishers, 1 Victor, 3 Patton, 16 buckets, 6 axes, a tank and a force pump.

Heating and Lighting. - The entire house is heated by the excellent system of steam heat installed last year, and which continues to give perfect satisfaction.

The lighting is by acetylene gas, which gives very good light. The children have seldom any eye trouble now, though some years ago it was quite common.

Recreation. - Long walks in fine weather, picnics, sham sports, at which all kinds of children's games are entered into with ardour, make the recreation hours appear too short. Indoors the children take great pleasure in playing games of all kinds. Drills, marches, music and singing rehearsals enliven the winter evenings. Their annual entertainment was well attended and favourably viewed by the public. The singing, acting, marching and drilling were all well executed, the children showing less timidity than formerly.

Ex-pupils. - Four boys were discharged last year. One of them is hired out and doing well; the other three are on their respective reserves with their parents. Although these do not do as well as we desire, still their manner of living and habits of industry are a great improvement over those discharged in former years. Among the girls who have left the school and are yet with their parents, the moral conduct, without exception, is irreproachable. At the present moment, with the consent of the department, five of our girls, who are in their last year of school, are placed in good families in the neighbourhood of the school. Every one of them is giving good satisfaction. These girls are not confined to housework only, but, do the cutting and sewing, and in every case the mistress claims that she prefers to do her household duties and let the school girls cut, sew and mend for the family, as they do it so deftly. In being thus looked upon as a member of the family, they are cultivating a taste for working in such homes rather than wasting time on the reserves in filthy tents.

Two of the boys who are to be discharged this year, are already ploughing and seeding on their reserve, under the direction of the principal. They have their building logs ready, and after seeding, we intend putting up their little residences, thus giving them a home immediately on their being discharged. We hope to follow this plan in the future so as to prevent relapsing into idle habits when the restraint of the school life will be withdrawn.

General Remarks. - From time to time we have the visit of our worthy agent, Mr. Macarthur. On January 6, accompanied by his secretary, he presided at an examination, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the staff and pupils. We were also honoured by a visit from Most Reverend Archbishop Dontenwill, superior of the Oblate missionaries. His Grace was most agreeably surprised to find such a nourishing institution in Duck Lake, which he was visiting for the first time.

THE REPORT OF MISS JEAN CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FILE, HILLS, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and adjoining the File Hills reserve.

Land. - The west half of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, belongs, to the school, in all 413 acres. It was bought and is owned by the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The south part of this land is being cleared of brush and will be good grain-land.

The north part is pasture-land and bluff.

Buildings. - These are the boarding school, class-room, two stables, granary, shed, two root-houses.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 18 children and a staff of 4.

Besides this the 10 boys have slept in a tent winter and summer for the last three years.

Attendance. - There has been an enrolment of 33 during the year. Of these 4 were day pupils, 4 non-treaty and 25 treaty.

Class-room Work. - The work still under Miss Eastman's care received the same careful attention to physical drill and vocal expression, resulting in a good standing. There are 5 grades and the work in each is well up to standard.

Farm and Garden. - Our farm was a success this year. The crop yield was good. We had 40 acres of oats and 71 acres of wheat. Root yield is always a good one and was quite as large as usual.

The cattle provided more than our meat during the year.

We had sufficient wood this year for our school on the farm and have now ready the coming year's supply.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught to be clean, neat housekeepers and home-makers. The graduating girl is given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing, ironing, and her own sewing, for her last school year. This is to teach her to plan for and meet the various conditions of a home.

The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening. They are taught the proper care of stock and to do general chores.

Moral and Religious Training. - There is religious instruction morning and evening daily. Scripture is memorized, and the idea of right and wrong is based on the teaching of the Bible.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. There was one case of serious illness during the year. The small boys' dormitory has been condemned as unsanitary. With its low ceiling and small windows, good ventilation was not possible. The glass from half the windows was removed and replaced by cotton, which was found to be a great improvement.

The girls' dormitory is well ventilated.

Water Supply. - We get water for drinking and cooking from a well in the yard. The supply has been gradually failing during the year. For cleaning purposes the water is brought from a slough.

Fire Protection. - We have fire-axes, pails, ladders, extinguishers, and a small lake at the foot of the lawn. In winter four barrels are kept filled with water.

Heating and Lighting. - One furnace and six stoves are used to heat the buildings. Coal-oil lamps furnish light.

Recreation. - Outdoor sports both in winter and summer are enjoyed every day both by girls and boys. Football, baseball, games, coasting, sliding, skating, swimming, swinging, are in their season thoroughly enjoyed.

Ex-pupils. - The six boy-graduates are living on farms in File Hills colony, and all doing well.

There are two girl-graduates. One is married and living in the colony. The other is living here at the school still, and has the position of cook. All the ex-pupils have made a good record since graduating.

THE REPORT OF MR. M. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, GORDON'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is located on the west side of Gordon's reserve, about 12 miles from the agency headquarters.

Land. - The area of land in connection with the school is 320 acres, and comprises the east half of section 4, township 27, west of the second principal meridian. This, I believe, has been allotted to the school by the government, and is best adapted for pasture. Twenty-five or thirty acres might be cultivated, there is no wood, and scarcely any hay, and the land is very stony.

Buildings. - The main building is used for school purposes. One building, separate from the school, is used for laundry; another for storehouse, ice-house, the same as last year. Stable, 20 x 40, for horses and cattle.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils and four of a staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been remarkably good during the year.

Class-room Work. - The pupils' course of studies is that laid down by the department; their progress has been fair.

Farm and Garden. - We did not attempt any farming. The garden consists of about three acres, on this plot we raised 500 bushels of potatoes, and an abundance of other vegetables of all descriptions.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, milking, and gardening in the summer.

The girls are taught all household duties, butter-making, and care of same. Some of the girls are very proficient in household duties and bread-making.

Moral and Religious Training. - Very careful attention is paid to the pupils in this respect. Their moral conduct has been good, and no severe punishment has been administered.

Health and Sanitation. - The health on the whole has been good. After Christmas an epidemic of measles broke out, and I am glad to say that they recovered in a short time without serious results; The sanitary condition is all that can be desired, the building is kept clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is obtained from a well, about 200 yards from the school, and is very good, also a good supply.

Fire Protection. - This comprises one Babcock, one pump, two lengths of hose, ten hand grenades, six axes, a tank, and several barrels.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated with wood stoves, and lighted with lamps and coal oil.

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 recreations during the winter.

Repairs. - A cement tank was put in the basement, some of the floors repaired, the building alabastined and painted inside.

Ex-pupils. - These are located on Gordon's and Poorman's reserves; occupations, farming.

THE REPORT OF REV. J.E.S. THIBAUDEAU, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Muscowequan's boarding school is located about 12 miles from the Touchwood agency, and 1/2 mile from the Touchwood Hills post office. The school is not situated on a reserve.

Land. - The land connected with the school comprises 160 acres, the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, belonging to the Oblate order. About 56 acres of this land is under cultivation.

Besides the above the Oblate order have recently secured 320 acres, being the southeast and the southwest quarters of section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the second meridian, about 50 acres of which is under cultivation.

All the above parcels of land are fenced in with barb-wire.

Buildings. - The main building has been much improved by the addition of a three-story annex, 42 x 52 feet. The new building is of frame with stone foundation. The dormitory formerly occupied by the girls now serves as dormitory for the boys, and the old refectory has been converted into a playroom for the boys. This change gives them a large recreation-room so that they have ample space to enjoy any indoor game they may care to indulge in. The new addition is divided as follows: the basement contains a large refectory for the children, girls' play-room, sisters' refectory, kitchen, pantry and dairy-room; on the first floor are the entrance, parlour, chapel, class-room, infirmary for boys and 2 spare rooms. On the second floor are situated girls' dormitory, infirmary and clothes-room, the sewing-room and sisters' sleeping apartments.

Accommodation. - Under the present arrangement there is accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance. - There are 40 on the roll and attendance is regular.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed.

Farm and Garden. - The area under cultivation is 100 acres, with the following acreage: wheat, 45; oats, 30; barley, 20; and the remainder in potatoes and garden vegetables. We grow enough potatoes and other vegetables to supply the needs of our school.

Industries Taught. - The boys are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening. The girls, under the direction of the reverend sisters, are instructed in all branches of housekeeping, particular attention being paid to dressmaking, tailoring and baking.

Moral and Religious Instruction. - The moral and religious training of children is carefully and strictly attended to. Religious instruction is given daily to all the pupils and they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children during the past year was generally good. There were no deaths during the year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully. Everything is kept clean about the house and the building is well ventilated.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied from a windmill and large tank. This tank was constructed last fall.

Fire Protection. - The school has been provided by the department with 2 Babcocks, fire-extinguishers and axes. Hose is attached to the water-supply.

Heating and Lighting. - The whole institution is heated by a steam furnace which gives thorough satisfaction. Lamps burning coal-oil supply the light.

Recreation. - Outdoor games, weather permitting, are much indulged in, and long walks are frequently taken by the girls. The winter evenings are pleasantly passed in the enjoyment of indoor games and singing.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. FRANCOIS ANCEL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT LAC LA PLONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated north of the junction of the Castor river and La Plonge river, apparently on the limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, 2nd range, west third meridian. I say, apparently, for we are on land not yet surveyed.

Land. - As the country is not yet surveyed, we have not the title of the land, but we expect to have it at an early date from the Department of the Interior.

Buildings. - The main building is of wood, three stories high, 100 x 34 feet, and comprises on the first story: kitchen, two dining-rooms, two recreation-rooms, refectory, pantry, pharmacy.

Second story comprises: chapel, sewing-room, two class-rooms, dormitory.

Third story: two dormitories, large wardrobe.

A presbytery, three stories high, 26 x 36 feet, was built last year.

A wash-house, two stories high, 16 x 30 feet.

A barn, 25 x 60 feet, and a saw-mill shelter, 34 x 44 feet, complete the school property.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 60 children.

Attendance. - All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular.

There was one discharge, two died of consumption. There were two admissions during the year.

Class-room Work. - Two teachers have charge of standards in different rooms. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the school programme: reading, spelling, writing, drawing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and general knowledge.

Farm and Garden. - The land (fenced) adjoining the school is about 25 acres, whereof 8 acres are cultivated. The soil is light and sandy, very good to cultivate potatoes, oats, barley, and other garden products. Most of our land is still covered with wood and the grubbing is very hard work, but remunerative. Last autumn 500 bushels of potatoes were gathered, as well as other garden products.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught the different kinds of household work, as cooking, knitting, sewing, mending, washing, and ironing.

The boys help in the garden, and in feeding the cattle.

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. They attend divine service regularly.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a slight attack of measles, and a few colds, the children's health was good.

Two children died, one at the age of twelve, who was lame since his birth; the other, at the age of nine, died of consumption.

Water Supply. - The La Plonge river furnishes us water, just as clear as crystal, which is excellent for the kitchen

purposes. The water is forced from the river into the kitchen by means of a ram.

Fire Protection. - The house is well provided with three inside stairs and two outside stairs, by which escape is made very easy in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The house is heated with stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter. Football, racing, jumping, croquet, and sometimes canoeing, are their chief amusements. During winter, the boys especially, are fond of sleighing.

Remarks. - A post office has just been established here at La Plonge. Our mail used to come from Green Lake post office.

All the new buildings were made at our own expense (that is to say, the presbytery, wash-house, barn and saw-mill shelter), not having received any supplies from the department.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. M.B. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT LAC LA RONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is situated on the western shore of Lac la Ronge, about 11 miles from the mouth of Big Stone river. The buildings are facing south, and we have from here a beautiful view of the lake, which is dotted with numerous islands.

Land. - The land in connection with the school was surveyed last summer. It is mission property, and belongs to the Church of England, a frontage of half a mile in length and extending back a quarter of a mile.

Buildings. - The two building, which were erected by Rev. James Brown, late principal of the school, are frame structures directly adjoining, measuring 80 x 26 feet and 30 x 42 feet, each two stories high. The outbuildings consist of a carpenter-shop, store-room, stable, milk-house, hen-house with the usual small outbuildings. Likewise, there is a log house occupied by our fisherman.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 60 children, and a staff of 6.

Attendance. - There are now 56 children on the roll; 54 of these being under the per capita grant, the remainder are non-treaty children, and the expense of their board and tuition is paid by private sources.

Class-room Work. - The programme laid down by the department has been followed as closely as possible.

Farm and Garden. - There were three acres under cultivation last summer; the greater part being used for the growing of roots and vegetables. Our stock comprises 3 head of cattle and 1 horse.

Industries Taught. - The boys do the work around the school, such as chopping road, fishing and gardening, likewise attending to stock.

The girls are instructed in domestic work, including housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry, sewing, knitting, and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children attend all the regular church services on Sunday. The religious instruction is that of the Church of England. In both classrooms religious teaching is given every day for half an hour by both teachers. Likewise during the week I have two classes for religious instruction. Morning and evening prayers and the reading of the Scriptures is observed daily.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been excellent during the year. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, and the sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply. - The water, which is drawn or carried from the lake, cannot be excelled for purity.

Fire Protection. - We have comparatively no protection against fire, except assiduous care and watching. There is one fire-escape.

Heating and Lighting. - We use stoves for heating, and lamps for lighting.

Recreation. - The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games.

Ex-pupils. - There is only one pupil who has been formally discharged, Aurora Roberts. She is now married to William Bear, an ex-pupil of Battleford industrial school. They are both a credit to the school in which they received their education. They are living near the school, and are much respected.

General Remarks. - On account of my very recent appointment to the principalship of this school, my remarks are necessarily brief.

THE REPORT OF REV. E.J. CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is situated on Seekaskootch reserve, about twelve miles from old Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land. - About seven or eight acres of land are fenced in and set apart for the use of school purposes, buildings, gardens and playgrounds.

The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings. - The buildings are three separate frame buildings put up at different periods, but now connected by winding stairs from first floor to third floor of the building.

The main building is 45 x 35 feet, three stories high. On the first floor is junior class, 25 x 35 feet, 9 3/4 feet high, this room serves as boys' recreation-hall in winter; pupils' refectory, 20 x 35 feet, 9 3/4 feet high. On second floor is the senior class, 25 x 23 feet, 9 3/4 feet high. Girls' sewing-room and recreation-room, 20 x 35 feet, 9 3/4 feet high. Pupils' infirmary, 22 x 25 feet, 9 3/4 feet high. The third story is one vast room, 45 x 35 feet, 8 1/2 feet high, used as girls' dormitory, the attic is used as ward-robe and storehouse for the girls' clothes, it is 45 x 25 feet.

The second building is 36 x 26 feet, 33 feet high. First floor dining-room for staff, 13 x 16 feet, 9 3/4 feet high. Kitchen, 20 x 26 feet, 9 3/4 feet high. Second floor, private chapel for the sisters and pupils, 26 x 36 feet, 9 3/4 feet high. The third floor is the boys' dormitory, 22 x 36 feet, 8 feet high, to this building is attached storehouse and pantries.

The third building is a log building, 25 x 30 feet, two stories are occupied by the sisters. The buildings are kept in good condition and are also comfortable and convenient.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation at present for 70 pupils.

Attendance. - The average attendance during this term has been 49.

There have been 3 discharges and 5 admissions since last March.

Class-room Work. - Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely.

The class-work is done neatly with application and emulation. The pupils like to study and show much encouragement. Half an hour is given every day for singing, the pupils form the church choir. They are able to sing in Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden. - About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening, 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 horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, bakery and cobbling.

They enjoy greatly going to the hay camp during vacation to help about for a few weeks.

The girls are instructed in all the branches of housework, cooking, washing, ironing, hand and machine sewing, darning and knitting, they are also very fond of music, several have been learning how to play the mandolin and are able to play many pieces.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education. Every effort is used to instil morality and righteousness into the hearts of the children. Besides, their morning and evening prayers said in common, there is half an hour each day given to religious instruction. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - In general the health of the pupils is good, though we lost one boy in March after a few months' illness; he died of consumption.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, the school physician, visited the institution as usual. There is nothing lacking in the attention given to the sanitary condition of the school: daily ventilation, disinfectants and plenty of fresh air are provided.

Water Supply. - Plenty of good water is supplied from a well a few rods from the house.

Fire Protection. - A well, tank with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water are kept in readiness. From both boys' and girls' dormitories are exits on each side. Stairs lead down to the first floor, with doors opening outwards as required by the department. Twelve dry dust fire-extinguishers are also set up in different apartments. Fire-drills are given frequently to the pupils, without previous notice. All is done promptly and in an orderly manner.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated with fourteen wood stoves, the house is comfortable. Coal-oil lamps are suspended to the ceiling in the pupils' apartments.

Recreation. - Outdoor games are allowed daily. The boys enjoy football, baseball and other sports, while the girls enjoy swinging, croquet and lawn tennis.

General Remarks. - At different times during the year the children give entertainments consisting of drills, dramas, and singing accompanied by ten girls with mandolins. These mandolins were given to the pupils by friends of the institution.

Before ending my annual report, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with a monthly journal entitled 'Canadian Life and Resources,' and also for two interesting volumes, 'People of the Plains,' written by Amelia M. Paget, which the pupils appreciate greatly.

THE REPORT OF REV. J.E. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makaoos reserve, about 300 yards southwest of the agency headquarters.

Land. - There is about 30 acres of land in connection with the school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings. - The present schoolhouse is a frame building, 30 x 40 feet, 3 stories high, finished and painted throughout. The lower floor is one large classroom. The second floor is divided into rooms for members of the staff and the larger boys, and is reached by an outside stair. On both these floors the partitions and ceilings are finished with steel ceiling. The third floor is one large dormitory for the small boys, and is reached by an inside stair from the second floor.

Ventilation and light have been carefully provided, there being 11 windows on each floor, with a fanlight on each window; while on the upper floor extra ventilation is secured by a hinged window and a trap-door in the roof, which can be opened at pleasure.

The hospital is a three-storied building, well finished throughout and ready for occupancy, but since the epidemic of whooping-cough and measles in 1908, we have had no Indians as in-patients.

Between the school-house and the hospital stands another log building, 20 x 22, 2 stories. The lower floor is divided into 2 rooms used as bed-rooms for the large boys and the school teacher. The upper floor is a sewing-room, reached by an outside door. Close to this, a log storeroom, 15 x 20 feet, with an upper and lower floor, used for storing meat. Our other storehouse, a frame building, 18 x 24, has been enlarged and is now 18 x 50 feet, and includes a store-room and a wood-shed. The walls are covered with iron sheeting outside.

The misison house, which forms the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of 6 buildings, erected at different times, but all connected. Any one of the four outer doors gives access to the whole building, which is about 60 feet square. On the lower floor is the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, dispensary, sitting-room, and bed-rooms, two large dining-rooms, a kitchen, well-room and a bathroom.

The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and girls' dormitories. One of the dormitories has an outer door leading to a balcony, also reached by an outside stair so that a fire-escape and free ventilation are both provided. There is also a cellar under the house, 20 x 34 x 7 feet.

The stables are very commodious and comfortable.

Accommodation. - We have ample accommodation for 70 pupils and a staff of 8 or more if necessary.

Class-room Work. - Here very satisfactory progress has been made in English speaking as well as in general class work. We have only one teacher at present, but hope to have a second about the middle of May.

Farm and Garden. - Our garden land covers about 5 acres, and last year we raised sufficient vegetables to supply the whole school. The work is done by the staff and children.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught carpentering and building, but they also have care of the stock and assist in haymaking and gardening. The girls are taught housework in its different branches.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is paid to this part of work by each one of the staff, realizing as we do that without this training all our other work is useless.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been excellent during the year. No cases of anything like serious illness have occurred, although there is always a certain amount of daily dispensary work among any large family of children.

Water Supply. - We have three wells and a sufficient supply of good water.

Fire Protection. - Two small chemical and one dozen Eclipse fire-extinguishers with wells and plenty of water in two of our large buildings are all the protection we have, with constant watchfulness. The doors of the dormitories all have been hung to open outwards.

Heating. - All the buildings are heated with good stoves. Where there is any danger of the children playing with fire, we use top-draught stoves, so that it is almost impossible for them to reach the fire.

Recreation. - The principal recreations are football, cricket, swings, skating, and foot races.

General Remarks. - For the first time since the beginning of this work we have had new buildings to erect and very little repairing except the laying of two new floors, but this year will bring quite a lot of necessary repairing to be

done.

**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, 1910.**

Location. - The Thunderchild's (St. Henry) boarding school is on the Roman Catholic Mission land, about half a mile north of Delmas station.

The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast quarter, section 6, township 46, range 18, west of the third meridian, patented.

Buildings. - The school is of frame construction. The foundations are of stone. The interior of the main building is plaster finish except the ceilings, which are of wood. This building is 36 x 28 feet, 2 stories high, with an annex at the south end 36 x 28 feet, 3 stories high.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 50 children and 9 sisters.

Attendance. - The attendance was good during the past year. The sale of the two reserves, 'Moosomin and Thunderchild,' has not decreased the number of our pupils; parents living only 18 miles from our schoolhouse, consented to leave their children here until the entire expiration of their school term. A good number of our pupils are drawn from the two adjacent reserves, Poundmaker and Sweet Grass.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies, prescribed by the department for Indian schools, is carefully followed. The pupils are studious and the progresses satisfactory.

Farm and Garden Our garden has yielded 175 bushels of potatoes, 1 bushel of tomatoes, which ripened in the open air last year, and a quantity of other vegetables. Our four cows supply us with milk throughout the year.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming, and on washing days they also assist the girls with the heavy laundry work. The girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, such as washing, ironing, mending, and, all needle-work, in which they delight.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training is strictly attended to. Besides their morning and evening prayers, said in common, there is half an hour daily for the teaching of the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong. Respect and obedience to all authorities are continually insisted upon.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of one boy, who died from the after effects of whooping-cough, the health of the pupils was good during the past year. The ventilation is excellent, and the children are allowed to take outdoor exercises several times daily.

Water Supply - Our well, which is at hand, gives us a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection. - Our dormitories are provided with exits, and two barrels of water are always kept in readiness. On the first story are a few axes, and doors opening outwards.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated with two hot-air furnaces. The fuel used is wood. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation. - Outdoor games such as football, baseball, coasting and military drills are preferably enjoyed by Indian children, though cards and checkers, in winter evenings, seem to be of great attraction to them.

Ex-pupils. - Only a few pupils have left the school since the opening of it, which was nine years ago. Most of them live with their parents. Farming and hunting are their chief occupations. The missionaries are satisfied with their moral conduct and the agent with their work.

General Remarks. - On October 16 we had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with our new inspector, Mr. McKenna. The pupils sang a welcome song, which they rendered well. On December 18 they also had a public entertainment, the programme was as follows: 'Dumbell Drill' for boys, and 'Rainbow Drill' for girls; songs and recitations. The audience was much interested, and found it a great progress and a real success.

THE REPORT OF REV. ARTHUR BARNER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RED DEER, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is salubriously situated on the north bank of the Red Deer river, about 3 miles in a direct line from the town of Red Deer, but on account of the windings of the river, the actual distance is about 4 miles. We have a beautiful location and a very fine view of the surrounding country, a rolling prairie varied by river, creek and bush. The school is not situated on a reserve, the nearest one being about 40 miles to the north.

Land. - There are three quarter sections of land where the buildings are situated, being part of section 14, township 38, range 28, west of the fourth meridian; also some 14 acres of section 11, which lies between the original school property and a deep gully to the southwest, and was later added by gift of the government. In addition we have half, each, of sections 16 and 20, hay-land. The whole acreage thus under control of the school amounts to 1,140 acres, and is the property of the Department of Indian Affairs. The three quarter sections of 11, consist of the best black loam soil, and are admirably adapted for mixed farming and gardening.

Buildings. - The main building is of gray stone, quarried from the river bank immediately below. It contains the dormitories for the girls, as well as all the boys under ten years of age, private rooms for lady members of the staff; staff dining-room and sitting-room; general dining-room; kitchen; laundry, storerooms; sewing-room and principal's office.

A three-story brick building accommodates the bigger boys. The ground floor of this building contains reading-room, lavatory, gymnasium and two private offices used by the vice-principal. The second story is the dormitory, and the third story forms the school-room, which is also used for chapel purposes.

In addition to these larger buildings, there is a neat and commodious residence for the principal, three cottages for married members of the staff, a blacksmith and carpenter's shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, pig-house, horse-stable, cow-stable, hen-house, dairy, engine-house, implement shed, well-house, granary, private stable and three closets.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 75 pupils, and a staff of 10.

Attendance. - The year began with 48 names on the roll, and 43 in actual attendance. The record of the year is as follows: -

Number on roll	...	48
Admitted during the year	...	18
Total	...	66
Died	0	...
Discharged	5	...
Dropped	0	...
...	...	5
Total number on roll	...	61
Total number in attendance	...	60

Class-room Work. - The half-time system is carefully followed, and another very successful year has been spent in this department. During the year Mr. Shaw found it necessary to leave in order to prepare for university work, and Mr. F.J. Dodson succeeded him. He holds a second-class professional certificate, and has proved a very sympathetic and thorough teacher. At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows: -

Standard I	26
Standard II	9
Standard III	7
Standard IV	5
Standard V	9
Standard VI	5
Total	61

Farm and Garden. - Last season we had about 234 acres of land under cultivation as follows: -

Fall wheat	26	300 bush.
Oats	102	2,450
Barley	18	300
Timothy	29	60 tons.
Green feed	16	Good yield.
Potatoes	4 1/2	400 bush.
Roots and garden	1	Good yield.
Summer fallow	37 1/2	...
234 acres.	...	

We have live stock as follows: -

12 horses valued at	...	\$1,850
20 cows, valued at \$35 each	...	700
13 steers valued at \$20 each	...	260
26 young cattle valued at \$20 each	...	520
1 thoroughbred cow valued at \$150	...	150
1 thoroughbred bull valued at \$125	...	125
4 pigs	...	64
78	Total	\$3,669

A severe hailstorm swept over the district in July, last, this accounts for the comparatively meagre yield of grain and potatoes.

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. Mr. Charles Hives has been in charge of this department during the year, and it is safe to say that under his tuition the boys have taken a much more intelligent interest than ever before in their work.

When there are improvements being made around the estate, the boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, paper-

hanging, & c., by Messrs. T.H. Lockhart and J.S. Kendell, who are professional men at their trades.

There have been some changes in the lady membership of the staff, but the same high standard of domestic training is sustained under Miss Cummings, as matron; Mrs. Hopkins, as cook; Miss Archibald, as laundress, and Miss Slack, as seamstress.

Moral and Religious Training. - This department of effort has been well guarded and developed. All the regular services have been faithfully conducted. Divine ser-

vice morning and evening, with Sunday school in the afternoon of every Sabbath. Daily prayers morning and evening of a bright cheerful character. Voluntary services have been conducted once a week each for boys and girls. Good numbers have attended. But we find that our most effective work is in the personal grip and influence. These children need much training and encouragement to enable them to overcome the dreadful handicap of heredity and early influence.

Health and Sanitation. - We have enjoyed a marvellous year in this regard. No deaths and no sickness, with the exception of colds and such like minor ailments. The medical officer pays many a visit just to turn round and return to town without touching a pupil. There is not a child in the school with weak lungs and the few cases of scrofula that we have are being very successfully treated by building up the constitution and thus giving power to throw off the disease. All the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply. - An abundant supply of pure spring water is pumped through the two main buildings by steam power and stored in tanks. Also a second well is in working order, with hand-pump, and in close proximity to the buildings.

Fire Protection. - We have the water tanks and thirty-six dry dust fire extinguishers, also two modern fire-escapes. Our best fire-protection has proved to be in keeping of chimneys well cleaned and care in handling the furnaces.

Heating and Lighting. - Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces have kept the main buildings and the principal's house comfortable during the past winter. The cottages are heated with wood-stoves. Coal-oil is used for lighting in all the buildings excepting the girls' building, in the basement and on the ground floor, where we have this winter installed seven gasoline gas lights, which have added much to the brightness and cheer of the building. These lights have given perfect satisfaction.

Recreation. - The girls have found ample recreation all winter on the skating rink, which has been kept open on the river. In the summer they walked and played all the seasonable games.

The boys organized two hockey teams, and under the able management of Mr. Royston, who was acting as engineer at the school, a series of matches was played. In the summer all the games in the calendar are indulged in.

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 on file. We keep adding good books to the library, which now contains considerably over one hundred volumes all systematically cared for.

Ex-pupils. - Silas House. Has been working on railroad construction.

Alexander Reindeer. In the school just short period and now at White Whale Lake, with his guardian.

Willie and Madge Foureyes. These were very small children and their parents would not allow them to stay.

Elizabeth Lapotac. A delicate child at home with her parents.

General Remarks.

(a) General Repairs. - Although no special provision has been made by the department for improvements this year, we have not been unmindful to the great need of constant effort to repair and install according to our means. Sufficient money has been saved from the annual income to install a gasoline gas-light system in part of the main building; to re-furnish the children's dining-room with new tables and benches, and to place new washing-machines in the laundry, besides minor improvements too numerous to mention. The farm, which is fenced with posts and barbed wire, has been thoroughly repaired and new fences placed around the yards and stables.

(b) Relationship with the Reserves. - The efforts mentioned in the report for last year seem to have been well directed, for the antipathy on the part of the Indians,

so pronounced three years ago, is almost altogether gone. Quite a large contingent of new pupils has come in from the White Whale Lake reserve, and the action of the Rev. R.D. Steinhauer in bringing his only son here this spring to be fitted for entrance to Alberta College, Edmonton, will have a very good influence on the Indians on the northeastern reserves. The Indians are realizing as never before the great handicap under which their children will labour if deprived of a modern education. The work is slow but sure.

(c) The Efforts and Influence of the Staff. - Under this head I pointed out last year the great strain upon the workers consequent upon the constant decrease in attendance. The fact that our actual attendance during the closing year went up by seventeen relieved the situation very much, and has enabled the workers to turn their efforts into other channels, such as, inspiring the children with higher ideals of life, and more careful training in the duties of the hour. I am thankful to know that I am surrounded with a company of co-labourers who are not actuated by selfish motives, but are devoting much of their time 'off duty' in seeking to develop a noble character in the pupils of the school.

(d) A New Development. - Three years ago it seemed to be a great problem to keep the boys at school after they were brought here; for many attempts, successful and otherwise, were constantly made to desert from the school. This year such a thing has been practically unknown. Whereas then the dormitories were kept locked at night, now the key is never turned in the door at night, and the boys are responding nobly to the trust confided in them. Two boys have applied to be allowed to remain at the school during the summer holidays, giving as their reason, 'We do not want to go to the reserve, for we are lazy there.' These are all hopeful signs in the evolution of an aboriginal people, and we ascribe all praise to Him Who alone is able to ennoble the peoples of the earth.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. RIOU, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ST. JOSEPH'S), DAVISBURG, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on the west bank of the High river, about 3/4 of a mile from its mouth. The school is 4 miles from Davisburg post office, and 11 miles from DeWinton station, our nearest railroad station. The school is not on a reserve.

Land - There are 1,870 acres of land in connection with the school. The home-farm contains 1,063 acres, as follows: the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28; and 633 acres of section 27, township 21, range all west of the 4th meridian. The east half of section 26, township 20, range 27, and J of section 36, township 20, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, are held as a hay reserve, and are situated about 12 miles southeast. All this land belongs to the government. The home-farm comprises good bottom and bench land. The hay-reserve land is situated in a low-lying district, which is well suited for hay and grass.

Buildings. - There are two main buildings, one for the boys, and the other for the girls. The boys' building contains dormitories, class-rooms, lavatories, recreation rooms, infirmary, office, and rooms for the principal and male members of the staff. The girls' building contains dormitories, class-room, sewing-room, chapel, kitchen, refectory, infirmary, lavatories, and rooms for the female members of the staff.

The workshops, bakery and lumber-sheds are situated to the west of the main buildings, and the pump-house and laundry are to the east. The coal-sheds, storeroom, and hen-house, are to the rear of the girls' building, and the farm buildings, corrals, wagon-sheds, implement-sheds, slaughter-house, and piggery, are further back.

During the year a new floor was laid in the senior boys' recreation-room, and also in the junior boys' recreation-room. New steps were put in in the stairs leading to the two dormitories. Numerous other repairs were made to buildings, sidewalks, and furniture. A considerable amount of painting was done, and at present we have material on hand to complete the work.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 125 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance - There was an attendance of 62 pupils.

Class-room Work. - The half-day system is in vogue for the older pupils. Half of the day is spent in school and the other half at their trade. Regular school hours are observed. The school hours are 9 a.m. to 12, noon, and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. The junior pupils attend school morning and afternoon. The authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible. The progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - We had about 250 acres under cultivation and had good returns. We grow all our own vegetables. Both boys and girls are taught gardening.

Industries Taught. - Farming. - This is the principal industry taught. The pupils are taught farming and stock-raising in 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 sewing, 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.

Water Supply - in abundant supply of water is obtained from the High river. The water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in the main buildings.

Fire Protection. - The buildings are well supplied with stairs and fire-escapes. There are two water tanks in the boys' building, and one in the girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons. About 50 feet of hose on each flat is connected with these tanks. There are also 18 fire-extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 fire pails, and 8 fire axes.

Heating and Lighting. - The two main buildings are heated by steam. Each building has its own plant. Both give excellent satisfaction. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation. - In winter hockey is the favourite game, while in summer baseball, football, archery, are indulged in by the boys. The girls play basket-ball, skip, swings coast, and take long walks when the weather permits. Both the boys and girls have large well lighted playrooms, where they pass their recreation 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 en.-aged in farming and cattle-raising, and are doing well.

THE REPORT OF REV. GERVASE E. GALE, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated some fifteen miles southeast of Macleod, which is our mailing office. The school is opposite the agency, and is separated from it by the Belly river.

Land. - The land, which is prettily situated and well watered, comprises an area of 160 acres. Its natural features are very pronounced. On the north and east it is bounded by the Belly river; on the south and west it is surrounded by trees. The soil is a light loam and well adapted for farming and gardening.

Buildings. - The buildings are uniformly painted and present a pleasing appearance. They are built around a square. At the northwest corner of its western side is the girls' home, a commodious building affording accommodation for thirty girls. Immediately south stands the school chapel, a neat building, roomy, well lighted and ventilated. At the end of the west side is the horse stable, with harness-room and granary. On the south side is the boys' home, which is an old building almost beyond repair. On the east side stands the hospital; this is an excellent building containing two large, and airy wards, dispensary, bath-room, kitchen and back kitchen on the ground floor, as well as three rooms upstairs. On the north side stands the rectory.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 60 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very regular. The number on the roll is 44.

Class-room Work. - Good progress has been made in all branches.

Farm and Garden. - We had 35 acres in oats, 15 acres of which was green feed, and 20 acres were threshed yielding 1,200 bushels of grain. In addition we harvested 16 acres of timothy, 2 acres of alfalfa, 2 acres of brome grass, and about 10 tons of prairie hay; 2 acres of sugar beets, and 1 acre of turnips gave excellent returns. Our kitchen garden was a success, although our potato crop was more or less a failure owing to the dry summer.

Industries Taught. - The boys learn farming and gardening. They are taught how to handle, feed, and groom horses. This is a very necessary part of an Indian lad's education, and one which should receive more attention. The same system is followed with stock. A boy is an apt pupil and a good imitator, and Indian boys are no exception to this rule. If he is properly instructed for his future work in life when he is of an impressionable age, there is little doubt that success will attend him throughout it. The girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, dairying, dressmaking, darning, and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Definite church teaching is given. Matins and evensong are said daily.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been excellent. Pits are regularly disinfected and no refuse is allowed to lie exposed.

Water Supply. - We have good water. The garden has a well which is governed by a windmill.

Fire Protection. - We are fairly well off in this department. Our fire-pails, hand-grenades, and axes are always ready in case of an emergency. The exits from the several buildings are sufficient to ensure safety to life.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - All sports are encouraged, and heartily participated in. Drill is carried out, and it is my intention to organize a company of boy scouts here. I

cannot think of any finer recreation than this, for it is sure to bring out and intensify the keenness of perception which the Indian already possesses. We have an excellent band of 25 members, and three successful concerts were given at three near-by towns early in the winter.

General Remarks. - Many improvements have been made in the appearance of the square since my last report. We have now 8,000 trees under cultivation, and this entails a lot of extra work, but it is certainly worth while.

THE REPORT OF REV. J.M. SALAUN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated about 25 miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river on the Blood reserve.

Land. - The land (about five acres) connected with the school, belongs to the reserve.

Buildings. - The buildings are as follows: the main building, 86 x 36, three stories high; the said building is divided into an ace, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-rooms, recreation-rooms, on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel, private apartments for the sisters on the second floor. The third story is divided in two, one part used as a wardrobe, the other part, larger, occasionally used as dormitory for sick pupils.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it a three-story building, which comprises kitchen and pantries and two large rooms reserved for the use of the staff.

The other buildings are a laundry, 18 x 14 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - There are 38 pupils on the roll, 19 boys and 19 girls.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies is followed closely. The progress is noticeable. The boys exhibited at Macleod's fair drawings and several works pertaining to class matters, for which they were awarded prizes.

Farm and Garden. - There is no farming, nor gardening, done at the school. The location, too close to the river bank, is unfit for the purpose. But a farmer living some 6 miles away, lent the school three acres of his own. These three acres were sown in potatoes, the return was a very fair one. The farmer ploughed up the ground, the rest of the work was done by the principal, the lay brother, the reverend sisters, and the boys.

Industries Taught. - Gardening, stable-work, baking, sawing and chopping wood for the kitchen and for 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. The girls exhibited some of their own work in this line at the Macleod fair, last summer, and they were awarded several first and second prizes.

Moral and Religious Training. - This part is looked after very carefully. Religious instruction is given daily, and all the children attend regularly to all the church services.

Health and Sanitation. - Two girls died last year, from tuberculosis, at home. The health of the other pupils is good. Three ventilators were put up in the children's dormitories, last summer, so as to have these apartments properly ventilated.

Fire Protection. - Five fire-extinguishers, four hand grenades, five fire-pails and four axes, are distributed throughout the buildings, and besides, there are some others, buckets full of water ready for any emergency.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated with two hot-air furnaces. The heating gave better results last winter, as the furnaces were repaired extensively.

Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Water. - The water is supplied by a well nearby.

Recreation. - Recreation, three times a day after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, are some of the pastimes of the boys. The girls enjoy themselves playing ball and skipping. Whenever the weather permits, outdoor recreation is indulged in. Boys and girls each have their own playgrounds, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

Ex-pupils. - As a rule, our older pupils are transferred to High River industrial school, where they get their discharge.

THE REPORT OF REV. J.L. LEVERN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (CROWFOOT), BLACKFOOT RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is situated about 2 miles from Cluny station, near the Bow river.

Land. There are about 25 acres under cultivation for the use of the school. It is government land, being a part of the Blackfoot reserve, and is fenced in with the permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings. - The main building, 36 x 36 feet, is three stories high, the third story of which was just completed last summer.

There are two wings to the main building, two stories high, 36 x 32 feet.

Behind the main building and adjacent to it is a two-story building, 50 x 30 feet. The buildings are divided into an office, reception-room, refectory, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, storehouse, laundry, school-room, sewing and recreation rooms, on the ground floor; while upstairs are the dormitories, dining-room for the staff and two spare rooms, and the third story is reserved for the chapel.

There is besides another building, 24 x 16 feet, used only for hospital purposes.

The outbuildings are two stables, a root-house, an implement shed, and an icehouse.

A well kept picket fence surrounds the main building, and an ordinary wire fence serves for the same purpose around the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 60 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance. - There are at present only 40 children, 27 boys and 13 girls; the medical officer refuses to admit any more children, for the specious pretense that all the Indians are in consumption.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is very good and encouraging. The grading of the pupils is as follows: -

Standard I	16
Standard II	7
Standard III	5
Standard IV	9

Farm and Garden. - About 25 acres are under crop, 10 in oats, 10 in potatoes, and 5 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. - Two children died of pneumonia last summer. Since then all the pupils have been in perfect health.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent, and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is pumped into the house from a good well close by, by means of a gasoline engine.

Fire Protection. - Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the hall and rooms.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace, and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

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.

THE REPORT OF SISTER M.A. DIGNIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The St. Albert boarding school is not on a reserve. It is beautifully situated at a distance of a quarter of a mile north of the C.N.R. station, on an eminence overlooking the town of St. Albert, and the Sturgeon River valley.

Land. - Some 335 acres of land are attached to the school. The soil is of excellent quality, and from 200 acres, large crops, consisting of hay, vegetables and cereals, are produced. The remaining 135 acres are in pasture or wood-land. The farm is the property of the Sisters of Charity. It lies in township 54, range 25.

Buildings. - The main building is a four-story frame structure, 180 x 35, with brick foundation, and is occupied by the girls and members of the staff. The section, 50 x 30, in which the boys formerly took up their quarters, has been replaced by a four-story brick buildings Six well equipped and commodious class-rooms are also situated in this section. These -rooms, as well as all the others throughout this structure, are spacious and well ventilated. A new laundry has also been put in this building. A kitchen, 40 x 30 feet, joins these two buildings. The outbuildings consist of bakery, barn, stables, hennery, implement shed, repair shops, and storehouses.

Accommodation. - The present buildings have accommodation for 300 persons.

Attendance. - There has been an average attendance of 66 Indian pupils during the year.

Class-room Work. - The progress in the schoolroom throughout the year has been very satisfactory. The public school programme of studies for the province is followed as closely as circumstances will admit of. Most of the pupils have musical

talent. The boys have a disciplined and well trained brass band. Eighteen of the girls have been learning the mandolin since May, 1907, and can master the instrument very well.

Musicales are frequently given by these pupils, and their proficiency noted.

Farm and Garden. - Last year the yield of grain was as follows: wheat, 1,120 bushels; oats, 4,280 bushels; barley, 2,526 bushels; potatoes, 1,500 bushels; vegetables, 210 bushels; hay, 250 tons. The wheat was greatly damaged by frost.

Industries. - Both boys and girls have fixed hours for work, during which time they are trained in various trades and industries by competent teachers. The boys are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening, dairy work, and rough carpentry. The girls are instructed in the culinary department, laundry, dressmaking, carding, spinning, knitting, machine sewing, fancy and plain needlework, and general housework, in which many of them excel, as it is proved when they leave school, and have homes of their own to look after.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils are thoroughly instructed in the principles of faith and religion. They are vigilantly trained to self-respect, truthfulness, and all Christian virtues. It is a pleasure to certify that good results are obtained. Punishments are of very rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good. Scrofula is the main ailment we have to contend with. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

Water Supply. - Three wells furnish the institution with an abundant supply of excellent water. The water of two of these wells is, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine, the third is pumped by a hand pump.

Fire Protection. - Water being distributed through the building affords a good defence. Easy access from every department to outside galleries and stairs, fire-escapes, 500 feet of hose, 13 chemical fire-extinguishers, 6 grenades, 4 fire-axes and several ladders placed about the building, all kept in readiness in case of emergency.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by three hot-air furnaces, and several ordinary stoves, coal and wood are used as fuel. The new section is heated by two Economy water heaters. Light is satisfactorily supplied to the primary building by Siche gas; to the new one by ordinary lamps.

Recreation. - Every day two hours are set aside for recreation, when weather permits, the boys play baseball and football and other open air healthful games. The girls amuse themselves at croquet, basket-ball, skipping, physical drills, &c.

THE REPORT OF REV. R.L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, HOBBERMA AGENCY, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve, a mile from Hobbema station. There is a post office.

Land. - About 40 acres of land are in use for the wants of the mission, five of which are taken up for the garden, five for the yard, and the remainder for pasturage.

Buildings. - The main building, 45 x 50, has a school-room and refectory on first floor; boys, dormitory, sewing-room and infirmary on second floor; girls' dormitory on third floor. The kitchen and chapel are in another building, 25 x 20 feet; this joins the main building to the sisters' building, which is 30 x 24. A laundry, 40 x 24, is situated a few yards from the house, and contains a lavatory, store-room, ice-house, and three bathrooms on the first floor; while on the second floor, there is a room for drying and ironing clothes, and a room used in case of contagious diseases.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 75 children and 10 sisters.

Attendance. - The attendance was 55.

Class-room Work. - The application has been good, the year round, and the progress has been very satisfactory in every branch of the programme.

Farm and Garden. - Our garden has yielded 280 bushels of potatoes, but a hailstorm caused them great damage, and destroyed our 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 order, cooking and the making and mending of their garments.

Moral and Religious Training. - Instruction daily is given by the missionaries or teachers, to which the pupils pay great attention.

Health and Sanitation. - We have had two cases of pneumonia; the other children enjoyed very good health. We have good ventilation.

Water Supply. - Our school is provided with a good artesian well, a pump and a tread power, by means of which we obtain water for the institution, the laundry and the stable.

Fire Protection. - Two fire-escapes, twelve dry dust extinguishers, a hose, six pails, three fire-axes, are our means of protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting. - Our rooms are lighted by lamps, and heated by wood stoves.

Recreation. - Baseball and football are the amusements enjoyed in summer; coasting, checkers, are the winter plays for the boys, while the girls' chief amusement is music.

General Remarks. - The pupils have given three entertainments, several concerts, and the girls have been asked to play music in two bazars in the neighbourhood during the course of the year. Such visits are a nice reward for them.

Ex-pupils. - Most of our pupils give satisfaction by their conduct and work and are able to live comfortably.

THE REPORT OF REV. LEON BALTER, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated about 6 miles southwest of Saddle Lake, and one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Buildings. - The school is a frame building, 90 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school.

Attendance. - The attendance has been regular, as all are boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work. - The course of studies authorized by the department is faithfully followed.

Garden. - About six acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the chief products.

Industries Taught. - The boys saw and chop the wood required for fuel, and bake their own bread. They help in caring for the cattle. The girls are taught sewing, cooking and laundry work, also carding, spinning, knitting and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education.

Health and Sanitation - The general health has been good.

Fire Protection. - A fire-escape leads from the top story to the ground.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by wood stoves; and kerosene lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation. - The pupils have about an hour's recreation, three times a day after meals. The girls enjoy their mandolin orchestra. Several of them play very nicely. The brass band has proved to be a great amusement for the boys. They are making good progress.

THE REPORT OF REV. W.R. HAYNES, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on the banks of Pincher creek, on the northeast quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of 4th meridian, and 2 miles from the Peigan agency headquarters and Brocket.

Land. - The school owns the whole quarter section.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of a boarding school proper, a laundry, stable, workshop, and other necessary buildings. The boarding school proper is 78 x 32 feet over all. It is built of wood, on a stone foundation, and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains kitchen, dining, playrooms, and dormitories, bath-rooms for the pupils, also rooms for the staff, as well as store-rooms.

Accommodation. - The school has accommodation for 40 pupils, viz.: 24 boys and 16 girls, also for a staff of 6 persons.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good, being full to the limit of the government grant.

Class-room Work. - Good progress has been made in all branches of study.

Farm and Garden. - The farm consists of 4 acres, all put in with vegetables, such its potatoes, onions, carrots, beets, turnips, cabbages, and other small seeds. We had an abundant supply of vegetables, and, enough potatoes for seed this spring. Ten acres was also cropped with wheat, which gave excellent results.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming and gardening, bread-making, to mend their own clothes, and do all the work on their side of the school.

The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, and knitting; they do all their own washing, ironing, and mending, all the work on their side of the school, and attend to staff quarters; learn bread-making, and, in fact, everything that would be useful to them when they leave school and have homes of their own.

Religious Instruction. - This is given daily by the principal, and everything is done to teach them their need of divine guidance, no matter where their lot may be cast.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been very good; we have had no serious cases of any description, and very few colds. The sanitary conditions are much improved; the sanitary closets installed by the department give excellent satisfaction.

Water Supply. - All the water is drawn from a drive-well in the house.

Fire Protection. - There are 12 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by two large Pease furnaces, which give every satisfaction. The building is lighted by ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The pupils have ample playgrounds, and are out walking most days with some members of the staff.

Ex-pupils. - With regard to the ex-pupils, I may say they are all doing well considering the influence of the older Indians, but now that they are to be placed on their own farms, it will give them a chance to prove themselves, and I have not the slightest doubt very great improvement will take place in these next few years, and they will prove a credit to the department, as well as their school.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. DOUCET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Sacred Heart boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground on the north side of the Oldman river, a very healthy location in the Centre of the Peigan reserve.

Address. - Sacred Heart boarding school, Brocket, Alta., is our address.

Land. - The land on which the school is built belongs to the reserve. About half an acre is fenced in for a vegetable garden in which a fair crop is raised if the season is rainy. About 50 acres are fenced in for a pasture.

Buildings. - The school building consists of a large house, 108 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen. 19 x 26 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet.

The Centre building is 30 x 30 feet, two stories high, the roof part is unfinished and unoccupied.

On the first story are the refectory for the staff, the sewing-room, the parlour and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the second story are the rooms for the staff, and a chapel of good size. On the west side are: on the first floor, the class-room, and the recreation-room; on the second-floor, the dormitory for the boys, 48 x 26. On the east side are: on the first floor the class-room, the refectory for the pupils, and the recreation-room for the girls.

We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17, used as a chicken-house. Close to the kitchen is the laundry-house, 30 x 20 feet; on the first story is the washing-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 20 x 10 feet. In the upper story is the drying-room.

We have also a stable and barn, 28 x 30 feet.

Accommodation. - The building affords, accommodation for forty pupils and the staff.

Attendance. - The pupils of the institution are all boarders, and therefore the attendance is regular. In this last fiscal year we lost seven pupils. Three boys are at Dunbow and two were discharged. One girl died, another is at Dunbow. We got five new pupils, three boys and two girls.

Class-room. - We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally slow but fair and encouraging.

Farm. - We have not a regular farm, but a garden in which at special hours the pupils are working.

Industries Taught. - Our children have special hours every day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, in the stable, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors, help in the laundry-house, and do the choring. The girls are kept busy in general housekeeping, helping in the kitchen, knitting, sewing, mending and washing. The oldest girls cut and make their own dresses.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to the instruction of the pupils in moral and religious truths. Prayers, Bible history and catechism are taught by the reverend principal half an hour every day.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils, has been generally good. In the spring we have many cases of influenza in a mild form. We had also a few cases

of scrofula; two consumptives were discharged, one died. The health is now in a fair condition.

Water Supply. - We have a good well a few feet from the kitchen with sufficient water for the needs of the school.

Fire Protection. - We have three fire-axes, some fire-extinguishers; and buckets full of water are put at convenient places through the building.

Heating and Lighting. - We use common stoves for heating purposes. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. Proper care is taken against any danger of fire. Matches are removed out of the reach of the pupils.

Recreation. - We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated, the larger for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a fence around the school buildings. We have two yards for the pupils. Besides, there is around the buildings, a good piece of prairie, where they can play in good weather under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take a special delight in playing at football or at some other games.

Ex-pupils. - There are very few ex-pupils discharged directly from this school who live on the reserve. Three boys, who were discharged on account, of ill health, are living with their families; one is half blind, and two affected with tuberculosis. There are also three girls married to ex-school boys on the reserve.

THE REPORT OF VEN. J.W. TIMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SARCEE RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on the southeast corner of the Sarcee Indian reserve, within a short distance of Fish creek, and adjacent to the agency buildings.

Land. - About fifteen acres of the reserve lands are fenced in and used for school and mission purposes.

Buildings. - The school buildings are all under one roof, and consist of boys' and girls' wings connected with each other by the dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation. - The school will accommodate twenty boys and ten girls in addition to a staff of three persons.

Attendance. - The attendance of pupils has been regular during the year. Ten pupils (five boys and five girls), are all that we have on the per capita grant, and there does not appear to be any likelihood of our being able to increase that number if the present strict medical examination is to be adhered to. Five pupils were presented for examination during the year and were refused on medical grounds.

Class-room Work. - This has been carried on regularly during the year, but since Dr. Bryce's visit in July last, the hours have been shortened and more outdoor life has been given to the pupils. The standing of the pupils is as follows:

-

Standard IV	3
Standard III	3
Standard II	3
Standard I	1

Farm and Garden. - There is no farm in connection with this school. A garden about an acre and a quarter in extent is regularly cultivated, planted with all the necessary vegetables, and cared for by the pupils under the teacher's supervision. Beyond milk cows, a team of horses belonging to the mission, and a few hens, no live stock is kept.

Moral and Religious Training. - This always forms an important part of our work, and every effort is made by principal and staff to train the pupils in 'righteousness, sobriety and Godliness.'

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking, I should say the health of the pupils has been good. Every possible precaution has been taken to keep off any active tubercular trouble, and, so far, I think we have been successful. Warm clothing dry feet, dormitory windows open all winter, and all the milk and eggs we could get, as well as other nutritious food, have helped in this.

Water Supply. - We have a good well of spring water, which is pumped into the building by hand through pipes laid under the ground.

Fire Protection. - Doors all open outwards, dry dust fire-extinguishers hang in convenient places, and a barrel of water always stands in the kitchen. The ashes are disposed of with care, and a close inspection is made of all the stoves by the staff before retiring at night.

Heating and Lighting. - For heating, coal and wood stoves are used, and for lighting the ordinary oil lamps are in use.

Recreation. - Football, cricket, skating, tobogganing, fishing, and walking are all enjoyed by the pupils in the respective seasons.

Ex-pupils. - As I reported last year, all our ex-pupils are, with one or two exceptions, doing well. They are all earning their own living on the reserve, and so far as I know, not one of them looks to the ration-house for food. The girls who have left the school are all married, and are bringing up young families of healthy-looking children.

General Remarks. - The staff, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. P. Stocken, and Miss Crawford, have the welfare of the children at heart.

THE REPORT OF SISTER M. McDOUGALL, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns, who have their headquarters in Montreal (Guy street). The buildings and premises are the property of the Roman Catholic Mission, conducted by the reverend Oblate fathers. The location is healthy.

Land. - We have about 15 acres of farm-land. The soil is poor. The farm produce consisted this year of 800 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels turnips, 1 bushel carrots, and a small quantity of onions and cabbage. Owing to extra hot weather, we were favoured with a little supply of ripe tomatoes, cucumbers and pumpkins.

Buildings. - The mission place consists of the clergy-house, a fine new church built in the course of the year, and our school, the exterior of which is not yet painted. We look forward to more prosperous days when we shall have the satisfaction of speaking about the exterior decoration of our buildings, as a fact.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and 13 members of a staff.

Attendance. - Attendance has been regular throughout the past year.

Class-room Work. - This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, sacred history, history of Canada, composition, vocal and instrumental music, calisthenics for the girls, and military drill for the boys.

Farm and Garden. - Our garden and potato-field were kept clean, and the crop was taken in by the children, under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught. - The boys' work is to saw, split, and pile the wood required for fuel. The girls were taught during the year to sew, knit, darn and mend neatly; the eldest ones ran the sewing-machine and received lessons in dressmaking and tailoring.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care was given to this part of the pupils' education. A half-hour of religious instruction, given mostly every day by the reverend father in charge, was followed with great interest. I am pleased to state that our children's conduct has been remarkably good all year.

Health and Sanitation. - One boy died of tubercular-meningitis. Last spring an outbreak of fever and malignant grippe undermined the strongest constitutions, and even caused a great many deaths among the people here; our children were not spared and some were very ill, yet none of them died, and it was with heartfelt gratitude towards Divine Providence that we noted their speedy recovery. They had enjoyed excellent health ever since, when, on February 4, dysentery in the form of an epidemic made its appearance. Fortunately for us that our skilled nurse was able to face the foe, and with what had been kept in reserve of our scanty provision of drugs, in case of emergency, she mastered the disease so well that with the exception of a baby girl, who died on the third day, all her patients soon recovered their former state of health. The sanitary condition of school and premises is good.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is taken from the lake and two wells.

Fire-protection. - A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets, and axes, also three fire-escapes, are the appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting. - Two hot-air furnaces and 7 wood-stoves are used to heat the house. Coal oil is used for lighting.

Recreation. - The boys and girls have their respective playgrounds, where they amuse themselves with balls, swings, and other such games. The chief sport in summer is football for the boys; in winter, nothing can equal the interest they take in setting traps and visiting them; they are allowed, occasionally, a little hunting expedition, but, in such cases, one of the reverend fathers accompanied them. As a rule, the girls have a morning and evening walk every day.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. JOUSSARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LESSER SLAVE LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's, R.C.) boarding school is situated on the northeastern bank of Lesser Slave lake. The location is healthy, and the view of the lake very fine.

Buildings. - The main structure is 72 x 28 feet, three stories. The boys' house is 60 x 25 feet, with two stories. The third building is 85 x 24 feet, with three stories, and consists of school-rooms only.

Accommodation. - The buildings are large enough to provide good accommodation for 60 children, and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance. - The attendance was regular, as all the pupils are boarders.

Class-room Work. - The school hours are faithfully observed. The programme of studies is followed with application and success.

Farm and Garden Work. - Both boys and girls are glad in early spring to remove small stones and prepare the land for potatoes, carrots, onions, even flowers. Later on, they help in weeding the gardens.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught to use the sewing-machine, mending, knitting, and general housework. The boys take in wood, water and help in the barns.

Moral and Religious Training. - Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils; half an hour each day is devoted to religious training. Little by little our children are giving up their savage customs to adopt those of civilized nations.

Health and Sanitation. - During the months of March and April, some of the pupils suffered from severe colds and influenza; they were attended by Dr. Donald. They are all well at the present time.

Water Supply. - An abundant supply of water is obtained from a well and a small river flowing in front of the mission.

Fire Protection. - There are ladders and outside stairs in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating apparatus consists of a hot-air furnace for the main building, and stoves for the other departments.

Recreation. - Football and bows and arrows form the favourite amusements of the children during the summer months. Coasting, and games in the recreation-halls are the chief recreations during the winter.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. CALAIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL AT STURGEON LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is situated on the eastern shore of Sturgeon lake, in the centre of the Sturgeon Lake reserve. The location is healthy, and the view of the lake very fine.

Land. - There are 240 acres of land in connection with the school, about 30 acres are under cultivation; the remainder consists of nice groves and pasturage.

Buildings. - The main building, which is a three-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, consists of entrance-hall, parlour, two refectories, chapel, girls' dormitory, and the private apartments for the staff. This building has an addition two stories high, 27 x 20 feet, the lower story is used as a kitchen, and the upper as a boys' dormitory.

A second building, 30 x 25 feet, two stories in height, comprises a recreation hall and a well-lighted class-room.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 40 pupils.

Attendance. - All the pupils being boarders, they have attended school regularly during the term.

Class-room Work. - The subjects taught are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, dictation and vocal music. All the children are full time in the class-room. The good conduct and desire to learn have been a great encouragement.

Farm and Garden. - An excellent crop of potatoes was gathered in last autumn. The vegetable garden also yielded well.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, and washing. The boys prepare all the wood required for fuel by means of saws and axes, and they help to carry water.

Moral and Religious Training. - A half hour daily is given to religious instruction. Every effort is made to cultivate these young hearts and inculcate a great love of duty towards God and man.

Health and Sanitation. - I am happy to state that the pupils' health has been remarkably good the year through. Much care is taken to maintain perfect sanitary conditions.

Water Supply. - The lake supplies good water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection. - The water from the lake ladders, axes and buckets are the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting. - Wood is used for heating, and coal oil for lighting.

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 amuse themselves with the dressing of dolls, singing and skipping.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. LETRESTE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT VERMILION, ST. HENRI MISSION, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on a very picturesque bend of the Peace river, facing the Caribou mountains on the north side, and the Buffalo towards the south. Here ends also the last spur of the Rockies, 600 miles below the main range.

Land. - The area of land connected with our establishment and owned by the Oblate fathers, is about 1,000 acres; 400 acres have been fenced and 100 acres are in pasture.

Building. - The present buildings appropriated for the boarders and their teachers have been put up temporarily, but a good frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on a stone foundation, will be finished for the month of September.

Attendance. - The attendance has been 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 60 acres of land under cultivation at present.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the holy scripture.

Health and Sanitation. - Every possible precaution is taken to ensure perfect sanitary conditions.

Water Supply. - The river which flows near the mission furnishes an abundant supply of water.

Fire Protection. - We have only the water from the Peace river and ladders as protection against fire.

Heating and Lighting. - Wood is used for heating and coal-oil for lighting.

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 CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, WABISKAW, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on Lake Wabiskaw, on the north side of a small bay at the south end of the lake. The post office is at the Hudson's Bay Company's store here, and is called 'Wabasca.' It is not on a reserve.

Land. - The land has never been surveyed or measured; it is a long narrow strip running back about 3/4 of a mile. It is situated between the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company and that of the Revillon Bros., Limited. There is, perhaps, in

the claim about 45 acres, about 12 acres of which is cleared. The land belongs to the Church Missionary Society of England, and was bought from an Indian, who had cleared about an acre. The land is rich, and slopes gently towards the south. Potatoes, vegetables, and grain are grown with success. We rarely have either late or early frosts.

Buildings. - The boarding school is 33 x 24 feet, with kitchen 22 x 16 feet, one and a half stories high, with Gothic windows. The mission-house is two stories high, 24 feet square, with kitchen, 14 x 13 feet. The church is 17 x 22 feet, with a chancel 10 x 12 feet, in which school is taught during the week. A storehouse, 20 x 16 feet; a workshop, 12 x 14 feet, horse-stable, 18 x 20 feet; cow-stable, 16 x 18 feet.

Accommodation. - In the school building we have room for 15 girls and 12 boys, also for two ladies of the staff. The mission-house has accommodation for a teacher.

Attendance. - The majority of the scholars being boarders, their attendance is good. The children of the traders attend regularly. The average has been fairly high for the past year.

Class-room Work. - The teaching ranges from the very beginning to the fourth reader. The writing generally is very good; to the more advanced pupils geography and grammar are taught.

Farming and Gardening. - There is in this neighbourhood no real farming; cattle and horses are raised, and the missions, traders, 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 connected with housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training. - Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound moral and religious training, and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been exceptionally good; every care is taken to keep them in good health.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is defective; we are dependent on the lake. At times, especially during high winds, the water is very dirty, owing to the mud being stirred up. At all times all water used for household purposes is carefully, strained. It is drawn to the school in barrels.

Fire Protection. - We have no regular system; ladders are hung to the peaks of the buildings, and a supply of water kept standing in barrels.

Heating and Lighting. - Lighting is done by means of oil lamps and candles. Heating is done by stoves, wood is the only fuel used.

Recreation. - We have football and cricket for the boys, and swings, sleighs, skates, and quoits for all.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER MARY FLORE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, WABISKAW LAKE., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - St. Martin's mission is situated on a stony point on the northern shore of Lake Wabiskaw. A splendid view of the scenery surrounding can be had from the buildings.

Land. - The area of land in connection with the school consists of about 22 acres. Of this portion, about 7 acres are under cultivation. The remainder affords good pasturage.

Buildings. - There are four buildings. The two largest stand in a line, and the church is just in the centre, but nearer the lake. These buildings are of hewn logs; two of them are 42 x 32 feet, and three stories high. One is devoted to school purposes. A wing on the west side is 24 x 20 feet. On the first floor is the school-room; on the second, the boys' dormitory. Two outbuildings have been erected: one for a dairy and a safe storage for meats and other articles of food. The other house is used for a carpenter shop. There are also two stables.

Accommodation. - There is room for about 50 pupils, and a staff of 7 members. The girls have their apartments in the main building apart from the boys. Their rooms comprise a recreation hall, a refectory, a sewing-room, and a dormitory. The other apartments are occupied by the members of the staff.

Attendance. - The average daily attendance for the year was 36.

Class-room Work. - The pupils have five hours of school a day. Their progress is generally good and encouraging.

Industries. - The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, ironing and all that can contribute towards making them good housekeepers. The boys prepare the fuel and aid in the care of the stock and garden.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the holy scriptures. The reverend father in charge instructs the children with great care and zeal, and we do our utmost to make them understand and practise what they are taught.

Health and Sanitation. - The children have enjoyed good health all the year. We attribute this in a great measure to good ventilation and frequent outdoor exercise.

Water Supply. - A large supply of water is always kept on hand in case of fire. We are also provided with ladders and buckets. Other improvements are to be made.

Heating and Lighting. - All the houses are heated by stoves. Wood is the only fuel used. Coal oil is used for lighting, and proper care is taken against danger by fire.

Recreation. - Outdoor exercise and games are given between school hours as often as the weather permits. The boys have great sport in playing football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, swinging, playing games or rolling hoops.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER McQUILLAN, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT RESOLUTION, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated on elevated ground, in a healthy location, on the bank of Great Slave lake.

Land. - The school premises occupy about 4 acres of land taken up by buildings, playgrounds and garden.

Buildings. - The buildings are the same as mentioned in my last report, with the exception of a new school building erected last year. It is a frame building, three stories high, the main building measuring 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 20 x 40 feet.

Accommodation. - At present we have ample accommodation for 70 pupils, 40 girls, and 30 boys.

Attendance. - The average attendance during the year was 45. The pupils are all boarders.

Class-room Work. - This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, composition, dictation, grammar, geography, natural history, and vocal music. The following statement will show how the pupils stand in their studies: -

Standard I	18
Standard II	10
Standard III	8
Standard IV	7

Farm and Garden. - We have about 3 acres under cultivation, in which we raised an abundance of carrots, beets, cabbage, onions, turnips and pease for table use. Last year we also raised 500 bushels of potatoes.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught sewing, knitting, embroidery, bread-making and general housework, with very marked results. The boys help to prepare wood for the furnaces, and work in the garden.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children with slow but steady steps are acquiring habits of civilization, which daily take deeper root, and they are becoming more and more familiar with the rules of politeness. They are as a rule very docile and affectionate, and respond readily to the religious and moral training which is carefully given them. The discipline is excellent, and severity unknown.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary conditions of the school are, I believe, all that could be desired. The grounds are dry and the house is roomy bright, clean and well ventilated, One of our girls died of consumption in December, aged 11. All the other pupils are in excellent health.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled to the house by ox and cart. It is not very good during the hot season, but we intend having a well dug in the basement this spring.

Fire Protection. - Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. The department supplied us with two chemical engines, and we have outside stairs descending from the dormitories and recreation-rooms.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by means of hot air from two furnaces placed in the basement, which have given great satisfaction so far. Oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation. - The pupils take their recreation in the open air, as much as possible, even in winter. During the fine season they go on holidays to some suitable place, where they take their luncheon and enjoy themselves at all kinds of sport. Coasting, football, baseball, swings and arrow-shooting are the principal outdoor amusements; cards, dominoes and harmonicas are the winter pastimes.

General Remarks. - The pupils are steadily and surely acquiring English. To instil a greater spirit of emulation, slight rewards are promised to those who speak English during each month, and the consequent improvement is very satisfactory.

At an entertainment given in the school-room on New Year's Eve, the pupils performed most creditably in songs, recitations and dialogues. The programme lasted about two hours and a half.

Corporal Miller and several employees of the Hudson's Bay Company were present and were highly pleased with our little Indian children.

THE REPORT OF REV. ALFRED J. VALE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - I have the honour to report that the above-named boarding school, in connection with the Church of England in Canada, of which I am in charge, is located at the mouth of the Hay river on its east bank, on the southwest shore of the Great Slave lake, within the limits of Indian-treaty No. 8. It is not on a reserve, but in the

unorganized territory of Mackenzie River, under the supervision of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Land - We have had under cultivation about 8 acres of Crown lands adjoining the village of Hay River; this year we cleared another acre, so that we have now a total of 9 acres under cultivation. The soil in the immediate vicinity is flat alluvia deposit on a bed of sand, and is adapted for agriculture. A varied growth of trees, consisting of spruce, tamarack, poplar and willows extends all around us. The land has been acquired by what is known, as settler's possession and is the property of the mission.

Buildings. - We have the following buildings: -

1. A large dwelling-house used as our boarding school, composed of three parts, consecutively erected, the last being 21 stories high. The whole is constructed of logs and boards, and contains 18 rooms. We have completed the metallic roofing on two-thirds of this dwelling-house.
2. A dwelling-house, size 25 ft 20 feet, 21 stories high, and a story and a half lean-to attached, 25 x 15 feet. We are using the whole of it, part as a storehouse for some of our provisions, and part as a dwelling for some of our staff.
3. A workshop used for carpentering and blacksmithing; it also contains a pit for hand-sawing lumber.
4. A storehouse for winter fish and general supplies.
5. A woodshed.
6. A small house for cleaning fish.
7. A new stable, built of logs, with accommodation for 6 cattle and 2 horses. It has a board floor and a hay-loft overhead, size 21 x 18 feet.
8. A small dwelling-house for hired help, 14 x 16 feet, built in 1907.
9. Small dwelling for interpreter, 14 x 16 feet.
10. Our church, which is now finished, is lined inside and ceiled with figured iron; the roof is sheathed with metallic shingling. The outside walls are covered with metallic siding. The nave of the church measures 35 x 22 feet, and the chancel 13 x 12 feet.
11. A small house with yard attached, used for mending nets, & c.
12. A two-storied warehouse, 24 x 21 feet, completed this fall. It is built of logs, with board floors and cellars beneath, and is roofed with metallic roofing.

Accommodation. - Our institution is a mission house and school, the age of the pupils ranging from 4 to 20 years though we occasionally receive widows and others as mission helpers, under instruction. We have one such person with us now, and she is very eager to learn to read and write. We have room for about 40 pupils in our home, and we can accommodate others in our various dwellings, so that with staff and pupils combined, we have room for about 60 persons. During this year, June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909, we have had as many as 46 persons, including our staff.

Attendance. - The attendance of pupils during the year ended June 30, 1909, was: girls, 20; boys, 15; making a total of 35 regulation boarding pupils, besides our native (female) helper under instruction in general housework. In addition to these, we had 10 day pupils. These, however, are exceedingly irregular in their attendance.

Class-room Work. - The subjects taught in our institution include reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, geography, dictation and holy scripture in the English and Stari Tukud languages. The pupils make fair progress, though necessarily somewhat slow, because of their total ignorance of the English language.

Class Hours. - From 9.30 a.m. to 12, and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. We find too close confinement tends to impair the health of the children. Our daylight in winter is only of about 5 - hour duration.

Farm and Garden. - We planted all our available ground in potatoes, and, although

the season is short, we reap a fair crop. The returns this year were about 400 bushels less than we grew last year. This loss was caused by the dry weather.

The garden is simply the ground between our school and the river, it is fenced off separately; in it we grow vegetables, cabbage, cauliflowers, carrots, onions, parsnips, turnips, beets, beans, pease, radishes, lettuce and also some flowers to beautify the place.

The vegetables are used chiefly by the staff and mission help. The school children help in the work of the garden. Our boys and myself harvested all our potatoes this year.

Our hay-supply is derived solely from the natural grass found along the river banks and sloughs near by. There is a large amount of goose grass amongst it and this causes us not a little trouble in keeping our cattle.

We have 2 milk cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer and 1 calf. We train our cows to work and use them with the bull for hauling and ploughing. We have to keep 2 or 3 teams of dogs (4 dogs to a team). This necessitates securing food for them the whole year round. We have also purchased 2 horses this year as an experiment. No horses have previously worked in these parts.

We have had also a steam launch of good sea-going qualities, 27 feet long and 8 feet 6 inches beam, in use for the past eight years, which has been indispensable to us for towing, visiting nets, & c.

This boat's term of useful service is now about over; but we hope to replace her by a larger steamer, equipped with greater power, in the near future.

Industries Taught. - We have no stated industries, but we aim to make all our children useful. The boys are taught the general outdoor work, including use of tools and building. The girls are taught the various branches of housework.

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. - I am very happy to report that not one of our pupils has been obliged to lose a day's schooling through illness during the year.

There have been a few deaths in the village, but not many.

We take all the sanitary precautions we can to preserve the healthfulness of the school and also the village.

We avoid all such practices as having cesspools and the like near the house. All rubbish is removed and burnt, to avoid infection.

Water Supply. - We obtain all our water from the river flowing by the school.

Fire Protection. - We keep barrels of water constantly on hand and have ladders conveniently placed. A number of axes are kept on hand for fire purposes only. Water buckets for fire only, are placed in each dormitory for immediate use. A system of fire-drill is now practised throughout the year. By means of this our children can be partially dressed and out of the building in a few minutes. In actual practice the time has been: at night, 3 minutes; in the day time, 1/2 minute.

We are also contemplating the equipment of our premises with a system of hand-grenades if it is possible to bring them into the country.

Heating and Lighting. - We heat the main building No. 1, with 7 wood stoves, the new building with 2, and the church with 1. Our fuel is chiefly spruce, which grows near by.

The institute is lighted with paraffine candles, and coal-oil lamps, are used by the staff.

Recreation. - We encourage the pupils to play all healthful outdoor games, such as football baseball, jumping and skating, and skipping and swinging for the girls. All our children are taken periodically, almost weekly, for nice long walk.

Indoor games are provided and a good library of books is open to them.

Food Supply. - By far the greater part of our food-supply is derived from the river and lake, setting nets in them nearly all the year round. We are seldom a day without fish on the table. These, with the potatoes we raise, form the staples of our diet. We occasionally get a little fresh meat from the Indians when meat is plentiful. We sometimes kill one of our beef animals and consume it, giving a portion to the children, who seem to relish it greatly. All other articles of diet must be imported, and ordered at least a year before we can get them here. It costs us nearly 10 cents for every pound of freight, including the freight on packing used for safe carriage, which must be thrown away, it being of no further use.

Clothing. - The school children are clothed principally out of the mission bales, contributed voluntarily by various branches of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England, throughout the eastern part of Canada.

Mail Service. - The Hudson's Bay Company now carries, under contract with the government, two mails a year past our village, and a third to within 80 miles of us, viz., to Fort Resolution. We are not able to answer these mails direct, as they return from Resolution at the same time as ours is brought on to us. Thus we are obliged to wait for the next packet, unless some passerby is kind enough to carry out mail to Fort Resolution.

Finance. - In this connection, I must explain that we are only beginning to use the cash system. The skin system has been, and still is, the more general mode of exchanger. All native helpers are paid wages in goods. These goods are bought in Winnipeg, and paid for by the bishop of the diocese, and sent on to us to be used to pay our help. Some of the gifts and clothing sent in the Women's Auxiliary bales are used for this purpose. All mission freight charges, as well as travelling expenses of the children, are settled for by the bishop of the diocese. All missionary helpers are hired and paid by the bishop.

You will see from the above that I am not able to forward a financial statement.

THE REPORT OF REV. D. CLAESSEN, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is situated on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, about 5 miles from Chemainus station, on Vancouver island. The scenery of the bay, sheltered from three sides, widening southwards into Stuart channel, with a blue mountain range for background, is truly magnificent.

Land. - The land in connection with the school was surrendered by the Penelakut Indians, and, forms part of the Kuper Island reserve. It extends over an almost square area of 70 acres. Most of it is under cultivation. The soil is good and suitable for mixed farming.

Buildings. - The buildings, twenty in number, are scattered in a very disorderly way at the southern corner of the school property. The profusion and irregularity of so many small buildings on different levels cause great inconvenience and discomfort to staff and pupils. Most of the buildings are old and some damaged beyond repair by long use and weather.

The main group of buildings, four in number, comprises on the ground floor office, staff's and boys' dining-rooms, kitchen, girls' dining-room, recreation hall, sick-room, store-room, and sewing-room. On the upper floor are two bedrooms, girls' class-room, girls' and sisters' dormitories, with linen-room and bath-room adjoining.

The boys' home is divided on the ground floor, as follows: infirmary, bed-room, store-room, sitting-room, bath-room, and lavatory, play-hall, schoolroom. On the upper floor are the linen-room, dormitory and bed-rooms for teacher and two foremen.

The outbuildings consist of a cottage, a gymnasium, laundry, with dry-room, bakery, barn and stables, chicken-house, boat-house, carpenter, shoemaker and blacksmith shops, and woodshed. Since my last report a new hen-house with all modern improvements has been erected, and also a new bakery, with Hubbard portable oven. New barns and stables are under construction.

Accommodation. - The institution can accommodate 80 pupils.

Attendance. - During the year 84 pupils were in attendance. The average attendance was 75; 5 pupils were discharged with the consent of Superintendent Vowell; 10 new pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work. - The school hours were from 8.45 to 11.45 a.m., and from 4.30 to 5.45 p.m., with study from 7 to 7.45 at night for the boys. Monthly examinations are held, by the principal, and the pupils made very good progress. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	26
Standard II	15
Standard III	9
Standard IV	8
Standard V	7
Standard VI	7

Farm and Garden. - All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening. The fields and garden yielded a very good crop. Our live stock consists of 11 cows, 1 bull, 3 heifers, 3 calves, 6 pigs, and about 100 fowls, and 3 horses.

Industrial Work. - Boys. - Carpentry. - Four boys received instruction. A new bakery was made, and a new barn, with stables, is under construction, besides the incessant repairing of old decaying buildings.

Shoemaking. - Three boys did the mending.

Painting. - All the painting was done by boys. This consisted mostly in inside work, and painting of boats and launches.

Baking. - One of the senior boys does the baking.

Dairying. - All the senior boys are trained in the milking of cows. Two boys operate the cream-separator.

Laundry. - Both boys and girls do this work under supervision of the laundress.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls are trained to do all kinds of general housework, such as cooking, washing, baking bread and pastry, & c. They show great skill in hand and machine-sewing, cutting and finishing dresses, as well as in crochet and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is given every day to all the pupils during half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children was exceptionally good since last summer.

Water Supply. - A hydraulic ram supplies the school with plenty of water. Natural springs give us pure water for drinking and kitchen use.

Fire Protection. - The pupils have been trained in the way of escaping, and three triangles are in use for signals. For fire-fighting, ladders, buckets, fire-axes, and chemical extinguishers are kept in the most convenient places.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is done with ordinary heaters and box-stoves, which consume 100 cords of wood yearly. The heating cannot be very satisfactory on account of too many small scattered buildings. All the rooms are well lighted with acetylene gas.

Recreation. - A few improvements were made at our playgrounds. The boys enjoy mostly football, with boating and swimming. The girls amuse themselves skipping, playing ball, boating and bathing, when the weather allows. We have occasional concerts, with dramas, recitations, songs, and band-music.

According to information received, the ex-pupils who were supplied with tools by the department are making good use of them.

THE REPORT OF REV. R.N. CAIRNS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (COQUALEETZA HOME), CHILLIWACK, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Situation. - The Coqualeetza industrial school is situated on the south side of the Fraser river, and is about 4 miles from the steamboat landing. Boats ply daily between Chilliwack and New Westminster, a distance of twenty miles. Connection is made with the Canadian Pacific railway at Harrison station, which is on the north side of the Fraser river. The school is three miles from the city of Chilliwack. In a few months connection by tram line will be completed between the school and Vancouver. It is not located on a reserve.

Land. - There are 90 acres, of excellent land in connection with the school. The farm comprises lots 38 and 297, group 2, in the district of New Westminster, and is within the municipality of Chilliwack. The land is all cleared and under cultivation. A fine stream of spring water runs through it, making it an ideal farm for dairy purposes. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church owns the property.

Buildings. - These are: (1) the main building, containing kitchen, dormitories, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, school-rooms, clothes-rooms, furnace-rooms, and dairy; (2) the residence of the principal; (3) the residence of the farm instructor; (4) three large barns; (5) a granary; (6) a wagon and implement shed; (7) a wood-shed; (8) a new-bake-house; (9) a hen-house; (10) a root-cellar; (11) a hothouse; (12) a new pig-pen; (13) two new tent-house dormitories added this year.

Accommodation. - The main building will accommodate 90 pupils and a staff of 10 teachers.

Attendance. - One hundred and three pupils have been in attendance during the past year. Of these 85 are now in the school, 12 have been discharged, 5 are away on holiday, and 1 has 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. Good faithful work has been done, and the standing of the school is excellent. Two of the pupils passed the examination for entrance to a high school last June. We have been fortunate in securing the service of capable and painstaking teachers. The progress of many of the pupils is remarkable. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

Standard I	13
Standard II	11
Standard III	29
Standard IV	9
Standard VI	12

Fifteen of the girls have received instruction in music. Some of them are fairly efficient, being able to play for our religious services. All are fond of singing, and both girls and boys have a singing lesson one evening each week. The boys have a reading-room, which is well patronized. The older pupils are encouraged to keep in touch with the busy world through the daily newspaper and the magazine. The pupils of our school are receiving a good practical elementary education. The hope is that they will go out from us to fill a place in this new province, and that each one of them may become a factor in the development of the great natural resources of our country.

Farm and Garden. - Both farm and garden gave us splendid crops last year. The following were produced: 28 tons of oats, 100 tons of turnips, 10 tons of field carrots, 25 tons of potatoes, 60 tons of hay, 5,000 heads of cabbage and cauliflowers, 10 tons of tomatoes, 6 tons of which ripened; besides what has been enumerated, quantities of onions, beets, parsnips, squash, pumpkins, radish, rhubarb, berries, and apples were grown. The live stock consists of 20 head of cattle, 6 horses, 1 colt, 90 chickens, and a number of pigs.

Industries Taught. - The aim of the school is to give the pupils a practical training, so that they will be able to do things. They are taught both by precept and example how to get results. The boys are very much interested in the garden. Our garden excited favourable comment from the neighbours last year. The boys did the work and received pleasure from it. Many of the boys become efficient with horses. They are taught to milk and care for cows, and, in fact, all kinds of farm work. Some of them learn the use of carpenter's tools very quickly. The boys do the baking of the bread. The girls are taught to sew, to wash, to cook, and to do all kinds of housework. It costs money to develop the latent powers of these Indian children. It calls for teachers of more than ordinary skill and patience to make a success of the work.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and spiritual education is done most thoroughly. The Bible is carefully studied; prayer meeting is held every week; the pupils are gathered in classes one evening each week for instruction in regard to things spiritual; they attend two preaching services each Sabbath; a simple prayer service is conducted each morning and evening at which all the staff gather as well as the pupils. During the past winter we held special evangelistic meetings for two weeks. A very large number of our pupils were led to decide to live a Christian life. We are greatly encouraged.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been remarkably good for the year. The past winter all the pupils have been free from even a cold. The services of a doctor have not been needed for months at a time. The record has been good. We have had 16 boys sleeping outside in a tent dormitory. This has relieved the pressure on our dormitories, and we are convinced that the change has been highly beneficial to the pupils. The windows in the dormitories are kept open all night summer and winter. These Indian children must have plenty of fresh air. Another thing that has helped the health of our pupils is the fact that they have had more butter and cheese than in former years, and a greater variety of food generally. The results have justified the increased expenditure. All drains are systematically and regularly flushed. We use crude carbolic for disinfecting the drains each at least once a week.

Water Supply. - There is an abundant supply of excellent water for domestic purposes. The Elk Creek Water Company's system passes in front of the institute, It is a four-inch pipe, but on account of the number drawing from it, the pressure is not sufficient to make it valuable for fire-protection.

Fire Protection. - This is afforded by the following conditions: a brick building, the furnace in the basement and the laundry stove on a cement floor, the baking is done in a brick oven detached from the main building, there is a barrel of water in each hall on the upper flat. There is a limited supply of water on the first and second

flats from the taps. The means of egress are numerous. There are four stairways reading from the second floor and three from the third. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories. All doors leading from the school-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, and from the halls open out. Fire-drill is held at intervals. The school can be free of pupils in less than two minutes.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated throughout by the Smead-Dowd system of hot air furnaces. The buildings of the institute, including the barn and cow stables, are lighted by electricity. It is much cheaper and much more satisfactory than acetylene gas.

Recreation. - The pupils have more or less time for play each day. Saturday afternoon is given over entirely to play. The pupils play football, baseball, basketball, and all kinds of games usually played by healthy active boys and girls. Just now our football team is playing in the league.

General Remarks. - The year just closed has been very satisfactory from my standpoint. The staff has done good faithful work. Each member seems to have an interest in the welfare of the pupils. The officials of the church have given every encouragement in the work.

THE REPORT OF REV. ALPH. M. CARION, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAMLOOPS, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about two miles from the town of Kamloops, which is on the other side of the river and is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Land. - Three hundred and twenty acres of land were originally surrendered by the Indians of Kamloops for the purpose of the industrial school; but in reality less than 200 acres belong to the school, for a public road cuts the school reserve in two parts and the land situated north of the road has been lately fenced in by the Indians as a part of their reserve. Of the 200 left, about 40 could be cultivated; but owing to the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigation, only 15 acres are laid out in fields, garden and orchard. The remainder consists of sandy and gravelly land suitable only for grazing, and of low-lying land subject every spring to overflow from the river. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings. - The main building contains on the ground floor: the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, kitchen, pantry and the laundry, with four bath-rooms and bake oven. The second story comprises the chapel and dormitory for the little girls. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation-room, dining-rooms for the teachers and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about one hundred feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains storerooms, recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory. There are also two rooms for the accommodation of the staff. The boys and girls' school-rooms are two separate buildings, only one story high and distant fifty feet from their respective homes.

The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe shops, two stables and barn, two cellars, hen-house, ice-house, three-room cottage, girls' summerhouse and tank tower.

Some alterations have been made during the year in the dormitories, so as to afford more accommodation and better ventilation.

The floors of several apartments are very much worn out, but only the floor of the girls' recreation-room could be renewed this year. The buildings show externally a great need of a fresh coat of paint; otherwise, they may be said to be in good repair.

Accommodation. - There is sufficient accommodation for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - During the year, 32 boys and 36 girls were on the roll; 4 boys and 5 girls were discharged; 8 boys and 7 girls were admitted.

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 of every week-day from 4.45 till 6.15 p.m. Besides, the boys of the lower grades attended school from 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. every week-day, except Saturday. Their teacher is very zealous and they have made very satisfactory progress. The school hours for the girls were from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The course of studies required by the department was followed as nearly as possible.

At this date the pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	21
Standard II	15
Standard III	3
Standard IV	17
Standard V	18
Standard VI	4
Total	68

Farm and Garden. - Considering the limited quantity of land which we can irrigate only by means of a gasoline engine, we have every reason to be satisfied with the crops this year: 22 tons of potatoes, 5 tons of carrots, 6 tons of mangolds, besides beans, pease, onions, parsnips and corn in sufficient quantities for the needs of the institution.

Small fruits: currants, gooseberries and raspberries were plentiful last summer. The orchard is not a success; the old trees are dying one after the other. This is partly due to the extreme cold of the winters, but also to the nature of the soil and the scarcity of water. There is a good location for an orchard further up the river, but it is too far from the school. Last summer, we had only a fairly good supply of crab apples.

The first alfalfa crop was very light owing to the dry spring; the two other crops, were better, because we were able to irrigate from the windmill.

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.

Since the last report, one very old horse, almost useless, was sold; another, also very old, died by accident, so that at present we have only two horses. The rest of the live stock consists of 4 milk cows, 1 dry cow, 1 yearling heifer, 1 young bull, 5 calves, and about 60 fowls.

Industries Taught. - Carpentering. - Eighteen boys have received more or less instruction in the practical rudiments of carpentry. They have made all the repairs and alterations needed about the buildings; they have built a new tank of a capacity of 3,000 gallons. The tank is made of 8 - inch planks and lined inside with galvanized iron. A new laundry, 40 x 20 feet, is now in course of erection, and the boys will have an opportunity to learn practical building.

Shoe Repairing. - Five boys have repaired the shoes for all the pupils as well as the harness used on the farm. They have done their work very well.

Baking. - The big 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 do the cooking and washing, and are taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they give in the general baking, they are made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They are taught also hand and machine sewing, knitting, mending and darning. They make 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 besides, one hour is devoted to the learning of sacred hymns, and to the explanation of the gospel.

Health and Sanitation. - During the summer holidays, three girls got sick at home and could not return for a few weeks; since their return they have enjoyed good health. We have had a few cases of itch amongst the boys and girls, which gave us much trouble; but timely treatment prevented the spreading of the disease. One boy, upon examination by the medical officer, was found with a portion of one lung affected, and was discharged. With these exceptions, the general health of the pupils has been very good.

The sanitary condition is excellent. The water from the kitchen and laundry is carried to the river 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.

Water Supply. - Good water is obtained from the South Thompson river by means of a bull-dozer pump and gasoline engine. The storage tank, of a capacity of 3,000 gallons, is placed near the kitchen, whence the water is conveyed to the boys' building by galvanized iron pipes.

Fire Protection. - The fire-appliances are as follows: 3 Carr chemical fire-engines, and 4 Eclipse dry dust extinguishers, 2 fireman's axes, 3 heavy ladders, permanently attached to the buildings and some smaller ones, about 2 dozen buckets, one large stair outside of the boys' dormitory for fire-escape. There is one tank, containing 3,000 gallons, near the kitchen, but too low to give sufficient pressure in case of fire, and the water would have to be carried by hand. A new tank, of a capacity of 1,000 gallons, has just been purchased to replace the old one and is now being installed on the top of the tower 30 feet high. The tank can be filled in less than half an hour's time by the bull-dozer pump operated with a 3 - horse power gasoline engine. In connection with the tank, there are 100 feet of rubber hose, which can be attached to any of the three hydrants placed at convenient point, so that a stream of water may be directed to any part of the main buildings. It is to be regretted that 'We cannot find the means to protect the tank against frost in the winter.

Heating and Lighting. - Ordinary box stoves are used for the purpose of heating the rooms, and for lighting we have only coal-oil lamps, though we use tallow candles when it is necessary to move the light from one room to another.

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. The girls are fond of reading and listening to the gramophone, but the boys prefer outdoor exercises.

Ex-pupils. - With the exception of three female ex-pupils who died after a few years of married life, all the pupils who completed their term of residence at the

school, are living and, generally speaking, are in good health. Most of the boys prefer to marry girls trained in the same institution; quite a number of marriages have taken place between ex-pupils, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The circumstances of the Indians in this district are such that it is next to impossible to form the ex-pupils into separate colonies, or settlements. The parents are anxious to have their children returned to them after their discharge from the school, and generally take good care of them. Attempts have been made in the past to give assistance to ex-pupils, but the parents refused it.

The great majority of the ex-pupils are doing well, and are a credit to the school. 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 white people, and are employed on railroads, steamboats and farms or in saw-mills and logging camps, where they give general satisfaction. Still they always remain in contact with their own people. The female ex-pupils, as a rule, live on the reserves and get married almost as soon as they leave the school. Many ex-pupils, are regular subscribers to magazines and newspapers; they write often to their relatives at school and give them good advice as to the diligent use of their time.

THE REPORT OF REV. GEO. DITCHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LYTTON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is 2 1/2 miles from Lytton, north, on the left bank of the Fraser river, immediately beside the Lytton-Lillooet wagon road.

Land. - The land comprises some 800 acres, and is sandy, sandy loam, and a little alkali; owned by the New England Company, and all obtained by purchase.

Buildings. - The school building is in good repair, and all other buildings are in use for their special purposes. We gave the main school building a good coat of paint this year from base to ridge-boards, a good log house has been added to the number, and a large barn in the framing, on lot 47, group 1, and a saw-mill on lot 11.

The other buildings are: poultry-sheds, laundry, Chinese-room, paint-room, woodshed, two log houses, ice-house, cold storage, coal-oil dugout, pig-houses, cow-barn, horse-stable, smoke-house, carpenter's shop, root-cellar, implement-shed, blacksmith's shop, sheep-sheds, near the school; farmhouse, two pig-sheds, root-cellar, cattle-sheds, horse-stable, dairy-barn, dairy, hay-sheds, on lot 12, about a mile north of the school.

Accommodation. - The school was built for the accommodation of 35 pupils and a staff of 4, but we could easily house more, as we have spare room in the basement.

Attendance. - There are 29 on the register, 2 in Lytton hospital, 2 absconded.

Class-room Work. - The hours for school are from 9 a.m. to noon, 7.30 p.m. to 8.30.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, English and Canadian history, grammar, geography, geometry.

Farm and Garden. - We had a fair season for grain and hay, poor for fruit, but a tip-top season for garden truck and roots.

Industries Taught. - Carpentry, blacksmithing, farming, gardening.

The housework is done by the boys, and a good deal of clothes-mending, and washing and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training. - Some improvement is noticeable in truthfulness and honesty, and the boys are fairly well-behaved and obedient, though they need constant supervision.

The instruction and services for them are those in general use in Church of England schools, and now that the boys understand English so well, this work comes easier.

Health and Sanitation. - Health has been good; the southeast winds in the early spring, blowing up from the rains of the coast, we find very trying, bringing influenza; these find out the weak spots in the constitutions. We have had no sickness from any immediate surroundings; and these we are careful to keep clean, but one gets a little anxious when a thaw carries road-matter into the creeks from which we get our water-supply. The provincial road to Botanie valley runs east along the north of the creek. One boy died, in Lytton hospital of consumption; an exceptionally clever lad at arithmetic and handy-work.

Water Supply. - We have now two stone and cement tanks, which give us two weeks' supply. They are filled from a creek fed by three springs.

Fire Protection. - Two fire-escapes are built to the dormitories, a perforated pipe is along the ridge for watering roofs, and a good number of axes, buckets and hose are at hand

Heating and Lighting. - Heating is by hot-air furnaces, lighting by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Football, rounders, and hockey, are the principal games played; the coasting was very good last winter, as we got a run by flooding part of a field.

Ex-pupils. - These are engaged chiefly in agriculture as farm labourers, or on their own places.

When they leave school they come under the care of the mission clergy.

THE REPORT OF REV. FELIX BECK, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ST. EUGENE, KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is beautifully located in a valley, which lies northeast of Cranbrook, our nearest railway station, at a distance of about 5 miles.

Land. - An area of 33 acres belongs to this school. It is occupied by the buildings, playgrounds, gardens and orchard. There are also 120 acres connected with the school, which is the property of the Sisters of Charity. It is cultivated principally in order to give the boys a more thorough training in farming.

Buildings. - There are three separate frame buildings, which form the accommodation of the staff and pupils. The outbuildings are a bakery, laundry, supply store, foreman's house, shoeshop, woodshed and stables.

Attendance. - There has been a regular attendance of from 60 to 65 pupils, while the per capita grant is for 50 pupils only.

Class-room Work. - The course of studies outlined by the department is closely followed, and the pupils have made good progress during the year. They are exercised in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar and history according to their ability or the requirements of their standard. Regular lessons in vocal and instrumental music, were given. The boys have a good band; they play, at intervals, at the church on festival days, and sometimes go to Cranbrook or elsewhere to exhibit their band, of which they may justly be proud.

A string band has been established among the girls during the current year. Splendid progress was made, and they are now able to execute pieces on their respective instruments, singly or together as desired.

At the close of the term the pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	27
Standard II	7
Standard III	15
Standard IV	10
Standard V	2
Total	61

Farm and Garden. - The abundant yield in the crops of hay, oats, and potatoes show what can be effected on this soil with proper irrigation and care. All the work is done by the boys under the supervision of the foreman. The apple produce was not so good this year owing to the plenteous supply of last year.

Boys' Industrial Work. - The boys, besides receiving a thorough and practical training in farming and all its branches, are instructed in the carpentering trade, and are able to attend to all the repairing that is needed about the farm and premises. They have constructed, with the aid and under the supervision of the foreman, a sidewalk, leading from the school to the church. It certainly speaks very much in their favour and is also a great benefit to the school.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls are trained in the culinary art; they are taught to bake, sew, and wash, in fact, everything that tends to make them good housekeepers. They show great aptitude for all manual work, and as a general rule succeed very well. All the baking is done by the girls, under the supervision of the sister in charge. Their bread is generally excellent. They sew all their own clothes and sometimes help with the boys' sewing or mending.

Moral and Religious Training. - As far as can be exacted of children of their condition, the conduct of the pupils has been excellent. They are taught to abide by the laws of the Christian religion and are generally exact in their observance. A continual watchfulness is exercised over the pupils.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good; every precaution is taken to prevent their exposing themselves to take cold.

Water Supply. - We get a good and healthful supply of water from Joseph creek, a streamlet flowing into the St. Mary's river. It is conveyed to the premises by means of pipes.

Fire Protection. - Chemical fire-extinguishers, buckets, ladders, and axes stationed at convenient places are the protection depended upon in case of fire. There are two main pipes connected with the school, to which a hose can be attached in time of need.

Heating and Lighting. - The houses are heated by wood stoves, which are 23 in number. Owing to the great inconvenience of keeping up so many fires during the cold season, we added to our store, a coal furnace, which served the purpose of several stoves, by diffusing its heat through three or four rooms at the same time.

Recreation. - During the winter season, skating and coasting are freely indulged in; in summer, football and baseball form the main pastime.

THE REPORT OF MR. A.W. CORKER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALERT BAY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve. It is protected from the north wind, has a southern aspect and commands a pleasant view to the sea.

The post office address is Alert Day, British Columbia.

Land. - There are 410 acres of land connected with the school, 5 of which have, been cleared and fenced. The land is best adapted for pasture. It is very difficult to clear. Potatoes do well for the first and second years.

Buildings. - The school building is of wood, 60 x 40 feet, strongly and tastefully erected, with plastered walls, and light airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising class-room and workshop. The outer buildings comprise trades instructor's house, root-house, cow-house, and tool shed.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for 35 boys and 3 officers.

Attendance. - The average attendance was 32.

Class-room Work. - The work in the class has been very encouraging. Good progress was made in English, reading and geography. The principal has taught all the year only 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	3
Standard II	4
Standard III	12
Standard IV	5
Standard V	5
Standard VI	3

Industries Taught. - All the smaller boys have had definite, and systematic teaching in the general housework of the institution. The older boys have had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop, under Mr. Geo. Green, until May, when Mr. Eli Hunt was appointed trade instructor. The pupils under him have made very fair progress and have taken a much keener interest in this branch of the work than ever before.

Farm and Garden. - The flower garden was tended by the matron, Miss Warrener, and the smaller boys. The vegetable garden yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables and small fruit. A very good crop of potatoes was raised, also about a ton and a half of hay.

A fresh piece of land, 226 x 200 feet, has been cleared during the year, which I hope to sow down with potatoes. It needs to be fenced.

Laundry Work. - Miss Warrener, as usual, has been indefatigable in teaching this branch of the work.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious welfare is strictly and conscientiously looked after. The moral atmosphere of the school is good, and tells for good in the lives of the boys. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purity of mind and body. This is done by daily prayer, Bible reading, as well as talks with individuals, by the principal, and the staff.

The boys attend Sunday morning and evening service in church.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been very good, with the exception of a very mild attack of measles, in the fall. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room and wash-house to the sea. Cleanliness is enforced, and disinfectants used. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied to the house from a well near by. The water is pumped up by the boys into a wooden tank, which is always kept clean.

The water is pure.

Fire Protection. - Four fire-extinguishers, two fireman's axes, and eight fire buckets are kept in places of easy access. An iron fire-escape was, erected last year to the upper bed-room.

There is also a pump and 184 feet of hose. Fire-drill is practised.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by ordinary box-stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used, and are hung from the ceiling.

Recreation. - Outdoor exercises are heartily encouraged. Football still retains its place as the most popular game. Baseball has been played more during the year than in the past. The senior boys have been taught to play lawn tennis.

Indoor Games. - Draughts, crokinole, parlour croquet, chess, and word-making, are played during the winter evenings. The plasticine supplied by the department was much appreciated by the pupils; they made good progress in modelling and designing.

Ex-pupils. - Most of the ex-pupils living in the vicinity are, on the whole, well conducted, industrious, and thrifty. Some are logging, others work in the saw-mill.

General Remarks. - The Bishop of Columbia, and Mrs. Perrin, visited the school last June. His Lordship carefully examined the pupils, and was delighted with the progress made since his last visit.

I thank Miss Monk, the matron of the Alert Bay hospital, for her weekly lessons imparted to the pupils in singing, breathing, and chest expansion. The boys enjoy these lessons very much, and I have noticed a marked improvement in the department of the boys, and less chest trouble than heretofore. I have also to thank Dr. Baker, of the same institution, for professional visits, and his interest taken in the health of the boys.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. MAURUS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CLAYOQUOT), WEST COAST AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The Clayoquot (Christie) industrial school is situated in a cove of Deception channel, Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is ideal for a school, central on the coast, secluded from the Indian reserves and the white settlements, and well sheltered from prevailing and cold winds. Mail reaches the school by private mail-bag direct from the Victoria post office.

Land. - The institution owns 175 acres, the title of which is vested in the Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey. The land is heavily timbered and offers great difficulties to cultivation; a small amount of garden produce excepted, it yields no material advantage.

Buildings. - The main building is a commodious, substantial frame structure of two and a half stories, with basement of concrete walls, and has a frontage of 144 feet and a depth of 52 feet. In the basement are two gymnasiums, the furnace-room, cellars, cold. storage, paint and plumber shops. The first floor includes office, boys' and girls' entrance halls, parlour, sitting-room, Indian-room, kitchen, pantries, storeroom, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, senior and junior class-rooms, girls' sitting-room, boys' recreation-room, 2 sewing-rooms, and 2 toilet-rooms. On the second floor are girls' dormitory and lavatory, 2 infirmaries with bathrooms, office, 8 bed-rooms, 2 officers' bath-rooms, chapel, 32 x 48 feet, and vestry. The boys' dormitory, 1 bedroom, 2 clothes-rooms and 1 trunk-room, occupy the attic.

In the rear of the main building stand the laundry, 26 x 60 feet, and the woodshed, 36 x 50 feet, the upstairs of which is divided into carpenter shop and shoe shop. For the use of the instructor and family there is a cottage, 24 x 30 feet. At a little distance from the main building is the warehouse for the storing of flour and other provisions. Other buildings on the premises are the hen-house and the barn.

Accommodation. - The school has comfortable accommodation for 75 pupils and a staff of 10 members.

Attendance. - The average attendance for the year is 68.5, 3 boys and 7 girls received their discharges during the year, 7 boys and 4 girls were admitted. The present enrolment is 66 pupils, 37 boys and 29 girls.

Class-room Work. - Class and study hours are from 8 a.m. to 12, and from 2 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 occupied with chores and industries, the juniors, however, attend school from 2 to 4 p.m. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, letter-writing, composition, geography, history of the province and of the Dominion, catechism, Bible history, hygiene, drawing, vocal and instrumental music. Examinations are held monthly. The progress of all pupils has been highly satisfactory. At the end of the term they are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	12
Standard III	18
Standard IV	11
Standard V	11
Standard VI	7
Total	66

Farm and Garden. - On account of the great expense and the hard and slow work of clearing the land of the heavy timber and the dense undergrowth, the school may not boast as yet of rich harvest-fields and verdant pastures, but 'a garden is smiling, where once frowned a forest.' It yielded only a fair amount of vegetables, owing to a late and wet season. All boys are taught gardening.

Industries. - Our course of manual instruction is designed to serve the double purpose of cultivating habits of thrift and a love of honest labour in check of the strong natural indolence so marked in the Indian nature, as well as of imparting knowledge and practice of such industries as will be of use and necessity to the pupils in their future environment.

Clearing land and adapting it to use of vegetable gardens and poultry yards is an important item for the west coast Indian.

Carpentry, in as far as it includes house - Construction, decoration and equipment, strongly appeals to the Indian's ambition to possess comfortable dwellings. The boys apprenticed to this trade in the past year had ample opportunity to learn and improve by the work of finishing the interior of the new laundry. In repairing furniture and in making new household articles they had good practice. When actual construction of buildings at the school is wanting, the instructor has his pupils make models by accurate scale of cottages suitable for Indian life. In connection with this trade the teaching of the proper care of tools is by no means overlooked. The apprentices in carpentry are also taught painting, mixing and shading of paint, and the correct application to woodwork, likewise staining, graining, varnishing and polishing.

While there was no call for now boats in the past year, still this industry was not allowed to suffer on that account, and the boys when free from other occupations, were detailed to making oars, paddles, bails, and models of row and sail boats.

As fish is the staple article of food of our Indians, fishing in all kinds of weather is the delight of our older boys, who again have done well the past year and kept the institution well supplied with all kinds of fish. Net-making is taught as a matter of course.

We make no specialty of either blacksmithing or plumbing, or masonry, but there is always some occasional work in one or other of these lines to teach the young Indian to be handy with tools at the anvil and the forge in making tools or repairing same.

or threading and fitting pipe, or mixing concrete and mortar. All the water and the steam and the sewer connections in the new laundry were made by pupils in a creditable manner. The concrete floors, the concrete foundations for the engine and for other machinery made by them, are as good as any made by professionals. They also built a brick chimney with good success.

Four apprentices are very busy every rainy afternoon in the shoe-shop, half-soling and repairing shoes.

Dairying is carried on to a small extent, and four boys learned milking and had care of our few cows.

The girls are taught and assigned tasks, according to ability and proficiency, in the different branches of domestic work, such as sweeping, dusting, scouring, care of rooms. They take their turns in the kitchen, cooking, baking, preparing of 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 of dresses, in crocheting, lace-making, and embroidery. They make all their own garments and much of the boys' clothing. Their needlework, both plain and fancy, is an object of admiration to visitors.

The laundry work is all done by the girls since the installation of machinery and steam. Every detail and nicety of doing fine work is explained and demonstrated to them. Outsiders have been quick to appreciate their good work and have become regular customers.

Moral and Religious Training. - The development of Christian character is our ideal in school work, and we hold that religion must be the dominant influence in that work. By thorough religious instruction imparted daily we strive to awaken in the young hearts sincere love and fear of God, to develop the right conscience, and to encourage the practice of Christian virtues aided by the supernatural means of religion. Correction and suasion in private is a potent factor, with the Indian in stimulating individuality and earnest effort for good.

Health and Sanitation. - The average health of the pupils was good; one boy had to be discharged for reason of impaired health. Early this spring some cases of tonsillitis of rather a severe nature made their appearance, doubtlessly due to unusual conditions of weather. Sewerage and sanitation are very good.

Water Supply. - This is excellent, and is obtained from a small mountain stream, having its source in the southern slope of Lone Cone. At a head of about 190 feet the water is conducted by a flume to an 8,000 - gallon tank, from which it is brought to the school by 3 and 2 - inch galvanized iron pipe, for a distance of nearly 1,200 yards. The water is pure and abundant all the year round.

Fire Protection Ten chemical extinguishers, 24 fire-pails, 2 fireman's axes, and 900 feet of two-inch rubber-lined web hose constitute our fire-fighting apparatus ready for emergency in easily accessible places. The pupils are drilled in vacating the building, by day and by night, orderly and expeditiously, likewise in the use of above mentioned appliances. Outside: fire-escapes provide for safe exit in case of fire. The pressure of the water main is about 80 pounds.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating plant is a direct two-pipe open tank hot water system in connection with a Kewanee Great Northern tubular boiler, a complete success and economical in consumption of fuel. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - Liberal allowance is made for recreation, in the middle of the fore-noon and of the afternoon, after meals, Saturday afternoon and on Sunday. The beach of hard sand, right in front of the school, offers the boys an ideal playground on which to give vent to their buoyant spirits in football, baseball, jumping, racing. To those fond of aquatic sport the smooth and troubled waters of the bay offer exceptional facilities. The girls have swings, skipping ropes, croquet and ten-pins. On

rainy days the children enjoy themselves with a variety of indoor games. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

Ex-pupils. - It affords me pleasure to witness the very friendly relations existing between the ex-pupils and the institution, manifested in visits and epistolary correspondence. Most of them are at home with their people, one only is away in Tacoma working in a saw-mill. While a few were engaged in the hunt for fur seal and sea otter on board of schooners, some worked for the Kyuquot whaling station, others for the Nootka Marble Quarry Company, in nearly every instance holding favoured positions of trust, again others were fishing for canneries last summer. Three are successful and well-to-do shopkeepers on their respective reserves. Some girls have been out in domestic service, and one enterprising maid renting a sewing-machine and suitable premises opened a dressmaking establishment in Victoria. We know of no ex-pupil of ours who is not anxious to find and keep work when to be had.

Nearly all the ex-pupils who are married have their own homes, in not a few instances built by themselves, and though not all succeed to keep them clean, some, however, have as tidy a house as may be found with white people. Since my last report seven couples of ex-pupils have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Considering the many and great obstacles made to them by the old people, I am happy to report that our ex-pupils so far have done honour to the school which educated them to be Christian and useful members of the human family.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. BOENING, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This institution is beautifully situated in a fertile valley along the San Jose creek, 135 miles from Ashcroft, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway, and 4 miles from Sugar Cane, the nearest Indian reserve. The post office is Williams Lake.

Land. - All the land in connection with the school is the property of the Corporation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is, for the greater part, only pasture land.

Buildings. - These consist of the main building, the boys' and the girls' homes, and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining-rooms. The main building is mostly occupied by the reverend principal and the other fathers. The boys' home comprises on the lower floor: school-room, playrooms shoemaker-shop, bath-room and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, store-room, office and bed-room for the foreman; in the attic are located the boys' wardrobes.

The girls' home has on the lower floor: a schoolroom, a store-room, two parlours, bath-room and lavatory, a sewing and play-room; the upper floor contains a dormitory for the bigger girls, with a bed-room for members of the staff, chapel and vestry, bed-rooms for the teachers, and a second dormitory for the smaller girls; in the attic are the girls' wardrobes and another storeroom.

The outbuildings are: granary, meat-house, carpenter and blacksmith shops, 3 cellars, hen-house, stable, barn, machine-shed, and warehouse, with a lean-to on three sides for buggy, wagons and sleighs.

Accommodation. - The school can easily accommodate 90 pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance. - On March 31, 1909, there were 59 pupils in attendance here. Now there are 67 in attendance: 27 boys and 40 girls. Of these, 55 pupils are enrolled,

the others are not. During the year, 10 were admitted and 2 discharged, a boy and a girl, both 18 years old.

Class-room Work. - The steady progress in the school-room, I am glad to state, has been kept up 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: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	11
Standard II	4
Standard III	16
Standard IV	14
Standard V	9
Standard VI	13
Total	67

Farm and Garden. - All the field crops did 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, & c. Only the few apple trees we planted some years ago did not bear any fruit, most of them having been killed to the ground the preceding winter. But currants and raspberry bushes 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 here.

Carpentry. - Mr. J.J. Swain is a very efficient instructor in carpentry. Three boys received regular instruction by him. They built a new boat, helped in the erection of a saw-mill, put up a small house, 12 x 12 feet, over the acetylene gas plant, and made many important alterations in the girls' home, besides attending to all the repairs in and around the premises.

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 one of the senior boys, who instructs others now also.

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 butter-making.

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 laundry, 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 in this 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 also by the great number of girls at school: 40 against only 27 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 state, to the children's credit, that our efforts meet with splendid success. Very, very seldom I am obliged to resort to corporal correction, religious persuasion being mostly sufficient to obtain the desired effect.

Health and Sanitation. - Under this heading I am happy to say that since a number of years the children of this school always enjoy excellent health. This good record has been kept up again as we have no contagious disease, no serious case of any kind, no death to deplore. Not surprising then to hear Indians saying when presenting their offspring for admittance: 'I'm afraid he'll die if I keep him.'

Water Supply. - This comes to us through pipes from an artificial lake, into which runs part of the San Jose creek. It has taken a great deal of the Oblate Order's private funds in order to get the water system in such good working order that even in the severe winter of 1908 - 9 everything worked without a hitch. Unfortunately the pressure is not strong enough to be of any service in a big fire, so that steps ought to be taken soon to improve this.

Fire Protection. - With a change in the heating system fire-protection has become more efficacious, though there is still much room for improvement.

Heating and Lighting. - The school management was forced last year to make a big loan in order to carry out the very necessary improvements in the heating apparatus. Both the boys' and the girls' homes are now heated by three McClary hotair furnaces, which give good satisfaction. The benefits of this improvement cannot be over-estimated. The greater number of box stoves - in the girls' department alone as many as sixteen were sometimes burning - have gone and with them a continual danger of fire, not mentioning the trouble of cleaning flues often and the extra work in preparing fuel. With the furnaces have come also a never-failing supply of running water and interior toilets, two items absolutely necessary for the welfare of the inmates. I cannot let pass this occasion without bringing to the notice of the department the extraordinary zeal and good will that boys and girls displayed in the long and tedious work of digging out a basement, 110 x 18 x 7 feet, for these furnaces without other tools but picks and shovels and buckets. All the buildings are lighted by acetylene gas, which continues to give complete satisfaction.

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.

Recreation. - Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds where they continue, on the whole, to be a credit to the school.

Before closing I am happy to say that this has been the most successful year, thanks to the generous co-operation of my staff.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER THERESINE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SECHELT RESERVE, FRASER RIVER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is beautifully situated on the top of a small hill just behind the little Indian village of Sechelt. The view from its windows is grand, one looks south out across the gulf of Georgia and sees the blue mountains of Vancouver

island in the distance. It is built on Sechelt reserve, and the post office address is 'Sechelt, B.C.'

Land. - There are three acres and a half cleared, but more is available if required, as all belongs to the Indians. The soil is sandy, but well fertilized, is good for all gardening purposes and the growing of fruit-trees. What is now cleared is divided into vegetable garden, orchards, flower gardens and playgrounds.

Buildings. - The school-house composed of the main building, 83 x 36 feet, and a wing, 30 x 28 feet, is divided as follows: entrance hall, boys' parlour, children's dining-room, two private rooms, parlour, kitchen, dining-room and pantry, on the first floor; the boys' lavatory, their schoolroom, a dormitory, a lavatory, An infirmary for the girls, four rooms for the staff, and the boys' infirmary, on the second floor; the chapel and two dormitories with toilets and bathrooms adjoining on the upper floor.

The second building, 65 x 25 feet, comprises, in the basement, two cellars, two wood-sheds and a workshop; on the first floor, two play-rooms and a wash-room; on the second floor, a large drying-room and a store-room.

The third building, 30 x 22 feet, is used as stable and chicken-house.

Accommodation. - Accommodation can be provided for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been all that could be desired.

Class-room Work. - This is carried on according to the course of studies prescribed by the department, and good progress has been made during the past year.

The interest in the class-room work is kept active by the giving of good marks for proficiency in work and good conduct. To the pupils who obtain the highest number of marks, a prize is given. The books sent by the department, together with magazines, prove always very acceptable.

Lessons in perspective drawing and in vocal music are given every week, And the children show great interest in them.

Farm and Garden. - When the gardening season comes, all the children work with zest and pleasure under the supervision of the sisters. Last year we harvested three tons of potatoes and a good supply of all other vegetables.

The land slopes gently to the south, and this exposure is perfect for the cultivation of all kinds of fruit and flowers.

Industries Taught. - The girls learn cooking, baking, laundrying, mending, knitting, crocheting, dressmaking, lacemaking, Indian basketry and every kind of needlework and fancy-work. Some of the older ones excel in the particular work that appeals to them. They have clever fingers as a rule. The following extract from a New Westminster paper gives a good idea of what the children are capable: -

'An exhibit that is worthy of every attention is that of the Sechelt Indian school. No one who views this exhibit will have any further doubts as to the advisability, as to the wisdom of training Indian children. The exhibit is a particularly large one and in the work shown is everything that white needle-work can do. There are exquisite centre pieces, lace work, drawn work, Battenburg work, cushions and all other kinds of fine fancy-work. Samples of drawing, map drawing, and writing are also shown, all of which demonstrates in no mean way the advancement of Indian children under modern educational methods.' - Daily Columbian, October 14, 1909.

The boys do carpentering, wood-carving, shoe-repairing, painting, netting, gardening and all the repairs of the house. In general, they are clever and good workers.

Moral and Religious Training. - Half an hour of religious instruction is given daily to all the children the missionary or one member of the staff, and no effort is spared to inculcate in their hearts the virtues that will make them, later on in the world, strong Christians and good citizens. Their conduct during the past year has been very good.

Health and Sanitation. - One boy and one girl died of tuberculosis, and there one case of pleurisy. The other children

have been very healthy during the year and

seem stronger than when first they came to the school. The premises are always kept clean, the drainage is very good and precautions against disease are always taken. Breathing exercises are given regularly.

Water Supply. - The water is very good, but the supply during the summer is not sufficient.

Fire Protection. - Our protection against fire consists of 6 Underwriters' fire-extinguishers, 200 feet of hose, 24 buckets and one ladder, distributed throughout the school-house and always ready for use.

Heating and Lighting. - We burn wood in air-tight stoves, and we use coal oil and gasoline lamps.

Recreation. - The games that the boys indulge in and enjoy are baseball, football, lacrosse, bars, shooting, & c.

The girls take pleasure in skipping, swinging, reading, singing, dressing dolls, croquet, & c.

All the children take an hour's walk almost daily and have plenty of outdoor exercises. Picnics and berry-picking excursions are often allowed in summer, while in winter all indoor games are played, and at Christmas-time a huge Christmas tree furnishes pleasure and fun to them all.

Ex-pupils. - Three of the girls are married on the reserve, one is still at home, looking after her sick, mother. The boys are logging with their fathers. They all behave well, are healthy and thrifty.

General Remarks. - Our exhibit at New Westminster fair held in October. attracted a great deal of attention. Mention was made of it under the heading of industries. Two prizes were won for collections, one was for needle-work of all kinds, and one for writing, drawing, maps and wood-carving.

The Canadian Handicraft Guild of Montreal asked us to send some of our work for competition. We did so and were the recipients of three prizes, one for pillow lace, one for Indian basketry and one for good-carving.

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, 1910.

Location. - This school is beautifully located on the north shore of Burrard inlet, opposite the thriving city of Vancouver, and about 4 miles therefrom. It is not on the Indian reserve.

Land. - The land connected, with the school is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus in charge of the school, and consists of about 14 acres, of which 4 only are under cultivation; the remainder is covered with stumps and brushwood.

Buildings. - The main building consists of an entrance hall, two parlours, a large schoolroom, and sewing-room, also used as recreation-room for the girls on rainy days; all these are on the ground floor. On the second floor are: the chapel, vestry, and two private rooms for the members of the staff. The third story is taken up by a large dormitory and lavatory for the girls; on each floor are bath and toilet-rooms.

The old building consists of recreation-room and parlour, large school-room, two dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry, and store-room; on the second floor are: two dormitories, with lavatories and bath-rooms for the boys, two bed-rooms for the teachers and principal, also the infirmary.

The outbuildings consist of: woodshed, meat-house, hen-house. Under the direction of our foreman, Mr. Joe Vannier, the old rickety stable has been torn down and

a new one was built by the boys; this new building is divided so as to house 3 or 4 cows and a horse, with sufficient room on the second floor for the winter supply of feed. The laundry comprises wash-room, provided with 12 wash-tubs, each having a tap for cold and hot water, also a waste tap; boiler-room, with 2 large boilers and heater; the drying-room, with everything convenient to dry the clothes during the winter.

Accommodation. - Under present arrangement there is accommodation for about 70 pupils, and the necessary staff to carry on the work.

Attendance. - Seventy pupils have been in attendance during the year, 4 are on sick leave, 3 have been regularly discharged, and 7 have been admitted.

Class-room Work. - The hours of study and recreation in the school-room are from 8.30 to 11.45 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.; with one hour study before bed-time. The progress of the pupils has been highly satisfactory. It is the endeavour of the teachers not to depart from the official programme of studies prescribed by the department. for Indian schools. Besides reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, & c., half an hour is daily given to singing. The pupils form the church choir.

The grading of the pupils for the past year is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	21
Standard II	16
Standard III	12
Standard IV	9
Standard V	9
Standard VI	3
Total	30

Farm and Garden. - There is no farm connected with the school; about 4 acres of land are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. We have had this year quite a good supply of cabbages, carrots, turnips, lentils, salsifi, & c., but the crop of potatoes has been a total failure.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught gardening, carpentry, glazing, shoerepairing, & c.; the girls are carefully instructed in all branches of housekeeping, cooking, washing, ironing, hand and machine-sewing, crochet and pillow lace, and all sorts of fancy needlework, for which they show much aptitude. At the local exhibition they obtained quite a number of prizes, 14 of which were first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training - Great care is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct the pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. Besides their daily prayers in chapel, there is half an hour each day for the teaching of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong. I am pleased to state that the behaviour of all the pupils throughout the year has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good; no death occurred during the year; however a few children suffered from scrofula. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are well ventilated.

Water Supply. - The school buildings, being connected with the city water-supply, are abundantly supplied with pure crystal water.

Fire Protection. - Two Stempel fire-extinguishers, 1 1/2 dozen fire-buckets, 250 ft. rubber hose, 2 ladders and 2 axes are kept in readiness in case of emergency. Our proximity to the town with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire brigade.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating of the building is done by means of two McClary M.F.G.C. hot air furnaces, in which we use coal. The lighting is done by electric lamps.

Recreation. - The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games, such as football, baseball, running, skipping, & c. All the children are frequently taken for long walks when the weather permits. On rainy days they enjoy indoor games such as chess, dominoes, lottos, reading, drawing, & c.

General Remarks. - It is a pleasure for me to state the interest taken by the pupils In the different departments of work and study. In every respect this past year has been a most successful one. The pupils have been healthy, cheerful and contented. At Christmas they had their usual Christmas tree. The faithful and efficient services rendered by the members of the staff, canont be too highly praised; each one has done her utmost in the best interest of the pupils.

THE REPORT OF REV. J.P. O'NEILL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. MARY'S MISSION, FRASER RIVER AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is beautifully located on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 40 miles east of the city of Vancouver. The buildings stand on an elevated plateau and command a picturesque view of the Fraser valley with the Sumas and Cheam mountains forming a background that terminates in the everlasting snows of Mount Baker in the state of Washington. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific railway and the double service of comfortable steamers which ply daily between New Westminster and Chilliwack, make access to the school, easy for the pupils and our many interested friends who call to visit the institution.

Land. - About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is attached to the school. About 200 acres of this land is still covered with heavy timber, whilst the remainder under cultivation is most productive, and the hay, grain and root crops raised yearly are all that could be desired. Fruit yields well, especially apples, pears, plums, and the different kinds of small bush-fruits. The farm lies in the Mission City District Municipality, section 2 townships 3 and 4.

Buildings. - The main buildings of both boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet in extent with two additional wings, one on each building, and contain the necessary apartments for comfort and accommodation of both pupils and teaching staff. An additional building was erected to serve as a vegetable cellar, 30 x 18 feet, two stories.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for 90 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - On an average, 75 children: 38 boys and 37 girls, have been in attendance during the past year.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies ordered by the department is followed as faithfully as possible, still time and attention are required a good deal for elementary work, owing to the fact that we have quite a number of young pupils, in other words, beginners.

The reputation of our Indian boys' band is always well sustained by the untiring efforts of its leader, Rev. Brother Collins. The boys' and girls' separate choirs, heard not only at our church services on Sundays and holidays, but also at the numerous musical recitals and entertainments given by the school children during the course of the year, sufficiently prove that the reverend sisters in charge spare no efforts in the line of music.

Farm and Garden. - The land under cultivation is well worked and planted under the direction of our farm instructor, who has taken the greatest possible interest along

these lines for well-nigh twenty years. Abundant crops of hay, grains of different kinds, and roots are raised successfully each year. In our gardens, vegetables and small fruits sufficient for the use of both schools are cultivated. Our fruit-trees, over 200 in number, are being pruned and sprayed this year as last, according to the instructions of our worthy inspector, Mr. Thomas Wilson, who, we expect, will pay us a friendly visit again this season.

Industries Taught. - The rudiments of carpentering and painting are the only trades taught the boys, several of whom have made fairly good progress during the past year. As our boys are supposed to work a few hours in the afternoon of each day except Saturday, they have sufficient opportunity to learn the different branches of farming and gardening. The care of live stock and the work of the dairy are taught them by an experienced instructor. The boys render valuable service in the seeding and harvesting of our crops. Since the installation of our new waterpower system a few of our most reliable pupils have been instructed in the care and running of power-saw and electric lighting machinery. The reverend sisters instruct the girls in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting and general needlework. Both at the provincial and local exhibitions last fall, our girls obtained quite a number of prizes, several of which were first prizes.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training of the children is carefully and strictly attended to. Besides their daily religious exercises morning and evening, they are instructed in the teaching and doctrine of the Roman Catholic belief. No efforts are spared to elevate the minds of the pupils to the highest standard of morality and righteousness.

Health and Sanitation. - A strictly conscientious care is given to this matter, not only because we know that it is the constant desire of the department, but also that we earnestly wish to co-operate with those who are doing so much for the common good of our province in their efforts to stamp out all tubercular diseases. Our devoted friends, Drs. Fagan and Stuart, ever help and encourage us, and, if need be, will be ready to testify to our good will in this respect. We are blessed with abundance of water, and the children are obliged to take baths frequently. Their clothing is scrupulously kept clean and neat by the two sisters in charge, who spare no pains to have order in their respective offices. In case of illness our devoted doctor or his assistant, is always with us, by telephone call.

Water Supply. - This comes to us through pipes running from St. Mary's creek, which has its source in the mountains in the rear of our property, and empties into the Fraser river. The supply is good and abundant. The government department supplied us with a new pipe system, which proved very satisfactory, but at present we are threatened with a serious loss, if our water commissioner allows our neighbour, Mr. Windebank & Co., to rob us of rights which we have enjoyed by record from the foundation of our mission. Our case regarding Mr. Windebank's company, and water, is now in court. It is to be hoped our school will not suffer, especially in case of fire-protection.

Fire Protection. - Our fire-appliances consist of 24 dry dust extinguishers, 4 fireman's axes, and 45 pails, kept in constant readiness in case of fire. Every attention is given to prevent incendiary. The children are taught the use of the fire-appliances in case of fire. Their safety is provided for by several escapes arranged according to the last orders of the department in this matter. The schools are protected by a good water pressure and hose system, plus the new appliances supplied this year.

Heating and Lighting. - Stoves are used to heat both buildings, and as wood is still quite plentiful on our property, the apartments can be kept quite comfortable without entailing any considerable expense. Our electric plant, which has undergone much improvement since its installation, supplies us with a very satisfactory lighting system. The first dynamo has been replaced this year by a more powerful one to secure better light (at our own expense.)

Recreation. - Strict attention is given to the recreation of our children, as we are well aware that it is a conducive agent both to their mental and physical development. Outdoor games, weather permitting, are much indulged in by our children in their large and well-kept playgrounds. With their respective disciplinarians they are allowed to spend their half-holidays in selected picnic grounds in the neighbouring woods. Songs and band recitals, together with the different indoor games, make their recreation cheerful and pleasant.

General Remarks. - I here beg to thank the members of our staff, whose willing help is ever an encouraging factor in the good work done for the Indian children under our charge. The past school year has been one marked with much success in our work. A few cases of sickness, which must naturally be expected among so many children, have occurred; but thanks to the excellent care of our resident doctor, seconded by the promptitude in the carrying out of his orders by the reverend sister infirmarian in each of our schools, we have been singularly blessed with having had no serious illness or fatality.

I beg to close with the sincere wish that St. Mary's school may ever continue to work hand in hand with her sister schools, and in conjunction with the department for the welfare of the Indians in our fair province of British Columbia.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER SUPERIOR CONSTANCE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school is situated about half a mile west of the Canadian Pacific railway station of Yale, B.C. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the famous Fraser canyon. The school is not built on a reserve.

Land. - The school buildings stand in prettily laid out grounds, about 4 acres in extent in the township of Yale. This land was bought by friends of the school authorities, aided by a government grant of \$500, and is held in trust for the school. The property is bounded on one side by a narrow ravine, through which rushes a rapid mountain torrent; in front, below a high bank, flows the Fraser river, only separated from the school grounds by the government road, and the Canadian Pacific railway line; at the rear of the buildings a high spur of the Cascade mountains rises abruptly, giving an air of picturesque grandeur and rugged beauty to the whole place.

Buildings. - These consist of a large Indian school building, a small school chapel, and a house for teachers and visitors. In the course of the year the plumbing was put into good order by a competent plumber; three new stationary wash-tubs were placed in the wash-house; two additional racks for drying clothes were also put up.

Accommodation. - Accommodation is provided for 30 pupils, and for 6 teachers.

Attendance. - All the girls are boarders.

Class-room Work. - This is under the direction of a teacher, holding first-class certificates of British Columbia, and Prince of Wales' College, and normal school, Charlottetown, P.E.I., assisted by a junior teacher, who has had some years' experience in Indian schools. Religious instruction is given by the sisters of the community. The matron teaches the younger girls sewing.

Farm and Garden. - About half an acre of land is devoted solely to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, while flower-beds are laid out nearer the house.

A neighbour, who is one of the oldest and most experienced fruit-growers in the province, has kindly undertaken the care of the fruit-trees, which, thanks to his at-

tentions, produce good crops of excellent fruit. Last summer 500 pounds of cherries were sold, the elder girls bottled 500 pounds more, while the school had as much fruit as it could use for the whole season. There is also a good supply of small fruit.

In regard to vegetables, the school was well supplied with them from the garden for the whole summer and autumn; enough cabbages were grown to last till March, and carrots and parsnips are still being used.

Industries Taught. - Housework, cooking, bread-making, and, plain needlework are systematically taught. One of the sisters teaches some of the older girls lacework. Every girl in the school is taught laundry work, so that even the younger ones can wash and iron their own clothes each week. Stationary wash-tubs and drying-racks are provided for the sake of convenience, but otherwise the girls are taught to make use of such simple, homely contrivances as they would be likely to have to use in after-life, as, for instance, boiling their clothes in coal-oil tins to which wooden handles have been attached. This tends to make them resourceful and independent.

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. They attend choir practice once a week, that they may learn to take their part in the services of the church. Interesting books on Bible history, and other religious teaching, with Scripture picture-book for the younger ones, are provided on Sunday, and all the girls take great and constant interest in reading them.

The moral virtues of cleanliness, obedience, order, thrift and diligence are constantly inculcated and practically taught.

Health and Sanitation. - With a few exceptions the health of the pupils has been, on the whole, very good. During the autumn term, September to Christmas, there was no case of illness, since then there has been one epidemic of influenza, but no swollen glands in the whole school, as has sometimes happened at this time of year. Last May one little girl, eight years old, was taken ill, but none of the doctors who saw her, either here or at the hospital, could determine the nature of the complaint. As she was recovering from it, rapid consumption set in, of which she died suddenly in August at the Lytton hospital. Another pupil, absent on sick leave, who had caught a cold from a wetting at home, also died at home from consumption in the summer. One girl, who had outgrown her strength, had a gland beginning in the summer, but her people kept her at home till February, and she seems quite healthy now.

The sanitary arrangements are in excellent order, an earthenware drain, which was injured by the frost, was repaired by a skilled workman in the winter. A good outdoor man keeps all the premises thoroughly clean outside, and the girls are taught to do the same inside the house. All the windows and ventilators in the large dormitory are kept wide open day and night, and only partially closed even in the most severe weather, while windows are constantly open in school-room and play-room during the day. If, however, any girl shows symptoms of glandular trouble, or any form of tubercular disease, she is at once taken away from the other girls' sleeping apartments, and placed in a separate room with doors and windows open. In the daytime she is out of doors as much as possible, and has plenty of milk and other nourishing food.

Water Supply. - The school owns large water rights on two mountain streams behind the school property. The new high-pressure water system put in by the department in 1908 gave an abundant supply of excellent water in both stories of the Indian school building as well as in the stand-pipes outside. Owing to a cloudburst last November the soil covering the pipes on the mountain was completely washed away for some distance, and before the water had subsided sufficiently to allow of the damage being repaired, a severe frost rendered the water-pipes useless. Being wooden pipes, all efforts to thaw them out proved ineffectual, but now, in April, the water is be-

ginning to flow through them again. In the meantime, water was used from the old water system, though that was useless also for about six weeks in the winter, when water had to be carried from the brook near the school. A separate pipe from the ditch on the mountain supplies the orchard and vegetable garden with water for irrigation purposes.

Fire Protection. - There are three stand-pipes at the rear of the buildings, and one in front, also one in the upper story of the main building. The older girls are taught how to turn on the water in case of fire. The department also furnished three lengths of fire-hose with which any part of the building can be reached. A good stream of water can be sent over the roof of the highest building. There are also fifteen fire-extinguishers in various parts of the building, as well as a fire-axe, some buckets and three triangles for sounding the alarm for fire-drill. There is a staircase at each end of the large dormitory, and several ladders on the premises.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated with wood and coal stoves. All the stove-pipes pass through brick chimneys.

The school is lighted by coal-oil lamps. Those in the children's rooms are fastened to the walls, or hung from the ceilings. In the chapel, and in the teachers' house, Moore gasoline lights are used, also candles.

Recreation. - An hour's walk is taken daily by all the pupils in suitable weather. Saturday evenings are given to games and music. There is a large playground with a swing, see-saw, and summer-house, also plenty of trees, and a garden for each child where many happy hours are spent. 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 great many games, and enter into them with great zest.

Ex-pupils. - The girls who have left the school in former years, have generally gone back to live amongst their own people, in the villages, or ranches from whence they originally came; though a few, chiefly those whose homes had been broken up, have gone out to service in the towns.

Many have married, some marrying Indians, and some white men. As a rule they make good wives and mothers. Several have sent their little daughters back to be trained in their own old school.

One girl went out as nursery governess in a white family, another went to a hospital and was trained as a nurse; both of these have since married and settled down in good homes of their own.

Two or three are doing good work among their own people, and help to interpret for them.

One girl who left school last summer, after having been trained in the kitchen, able to take a good place at once, where she earned twenty-five dollars a month.

The school was lately visited by the archdeacons of Yale and Columbia, who spoke very well of the ex-pupils they had lately seen, and of the good work they were doing, both in service and among their own people.

General Remarks. - The school closing took place last year on June 26, when a good programme of songs, recitations, and musical drill was very nicely carried out. A large number of visitors from the town were present, among them being Mr. Green, the school inspector, who expressed his satisfaction at the way the girls acquitted themselves.

The prize-giving followed, when prizes were given for basket-making, lace-work, and dressmaking, in addition to the usual school and domestic subjects. Specimens of the work were shown and elicited great interest and commendation.

The numbers of the school have not been so large this year, owing to day schools having been opened on two of the reserves. More girls are, however, beginning to come in now, as it is found that day schools, while giving actual teaching, are unable to supply the training and education of character which girls gain in a boarding school.

THE REPORT OF REV. GEO. H. RALEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (BOYS' HOME), PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is situated about 350 yards distant from the ocean and the same distance from the Port Simpson post office, on a slight elevation at the northeast of the Indian village on the Tsimpshewan reserve.

Lands. - The school is built on a lot of land, two chains by four chains, and belongs to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. It was acquired several years ago from the Port Simpson Indian council. Through the centre of the lot, there runs a small ravine, which serves as a drain to the land, which in this part of the country is naturally mossy and bog-like, but when drained and cultivated is well adapted to floriculture and horticulture.

Buildings. - The residence is a large two-story frame structure, old and inadequate. It is impossible to make it an attractive school for boys.

The outbuildings consist of woodshed, drying sheds, stable and play-shed, the last being used for boat-building.

The buildings are kept in repair during the year, several new floors have been laid, old windows and doors replaced with new, and much of the interior has been painted.

Accommodation. - The residence has accommodation for 25 pupils, with a staff of 3 or 4.

Attendance. - The attendance during the year has been only fair.

Class-room Work. - The school-room is bright and comfortable and the boys have made good progress, the inspector reports favourably. Classified the standing is as follows: -

Standard I	11
Standard II	5
Standard III	3
Standard IV	3
Standard V	1

Farm and Garden. - No farming is attempted; owing to climatic conditions and nature of the soil, farming as an industry would be of little use to these Indian boys. Gardening has proved successful. The small fruits bear well and vegetables are a satisfactory crop.

Industries Taught. - The industries taught are general carpentry and painting, boat-building gardening and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - This comprises class instruction daily, morning and evening prayers, regular attendance at the church services, Sunday school and mid-week service included, and friendly talks on moral and religious themes.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the boys has been exceedingly good, there has been no epidemic, two or three boys who appeared delicate were given an extended holiday. The premises are in good sanitary condition and have been kept very clean throughout the year.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is plentiful in the rainy seasons, but in cold weather the pipes from the dam freeze and water for all purposes has to be carried. Although the water system is an improvement on that of former years, it is not yet satisfactory.

Fire Protection. - This consists of a large tank placed at rear of the building, a quantity of hose, some chemical fire-extinguishers, and buckets filled with water in the corridors.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by coal stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - There is a playground on the premises, but it is neither large enough nor level enough to prove a satisfactory ball ground. The boys invent games of their own, running and jumping being popular. When there is snow, coasting is indulged in freely. Indoor games are provided.

General Remarks. - The past year has seen good work done, the deportment has been satisfactory and the general appearance of the boys improved. The regular physical drill has been beneficial.

Port Simpson itself is an attractive healthy spot and a central village.

THE REPORT OF MISS FRANCES E. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (GIRLS' HOME)
PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - The school is located at Port Simpson, B.C., and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpsean reserve.

Land. - The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, coast district. It is owned by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and was acquired by purchase from Gordon Lockerby, Esq., Port Simpson, B.C. There is an area of two acres which is fenced, but only about one-eighth of an acre is cultivated. We have a section reserved for a playground for the girls. The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being towards the south and east. When drained, the land is fairly well adapted for raising vegetables and small fruits.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of a house with three stories and a basement, a tank-house, chicken-house, wood-shed, drying-shed, and play-shed. The play-shed, a building 25 x 50 feet, is being built in place of the old play-room and will be ready for use in a few days.

Accommodation. - We have good accommodation for 42 girls and 4 teachers.

Attendance. - The average attendance is 41.12; the total enrolment is 47; the number discharged is 4; there has been 1 death; the number admitted is 3; present number in attendance is 39; 3 are on extended holiday, making 42.

Class-room Work. - The progress made by the various classes has been satisfactory. The girls speak English fluently and are fond of reading. They have been encouraged to study and work independently as well as to enter into class work, and the result has been good. The course prescribed for the public schools of British Columbia is the one used. The subjects taught are: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and dictation, grammar, composition, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history, and catechism. Thirteen girls have taken lessons on the organ, and one on the piano. Three girls take turns in acting as organist for the school. Special attention has been given to class training in vocal music and expression.

Two have been promoted to standard II; one has been promoted to standard IV; other promotions will be made in June, before the summer vacation.

Farm and Garden. - A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated by the girls under teachers' supervision.

Industries Taught. - The industrial teaching consists of instruction and training in general housework, laundry work, cooking, bread-making, dressmaking, sewing,

mending, darning and fancy-work. In connection with the training in cooking the work of the senior and junior domestic science classes has proved valuable. The older girls are taught to cut and fit their own dresses, and all can patch and darn neatly. The girls are also taught to raise chickens and care for hens. The industrial work of the school has frequently received high commendation.

Moral and Religious Training. - The girls are carefully trained to be honest, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught every day. The first aim is always to help the girls to a life of sincere Christian service; and in many cases where this ideal has been realized, the helpful home atmosphere of the school has been one of the strongest influences.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. In the late autumn there was an epidemic of tonsillitis, but none of the cases were serious, and all recovered. One girl died on, January 1, 1910, of acute indigestion with a tubercular complication. Two whose physical condition was a menace in the school are now out on extended vacation. The sanitary conditions are good, and, precaution in cases of illness is always taken in the isolation of sick pupils and disinfecting of clothes and dormitories.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is derived principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house. It is conducted by wooden pipes connecting the reservoir with our tank, which has a capacity of 4,000 gallons. Pipes also bring the rain water from the roof to the tank. The water is carried through the house by means of pipes, so we have hot and cold water on two floors. The water is good and abundant, except for a month or more of cold weather, when we bring it from an unfailing spring.

Fire Protection. - We have large canvas fire-escapes from each of the four dormitories, but only three of these are of practical value on account of the height of the north side of the building. We are making application for an iron fire-escape for this side, and also for a force-pump and hose to complete appliances for fire-protection. We have one stationary ladder from the ground to the roof, besides one movable ladder with hooks. Buckets of water and sand, and a hatchet, are kept in readiness on each flat, and 12 pails are available in case of fire. We have also 2 chemical fire-engines. Mention may also be made of the village fire-brigade, within call, and a hydrant, a few rods away, in connection with the village waterworks. Fire-drill has been well organized, and practised according to departmental instructions.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating of the institution is accomplished by one furnace, one kitchen range, one stove in the laundry, and one stove in the sewing-room, besides stoves in teachers' rooms, which are used part of the time. We have also one open grate. We use soft coal and wood as fuel.

Coal-oil lamps and lanterns are used for lighting, bracket and hanging lamps being exclusively used for the pupils' apartments.

Recreation. - Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day, and every day when weather permits exercise is taken outdoors. In wet weather the girls use the play-room. Their recreation consists of a variety of outdoor and indoor games, walking and playing on the beach. In season they gather wild berries, a favourite pastime. They also have regular lessons in physical culture and fancy drills.

Ex-pupils. - The majority of the ex-pupils are married and living in Port Simpson. Some have made their homes up the Nass river, some on the Skeena, others at Prince Rupert and on the Queen Charlotte islands. A few have gone as far south as Vancouver. Of the ex-pupils, those who have conducted themselves creditably form a majority, and the fact that several have sent their own little girls to the school is all evidence of their appreciation of the care and training they received here. Two of the ex-pupils, who are not married, have engaged in mission work, several have gone to service, and some have taken up dressmaking.

General Remarks. - As we reach the close of the year and review its work, we feel satisfied that several advance steps have been made. The moral tone of the school

is good, and the prevailing spirit a happy one. Four girls, whose influence was harmful, were discharged early in the year, and the measure taken has proved a wise one. The three girls admitted during the year are satisfactory pupils. Five other applications for admission were refused on account of undesirable physical or moral qualities. We have had to allow two girls an extended vacation on account of poor health. In compliance with the request from the Indian Department the examination now given those seeking admission has been made more rigid.

Several times within the past year our ordinary routine of work has been pleasantly broken. In August we had the honour of a visit from His Excellency Earl Grey. The commendation of the school and its work, afterwards expressed in a public address made by His Excellency at Prince Rupert, has given our institution a more important place in the esteem of the native people particularly. Another event of special interest to us was the formal opening of the Port Simpson hospital. In connection with the opening a sale of work was held, and of this our girls donated a quantity of fancy-work. The Port Simpson exhibition, our Christmas and New Year festivities, and Easter services are also numbered among the events of the year which have been marked by special interest and happiness.

THE REPORT OF MR. JOHN T. ROSS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, AHOUSAHT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,1910.

Location. - The school is situated on a tract of land adjoining Maktosis reserve on the inner side of Flores island. The situation is a beautiful one, affording a good view of the picturesque Herbert arm and North channel.

Land. - The mission property consists of 140 acres, chiefly covered with timber, most of this timber is cedar with a sprinkling of pine and hemlock on the higher land. About 16 acres of loamy soil ready for cultivation has been recovered from the drainage of a small lake about 100 yards away from the school. The land is the property of the Presbyterian Church.

Buildings. - The school building is a frame structure, 68 x 46 feet, with two stories basement and attic. During the year a Workshop, 24 x 16 feet, was built, the department giving a grant of \$150 towards its construction. Other buildings consist of a barn, 26 x 18 feet, a hen-house, 17 x 15 feet, and a woodshed, 40 x 18 feet.

Accommodation. - The school building can accommodate 60 pupils and 5 of a staff.

Attendance. - The enrolment during the year has been 41. Of these 2 were discharged on account of health not being satisfactory for school life, and 3 were discharged during the year, having reached the limit of school age. The present attendance is 32; 21 boys and 15 girls.

Class-room Work. - The course of study prescribed by the department is followed. The pupils attend forenoon and afternoon sessions of school. One qualified teacher has charge of the class-room work. The progress made in the class-room during the year was satisfactory. In addition to the regular course of study, the larger boys were given instruction in practical geometry and construction drawing.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

Standard I	3
Standard II	11
Standard III	4
Standard IV	5
Standard V	13

Industries Taught. - In addition to the regular duties of wood-cutting, making fires, laundry work and caring for dormitories, in which all the boys take part, the larger boys were given some instruction in carpentry, painting, baking and shoe repairing. During the summer the boys assisted in the painting of the entire school outside, also the building and painting of the new workshop.

The girls received instruction in cooking, baking, making and repairing clothing, laundry work, knitting and fancy-work. Several of the larger girls made good progress in housework, and if they do not look after their own homes so well after they leave school, it will not be because they are not capable of doing so.

Farm and Garden. - About two tons of hay were obtained from the lake farm. The roots and other vegetables were a failure on account of the heavy rains flooding the farm. The land requires deeper draining or ditching in order to run off the vast in-flow of water from the surrounding country more quickly. When once this is done and considerable fertilizer used, the land will yield good crops.

Moral and Religious Training. - The conduct of the pupils has been good. The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school, and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the school for the greater part of the year has been good. Two girls were discharged on account of their health being unsatisfactory for school life. One of the girls since discharged died of consumption. Cleanliness and proper ventilation are carefully attended to, also a room is provided for isolation in case of sickness. The drainage of the school is good.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is chiefly obtained from rainfall. The tanks in which it is stored are cleaned at times so as to keep the water pure. In case of prolonged drought in summer a well supplements any shortage in the tanks.

Fire Protection. - Seven fire-extinguishers are distributed throughout the building. Ladders, for fire-escapes are placed at each end of the building. Fire-buckets are provided for dormitories; also a large force-pump and fire-hose can be used in case of fire. The boys and girls were given some instruction in fire-drill.

Heating and Lighting. - A large hot air furnace is used for heating the school. In case of really cold weather in midwinter a larger stove is used in the classroom to make up for any lack of heat throughout the building. Considering the size of the building, the furnace gives good satisfaction. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - Various outdoor games are played in favourable weather. Football and foot-racing make up the principal games for the boys, while the girls find considerable recreation at croquet and canoeing during the summer months.

General Remarks. - The year has been one of fair progress. The relations between the school and the reserve are very friendly. The parents take more interest in the school now than formerly and show some desire to have their children educated.

THE REPORT OF MR. H.B. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERNI WEST COAST AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Location. - This school has a beautiful location. It is built on a plateau about 60 feet above the level of the garden, which it overlooks. At the back of the school the country rises to a higher level, and is heavily timbered, giving abundant shelter from the prevailing winds. In front of the school, about two hundred yards away, flows the beautiful Somas river, and from the school grounds we obtain a splendid view of the river, with Alberni two and a half miles distant. On the same plateau across the

road which divides this property from the reserve, is the Shesaht village; and one mile down the river on the opposite side is the Opitchesaht village.

Land. - There is 150 acres in connection with the school, which is known as part lot 81, district of Alberni. The land, of which only about six acres is cleared and the rest bush, is owned by the Presbyterian Church. The land, being heavily timbered, is very expensive to clear, the soil, however, is very good. The soil is well adapted for all farm purposes after the land has been cleared.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of main building, 38 x 43 feet, three stories high, with wing, 32 x 46 feet, two stories high. The old school building is used for laundry, bake shop and carpenter shop. Other buildings are: class-room, woodshed, driving shed, root-house, stable, hen-house, and lavatories.

Some necessary repairs to the buildings are being carried out and the result will be to improve the sanitary condition.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation in the school for 60 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance. - There are 46 pupils on the roll, 22 boys and 24 girls. Five pupils (2 boys and 3 girls) were admitted during the year. Five pupils were discharged (2 boys and 3 girls). Four of the above, Nos. 40, 50, 037 and 41, were discharged because their time was up. No. 040 was discharged for improper conduct, having contracted gonorrhea while holidaying at Steveston.

One boy only (No. 71) died September 11, 1909, from tuberculosis.

Three boys and one girl are absent on sick leave and are not likely to return: Nos. 47 and 64, suffering from tuberculosis; No. 45, abscess on right lung, and No. 063, scrofula. One girl, No. 044 (an orphan), is suffering in the school from tuberculosis. Special care is being taken of this child. Most of her time is spent in a tent apart from the school, and she appears to be making satisfactory progress.

Class-room Work. - Fair progress has been made during the year. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Miss L. Morris, who has been in charge for the past three months is a capable teacher, and the work done by her is very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - The stock consists of one horse and three head of cattle, several of the boys, have learned to milk. The larger boys do the ploughing and teaming for the school. The garden yielded a very poor crop last year as did also the small fruits.

Industries Taught. - Farming and gardening are taught, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and baking. The larger boys are also expert fishermen.

The girls are taught thoroughly in all departments of housework. Their training includes cooking, laundrying, bread-making, dressmaking, the care of milk and butter, the canning of fruits, also sewing and music. All mending of clothes and darning of stockings is done by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training. - The conduct of the pupils has been fair. The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school, and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has not been good. One boy died from tuberculosis. Four pupils are absent on sick leave, and one pupil is suffering in the school from tuberculosis. Apart from the above, there has been an outbreak of impeta contagiosa, which we are still fighting. The sanitation is fair, the location of the school being on high ground affords good drainage.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is from a large tank fed by a spring 250 yards behind the school on a higher elevation. There are also two wells, which are used part of the time, especially during a dry season.

Fire Protection. - We have four Keystone fire-extinguishers, six Haverhill Eclipse, and 12 fire-buckets distributed

through the building. A large tank mentioned in the 'Water Supply' is used for fire-protection purposes.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by a hot-air furnace. The new addition is heated by wood stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting the buildings.

Recreation. - The boys play football, baseball and other outdoor games. Our grounds for these are not the best, but during the coming year we may be able to do something to improve them. The boys do considerable swimming and canoeing during the summer months. A lantern and a large number of good slides provide much pleasant and instructive entertainment, especially for the winter evenings.

General Remarks. - This school has not had a fair chance during the past year. During that time there have been three principals in charge. Mr. Jas. R. Motion was principal from April 1, 1909, till September 30, 1909, when he was succeeded by Mr. W.A. Hendry, who only left on March 25, 1910, since which time I have been in charge. In spite of all the changes, I believe good work has been done. Your agent, Mr. A.W. Neill, has given much valued assistance during the year.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1910, the total amount of purchase money realized and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.					
Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	...
Albemarle	Bruce	90.00	90 00	462.00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	Bruce	...	...	235.00	...
Eastnor	Bruce	...	...	480.00	...
Lindsay	Bruce	...	...	587.00	...
St. Edmund	Bruce	...	...	4,104.00	...
Bury (T. plot)	Bruce	29.68	24 00	0.88	...
Hardwicke (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	1,111.00	...
Oliphant (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	40.00	...
Southampton (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	21.00	...
Wiarton (T. plot)	Bruce	0.90	37 00	12.00	...
Islands off W. Coast	Bruce	...	...	188.00	...
Saugeen Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...
Keppel	Grey	...	...	104.00	...
White Cloud Island	Grey	...	...	7.00	...
Thessalon	Algoma	...	...	768.00	...
Thessalon (T. plot)	Algoma	4.88	143 50	20.00	...
Aweres	Algoma	...	...	3,968.00	...
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	...	...	311.00	...
Laird	Algoma	...	...	3,839.00	...
Macdonald	Algoma	...	...	1,503.00	...
Meredith	Algoma	6.50	3.00	3,883.00	...
Duncan	Algoma	...	...	12,129.00	...
Kehoe	Algoma	...	...	14,120.00	...
Thompson	Algoma	...	...	125.00	...
Cobden	Algoma	173.31	173 31	186.00	...
Pennefather	Algoma	...	...	1,681.00	...
Ley	Algoma	...	...	1,264.00	...
Fisher (T. plot)	Algoma	...	...	365.00	...
Fenwick	Algoma	...	...	5,577.00	...
Tilley	Algoma	...	...	281.00	...
Tupper	Algoma	...	...	3,193.00	...
Vankoughnet	Algoma	...	...	5,686.00	...
Billings	Manitoulin	...	...	3,111.00	...
Bidwell	Manitoulin	...	...	312.00	...
Howland	Manitoulin	123.00	97 00	3,117.00	...
Sheguiandah	Manitoulin	...	...	1,825.00	...
Sheguiandah (T. plot).	Manitoulin	...	...	310.00	...
Assiginack	Manitoulin	148.00	59 60	100.00	...
Campbell	Manitoulin	200.00	163 35	572.00	...
Manitowaning (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	14.00	...
Croker Island	Manitoulin	40.00	400 00	...	...
Carnarvon	Manitoulin	...	...	7,940.00	...
Tehkumah	Manitoulin	...	...	4,670.00,	...
Sandfield	Manitoulin	...	...	3,987.00	...
Shaftesbury (T. plot)	Manitoulin	15.00	150 00	350.00	...
Tolsmaville	Manitoulin	...	...	1,002.00	...

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	...
Allan	Manitoulin	...	...	1,726.00	...
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	...
Brantford	Brant	11.07	332 10	...	...
Seneca	Haldimand	68.04	385 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	220.22	8,808 80	...	...
Shannonville (T. plot)	Hastings	...	...	1.00	...
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	4.77	930 00	20.00	...
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	Prov. Ontario	5.80	150 00	1,865.00	...
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Prov. Ontario	169.82	2,029 00	...	...
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	133.00	...
Meldrum Bay	Manitoulin	...	...	78.00	...
Sarnia (T. plot)	Lambton	.28	130 00	...	...
Port Credit	Peel	.25	75 00	...	...
Alnwick Reserve	Northumberland	27.25	...	...	Free grant.
Total	...	1,338.77	14,180 66	188,969.88	...
QUEBEC.					
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	...	...	3,979.00	...
Dundee	Huntingdon	...	...	4,381.00	...
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	1.56	385 00	46.00	...
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	995.77	3,614 31	1,413.80	...
Total	...	997.33	3,999 31	9,819.80	...

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria	...	...	3,773.00	...
Red Bank	Northumberland	121.00	96 80	...	...
Papineau Reserve	Gloucester	8.78	263 40	...	...
Total	...	129.78	360 20,	3,773.00	...

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve	Marquette	...	...	400.00	...
Swan Lake	Lisgar	2,712.56	47,786 51	...	...
Total	...	2,712.56	47,786 51	400.00	...

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land sold.	Amount of sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	...
Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	1.56	2,025 00	...	...
Assiniboine Reserve	Wolsley	...	320 00	...	...
Cote Res. No. 64	Swan River	1,150.00	9,332 00	4,126.00	...
Grizzly Bear and Lean Man. Nos. 110 and 111	Battleford	...	...	3,008.00	...
Crooked Lakes, Nos. 72 and 73	Whitewood Grenfel	323.00	4,845 00	19,357.00	...
Little Bone Reserve	Yorkton	1,664.87	14,636 11	5,067.80	...
Fishing Lake.	North Qu'Appelle	1,228.26	16,115 30	11,526.02	...
Muscowpetung Reserve	North Qu'Appelle	16,341.00	152,319 30	352.00	...
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve	Battleford	28,496.00	248,205 95	6,628.00	...
Total	...	49,204.69	447,478 66	50,384.82	...

ALBERTA.

Sharphead	Ponoka	140.50	140 50	685.20	...
Piegan Reserve	Macleod	11,196.00	205,692 00	10,142.00	...
Louis Bull Reserve	Ponoka	2,683.00 31,379.00	2,615 00	...	...
Bobtail Reserve	Ponoka	2,284.00 31,019.00	7,595 00	...	...
Samson Reserve	Ponoka	4,553.50	61,411 72	4,311.08	...
Stony Plain Reserve	Edmonton	6,341.67	106,847 47	...	...
Total	...	27,198.67	436,489 69	25,348.28	...

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Matsqua Main	Fraser	13.61	635 00	...	...
Sumass Reserve	Fraser	6.75	1,012 50
Total	...	20.36	1,647 50

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

The Pas (T. plot)50	100 00	404.50	...
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General Remarks.

The land sold during, the year amounted to 81,602.66 acres, which realized \$952,042.53. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximatively 279,100 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to \$1,655,403.91, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF INDIANS REPORTED UPON, LAND USED AND OCCUPATIONS.

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
...	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock-raising	Number in engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged other industries.
ALBERTA.	...	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot	768	299,950	250	24	132	...	...
Blood	1,149	347,641	2,392	27	318	...	10
Edmonton	683	33,655	1,280	29	68	73	49
Hobbema	785	75,778	642	71	79	62	26
Lesser Slave Lake	224	11,450	50	...	24	47	1
Piegan	462	93,429	109	10	82	...	56
Saddle Lake	798	79,641	1,424	116	...	157	...
Sarcee	211	58,120	218	20	23	16	6
Stony	667	44,480	240	10	65	35	100
Total	5,747	1,044,144	6,605	307	791	390	248
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	3,113	18,878	750	47	900	169	...
Bella Coola	1,266	70	25	...	...	405	...
Cassiar	305	325	...	...	...	168	69
Cowichan	1,758	5,400	3,202	7	...	94	208
Fraser River	2,846	3,498	3,713	509	...	319	289
Kamloops-Okanagan	3,862	241,643	17,046	893	16	537	53
Kootenay	573	38,356	1,640	129	...	...	71
Kwawkewlth	1,227	314	13	...	...	262	88
Nass	1,900	305	110	...	...	526	81
*Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	2,016	314	54	...	...	649	27
Williams Lake	2,063	25,219	1,710	271	111	216	87
Total	20,929	334,322	28,263	1,809	174	4,076	1,142

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
...	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock-raising	Number in engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged other industries.
MANITOBA	...	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
Birtle	472	18,013	2,355	57	17	59	17
Clandeboye	1,848	12,515	488	234	1	236	94
Griswold	412	10,015	1,995	69	28	59	27
Manitowapah	1,493	35,870	381	...	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie	540	15,358	1,317	43	...	43	32
Valley River Band	76	9,190	90	11	...	12	3
Total	4,841	100,961	6,626	414	46	409	173
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	998	1,370	980	22	...	54	209
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	208	167	270	27	...	20	9
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	553	138	27	26	...	24	104
Total	1,759	1,675	1,277	75	...	98	322

[*No returns.]

REALTY OF INDIANS.

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.
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5	...	3,100 00
Blood	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	3	...	7	...	30,700 00
Edmonton	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	(t)4	...	16,165 00
Hobbema	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11,761 00
Lesser Slave Lake.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	14,150 00
Saddle Lake	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5,800 00
Sarcee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	11,000 00
Stony	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1,100 00
Total	4	1	1	2	39	3	1	14	2	19	...	93,776 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine, and Upper Skeena	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	10,450 00
Bella Coola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,500 00
Cassiar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	10,245 00
Fraser River	...	...	...	...	...	43	5	3	...	...	...	57,500 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	...	...	...	...	28,230 00
Kootenay	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	25,180 00
Kwawkewlth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2,250 00
Nass	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	7	...	14	...	43,700 00
(tt)Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams Lake	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	39,050 00
Total	5	...	...	...	1	116	12	24	...	16	...	219,105 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.
MANITOBA.	\$ cts.
Birtle	3	...	2	3	1	...	1,815 00
Clandeboyce	5	1	9	...	...	2	38,000 00
Griswold	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	5,000 00
Manitowapah	8	...	10	...	12	...	7,025 00
Portage la Prairie	1	1	3	1	5	...	2,200 00
Valley River Band
Total	4	19	2	24	4	18	2	54,040 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.
Northeastern Division: -
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	5	3	3	...	4	...	7,100 00
Northern Division: -
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1	1	1	...	3	1	8,200 00
Southwestern Division: -
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St Johns and York Counties	1	4	...	...	...	1,000 00
Total	6	5	8	...	7	1	16,300 00

[*Boundary fence 30 mls.; 4 branding corrals.]
[(t)Includes 1 fence 76 1/2 mls.]
[(tt)No returns.]

Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDING.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private 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.	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	13,220	...	...	39	133	...	...	71	3	46	1	3	6	1	...	1,100 00	19,550 00
Blood	3,392	...	...	6	210	...	...	70	...	100	...	...	18	...	...	3,392 00	14,482 00
Edmonton	3,457	...	...	10	63	38	3	71	17	40	6	31	7	4	3	2,905 00	19,820 00
Hobbema	1,330	...	...	...	79	44	...	94	...	31	19	6	...	...	13	1,115 00	15,150 00
Lesser Slave Lake	197	...	...	...	34	...	...	30	...	18	...	7	3	...	...	448 00	5,275 00
Peigan.	4,700	...	...	25	103	3	1	41	...	25	...	...	20	...	...	9,400 00	8,490 00
Saddle Lake	2,770	...	...	...	191	...	...	36	...	159	...	10	2	...	...	7,350 00	13,560 00
Sarcee	69,120	...	...	2	50	...	...	28	1	18	...	2	1	2	...	7,000 00	4,000 00
Stony	11,000	...	...	...	130	...	...	44	...	25	...	...	17	...	...	7,500 00	13,010 00
Total	109,186	...	...	82	993	85	4	485	21	462	26	59	74	7	48	40,210 00	113,327 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	1,025	...	...	399	512	173	...	67	...	67	...	25	138	...	...	14,960 00	129,870 00
Bella Coola	27	...	...	261	...	110	1	4	...	5	2	...	8	...	...	1,400 00	65,500 00
Cassiar	...	...	...	10	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,525 00
Cowichan	5,439	...	...	587	10	22	208	5	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	105,350 00	87800 00
Fraser	4,823	...	...	762	62	301	299	274	1	2 9	92	8	51	1	...	15,007 00	150,596 00
Kamloops- Okanagan	119,695	...	...	197	782	13	24	599	2	105	81	91	298	4	...	119,390 00	256,665 00
Kootenay	1,640	...	...	35	142	86	33	23	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	9,825 00	23,285 00
Kwawkewlth	22	...	...	87	1	161	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	400 00	28,815 00
Nass	44	...	...	482	15	5	2	2	...	2	...	...	125	...	...	875 00	182,750 00
*Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	64	...	...	435	...	259	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 00	98,700 00
Williams Lake	6,375	...	...	6	433	...	14	216	...	...	4	...	258	...	...	15,193 00	44,500 00
Total	139,154	...	...	3,261	1,984	1,132	583	1,194	3	542	180	125	901	5	...	284,400 00	1,081,006 00

Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDING.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private 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.	...	...
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Birtle	9,705	...	...	13	70	35	3	84	10	73	7	57	3	5	...	1,125 00	16,204 00
Clandeboye	3,545	...	...	3	456	...	...	27	...	195	...	40	8	...	...	6,800 00	87,400 00
Griswold	1,230	...	...	28	31	26	...	44	15	14	1	36	23	...	...	860 00	12,800 00
Manitowapah	485	...	...	...	327	33	...	135	...	250	18	142	8	54	...	916 00	20,665 00
Portage la Prairie	3,550	...	...	...	74	32	...	49	...	41	4	14	4	4	...	3,600 00	4,800 00
Valley River Band	1,229	...	...	...	16	...	...	7	...	13	...	2	...	...	...	300 00	2,885 00
Total	19,744	...	...	44	974	126	3	346	25	586	30	291	46	63	...	13,601 00	144,754 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	930	...	...	185	...	35	50	58	...	51	20	...	49	1	...	2,075 00	21,625 00
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	120	...	...	50	1	...	10	10	...	10	2	...	10	...	...	535 00	13,000 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury St. Johns and York Counties	159	1	...	60	49	23	9	9	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	1,750 00	8,600 00
Total	1,209	1	...	295	50	58	69	77	5	68	25	...	59	1	...	4,360 00	43,225 00

[*No returns.]

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

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.	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	53	19	1	3	2	75	1	70	...	...	3	274	163	...	29	55	21	54	21,792 00
Blood	42	2	...	...	...	92	...	90	...	...	7	2,000	295	538	306	...	60	...	48,977 00
Edmonton	69	64	8	...	...	55	11	56	3	1	1	377	82	54	75	20	7	9	17,532 00
Hobbema	62	37	3	...	...	51	5	48	...	...	...	640	138	11	82	26	5	9	20,956 00
Lesser Slave Lake	5	3	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	2	11	9	1	16	6	...	1	2,335 00
Peigan	32	9	1	1	...	53	2	52	1	...	...	370	113	...	4	5	22	20	6,765 00
Saddle Lake	50	41	1	...	...	36	4	32	...	...	...	820	85	7	112	1	6	7	22,380 00
Sarcee	8	2	1	1	...	16	2	13	1	...	1	280	35	4	17	2	6	4	4,400 00
Stony	33	9	...	1	...	32	...	34	...	...	...	45	86	55	62	...	2	...	11,265 00
Total	354	186	15	6	2	416	25	402	5	1	14	4,817	1,006	670	703	115	129	104	156,402 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	7	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	27	6,150	5	1	24	...	...	...	5,550 00
Bella Coola.	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	12	...	15	...	...	...	2,325 00
Cassiar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan	162	114	...	5	3	45	17	29	7	16	9	4,064	182	2	13	8	31	162	35,575 00
Fraser	109	89	...	5	...	25	3	6	...	3	46	2,067	101	6	9	4	...	6	16,255 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	502	370	3	9	279	121	20	100	26	5	...	1,399	218	3	320	72	57	83	57,392 00
Kootenay	123	31	...	...	...	34	4	24	3	1	...	275	61	...	63	6	13	13	15,362 00
Kwawkewlth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,660 00
Nass	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	1,880	2	1	1	38	...	...	4,998 00
*Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	244	4	...	...	...	...	14	89,400 00
Williams Lake	184	75	...	...	57	103	7	82	7	...	...	...	120	...	179	...	82	...	43,325 00
Total	1,501	689	3	19	339	333	51	242	43	25	200	16,884	705	13	624	128	183	278	272,842 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.	...
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Birtle	92	53	19	6	1	51	20	44	5	...	...	1,830	91	...	76	51	39	52	13,205 00
Clandeboye	75	47	1	...	...	65	...	44	2	...	12	17	12	4	91	12	16	14	26,200 00
Griswold	89	35	17	1	...	27	31	24	3	1	4	472	64	...	59	38	46	32	15,975 00
Manitowapah	29	21	...	...	...	51	...	42	...	...	10	822	76	1	102	86	...	62	8,825 00
Portage la Prairie	35	25	10	...	...	22	10	21	4	...	2	250	42	10	35	48	...	57	5,900 00
Valley River Band	5	5	1	...	...	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	11	...	9	13	6	6	1,845 00
Total	325	186	48	7	1	223	62	179	14	1	28	3,391	296	15	372	248	107	228	71,950 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	9	9	...	6	3	3	...	5	2	...	...	35	10	...	7	6	3	4	2,100 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	8	8	...	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	107	11	...	8	8	...	...	1,103 00
Total	42	40	...	16	6	11	...	11	4	...	19	1,587	36	...	82	30	31	23	7,273 00

[*No returns.]

[illegible]

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.
West Coast	...	16	1	15	...	...	64	39	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	675	4,735 00
Williams Lake	3	1,471	275	23	...	...	893	459	...	...	1	25	103	7	1	...	1,368	62,208 00
Total	468	10,102	2,566	235	82	595	4,535	4,296	870	1,387	100	662	3,099	7	485	1,429	17,720	661,133 00
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	4	290	...	8	25	157	200	130	...	...	...	...	17	...	8	...	434	37,460 00
Clandeboye	4	212	24	11	138	202	260	210	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	150	30,675 00
Griswold	...	212	29	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	12	274	14,779 00
Manitowapah	2	344	42	31	69	181	685	881	23	10	2	5	25	...	...	...	157	39,400 00
Portage la Prairie	...	147	11	4	33	24	51	52	...	...	2	3	56	...	...	...	98	6,800 00
Valley River Band	...	26	...	1	10	...	25	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750 00
Total	10	1,231	106	55	275	564	1,226	1,308	23	10	6	13	98	8	14	12	1,113	132,864 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	...	30	...	...	...	70	35	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	315	3,205 00
Northern Division -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	12	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	100	2,070 00
Southwestern Division -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	220	1,030 00

Counties																	
Total	...	52	...	...	...	70	44	11	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	635 6,305 00

[*No returns.]

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS,									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property (exclusive of trust funds in the hands of Government and some property not on reserves.)
...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
ALBERTA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	...	14	...	57	41	...	48	135	5,230 00	13,700 00	1,335,371 00
Blood	...	1	...	40	10	...	40	200	2,000 00	6,000 00	3,815,234 00
Edmonton	...	1	36	60	63	38	1,518	109	3,325 00	2,975 00	580,262 00
Hobbema	...	1	...	31	76	241	1,286	116	4,767 00	1,915 00	476,896 00
Lesser Slave Lake	...	...	22	26	25	46	371	31	3,674 00	1,910 00	5,584 00
Peigan	4	...	...	21	35	...	...	106	1,380 00	3,000 00	1,060,148 00
Saddle Lake	...	24	64	32	118	155	1,202	111	4,790 00	4,300 00	588,387 00
Sarcee	...	...	...	6	8	...	50	75	500 00	2,000 00	994,522 00
Stony	...	...	...	125	12	2	240	150	3,000 00	9,700 00	256,330 00
Total	4	41	122	398	388	482	4,755	1,033	28,666 00	45,500 00	9,112,734 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	...	4	381	939	546,	186	10,100	96	60,900 00	31,200 00	377,960 00
Bella Coola	103	50	144	395	156	64	2,870	76	20,055 00	21,800 00	194,721 00
Cassiar	5	9	3	159	33	24	2,268	128	8,736 00	2,000 00	25,016 00
Cowichan	133	...	417	362	317	66	30	182	25,955 00	33,200 00	1,066,425 00
Fraser	113	158	486	428	454	177	1,183	408	45,415 00	62,470 00	1,231,327 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	4	48	145	678	272	470	1,521	1,020	21,001 00	46,050 00	2,981,083 00
Kootenay	...	...	59	185	29	...	115	149	5,091 00	4,805 00	297,795 00
Kwawkewlth	75	61	309	289	198	207	2,750	85	23,125 00	54,700 00	166,567 00
Nass	190	114	374	574	219	139	4,660	87	68,890 00	88,700 00	459,816 00
*Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	106	7	1,180	177	400	69,	1,520	321	40,750 00	29,550 00	214,631 00
Williams Lake	...	25	72	345	54	...	2,447	388	12,543 00	12,400 00	547,797 00
Total	729	476	3,570	4,531	2,678	1,402	29,464	2,940	332,461 00	386,875 00	7,562,638 00

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS,									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property (exclusive of trust funds in the hands of Government and some property not on reserves.)
...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Birtle	...	...	...	33	59	25	1,060	94	1,780 00	3,535 00	425,589 00
Clandeboyce	7	221	40	45	134	322	1,040	234	67,880 00	18,100 00	651,415 00
Griswold	...	...	5	49	64	...	1,605	64	1,712 00	3,720 00	158,649 00
Manitowapah	34	143	103	86	247	823	4,869	259	10,425 00	10,500 00	231,517 00
Portage, la Prairie	...	7	6	36	45	26	850	85	1,400 00	2,700 00	180,629 00
Valley River Band	...	...	...	11	11	...	190	18	499 00	2,150 00	70,279 00
Total	41	371	154	260	560	1,196	9,614	754	83,696 00	40,705 00	1,718,078 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	47	43	20	12	184	260	71	6	5,100 00	16,000 00	104,550 00
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	...	12	10	6	...	70	8	735 00	3,450 00	49,669 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	2	15	61	44	40	2	186	27	2,205 00	5,025 00	31,923 00
Total	49	58	93	66	230	262	327	41	8,040 00	24,475 00	186,142 00

[*No returns.]

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909.

[illegible]

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.
Williams Lake	271	5,095	326	6,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	186
Total	1,613	30,935	5,357	119,865	5	100	64	1,862	308	9,640	...	...	...	...	159	3,477
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	701	6,341	933	25,155	41	461	6	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye	68	1,020	190	5,700	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griswold	1,993	26,410	332	7,958	...	...	13	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie	771	12,984	350	8,111	69	981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valley River Band	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,533	46,755	1,854	46,924	120	1,242	19	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	10	81	173	1,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	115	...	3
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	...	...	21	320	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	26	450	2	16
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	...	...	6	360	...	...	1	7	2	40	...	...	3	60	4	63
Total	10	81	200	2,133	...	...	1	7	4	70	...	...	36	625	6	82

[*No returns.]

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.											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.	Other Fodder.				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Blackfoot	5	493	1	93	1	184	2	119	...	1,868	5	...	12	...	20
Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	...	...	735	1,229	735
Edmonton	27	1,823	1	44	3	497	...	...	...	2,366	425	...	296	12	262
Hobbema	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,238	...	3,160	1,189	...	165	...	...
Lesser Slave Lake	8	543	2	10	1	10	...	...	...	703	...	...	38	...	85
Peigan	17	730	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	2,025	333	...	303	303	200
Saddle Lake	9	335	...	...	9	270	3	15	...	3,067	70	...	...	...	410
Sarcee	2	210	...	3	1	80	2	50	10	1,000	200	...	...	...	...
Stony	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1,100	400	...	...	...	...
Total	72	4,134	4	150	17	1,041	25	2,132	10	16,929	2,622	...	1,549	1,544	1,712
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	427	71,100	...	...	76	19,400	...	...	323	425	...	86	86	86	86
Bella Coola	14	2,000	...	55	...	80	...	50	15	10	...	1	...	1	...
Cassiar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan	40	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	2	...	3	...	1	...
Fraser	268	46,297	16	2,103	34	5,582	...	...	712	913	390	16	16	16	16
Kamloops-Okanagan	363	48,000	59	6,920	60	8,450	4	550	6,268	650	688	...	...	...	...
Kootenay	80	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	450	170	35	35	35	35
Kwawkewlth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nass	58	5,280	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	12
*Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	2	264	...	23	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	1

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.											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.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Williams Lake	100	4,375	11	731	10	670	8	528	579	1,243	...	71	44	33	702
Total	1,352	188,166	86	9,852	180	34,182	12	1,128	9,329	3,762	1,248	212	181	172	852
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	26	1,538	...	...	...	...	7	220	...	1,686	923	...	46	179	...
Clandeboy	52	7,800	6	57	5	115	2	40	...	5,425	...	...	...	...	...
Griswold	19	1,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	165	...	170	190	100
Manitowapah	36	3,200	1	65	1	65	1	135	...	4,175	...	17	17	17	17
Portage la Prairie	7	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	167	175	275
Valley River Band	1	150	1	36	1	15	...	14	...	459	106	...	33	49	642
Total	141	14,478	8	158	7	195	10	409	...	14,223	1,194	17	433	610	1,034
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northeastern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	179	5,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	8	50	11	...	...	...
Northern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	15	1,225	...	...	3	350	...	...	75	3	...	2	...	...	...
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	10	470	...	...	...	...	4	93	14	2	4	...	...	...	...
Total	204	7,415	...	...	3	350	4	93	176	13	54	13	...	...	...

[*No returns.]

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

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.
ALBERTA.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	2	...	3	14	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	665 00	3,550 00	4,215 00
Blood	32	3,675 00	2,700 00	6,375 00
Edmonton	2	10	2	...	9	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	1,388 00	3,700 00	5,088 00
Hobbema	8	25	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,980 00	1,235 00	3,215 00
Lesser Slave Lake	350 00	...	350 00
Peigan	1	3	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,127 00	1,350 00	4,477 00
Saddle Lake	1	9	...	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 00	1,000 00	3,600 00
Sarcee	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 00	450 00
Stony	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 00	350 00
Total	2	...	7	50	30	3	45	1	9	...	6	...	1	33	12,685 00	15,235 00	28,120 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Babine and Upper Skeena	13	21	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8,600 00	6,050 00	14,650 00
Bella Coola	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	2,600 00	2,800 00
Cassiar
Cowichan	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	1,400 00	1,650 00
Fraser	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050 00	2,625 00	3,675 00
Kamloops- Okanagan	1,460 00	1,500 00	2,960 00
Kootenay	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	700 00	550 00	1,250 00
Kwawkewlth
Nass	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	225 00	18,965 00	19,190 00
*Queen Charlotte	*
West Coast	50 00	2,460 00	2,510 00
Williams Lake	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,970 00	200 00	4,170 00
Total	74	28	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	16,455 00	36,400 00	52,855 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.
MANITOBA.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Birtle	1	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	619 00	855 00	1,474 00
Clandeboyce	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300 00	1,300 00
Griswold	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380 00	670 00	1,650 00
Manitowapah	14	...	...	11	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	85 00	1,600 00	1,685 00
Portage la Prairie	6	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275 00	600 00	875 00
Valley River Band	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	385 00	695 00	1,080 00
Total	3	32	1	2	20	...	8	...	12	1	...	...	1,744 00	5,720 00	7,464 00
NEW BRUNSWICK
Northeastern Division: -
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 00	650 00	740 00
Northern Division: -
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	50 00	275 00	325 00
Southwestern Division: -
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	60 00	60 00
Total	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	140 00	985 00	1,125 00

[*No returns.]

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
...	...	...	...	...	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	...	...
ALBERTA.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Blackfoot	8,000 00	12,000 00	13,000 00	...	150 00	900 00	45,000 00	79,050 00
Blood	29,645 00	11,549 00	13,432 00	...	...	...	2,114 00	56,740 00
Edmonton	25,015 00	32,886 00	10,315 00	...	1,540 00	15,285 00	9,485 00	94,526 00
Hobbema	11,243 00	2,947 00	1,320 00	12,713 00	425 00	2,450 00	3,125 00	34,223 00
Lesser Slave Lake	4,096 00	200 00	20,350 00	...	347 00	1,138 00	175 00	26,306 00
Peigan	9,500 00	6,125 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	...	...	4,000 00	25,625 00
Saddle Lake	14,908 00	7,750 00	1,600 00	...	1,150 00	3,600 00	900 00	29,908 00
Sarcee	5,000 00	1,710 00	3,000 00	...	...	...	900 00	10,610 00
Stony	3,000 00	2,054 00	2,039 00	...	...	7,070 00	19,180 00	33,343 00
Total	110,407 00	77,221 00	70,056 00	13,713 00	3,612 00	30,443 00	84,879 00	390,331 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena	67,000 00	1,200 00	47,400 00	...	18,300 00	56,200 00	31,20000	221,300 00
Bella Coola	2,460 00	300 00	17,150 00	...	54,950 00	10,900 00	13,200 00	98,960 00
Cassiar	75 00	...	5,000 00	...	100 00	12,000 00	6,500 00	23,675 00
Cowichan	21,775 00	3,875 00	27,550 00	...	27,800 00	1,340 00	1,100 00	83,440 00
Fraser	50,896 00	6,475 00	74,209 00	...	66,209 00	36,310 00	65,959 00	300,058 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	146,918 00	11,253 00	185,600 00	1,500 00	32,150 00	19,700 00	12,800 00	409,921 00
Kootenay	29,350 00	5,150 00	14,400 00	...	1,605 00	5,750 00	2,925 00	59,180 00
Kwawkewlth	...	...	7,980 00	...	44,200 00	5,800 00	15,700 00	73,680 00
Nass	7,300 00	550 00	31,250 00	...	55,000 00	5,200 00	11,450 00	110,750 00
*Queen Charlotte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	503 00	250 00	20,100 00	...	39,400 00	4,150 00	21,300 00	85,703 00
Williams Lake	32,723 00	4,760 00	13,900 00	...	10,800 00	22,840 00	8,450 00	93,473 00
Total	359,000 00	33,813 00	444,539 00	1,500 00	350,514 00	180,190 00	190,584 00	1,560,140 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.	...	...
MANITOBA.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Birtle	26,979 00	6,171 00	4,455 00	...	565 00	3,390 00	2,600 00	44,160 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	35,983 00	955 00	1,450 00	...	400 00	3,200 00	170 00	42,158 00
Manitowapah	9,100 00	3,050 00	10,270 00	...	14,375 00	14,510 00	3,200 00	54,505 00
Portage la Prairie	14,168 00	475 00	3,000 00	...	900 00	5,300 00	2,200 00	26,043 00
Valley River Band	1,217 00	280 00	765 00	...	...	1,059 00	548 00	3,869 00
Total	111,477 00	17,561 00	41,740 00	30 00	19,690 00	44,959 00	16,318 00	251,775 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	2,172 00	650 00	9,250 00	21 00	170 00	450 00	650 00	13,363 00
Southwestern Division: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	568 00	3,150 00	15,650 00	...	165 00	4,100 00	10,600 00	34,233 00
Totals	6,490 00	3,800 00	51,100 00	21 00	9,410 00	4,895 00	20,650 00	96,366 00

[*No returns.]

NUMBER OF INDIANS REPORTED UPON, LAND USED AND OCCUPATIONS.

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
...	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
Norway House	2,033	12,069	1,582	...	...	581	...
The Pas	1,028	7,912	43	...	11	250	45
...	3,061	19,981	1,625	...	11	831	45
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	67	222	...	...	...	...	20
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	217	205	185	4	...	3	45
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	117	300	600	12	...	...	21
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	127	18	...	...	...	...	37
Colchester	93	20	15	...	...	3	24
Cumberland	103	240	10	2	...	6	15
Digby	98	220	48	...	...	...	...
Halifax	211	4	22	...	...	...	60
Hants	85	212	88	9	...	5	10
Inverness	160	595	490	14	...	3	29
Kings	78	29	2	1	...	12	12
Lunenburg	86	300	450	8	...	6	12
Pictou	172	90	140	2	...	1	46
Queens	78	200	200	11	...	...	11
Richmond	104	150	180	...	...	18	18
Shelburne	34	...	...	...	...	...	10
Victoria	97	210	60	24	...	3	13
Yarmouth	65	4	1	2	...	...	17
...	1,992	3,019	2,491	89	...	60	400
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	259	100	2,527	9	...	...	65

Cape Croker	382	3,500	1,500	31	17	7	20
Caradoc	1,366	3,533	4,644	83	...	...	307

Agency.	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
...	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
...	...	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
Chapleau	789	38	...	...	...	225	...
Christian Island	231	300	1,200	40	40	40	25
Fort Frances	861	76	134	1	20	165	61
Golden Lake	129	140	60	7	...	11	13
Gore Bay	588	3,955	1,688	79	...	8	81
Kenora	1,071	215	47	1	4	187	102
Lake Simcoe	101	546	205	6	...	10	15
Manitowaning	1,907	31,900	3,540	135	...	66	114
Moravian	338	1,190	1,000	75	...	...	18
Mud Lake	199	302	250	11	...	59	...
New Credit	279	1,890	3,810	41	...	3	38
Parry Sound	552	1,174	810	67	...	56	40
Port Arthur	1,497	240	240	...	...	291	54
Rama	236	419	766	12	...	14	28
Carried forward	10,785	49,518	22,421	598	81	1,142	981

REALTY OF INDIANS - Continued.[illegible]

County												
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	11	2	4	1	35,840 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.
ONTARIO.	\$ cts.
Alnwick	1	1	1	1	4	...	6,250 00
Cape Croker	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	...	15,750 00
Caradoc	3	6	1	13	...	4,725 00
Chapleau.
Christian Island	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	6,000 00
Fort Frances	1	...	6	...	...	...	3,250 00
Golden Lake.	1	...	1	1	...	...	1,163 00
Gore Bay	1	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	6,90000
Kenora	2	...	...	...	445 00
Lake Simcoe	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2,100 00
Manitowaning	2	8	3	9	1	2	...	21,000 00
Moravian	1	1	...	...	...	4500 00
Mud Lake	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	6	...	10,000 00
New Credit	4	2	1	1	2	3	...	8,200 00
Parry Sound	2	...	...	...	1	7	2	5	1	7	...	13,900 00
Port Arthur	3	6	...	2	...	10,200 00
Rama	1	1	1	2	...	...	4,000 00
Carried forward	2	...	6	2	8	31	20	46	15	44	...	118,383 00

Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.
...	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	...	...
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Norway House	342	...	...	...	440	3	...	...	...	155	...	27	...	...	...	1,209 00	45,975 00
The Pas	81	...	...	12	127	35	...	15	...	41	...	9	...	...	...	952 00	23,250 00
Total	423	...	...	12	567	38	...	15	...	196	...	36	...	...	...	2,161 00	69,225 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	10	...	...	12	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10 00	1,200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	...	...	45	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 00	3,700 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) Co'nty	600	...	...	20	2	5	21	13	...	12	...	...	2	3	...	600 00	5,300 00
Cape Breton(Sydney) Co'nty	3	...	...	22	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	2,650 00
Colchester County	15	...	...	20	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	20 00	1,125 00
Cumberland County	10	...	...	23	...	6	4	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	25 00	950 00
Digby County	300	...	...	27	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 00	1,450 00
Halifax County	33	...	...	24	...	19	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 00	905 00
Hants County	80	...	...	15	1	2	7	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	4,000 00	3,000 00
Inverness County	662	...	...	29	...	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	725 00	4,150 00
Kings County	2	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	100 00	1,300 00
Lunenburg County	500	...	...	17	...	4	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	4,400 00
Pictou County	55	...	...	36	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 00	2,875 00
Queens County	200	...	...	16	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	80 00	1,600 00
Richmond County	10	...	...	...	...	3	9	5	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	100 00	1,100 00
Shelburne County	10	...	...	8	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	475 00	1,350 00
Victoria County	180	...	...	20	...	1	12	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	500 00	4,300 00
Yarmouth County	4	1	2	200 00

Total	2,870	351	4	81	124	24	1	40	14	2	5	6	1	7,456 00	42,155 00
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Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.
...	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	...	...
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alnwick	2,526	...	...	48	8	2	18	20	2	4	2	...	1	1	...	4,880 00	18,050 00
Cape Croker	1,400	3	1	35	40	10	40	45	2	30	12	1	3	8	...	2,500 00	45,290 00
Caradoc	14,800	5	11	187	117	23	46	127	31	87	36	53	22	26	40	29,340 00	99,537 00
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270 00	13,100 00
Christian Island	1,200	...	...	7	55	3	12	35	8	25	25	6	20	10	20	7,000 00	8,000 00
Fort Frances	1,519	...	...	4	137	32	...	39	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1,695 00	14,600 00
Golden Lake	100	...	...	3	19	...	4	6	6	5	4	3	1	7	...	2,500 00	20,050 00
Gore Bay,	1,974	...	...	14	104	11	47	64	27	43	88	45	40	10	1	7,100 00	9,463 00
Kenora	70	...	...	1	145	...	...	30	...	16	...	11	...	...	...	105 00	4,665 00
Lake Simcoe	582	...	...	14	19	1	8	15	2	12	9	5	5	5	...	800 00	6,900 00
Manitowaning	6,665	...	...	26	369	43	118	281	2	69	234	128	242	...	...	6,960 00	43,300 00
Moravian	2,300	...	1	90	6	...	12	50	3	30	34	10	12	8	35	24,200 00	12,500 00
Mud Lake	617	...	2	23	12	1	12	11	2	11	5	...	2	2	...	3,600 00	18,650 00
New Credit	6,000	1	3	49	18	3	32	14	12	8	4	4	3	4	1	7,350 00	33,520 00
Parry Sound	810	...	...	39	94	19	9	33	5	42	17	1	7	8	3	1,650 00	18,675 00
Port Arthur	61	...	...	43	81	35	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	761 00	49,690 00
Rama	1,200	...	...	50	26	...	31	30	5	3	5	...	10	3	...	3,200 00	12,000 00
Carried forward	41,824	9	18	633	1,250	183	389	807	107	408	475	267	368	94	100	103,911 00	419,890 00

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																		Values 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.	...
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Norway House	14	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	1,007	2	2	2	...	...	...	1,173 00
The Pas	10	12	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	423	4	2	11	...	...	...	1,430 00
Total	24	25	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	9	1,430	6	4	13	...	...	...	2,603 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	65 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	1	3	4	2	...	...	200 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	9	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	10	4	...	1	1,250 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 00
Colchester County	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	75 00
Cumberland County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	2	...	1	...	1	200 00
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00
Halifax County	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	31	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	218 00
Hants County	2	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	10	50	2	1	5	5	4	6	1,800 00
Inverness County	10	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	140	3	4	12	5	...	...	485 00
Kings County	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	60 00
Lunenburg County	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	5	3	1	1	...	1	275 00
Pictou County	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	9	2	8	...	...	...	450 00
Queens County	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	4	2	2	1	...	...	125 00
Richmond County	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	5	5	11	1	...	...	450 00
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	35 00

Victoria County	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	150	3	4	5	3	1	3	540 00
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46	29	...	8	2	8	...	6	...	1	50	744	48	36	62	24	5	14	6,338 00

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																		Values 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.	...
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Alnwick	25	22	8	12	4	10	9	8	10	...	6	444	23	2	21	22	7	11	4,851 00
Cape Croker	28	25	2	...	2	12	1	15	15	1	2	300	25	1	25	15	16	16	6,931 00
Caradoc	151	129	39	114	28	56	29	44	48	4	37	2,434	91	15	76	84	45	153	23,915 00
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	80	50	6	6	8	3	3	6	4	2	6	200	30	2	35	6	4	6	4,000 00
Fort Frances	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	600	3	...	10	6	...	...	1,485 00
Golden Lake	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4	3	2	4	2	350 00
Gore Bay	59	58	...	1	7	13	6	14	8	1	43	2,801	36	2	52	57	16	39	11,743 00
Kenora	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,649	...	...	1	...	...	...	915 00
Lake Simcoe	12	11	2	6	1	3	3	4	3	...	8	105	4	1	7	5	3	1	1,100 00
Manitowaning	219	166	4	14	10	78	7	74	19	4	65	3,470	170	7	198	237	39	83	18,250 00
Moravian	62	58	9	60	5	17	4	30	15	...	5	500	34	...	22	5	6	40	8,200 00
Mud Lake	16	14	3	4	4	2	2	4	1	1	1	163	6	2	6	4	...	6	1,960 00
New Credit	42	24	12	22	7	17	11	14	16	1	1	175	27	7	21	20	8	33	8,275 00
Parry Sound	35	22	...	6	1	15	...	15	10	...	...	650	25	...	52	17	8	19	5,400 00
Port Arthur	17	8	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	215	8	...	...	9	...	...	1,567 00
Rama	18	10	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...	4	140	5	...	50	8	3	8	900 00
Carried forward	805	638	85	245	77	230	75	234	154	14	180	14,846	490	43	579	497	159	417	99,842 00

[illegible]

Victoria County	...	8	...	2	2	3	25	24	12	30	2	3	12	35	150	1,550 00
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Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
...	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				...
...	Stallion.	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.
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	55	6	3	18	36	116	111	40	80	2	5	31	19	13	62	979	9,360 00
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	...	34	4	1	...	13	42	29	...	...	...	5	31	4	5	...	833	6,325 00
Cape Croker	1	60	6	1	2	25	25	40	30	30	3	25	100	20	15	20	200	10,190 00
Caradoc	1	264	37	3	...	97	246	228	...	...	2	53	159	393	83	159	6,078	45,450 00
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 00
Christian Island	3	125	10	1	4	50	70	100	...	...	25	80	250	40	70	...	1,000	6,500 00
Fort Frances	17	55	6	2	8	3	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780 00
Golden Lake	...	7	2	2	...	10	9	7	...	2	2	8	19	7	4	14	45	500 00
Gore Bay	11	101	17	2	2	9	56	53	12	21	12	54	184	...	2	7	418	15,559 00
Kenora	...	67	...	9	13	7	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,396 00
Lake Simcoe	...	18	1	1	...	3	19	20	...	...	...	2	4	5	...	...	273	3,002 00
Manitowaning	19	485	104	23	8	81	308	217	19	57	14	267	899	...	8	3	3,806	24,750 00
Moravian	...	148	36	3	...	45	75	120	...	...	3	80	275	120	25	50	850	19,000 00
Mud Lake	1	23	6	2	...	10	42	40	...	...	1	11	35	40	41	58	340	5,100 00
New Credit	1	70	11	2	...	7	81	60	...	...	2	9	22	15	7	18	648	11,524 00
Parry Sound	6	49	6	9	4	7	67	44	2	3	1	10	25	11	8	10	845	8,093 00
Port Arthur	...	16	...	1	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	3,770 00
Rama	...	10	3	...	...	3	5	4	...	...	1	6	15	22	18	25	200	1,250 00
Carried forward	60	1,533	249	62	41	370	1,100	1,010	63	113	66	610	1,988	677	286	364	15,912	168,224 00

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County	1	2	1	1	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,350 00
Victoria County	3	10	2	3	18	3	150	...	500 00	500 00	17,840 00
Yarmouth County	...	...	1	4	1	...	10	1	75 00	250 00	675 00
Total	29	75	37	80	225	56	784	22	4,340 00	12,645 00	200,020 00

ONTARIO.

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property (exclusive of trust funds in the hands of Government and some property not on reserves.)
...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alnwick	...	5	35	16	32	1	905	24	1,347 00	7,975 00	108,993 00
Cape Croker	15	14	2	20	20	150	20	6	3,232 00	18,750 00	256,003 00
Caradoc	...	5	1	56	56	...	714	...	772 00	45,044 00	623,547 00
Chapleau	...	...	131	67	129	253	516	110	6,510 00	6,275 00	117,362 00
Christian Island	30	50	40	60	30	60	500	40	1,700 00	6,000 00	261,200 00
Fort Frances	...	31	234	57	118	297	2,625	54	5,655 00	6,850 00	256,610 00
Golden Lake	6	10	13	22	10	8	282	16	800 00	600 00	15,713 00
Gore Bay	34	20	1	26	43	142	344	4	3,159 00	16,201 00	139,785 00
Kenora	...	...	394	93	242	340	5,984	180	13,483 00	14,893 00	66,830 00
Lake Simcoe	4	14	4	7	11	10	224	18	880 00	2,700 00	49,782 00
Manitowaning	117	24	41	116	166	355	1,130	103	7,245 00	26,950 00	290,455 00
Moravian	...	6	...	22	15	12	70	...	310 00	33,200 00	194,910 00
Mud Lake	...	2	54	11	25	...	2,230	14	1,540 00	10,600 00	71,100 00
New Credit	...	2	1	7	14	1	225	2	350 00	8,000 00	301,515 00
Parry Sound	22	46	49	55	63	28	950	71	5,670 00	16,000 00	194,695 00
Port Arthur	45	47	289	131	231	1,137	650	206	14,062 00	6,190 00	175,227 00
Rama	2	4	70	25	20	...	400	50	1,100 00	4,250 00	82,700 00
Carried forward	275	280	1,359	791	1,225	2,794	17,769	898	67,715 00	230,478 00	3,306,427 00

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909.

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.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House	...	...	20	400	8	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	20	400	8	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	4	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	...	...	10	50	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax County	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Hants County	...	...	12	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inverness County	...	...	6	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kings County	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Lunenburg County	1	20	5	100	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	14
Pictou County	6	55	8	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queens County	...	...	1	25	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...
Richmond County	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County	...	...	10	200	1	40	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

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.
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	7	75	68	1,061	10	151	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	35	12	79
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	16	260	147	1,120	11	390	2	84	52	1,105	22	435	34	62	...	25
Cape Croker	50	750	145	2,900	...	...	15	600	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	2	20
Caradoc	286	6,282	566	14,145	51	1,458	479	17,264	19	331	2	120	27	781	81	1,775
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	40	500	250	4,000	...	...	80	1,000	60	800	...	...	...	...	5	70
Fort Frances	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake	2	15	10	115	...	...	1	15	12	125	...	...	...	...	1	10
Gore Bay	2	37	101	2,302	1	20	18	1,180	43	2,842	...	...	...	...	5	425
Kenora	...	...	3	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Simcoe	14	215	41	955	4	75	2	55	4	59	...	...	10	205	...	5
Manitowaning	77	782	421	4,374	26	398	121	1,320	429	8,516	...	...	...	...	9	188
Moravian	75	1,000	330	9,900	35	1,050	175	7,000	...	...	25	500	50	600	55	800
Mud Lake	32	704	120	2,660	...	...	12	124	22	312	...	...	7	96	1	15
New Credit	69	1,035	335	8,820	37	500	4	285	15	140	4	45	2	25	...	13
Parry Sound	...	...	26	740	...	...	21	765	8	180	...	...	...	...	8	250
Port Arthur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rama	15	300	250	7,500	10	180	12	210	12	300	...	...	...	...	5	75
Carried forward	678	11,880	2,755	60,129	175	4,071	942	29,892	776	16,710	53	1100	130	2327	172	3,671

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.	Tons.				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Norway House	64	1,505	...	...	2	160	...	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas	32	2,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	...	3	...	13	13
Total	96	4,035	...	...	2	160	...	...	...	2,593	...	3	...	13	13
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	2	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	4	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	15	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester County	2	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	6	650	...	...	60	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax County	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	5	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness County	20	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	...	...	3	2	3
Kings County	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County	5	800	...	...	2	350	2	35	50	20	17	2	1	2	5
Pictou County	8	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queens County	2	340	...	...	1	175	1	175	15	12	2	1	...	1	2
Richmond County	12	600	...	...	1	35	...	...	35	4	...	13	1	...	10
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County	12	750	...	...	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.					
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	1	...	...
Total	107	6,010	...	...	5	645	9	210	471	236	34	22	9	6	25
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	14	3,052	...	11	10	3,055	...	17	128	...	118	...	...	...	...
Cape Croker	30	3,000	2	200	2	400	...	...	90	...	25	...	...	...	...
Caradoc	167	11,776	2	675	2	785	2	2,027	1,562	11	233	17	...	...	18
Chapleau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian Island	140	5,000	...	...	15	800	...	...	200	80	...	100	...	100	1,200
Fort Francis	17	2,159	...	...	...	...	7	566	62	175	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake	5	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	25	4	...	4	2	...
Gore Bay	100	8,666	1	168	6	745	10	1,200	250	19	705	26	21	18	20
Kenora	31	2,006	3	190	6	560	4	285	...	363	...	...	...	...	39
Lake Simcoe	8	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6	...	...	7	...	7
Manitowaning	501	20,850	...	...	15	1,400	3	50	822	426	180	142	54	53	25
Moravian	35	2,200	...	...	...	...	4	1,600	250	...	900	...	5	5	...
Mud Lake	75	4,940	3	352	11	1,640	3	240	87	...	10	...	1	...	6
New Credit	15	1,550	...	20	...	25	2	340	412	...	250	...	10	11	...
Parry Sound	43	5,250	4	350	4	825	2	150	170	255	90	14	5	15	11
Port Arthur	76	14,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	40	...	4	...	...	2
Rama	50	2,100	1	50	3	500	1	75	400	12	10	15	8	5	50
Carried forward	1,307	88,504	16	2,016	74	10,735	38	6,590	4,556	1,412	2,525	318	115	209	1,378

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

[illegible]

Yarmouth	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	50 00
Total	...	...	23	1	7	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	345 00	3,400 00	3,745 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.
ONTARIO.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alnwick
Cape Croker	200 00	...	200 00
Caradoc	2	...	5	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	200 00	1,560 00	1,760 00
Chapleau	50 00	400 00	450 00
Christian Island	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
Fort Frances	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 00	600 00
Golden Lake	100 00	150 00	250 00
Gore Bay	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	307 00	330 00	637 00
Kenora	15	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	59 00	593 00	652 00
Lake Simcoe	40 00	...	40 00
Manitowaning	11	...	12	4	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,440 00	1,150 00	2,590 00
Moravian	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	500 00	550 00
Mud Lake
New Credit	1	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	2,600 00	2,850 00
Parry Sound	1	6	4	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	425 00	1,040 00	1,465 00
Port Arthur	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 00	350 00	410 00
Rama	250 00	...	250 00
Carried Forward	3	...	13	45	4	17	16	16	8	...	2	1	...	...	4,431 00	10,273 00	14,704 00

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency	Value of Farm Products, including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that Used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
...	.				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Norway House	10,995 00	400 00	13,550 00	...	15,250 00	26,250 00	4,750 00	71,195 00
The Pas	4,136 00	945 00	6,500 00	...	8,600 00	67,000 00	...	87,181 00
Total	15,131 00	1,345 00	20,050 00	...	23,850 00	93,250 00	4,750 00	158,276 00
NOVA SCOTIA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis	150 00	...	800 00	...	150 00	75 00	2,725 00	3,900 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	550 00	...	1,600 00	6 00	500 00	...	6,550 00	9,206 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	1,237 00	250 00	1,500 00	...	100 00	10 00	1,000 00	4,097 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 00	5,000 00
Colchester County	116 00	...	3,000 00	...	50 00	400 00	1,100 00	4,666 00
Cumberland County	400 00	...	2,000 00	...	60 00	1,500 00	1,700 00	5,660 00
Digby County	90 00	...	700 00	...	10 00	400 00	3,700 00	4,900 00
Halifax County	1,150 00	500 00	5,200 00	...	200 00	3,300 00	10,556 00	20,906 00
Hants County	1,001 00	...	400 00	...	100 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	4,501 00
Inverness County	2,210 00	150 00	3,300 00	...	300 00	175 00	1,500 00	7,635 00
Kings County	300 00	...	500 00	...	300 00	200 00	4,000 00	5,300 00
Lunenburg County	1,600 00	250 00	225 00	...	800 00	500 00	600 00	3,975 00
Pictou County	500 00	...	2,000 00	...	200 00	...	6,700 00	9,400 00
Queens County	144 00	200 00	1,400 00	...	300 00	400 00	375 00	2,819 00
Richmond County	700 00	60 00	1,000 00	...	700 00	50 00	3,790 00	6,300 00
Shelburne County	100 00	...	1,500 00	...	250 00	600 00	250 00	2,700 00
Victoria County	2,500 00	250 00	2,000 00	...	700 00	200 00	4,000 00	9,650 00

Yarmouth	...	...	200 00	...	...	50 00	3,650 00	3,900 00
Total	12,748 00	1,660 00	27,325 00	6 00	4,720 00	8,660 00	59,196 00	114,515 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.		
ONTARIO.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alnwick County	6,573 00	967 00	8,864 00	1,849 00	247 00	618 00	2,115 00	21,233 00
Cape Croker County	7,383 00	1,500 00	4,000 00	...	3,500 00	100 00	10,000 00	26,483 00
Caradoc County	36,761 00	1,172 00	73,658 00	5,240 00	991 00	893 00	7,509 00	126,224 00
Chapleau County	...	...	15,985 00	...	3,945 00	15,100 00	12,370 00	47,400 00
Christian Island County	10,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	...	3,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	35,000 00
Fort Frances County	2,845 00	50 00	27,800 00	600 00	25,300 00	20,700 00	8,300 00	85,595 00
Golden Lake County	500 00	100 00	2,835 00	61 00	...	1,870 00	2,502 00	7,868 00
Gore Bay County	15,474 00	4,168 00	33,858 00	...	1,083 00	553 00	20,775 00	75,911 00
Kenora County	2,584 00	520 00	22,955 00	...	17,651 00	25,589 00	10,915 00	80,214 00
Lake Simcoe County	2,095 00	105 00	1,590 00	231 00	450 00	185 00	1,445 00	6,101 00
Manitowaning County	42,324 00	500 00	8,000 00	5,070 00	2,875 00	3,825 00	13,000 00	75,594 00
Moravian County	12,400 00	1,200 00	4,000 00	...	400 00	300 00	2,200 00	20,500 00
Mud Lake County	4,850 00	600 00	2,200 00	...	775 00	2,100 00	680 00	11,205 00
New Credit County	11,450 00	1,700 00	10,850 00	2,691 00	50 00	100 00	3,000 00	29,841 00
Parry Sound County	9,030 00	650 00	9,300 00	...	1,100 00	1,250 00	18,115 00	39,445 00
Port Arthur County	4,630 00	...	15,150 00	...	8,220 00	19,800 00	400 00	48,200 00
Rama County	7,812 00	...	3,500 00	...	400 00	600 00	3,500 00	15,812 00
Carried forward	176,711	14,232 00	254,545 00	15,742 00	69,987 00	94,583 00	126,826 00	752,626 00

NUMBER OF INDIANS REPORTED UPON, LAND USED AND OCCUPATIONS.

Agency	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in hunting trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
ONTARIO - Con.	...	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
Brought forward	10,875	49,518	22,421	598	81	1,142	981
Rice Lake	95	885	575	17	...	6	...
Sarnia	429	1,536	3,365	106	...	...	...
Saugeen	423	4,000	1,180	60	...	...	61
Sault Ste. Marie	971	1,446	1,566	36	...	88	148
Savanne	1,071	1,214	35	...	...	183	93
Scugog	34	120	620	6	...	...	6
Six Nations	4,402	22,256	12,440	416	416	...	484
Sturgeon Falls	551	25	375	...	5	97	14
Thessalon	579	340 00	458	3	...	...	131
Tyendinaga	1,323	1,736	7,820	61	...	6	262
Walpole Island	738	33,420	1,010	70	...	40	101
Total	21,401	116,496	51,865	1,371	502	1,562	2,287
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	292	234	392	31	...	35	...
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	26	21	90	2	...	...	7
Bersimis	561	365	62,825	...	...	160	...
Cacouna	106	...	...	...	...	...	30
Caughnawaga	2,194	3,720	4,000	50	...	...	577
Lake St. John	583	456	830	70	...	97	...
Lorette	486	27	...	...	...	...	139
Maniwaki	414	108	866	44	...	32	42
Maria	104	136	136	7	1	2	15

Agency	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in hunting trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
...	...	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
Mingan	1,115	...	...	...	...	319	...
Oka	498	355	2,088	...	...	...	...
Pierreville	288	21,750	452	10	2	12	58
Restigouche	506	...	686	50	15	5	60
St. Regis	1,515	2,718	3,125	173	...	30	230
Temiskaming	245	108	187	20	11	10	18
Total	8,641	75,285	75,195	426	29	667	1,176
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	333	16,392	1,542	28	19	9	7
Battleford	920	154,586	1,350	110	48	14	100
Carlton	1,117	133,032	2,226	110	65	163	77
Crooked Lake	562	100,897	1,798	50	13	8	90
Duck Lake	948	89,430	1,103	74	64	102	31
Moose Mountain	211	3,724	776	24	21	25	...
Onion Lake	1,015	143,307	229	62	82	156	13
Pelly	483	24,224	1,041	43	76	27	...
Qu'Appelle	834	126,032	6,329	124	25	33	56
Touchwood Hills	658	86,843	1,564	80	16	52	42
Treaty No. 10	1,705	...	...	...	4	387	...
Total	8,786	878,467	17,958	705	433	976	416

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Shceds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties & c.
ONTARIO - Con.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2	...	6	2	8	31	20	46	15	44	...	118,383
Rice Lake	1	1	1	...	...	...	5,500 00
Sarnia	5	2	3	2	1	1	8,750 00
Saugeen	5	1	3	4	12	...	18,600 00
Sault Ste. Marie	6	1	4	...	1	...	12,500 00
Savanne	1	...	5	...	...	...	410 00
Scugog	1	...	...	1	...	...	1,000 00
Six Nations	2	...	1	10	2	12	...	24,500 00
Sturgeon Falls	2	...	3	...	...	...	6,500 00
Thessalon	4	1	5	...	...	1	8,050 00
Tyendinaga	2	1	4	3	...	...	39,000 00
Walpole Island	2	3	...	2	2	2,000 00
Total	2	...	6	2	10	58	30	87	27	72	4	245,193
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	...	2	...	6,800
QUEBEC
Becancour
Bersimis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cacouna
Caughnawaga	10	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	...	17,025 00
Lake St. John	1	...	1	...	...	...	5,735 00
Lorette	1	...	1	...	1	...	23,000 00
Maniwaki	1	2	2	2,070 00
Maria	1	2,500 00
Mingan	3	19,000 00

Oka	2	1	...	1	2	1,490 00
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Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Shcds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties & c.
Pierreville	\$ cts.
...	3	1	2	8	2	2	28,000 00
Restigouche	1	1	...	...	...	4,200 00
St. Regis	2	...	4	...	11	...	12,000 00
Timiskaming	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1,500 00
Total	12	2	2	14	4	16	13	19	2	116,520 00
SASKATCHEWAN
Assiniboine	1	1	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,485 00
Battleford	3	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	5,400 00
Carlton	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	6	...	4	...	9,350 00
Crooked Lake
Duck Lake	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	6,660 00
Moose Mountain	1	1	14	...	1	1	1	1	...	3,440 00
Onion Lake	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700 00
Pelly	1	1	17	3	...	3	2	11	...	9,325 00
Qu'Appelle	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	10,000 00
Touchwood Hills	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	6,725 00
Treaty No. 10
Total	2	2	9	12	116	10	1	22	4	16	1	60,085 00

Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS. - Continued.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.		
ONTARIO - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	41,824	9	18	633	1,250	183	389	807	107	408	475	267	368	94	100	103,911 00	419,890 00
Rice Lake	796	...	1	10	14	...	10	11	1	8	11	...	5	...	...	3,950 00	14,880 00
Sarnia	6,925	...	3	119	8	2	20	60	12	16	17	32	6	5	9	9,500 00	42,000 00
Saugeen	1,300	...	1	76	31	...	30	75	15	23	30	1	10	...	...	1,500 00	9,500 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1,734	...	...	51	91	11	51	50	2	36	17	10	18	10	...	1,920 00	16,700 00
Savanne	41	...	...	...	128	...	...	11	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	61 00	3,726 00
Scugog	800	...	...	6	1	2	5	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1,848 00	2,500 00
Six Nations	43,646	4	32	330	419	15	241	382	98	192	182	62	45	116	66	436,960 00	589,465 00
Sturgeon Falls	267	...	...	34	53	21	20	24	4	5	7	24	4	3	...	610 00	21,400 00
Thessalon	458	...	...	33	73	8	22	26	...	23	18	2	19	...	...	6,818 00	11,635 00
Tyendinaga	13,393	1	3	320	10	...	98	111	32	134	59	22	11	14	35	133,930 00	64,590 00
Walpole Island	1,150	...	1	93	89	...	5	57	2	...	25	51	2	7	47	14,500 00	27,000 00
Total	112,334	14	59	1,705	2,167	242	891	1,621	273	853	842	476	488	249	257	715,508 00	1,223,286 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	392	...	...	50	...	...	25	22	...	22	12	4	47	6	...	1,618 00	6,830 00
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	105	...	...	4	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	90 00	800 00
Bersimis	16	...	...	12	54	5	...	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	350 00	16,600 00
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	2,613	59	2	404	48	6	20	324	...	...	113	13	2	10	14	15,678 00	203,025 00
Lake St. John	1,066	...	...	37	18	2	29	...	...	...	16	1	9	16	...	4,005 00	16,533 00
Lorette	18	1	1	81	...	...	7	7	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	250 00	27,300 00
Maniwaki	404	...	...	2	29	32	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5	...	2,822 00	8,665 00
Maria	145	...	...	18	3	...	16	8	8	17	18	1	3	5	...	220 00	1,250 00

Agency.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS. - Continued.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private 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.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mingan	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 00	22,650 00
Oka	684	2	...	72	10	...	27	57	23	18	26	12	8	26	9	2,923 00	29,747 00
Pierreville	412	...	2	73	...	...	13	5	3	20	4	3	...	2	...	1,000 00	45,200 00
Restigouche	682	...	...	70	19	4	62	25	...	64	40	8	...	13	...	12,000 00	13,000 00
St. Regis	565	...	...	169	33	...	68	63	60	48	9	4	...	60	60	1,275 00	64,975 00
Timiskaming	150	...	...	8	18	6	...	11	...	7	2	...	10	3	...	475 00	7,000 00
Total	6,860	62	5	1,043	254	57	260	524	97	198	242	45	42	140	83	42,288 00	456,745 00
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	6,550	...	...	2	47	...	...	9	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	815 00	2,800 00
Battleford	25,580	...	...	...	216	...	...	45	...	149	10	10	32	...	...	16,460 00	22,340 00
Carlton	4,576	...	...	...	100	102	5	85	...	146	14	49	7	17	...	4,576 00	14,872 00
Crooked Lake	3,820	...	...	...	31	90	...	60	...	84	12	35	4	3	...	11,460 00	15,630 00
Duck Lake	13,709	...	...	2	138	3	...	23	...	140	...	10	...	...	...	15,475 00	26,005 00
Moose Mountain	70	...	...	...	6	46	...	25	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	4,600 00
Onion Lake	1,110	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	71	...	11	...	...	...	1,945 00	8,725 00
Pelly	3,020	...	...	2	48	44	...	27	...	61	...	11	...	5	...	2,480 00	15,755 00
Qu'Appelle	30,290	...	...	4	141	48	...	113	...	110	9	...	1	2	76	11,277 00	35,945 00
Touchwood Hills	17,045	...	...	...	116	10	...	85	4	99	4	33	...	4	2	3,635 00	14,250 00
Treaty No. 10	3	...	...	...	237	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 00	9,705 00
Total	105,773	...	...	10	1,203	343	5	480	4	929	49	159	44	31	78	69,723 00	170,627 00

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES																		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.	
ONTARIO - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Brought forward	805	638	85	245	77	230	75	234	154	14	180	14,846	490	43	579	497	159	417	99,842 00
Rice Lake	14	14	4	3	2	4	4	3	5	...	1	75	7	2	6	5	...	6	2,100 00
Sarnia	59	52	11	35	5	30	17	26	33	1	17	754	42	...	37	17	8	54	12,203 00
Saugeen	50	40	...	6	1	12	1	12	7	...	50	1,460	31	...	40	30	25	35	4,590 00
Sault Ste. Marie	66	32	...	6	1	3	240	9	7	...	4	1,180	18	3	63	13	2	6	5,580 00
Savanne	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,237	...	...	...	...	...	1	691 00
Scugog	3	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	78	2	...	2	2	3	3	430 00
Six Nations	374	309	92	172	93	170	117	164	180	4	49	3,700	299	68	218	163	127	244	198,984 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	14	...	8	4	35	17	...	4	2,025 00
Thessalon	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	2	...	7	32	...	...	1,035 00
Tyendinaga	131	100	36	63	27	72	37	63	30	...	42	1,181	95	3	70	57	54	101	37,125 00
Walpole Island	80	75	2	83	2	43	4	32	29	1	2	800	56	6	50	10	35	56	8,000 00
Total	1,611	1,282	232	616	208	544	496	544	449	21	362	27,047	1,050	129	1,107	843	413	927	372,605 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	9	9	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	95	2	5	8	...	...	...	780 00
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	1	1	200 00
Bersimis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	91 00
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	420	207	17	50	8	150	50	147	20	10	224	558	150	225	204	60	...	102	17,965 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	...	...	1,175 00
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	54	56	6	22	3	13	11	25	7	6	10	487	18	48	52	34	10	50	11,881 00



Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES																		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.
Pierreville	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	3	...	2	32,000 00
Restigouche	32	30	...	6	4	4	2	16	2	2	8	200	10	6	38	14	4	15	5,000 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	275	4	1	12	2	1	2	1,300 00
Total	722	483	35	195	28	248	83	278	55	36	306	2,987	310	364	444	195	53	289	91,015 00
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	32	12	4	1	...	17	5	8	1	1	...	54	31	7	23	16	3	13	9,392 00
Battleford	143	61	3	...	...	96	18	79	9	...	...	1,462	182	30	151	145	54	65	34,250 00
Carlton	107	70	5	79	116	63	15	54	4	1	7	1,326	100	9	112	73	19	25	19,756 00
Crooked Lake	67	43	16	15	...	48	15	42	9	...	...	516	96	7	82	46	15	46	22,151 00
Duck Lake	100	68	13	12	3	50	14	54	5	1	14	2,416	87	55	81	61	11	47	30,109 00
Moose Mountain	27	8	2	1	1	17	4	12	2	1	2	230	34	...	27	11	9	21	4,500 00
Onion Lake	23	20	...	...	...	45	1	40	...	...	1	800	96	13	86	...	...	28	10,244 00
Pelly	70	41	10	...	...	39	7	39	3	1	5	460	53	16	59	24	10	32	11,420 00
Qu'Appelle	105	45	34	11	1	69	34	62	14	2	3	1,360	108	27	98	64	38	73	15,825 00
Touchwood Hills	77	35	11	21	...	60	13	48	5	2	3	870	98	24	84	68	12	33	19,566 00
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	751	403	98	140	121	504	126	438	52	9	35	9,494	885	188	803	508	171	383	177,213 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.	
ONTARIO - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Brought forward	60	1,533	249	62	41	370	1,100	1,010	63	113	66	610	1,988	677	286	364	15,912	168,224 00
Rice Lake	...	28	6	1	...	15	27	16	...	...	1	14	30	40	38	22	145	3,600 00
Sarnia	1	111	16	3	...	...	65	64	...	...	1	24	31	87	5	103	1,250	13,520 00
Saugeen	...	86	10	...	...	...	52	50	...	...	...	20	40	25	10	10	160	7,050 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1	58	9	10	28	50	75	56	...	...	7	42	38	60	120	40	470	10,060 00
Savanne	...	7	2	11	4	...	18	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	1,438 00
Scugog	...	6	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	85	1,049 00
Six Nations	217	780	185	30	4	140	730	820	140	105	35	498	1,450	675	180	760	15,010	190,945 00
Sturgeon Falls	19	54	9	9	4	5	59	64	...	...	5	9	...	...	6	8	180	8,350 00
Thessalon	...	61	3	...	...	...	22	31	...	...	2	36	57	...	...	...	560	696,800 00
Tyendinaga	2	267	25	10	...	1	1,205	182	...	...	1	33	129	260	55	290	2,394	57,651 00
Walpole Island	26	182	5	12	8	40	185	220	...	15	13	60	110	175	55	115	1,600	17,500 00
Total	326	3,173	522	148	89	621	3,539	2,523	203	233	131	1,346	3,874	1,999	760	1,712	37,777	1,176,187 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	10	3	...	...	2	10	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	150	1,067 00
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	...	4	1	4	...	...	12	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	40	400 00
Bersimis	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	305 00
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	4	450	275	20	...	20	512	400	12	25	10	85	150	35	30	...	...	28,239 00
Lake St. John	15	25	6	8	5	27	64	40	...	12	7	30	36	...	...	...	250	6,417 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.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Lorette	...	4	...	...	1	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4	150	400 00
Maniwaki	...	31	...	3	...	5	51	3	15	7	2	10	17	10	...	...	255	3,575 00
Maria	...	2	1	1	2	12	10	15	20	10	...	1	6	...	...	...	95	1,275 00
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	5	63	5	7	...	...	97	48	2	4	6	27	55	84	...	4	235	8,048 00
Pierreville	...	7	1	3	...	...	24	6	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	86	1,500 00
Restigouche	2	32	6	5	...	11	35	95	...	...	4	6	64	...	...	...	105	7,500 00
St. Regis	8	207	53	18	...	35	320	179	...	...	20	69	14	350	90	110	500	35,850 00
Timiskaming	...	8	...	2	...	...	28	13	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	106	2,667 00
Total	37	833	348	68	8	110	1,169	809	49	68	52	229	516	479	120	118	1,834	96,176 00
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	...	115	48	2	30	6	50	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	10,720 00
Battleford	7	587	...	20	104	47	304	463	60	60	...	10	...	...	...	...	360	62,120 00
Carlton	3	294	20	23	168	345	536	500	...	...	6	33	24	...	...	...	325	91,848 00
Crooked Lake	1	258	27	7	43	76	189	188	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	255	36,779 00
Duck Lake	...	307	...	1	28	57	341	478	...	...	...	14	...	20	...	...	400	42,480 00
Moose Mountain	2	129	...	3	17	59	86	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	12,800 00
Onion Lake	...	406	...	3	33	58	296	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,480 00
Pelly	...	149	...	10	51	73	337	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	35,576 00
Qu'Appelle	7	368	68	22	67	99	440	811	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	1,056	70,274 00
Touchwood Hills	11	289	50	13	36	146	455	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	130	64,855 00
Treaty No. 10	...	14	...	1	2	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	1,170	...	...	...	...	19,725 00
Total	31	2,916	213	105	579	966	3,041	3,976	60	60	6	57	1,312	20	3	3	2,773	502,657 00

Mingan	99	...	290	133	433	102	3,590	227	31,260 00	13,300 00	87,410 00
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Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property (exclusive of trust funds in the hands of Government and some property not on reserves).
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps..	Tents.	Value of		
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Oka	4	22	8	7	28	4	204	6	632 00	4,387 00	100,877 00
Pierreville	...	6	6	11	26	...	493	18	837 00	12,385 00	168,217 00
Restigouche	...	4	35	20	6	...	92	2	1,500 00	15,000 00	101,200 00
St. Regis	...	65	...	19	22	21	500	...	550 00	13,350 00	321,200 00
Timiskaming	...	1	23	30	9	30	308	17	1,050 00	3,700 00	36,442 00
Total	108	140	700	518	1,098	352	15,490	598	67,979 00	151,384 00	1,953,676 00
SASKATCHEWAN
Assiniboine	18	44	...	138	45	1,155	1,000 00	294,591 00
Battleford	...	12	9	91	172	101	804	208	7,602 00	13,600 00	903,874 00
Carlton	...	9	71	113	163	114	2,958	157	5,470 00	6,994 00	672,500 00
Crooked Lake	25	56	15	131	109	1,971 00	5,950 00	883,404 00
Duck Lake	...	15	28	47	182	54	4,100	183	9,090 00	14,700 00	863,141 00
Moose Mountain	15	35	2	200	50	1,200 00	1,000 00	233,597 00
Onion Lake	...	3	80	86	119	120	1,788	179	6,625 00	3,855 00	1,074,106 00
Pelly	...	1	...	21	85	8	570	67	1,790 00	6,000 00	360,266 00
Qu'Appelle	...	3	...	51	104	45	286	133	3,183 00	13,300 00	1,358,836 00
Touchwood Hills	42	92	5	1,840	107	2,782 00	6,475 00	988,535 00
Treaty No. 10	525	316	294	604	3,455	367	26,750 00	18,220 00	74,630 00
Total	...	43	713	825	1,346	1,068	16,270	1,605	67,618 00	91,094 00	7,707,480 00

AGRICULTURE, SEASON, 1909.

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.
ONTARIO - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brought forward	678	11,880	2,755	60,129	175	4,071	942	29,892	776	16,710	53	1,100	130	2,327	172	3,671
Rice Lake	75	1,725	55	1,400	4	118	9	89	114	2,250	...	...	15	180	2	28
Sarnia	60	566	165	2,569	...	30	...	2,700	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	110
Saugeen	20	200	200	3,000	...	...	25	500	40	600	...	...	...	...	4	100
Sault Ste. Marie	...	...	110	1,900	...	...	2	80	11	185	...	...	...	...	1	20
Savanne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scugog	6	100	50	1,200	...	...	1	12	5	130	...	...	...	...	...	5
Six Nations	1,897	22,000	2,844	94,362	371	7,964	401	10,618	560	6,974	57	496	33	450	30	354
Sturgeon Falls	...	...	24	720	...	...	7	230	6	200	...	...	3	50	2	50
Thessalon	...	...	45	1,050	...	...	31	747	28	765	...	...	2	32	...	...
Tyendinaga	69	745	850	14,932	297	4,100	3089	7,325	45	344	11	130	66	1,538	17	182
Walpole Island	97	2,150	145	4,300	6	110	165	8,100	4	45	...	...	42	660	78	430
Total	2,902	39,366	7,252	185,562	853	16,393	1,981	60,293	1,589	28,213	121	1,726	291	5,237	306	4,950
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	6	90	37	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	...	...	40	300	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
Bersimis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	...	...	775	15,000	50	1,200	200	2,500	15	175	...	...	100	2,500	7	200
Lake St. John	60	500	400	5,000	34	260	...	...	45	400	...	...	60	1,100	3	45

[illegible]

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.					
ONTARIO - Cont.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Brought forward	1,307	88,504	16	2,016	74	10,735	38	6,590	4,556	1,412	2,525	318	115	209	1,378
Rice Lake	33	2,010	3	360	7	1,192	4	410	65	...	23	...	2	2	5
Sarnia	...	2,450	...	85	...	30	...	350	400	...	...	10	...	...	...
Saugeen	22	1,600	...	...	4	500	5	100	80	6	110	10	20	15	6
Sault Ste. Marie	121	8,080	1	50	4	480	...	...	90	375	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne	31	4,116	1	38	3	202	1	78	...	216	...	...	3	3	16
Scugog	4	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4,903	...	...	...	...
Six Nations	237	10,196	5	540	5	940	14	1,391	6,543	...	...	...	...	220	...
Sturgeon Falls	23	2,950	1	40	8	450	4	120	23	85	...	10	...	...	...
Thessalon	86	6,951	...	...	6	1,070	...	...	30	104	13	37	...	...	...
Tyendinaga	183	17,598	3	177	10	988	...	100	915	390	283	...	...	...	1,136
Walpole Island	115	4,450	...	110	...	150	...	3,000	215	1,050	650	10	...	...	150
Total	2,162	149,170	30	3,416	121	16,737	66	12,139	12,924	3,638	8,507	395	140	449	2,691
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	8	1,144	...	...	1	135	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	1	200	...	1	2	150	...	...	...	4	...	5	2	...	3
Bersimis	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...
Cacouna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga	200	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	150	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John	300	6,000	1	40	5	150	...	...	170	3	80	1	...	...	2

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.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lorette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	30	3,000	2	200	8	2,500	6	450	175	15	75	42	...	34	34
Maria	4	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	47	6,100	...	...	3	200	...	...	160	4	119	...	...	...	...
Pierreville	20	800	...	...	...	...	6	50	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restigouche	45	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	10	250	3	...	...	...
St. Regis	350	9,500	7	300	10	800	11	1,200	1,450	350	750	5	5	5	65
Timiskaming	10	1,200	...	...	2	100	...	...	15	50	10	...	...	...	...
Total	1,017	34,300	10	541	30	3,900	23	1,700	4,005	601	1,284	56	7	39	104
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	7	700	1	35	5	125	...	...	...	835	235	...	362	250	...
Battleford	20	3,500	4	400	8	2,500	2	190	25	5,239	377	...	187	110	5,950
Carlton	25	1,889	2	135	3	414	2	110	...	3,849	1,320	43	310	883	275
Crooked Lake	11	750	...	...	...	...	3	210	30	1,776	1,075	...	152	155	14
Duck Lake	10	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	857	...	...	155	220
Moose Mountain	6	600	1	100	1	150	...	...	100	600	375	...	83	38	...
Onion Lake	9	1,860	5	90	...	209	...	80	...	3,100	275	...	91	82	300
Pelly	6	1,110	1	99	2	200	2	118	...	1,705	1,000	...	209	277	2,032
Qu'Appelle	22	2,360	4	263	10	940	4	185	...	4,025	2,420	...	1,032	740	...
Touchwood Hills	9	1,475	2	220	6	1,400	2	210	...	2,825	1,700	...	264	295	416
Treaty No. 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	125	15,404	20	1,342	35	5,938	15	1,103	155	27,364	9,634	43	2,690	2,985	9,207

PROGESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings, Brick	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Drivings 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.
ONTARIO - Con.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3	...	13	45	4	17	16	16	8	...	2	1	...	...	4,431 00	10,273 00	14,704 00
Rice Lake	15 00	...	15 00
Sarnia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	1,650 00	1,800 00
Saugeen	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 00	400 00	650 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00
Savanne	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 00	185 00	213 00
Scugog
Six Nations	1	1	9	5	...	10	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500 00	21,100 00	26,600 00
Sturgeon Falls	13	1	...	1	5	2	2	3	2	4	3	...	200 00	11,050 00	11,250 00
Thessalon	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	740 00	350 00	1,090 00
Tyendinaga	852 00	270 00	1,122 00
Walpole Island	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	400 00	2,000 00	2,400 00
Total	5	1	46	60	5	33	24	24	12	4	5	5	3	2	12,566 00	47,678 00	60,244 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Prince Edward Island	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 00	88 00
QUEBEC
Becancour	4	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersimis	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,850 00	1,850 00
Cacouna
Caughnawaga	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250 00	...
Lake St. John	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 00	400 00	435 00
Lorette
Maniwaki	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782 00	300 00	1,082

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.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Maria
Mingan
Oka	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,325 00	1,325 00
Pierreville	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00	200 00
Restigouche	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	225 00	300 00
St. Regis	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	1,750 00	1,900 00
Timiskaming	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
Total	...	1	21	2	3	5	7	...	4	2	2	1	...	1	1,042 00	8,400 00	7,192 00
SASKATCHEWAN
Assiniboine	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4,344 00	360 00	4,704 00
Battleford	48	...	...	6	...	37	...	...	2	...	...	3,741 00	7,600 00	11,341 00
Carlton	10	13	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	3	...	1,135 00	3,185 00	4,320 00
Crooked Lake	5	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	963 00	470 00	1,433 00
Duck Lake	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	780 00	2,450 00	3,230 00
Moose Mountain	7	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	340 00	500 00	840 00
Onion Lake	12	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	770 00	920 00	1,690 00
Pelly	1	16	11	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,742 00	8,255 00	9,997 00
Qu'Appelle	1	14	14	...	21	...	9	...	...	...	...	30	4,800 00	6,550 00	11,350 00
Touchwood Hills	13	3	...	8	...	12	...	7	...	1	...	2,053 00	2,534 00	4,587 00
Treaty No. 10
Total	2	126	56	...	50	...	89	1	10	2	4	30	20,668 00	32,824 00	53,492 00

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that Used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
ONTARIO - Con.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	176,711 00	14,232 00	254,545 00	15,742 00	69,987 00	94,583 00	126,826 00	752,626 00
Rice Lake	5,300 00	500 00	600 00	124 00	350 00	2,000 00	300 00	9,124 00
Sarnia	8,794 00	450 00	19,465 00	2,075 00	1,020 00	100 00	2,200 00	34,104 00
Saugeen	4,560 00	650 00	16,000 00	8,050 00	560 00	250 00	8,000 00	38,070 00
Sault Ste. Marie	5,100 00	650 00	15,000 00	2,300 00	2,100 00	1,050 00	7,900 00	34,100 00
Savanne	2,609 00	...	24,896 00	...	26,077 00	41,880 00	5,478 00	100,940 00
Scugog	1,386 00	597 00	175 00	119 00	112 00	531 00	600 00	3,720 00
Six Nations	168,451 00	129,875 00	4,599 00	...	...	...	...	302,925 00
Sturgeon Falls	1,800 00	470 00	17,300 00	...	2,900 00	7,400 00	6,500 00	36,370 00
Thessalon	6,410 00	80 00	34,972 00	...	1,811 00	775 00	1,971 00	46,019 00
Tyendinaga	32,858 00	2,735 00	53,537 00	5,829 00	800 00	291 00	300 00	96,350 00
Walpole Island	13,800 00	4,500 00	34,000 00	...	1,900 00	1,900 00	10,000 00	66,100 00
Total	427,979 00	154,739 00	475,089 00	34,239 00	107,567 00	150,760 00	170,075 00	1,520,448 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	1,023 00	45 00	58 00	...	1,520 00	50 00	14,480 00	17,176 00
QUEBEC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour	400 00	20 00	1,200 00	...	...	...	525 00	2,195 00
Bersimis	375 00	...	1,400 00	...	640 00	21,700 00	700 00	24,815 00
Cacouna	...	...	2,960 00	249 00	85 00	1,560 00	3,245 00	8,099 00
Caughnawaga	36,308 00	...	170,928 00	3,837 00	...	...	5,700 00	216,773 00
Lake St. John	7,900 00	500 00	5,000 00	...	400 00	40,000 00	1,200 00	55,000 00
Lorette	...	...	15,000 00	...	...	1,500 00	23,000 00	39,500 00

Maniwaki	6,865 00	2,000 00	21,000 00	310 00	125 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	42,300 00
Maria	500 00	100 00	3,500 00	...	360 00	600 00	1,600 00	6,660 00
Mingan	...	...	...	...	200 00	32,800 00	...	33,000 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.		
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Oka	5,085 00	1,400 00	8,360 00	1,483 00	300 00	667 00	3,784 00	21,079 00
Pierreville	3,763 00	...	7,000 00	...	...	575 00	35,000 00	46,338 00
Restigouche	11,500 00	800 00	24,000 00	125 00	350 00	275 00	7,800 00	44,850 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	2,100 00	50 00	12,000 00	...	300 00	1,800 00	200 00	16,450 00
Total	133,796 00	26,870 00	352,348 00	6,260 00	4,210 00	121,477 00	100,154 00	745,115 00
SASKATCHEWAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine	5,591 00	1,770 00	1,560 00	...	1,550 00	316 00	9,650 00	20,437 00
Battleford	14,362 00	13,283 00	5,384 00	30,470 00	2,041 00	8,902 00	10,346 00	84,788 00
Carlton	14,547 00	8,935 00	6,888 00	...	2,532 00	20,481 00	5,825 00	59,208 00
Crooked Lake	16,146 00	3,412 00	2,975 00	2,171 00	875 00	1,650 00	7,673 00	34,902 00
Duck Lake	17,590 00	4,500 00	7,882 00	...	85 00	46,235 00	5,826 00	82,118 00
Moose Mountain	5,000 00	1,581 00	400 00	...	600 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	10,581 00
Onion Lake	16,152 00	10,725 00	8,506 00	...	8,581 00	29,067 00	4,055 00	77,086 00
Pelly	15,838 00	5,079 00	865 00	2,505 00	44 00	19,20 00	1,475 00	27,726 00
Qu'Appelle	65,162 00	9,995 00	6,250 00	...	2,650 00	2,925 00	12,545 00	99,527 00
Touchwood Hills	26,366 00	7,134 00	4,884 00	3,300 00	2,900 00	15,846 00	10,164 00	70,594 00
Treaty No. 10	...	...	6,300 00	...	51,700 00	64,600 00	7,160 00	129,760 00
Total	196,754 00	66,414 00	51,894 00	38,446 00	73,558 00	192,942 00	76,719 00	696,727 00

RECAPITULATION

Agency	LANDS AND SOURCES FROM WHICH INDIANS DERIVE THEIR SUPPORT.						
	Number of Indians.	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in hunting trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.
...	...	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...
Alberta	5,547	1,044,144	6,605	307	791	390	248
British Columbia	20,929	334,322	28,263	1,809	174	4,076	1,142
Manitoba	4,841	100,961	6,626	414	46	409	173
New Brunswick	1,759	1,675	1,277	75	...	98	322
Northwest Territories	3,061	19,981	1,625	...	11	831	45
Nova Scotia	1,992	3,019	2,491	89	...	60	400
Ontario	21,401	116,496	51,865	1,371	502	1,562	2,281
Prince Edward Island	292	234	392	31	...	35	...
Quebec	8,641	29,674	75,285	426	29	667	1,176
Saskatchewan	8,786	878,467	17,958	705	433	976	416
Total	75,439	2,453,395	170,999	5,227	2,066	9,004	6,201

REALTY OF INDIANS.

Agency.	PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Shcds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties & c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Alberta	4	1	1	2	39	3	1	14	2	19	...	93,776 00
British Columbia	5	...	...	...	1	116	12	24	...	16	...	219 105 00
Manitoba	...	...	...	...	4	19	2	25	4	18	2	54,040 00
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	8	...	7	1	16,300 00
Northwest Territories	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	13	...	5	...	18,775 00
Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	11	2	4	1	35,840 00
Ontario	2	...	6	2	10	58	30	87	27	72	4	245,193 00
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6,800 00
Quebec	...	...	12	2	2	14	4	16	13	19	2	116,520 00
Saskatchewan	2	2	9	12	116	10	1	22	4	16	1	60,085 00
Total	14	3	28	18	172	243	58	220	52	178	11	866,434 00

Agency	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private 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.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	109,186	...	...	76	993	85	4	485	21	462	26	59	74	7	48	40,210 00	113,327 00
British Columbia	139,154	...	...	3,266	1,984	1,132	583	1,194	3	542	180	125	901	5	...	284,400 00	1,081,006
Manitoba	19,744	...	...	44	874	126	3	346	25	586	30	291	42	63	...	13,601 00	144,754 00
New Brunswick	1,209	...	...	295	50	58	69	75	5	68	25	...	59	1	...	4,360 00	43,225 00
Northwest Territories	423	...	...	12	567	38	...	15	...	196	...	36	...	...	...	2,161 00	69,225 00
Nova Scotia	2,870	...	...	351	4	81	124	24	1	40	14	2	5	6	1	7,456 00	42,155 00
Ontario	112,334	14	59	1,705	2,177	242	891	1,621	273	853	842	476	488	249	257	715,508 00	1,223,286 00
Prince Edward Island	392	...	...	50	...	...	25	22	...	22	12	4	47	6	...	1,618 00	6,830 00
Quebec	6,860	62	5	1,043	254	57	260	524	97	198	242	45	42	140	83	42,288 00	456,745 00
Saskatchewan	105,773	...	...	10	1,203	343	5	480	4	929	49	159	44	31	78	69,723 00	170,627 00
Total	497,945	76	64	6,842	8,206	2,162	1,964	4,786	429	38,896	1,420	1,197	1,706	508	467	1,181,325 00	3,351,180 00

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

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.	
Alberta	354	186	15	6	2	416	25	402	5	1	14	4,817	1,006	670	703	115	129	104	156,402 00
British Columbia	1,101	689	3	19	339	333	51	242	43	25	200	16,884	705	13	624	128	183	278	272,842 00
Manitoba	325	186	48	7	1	223	62	179	14	1	28	3,391	296	15	372	248	107	223	71,950 00
New Brunswick	42	40	...	16	6	11	...	11	4	...	19	1,587	36	...	82	30	31	23	7,273 00
Northwest Territories	24	25	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	9	1,430	6	4	13	...	...	...	2,603 00
Nova Scotia	46	29	...	8	2	8	...	6	...	...	50	744	48	36	62	24	5	14	6,338 00
Ontario	1,611	1,282	232	616	208	566	496	544	449	21	362	27,047	1,050	129	1,107	843	413	927	372,605 00
Prince Edward Island	9	9	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	95	2	5	8	...	...	...	780 00
Quebec	722	483	35	195	28	248	83	278	55	36	306	2,987	310	364	444	195	53	389	91,015 00
Saskatchewan	751	403	98	140	121	504	126	438	52	9	35	9,494	885	188	803	508	171	383	177,213 00
Total	4,985	3,332	431	1,011	710	2,315	843	2,106	618	93	1,027	68,476	4,344	1,424	4,218	2,091	1,092	2,341	1,159,021 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.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Alberta	28	9,240	487	16	85	1,459	3,913	5,069	...	...	1	10	83	32	10	...	640	517,325 00
British Columbia	468	10,102	2,566	235	82	595	4,535	4,206	870	1,387	100	662	3,099	7	485	1,429	17,720	661,133 00
Manitoba	10	1,231	106	55	275	564	1,226	1,308	23	10	6	13	98	8	14	12	1,113	132,864 00
New Brunswick	...	52	...	...	...	70	44	11	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	635	6,305 00
Northwest Territories	8	53	6	20	57	95	387	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,554 00
Nova Scotia	2	54	6	3	18	36	116	111	40	80	2	5	31	19	13	62	979	9,360 00
Ontario	326	3,175	522	148	89	621	3,539	2,523	203	233	131	1,346	3,874	1,999	760	1,712	37,777	1,176,187 00
Prince Edward Island	...	10	3	...	...	2	10	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	150	1,067
Quebec	37	833	348	68	8	110	1,169	809	49	68	52	229	516	479	120	118	1,834	96,176 00
Saskatchewan	31	2,916	213	105	579	966	3,041	3,976	60	60	...	57	1,312	20	3	3	2,773	502,657 00
Total	910	27,665	4,257	650	1,193	4,518	17,980	18,402	1,245	1,838	292	2,322	9,063	2,564	1,405	3,336	63,621	3,123,628 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		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	4	41	122	398	388	482	4,755	1,033	28,666 00	45,000 00	9,112,734 00
British Columbia	729	476	3,570	4,531	2,678	1,402	29,464	2,940	332,461 00	386,875 00	7,562,538 00
Manitoba	41	371	154	260	560	1,196	9,614	754	83,696 00	40,705 00	1,718,078 00
New Brunswick	49	58	93	66	230	262	327	41	8,040 00	24,475 00	186,142 00
Northwest Territories	12	491	422	178	2,293	1,723	5,680	619	34,290 00	23,150 00	337,176 00
Nova Scotia	29	75	37	80	225	56	784	22	4,340 00	12,645 00	200,020 00
Ontario	362	475	2,151	1,238	2,252	3,911	29,104	1,438	112,112 00	426,020 00	8,689,689 00
Prince Edward Island	5	25	...	...	16	15	1	...	685 00	2,950 00	40,614 00
Quebec	108	140	700	518	1,098	352	15,490	598	67,979 00	151,384 00	1,953,676
Saskatchewan	...	43	713	825	1,346	1,068	16,270	1,605	67,618 00	91,094 00	7,707,480 00
Total	1,339	2,195	7,962	8,094	11,086	10,467	111,489	9,050	739,887 00	1,204,798 00	37,508,147 00

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1909.

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	1,342	27,560	2,212	57,018	201	2,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	1,613	30,935	5,357	119,895	5	100	64	1,862	308	9,610	...	...	...	...	159	3,477
Manitoba	3,533	46,755	1,854	46,624	120	1,242	19	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	10	81	200	2,133	...	...	1	7	4	70	...	...	36	625	6	82
Northwest Territories	...	...	20	400	8	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	7	75	78	1,061	10	151	1	5	2	...	...	...	2	35	12	79
Ontario	2,902	39,366	7,252	185,562	853	16,393	1,981	60,293	1,589	28,213	121	1,726	291	5,,237	306	4,950
Prince Edward Island	6	90	37	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	222	3,057	2,350	41,990	116	2,095	553	8,990	136	1,610	8	150	259	5,775	29	610
Saskatchewan	5,632	96,626	6,349	215,172	275	6,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15,269	242,945	25,701	660,094	1,588	29,202	2,619	71,859	2,039	33,533	129	1,876	588	11,670	512	9,198

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	72	4,134	4	150	17	1,041	25	2,132	10	16,929	2,622	...	1,549	1,544	1,712
British Columbia	1,352	188,166	86	9,852	180	34,182	12	1,128	9,329	3,762	1,248	212	181	172	852
Manitoba	141	14,478	8	158	7	195	10	409	...	14,223	1,194	17	433	610	1,034
New Brunswick	204	7,415	...	...	3	350	4	93	176	13	54	13	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	96	4,035	...	...	2	160	...	...	...	2,593	...	3	...	13	13
Nova Scotia	107	6,010	...	...	5	645	9	210	471	236	34	22	9	6	25
Ontario	2,162	149,170	30	3,416	121	16,737	66	12,139	12,924	3,638	8,507	395	140	449	2,691
Prince Edward Island	8	1,144	...	...	1	135	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...
Quebec	1,017	34,300	10	541	30	3,900	23	1,700	4,005	601	1,284	56	7	39	104
Saskatchewan	125	15,404	20	1,342	35	5,938	15	1,103	155	27,364	9,634	43	2,690	2,985	9,207
Total	5,284	424,256	158	15,459	401	63,283	164	18,914	27,088	71,371	24,577	761	5,002	5,818	15,658

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.														INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings, Brick	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Drivings 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.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	2	...	7	50	30	3	45	1	9	...	6	...	1	33	12,685 00	15,235 00	27,920 00
British Columbia	...	...	74	28	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	16,445 00	36,400 00	52,855 00
Manitoba	...	...	3	32	1	2	20	...	8	...	12	1	...	...	1,744 00	5,720 00	7,464 00
New Brunswick	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	140 00	985 00	1,125 00
Northwest Territories	...	...	1	36	8	...	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	625 00	5,650 00	6,275 00
Nova Scotia	...	...	23	1	7	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	345 00	3,400 00	3,745 00
Ontario	5	1	46	60	5	33	24	24	12	4	5	5	3	2	12,566 00	47,678 00	60,244 00
Prince Edward Island	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 00	88 00
Quebec	...	1	21	2	3	5	7	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	1,042 00	8,400 00	9,442 00
Saskatchewan	...	...	2	126	56	...	50	...	89	1	10	2	4	1	20,668 00	32,824 00	53,492 00
Total	7	2	184	336	120	52	151	25	145	11	35	20	8	30	66,270 00	156,280 00	222,550 00

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Agency	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that Used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	110,407 00	77,221 00	70,056 00	13,713 00	3,612 00	30,443 00	84,879 00	390,331 00
British Columbia	359,000 00	33,813 00	444,539 00	1,500 00	350,514 00	180,190 00	190,584 00	1,560,140 00
Manitoba	111,477 00	17,561 00	41,740 00	30 00	19,690 00	44,959 00	16,318 00	251,775 00
New Brunswick	6,490 00	3,800 00	51,100 00	21 00	9,410 00	4,895 00	20,650 00	96,366 00
Northwest Territories	15,131 00	1,345 00	20,050 00	...	23,850 00	93,250 00	4,750 00	158,376 00
Nova Scotia	12,748 00	1,660 00	27,325 00	6 00	4,720 00	8,860 00	59,196 00	114,515 00
Ontario	427,979 00	154,739 00	475,089 00	34,239 00	107,567 00	150,760 00	170,075 00	1,520,448 00
Prince Edward Island	1,023 00	45 00	58 00	...	1,520 00	50 00	14,480 00	17,176 00
Quebec	133,796 00	26,870 00	352,348 00	6,260 00	4,210 00	121,477 00	100,154 00	745,115 00
Saskatchewan	196,754 00	66,414 00	51,894 00	38,446 00	73,558 00	192,942 00	76,719 00	696,727 00
Total	1,374,805 00	383,468 00	1,534,199 00	94,215 00	598,651 00	827,826 00	737,805 00	5,550,969 00

CENSUS.
INDIANS AND ESKIMOS. - Religions, ages, sexes, births and deaths, by provinces, up to March 31, 1910.

[illegible]

Peace River Landing - Crees (8)	60	14	...	...	42	...	...	...	4	...	*5	5	6	6	4	3	14	15	1	1	1	3
Sturgeon Lake - Crees (8)	184	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	*16	16	18	17	11	10	43	45	4	4	11	1
Wabiskaw - Crees (8)	256	44	...	...	187	...	...	...	25	...	*23	22	25	24	15	14	60	62	6	5	11	7
Whitefish Lake (8)	88	36	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	*8	8	9	8	5	5	20	21	2	2	3	2
Onion Lake Agency (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeheewin (6)	179	13	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	11	16	27	28	7	2	37	36	6	9	10	4
Kimoosayo (6)	284	...	...	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	26	23	47	40	3	5	62	71	1	6	10	5
Oneepowhayo (6)	52	15	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	2	4	2	2	13	14	2	4	2	3
Puskeeahkeewein (6)	23	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	1	5	6	...	3	...	2
Weemisticooseahwasis (6)	79	6	...	...	72	...	...	...	1	...	8	7	5	11	2	2	17	21	1	5	4	5
(The other reserve in this agency is enumerated in Saskatchewan.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[(t)Numbers by which treaties made by the Crown are officially known.]

[*Estimated.]

- Chipewyans (8)	371	...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	*33	33	36	35	21	20	87	90	8	8	15	19
Fort Chipewyan - Crees (8)	241	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	*21	22	24	23	14	13	56	58	5	5	8	11
Fort McMurray (8)	130	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	*12	12	13	12	7	7	30	31	3	3	8	4
Fort McMurray - Paid at P. la Loche (8)	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	3	3	4	7	10	...	2	1	2
Band undescribed (8)	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	*1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	1
Not attached to Agencies	262	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	200	*23	23	26	25	15	14	61	64	6	5	...	...
Smith Landing (8)	252	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	*22	22	25	24	14	14	59	61	6	5	11	13
Total	9,155	664	...	1,544	4,924	...	...	...	1,834	978	976	907	796	497	443	2,009	2,168	140	231	293	315

[*Estimated.]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.								AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
										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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andimaul	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	5	4	7	9	8	7	23	22	1	...	4	2
Chislatta Lake	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	4	2	3	25	23	1	2	3	4
Conolly Lake	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	7	4	13	12	6	5	35	32	4	2	7	5
Fort Babine	153	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	7	8	15	14	9	10	39	40	5	6	3	4
Fort George Village (see Williams Lake Ag'cy)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Graham (nomadic)	88	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	11	5	4	24	23	2	3	3	4
Francis Lake	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	2	11	9	...	1	3	3
Fraser's Lake Village	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	6	3	4	18	17	1	1	5	4
Getanmax (see Hazelton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Vowell	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	6	5	13	15	5	6	23	22	2	1	7	2
Grand Rapids	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	1	2	4	5	1	1	2	3
Hagwilget Village	161	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	10	6	7	12	13	10	11	46	48	5	3	3	4
Hazelton (Getanmax)	249	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	7	23	21	12	13	79	81	5	3	7	7
Kisgegas	235	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	9	21	20	10	11	73	71	8	5	4	5
Kispiax	219	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	8	7	25	26	11	9	63	62	4	4	5	3
Kitselas	80	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	8	7	13	11	7	9	7	11	3	3
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	59	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	10	4	3	8	7	6	4	12	13	1	1	8	3
Kitwancool	48	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	4	4	5	5	4	10	8	3	2	6	1
Kitwanga	152	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	6	16	15	8	9	43	45	2	3	9	3
Kuldoe	37	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	4	3	3	6	8	2	3	2	3
McLeod's Lake	98	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	5	6	12	11	4	6	25	24	3	2	4	5

Moricetown	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	5	6	13	15	11	9	47	46	4	2	5	5
Naanees (2 bands north of Conolly Lake, semi-nomadic)	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	6	7	14	15	7	8	43	44	3	5	8	9
Old Fort Babine	136	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	8	5	11	12	7	8	41	37	4	3	5	3
Pintce	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	5	2	3	11	14	2	1	3	2
Stella	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	6	4	3	15	16	3	1	4	4
Stony Creek	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	10	5	8	30	29	2	4	4	5
Stuarts Lake	199	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	8	9	17	19	12	11	56	59	3	5	6	5
Thatce	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	3	4	6	5	7	6	16	14	1	4	4	3
Tsisthainli (Lac Trembleur)	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	1	1	5	4	1	1	2	1
Tsistlatho (Black Water)	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	6	4	3	19	22	1	1	3	3
Yucutce (portage between Babine and Stuart Lakes)	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	3	4	...	...	1	2
Bella Coola Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(See Northwest Coast.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cassiar Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atlin	86	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	6	4	15	11	1	3	22	21	2	1	...	...
Tahltan	219	72	5	...	39	...	...	...	103	15	7	21	24	12	5	57	52	14	12	3	6

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.								AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
										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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
BRITISH COLUMBIA. - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	34	...	...	...	18	...	...	16	...	3	2	2	3	4	3	7	9	...	1	...	6
Clemclemaluts	115	...	...	10	105	...	...	...	...	5	6	21	13	2	3	28	35	1	1	...	5
Comeakin	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	4	...	1	21	23	2	2	2	...
Comox	43	...	40	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	3	1	1	15	14	...	1	...	1
Cowichan Lake	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Discovery Island	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	3	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
Esquimalt	17	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	1
Galiano Island	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	4	2	...	9	7	...	...	...	2
Hellelt	29	...	...	4	9	...	...	...	16	3	4	2	2	1	2	6	7	1	1	...	1
Khenepsin	40	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	2	3	12	12	1	1	...	2
Kilpaulus	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Koksilah	15	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	1
Kulleets	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	9	9	7	5	1	3	18	17	1	2	3	...
Llmalche	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	2
Lyacksum	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	7	9	4	13	9	6	16	15	2	1	2	...
Malakut	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
Mayne Island	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	2
Nanaimo	160	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	20	22	15	14	12	15	26	32	2	2	...	2
Panquechin	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	6	2	20	22	1	1	4	...
Penelakut	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	15	10	8	10	8	6	41	41	1	...	...	2
Qualicum	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	...	2	2	4	3	...	1	1	...
Quamichan	250	...	...	50	200	...	...	...	...	26	20	15	25	7	9	70	78	...	...	...	10
Siccameen	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	4	4	3	12	6	...	1	10	...
Snonawas	14	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	...
Somenos	98	...	...	10	88	...	...	...	...	13	13	8	5	7	4	23	21	2	2	...	2
Songhees	95	...	...	25	70	...	...	...	...	7	10	5	6	3	3	31	27	1	2	...	1
Sooke	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	3	1	9	6	...	1	1	...

Tsartlip	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	8	7	8	15	15	1	2	9	...
Tsawout	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	4	6	7	8	12	10	23	21	1	2	4	...
Tsekum	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
Tsussie	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	7	4	3	12	12	...	...	...	1
Fraser River Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aitchelitz	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	6	2	2	8	9	1	1	2	...
Cheam	95	...	...	1	94	...	...	...	...	9	13	10	9	7	9	15	17	3	3	5	6
Chehalis	116	4	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	14	15	7	6	6	6	24	30	3	5	6	5
Coquitlam	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	2	1	...	6	6	...	...	1	2
Douglas	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	5	4	6	5	5	4	14	19	2	4	3	4
Ewa-woos	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	1
False Creek	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	4	2	14	14	3	2	2	3
Homalko	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	7	10	14	12	7	9	15	16	3	3	3	3
Hope	79	2	...	1	76	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	6	7	5	17	21	1	2	3	4
Kapilano	40	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	4	3	4	2	3	1	2	11	12	1	1	1	2

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.								AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
										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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
BRITISH COLUMBIA. - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser River Agency - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katsey	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	5	6	7	15	20	2	3	3	2
Klahoose	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	6	7	6	5	6	6	11	14	2	4	3	3
Kwawkwawapilt	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	1	1	5	5	...	1	1	1
Langley	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	2	1	9	10	2	2	...	1
Matsqui	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	9	2	2	1	1
Mission, Burrard Inlet	219	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	27	25	22	17	16	17	38	44	5	8	9	10
Mu-Queam	98	...	...	8	87	...	...	...	3	8	7	8	9	9	11	17	21	4	4	4	2
New Westminster	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	4	6	3	2	5	3	7	12	...	1	...	2
Nicomen	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
Ohamil	53	8	...	3	42	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	6	6	5	10	10	1	2	2	2
Pemberton Meadows	257	...	...	...	257	...	...	...	...	25	33	24	20	19	18	53	55	5	5	8	9
Popkum	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Samahquam	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	8	5	5	9	13	2	4	2	3
Scowlitz	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	5	5	2	5	6	1	3	...	2
Sechelt	242	...	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	26	29	25	24	16	15	51	49	3	4	14	18
Semiahmoo	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	4	2	3	8	10	1	1	2	...
Seymour Creek	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	...	1	1	2
Skawahlook	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	...
Skookum Chuck	105	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	12	11	9	9	8	8	18	19	4	7	7	4
Skulkayn	30	...	...	26	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	1	1	8	8	2	1	1	1
Skwah	107	...	...	4	103	...	...	...	...	9	8	10	11	8	9	20	23	4	5	6	3
Skwamish, Howe Sound	35	...	...	...	14	...	...	21	...	3	4	3	2	1	1	6	8	4	3	4	...
Skway	29	3	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	1	2	7	8	1	...	2	...
Skweahm	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	2	2	5	7	...	1	2	1
Sliammon	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	14	12	11	12	10	11	15	16	4	5	5	2
Soowahlie	49	...	...	40	9	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	5	4	4	8	10	2	2	1	...

Squawtit's	47	14	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	5	3	4	7	8	3	5	2	2
Squiahla	14	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2
Sumass	51	...	...	26	25	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	4	2	3	11	15	1	3	2	1
Texas Lake	29	2	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	2	1	2
Tsawwassen	51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	5	7	6	5	4	3	7	8	1	5	1	...
Tyeachten	44	5	...	18	21	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	4	2	4	9	10	1	2	2	1
Whonock	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	2	1	1	7	7	...	1	...	...
Yakweakwioose	27	...	...	5	22	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	1	1	5	6	1	3	1	...
Yale	76	17	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	6	7	6	13	20	3	5	3	4
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adams' Lake	196	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	15	15	20	20	10	10	52	53	...	1	8	5
Aashcroft	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	...
Boothroyd	158	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	11	10	7	8	49	46	1	1	5	...
Boston Bar	143	84	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	10	10	11	11	6	5	45	45	...	...	4	...
Co'd Weater	107	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	9	9	10	9	6	7	25	25	4	3	...	...
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	...	...

Kinbaskets	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	3	6	11	4	4	2	10	10	5	3	...	...
Lower Columbia Lake	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	10	3	2	18	18	2	4	...	3
Lower Kootenay	157	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	11	12	13	20	5	4	42	43	4	3	2	...
St. Mary's	208	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	19	13	33	22	7	7	50	47	1	9	...	8
Tobacco Plains	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	7	1	1	17	13	...	6	...	2
Kwawkewlth Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koskemo	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	1	...	...	...	...	27	26	3	2	...	4
Klawtsis and Matilpi	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	9	8	7	4	1	2	37	26	2	3	4	4
Kwatsino	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	1	2	...	...	...	6	3	...	4	1	...
Kwawshela	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	4	3	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	1
Kwawkewlth	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	12	9	3	2	36	31	1	2	5	3
Mamalilikulla	89	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	7	6	4	3	2	3	35	25	2	2	2	5
Nakkwockto	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	8	10	8	6	1	1	29	27	1	...	3	4
Nimkish	137	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	16	7	3	4	46	43	2	2	5	7
Nuwitti	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3	4	8	3	1	1	18	15	2	2	1	5
Tanakteuk	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6	5	12	11	2	2	24	23	3	2	3	8
Tsawataineuk	226	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	14	14	7	3	81	60	6	9	5	8
Wawalitsum	37	1	2	5	1	2	1	13	12	2	3
Wewaiaikai	103	7	7	9	8	5	6	31	24	2	4	4	7
Wiwaiaikum	72	4	5	5	4	2	...	28	21	1	2	2	4

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Charlotte Agency (see Northwest Coast.)
West Coast Agency.
Ahousaht	223	...	100	...	10	113	11	10	23	27	6	6	63	66	6	5	10	15
Checkl sit	61	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	11	1	3	5	12	4	2	18	11	1	4	3	4
Clayoquot	208	...	...	80	100	...	...	...	28	12	12	17	12	6	13	55	60	8	13	5	8
Ehatisaht	87	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	67	1	2	9	10	3	6	22	27	3	4	...	1
Hesquraht	143	...	...	...	143	...	...	...	...	14	8	22	12	5	8	33	34	3	4	4	6
Kelsemaht	79	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	59	4	2	10	5	3	...	21	22	4	8	4	2
Kyuquot	237	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	87	7	8	14	16	3	4	80	82	12	11	2	12
Matchilaht	56	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	31	...	3	4	2	4	1	15	21	4	2	2	4
Moachat	140	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	40	4	3	9	8	7	6	39	55	6	3	4	5
Nitinaht	181	...	...	150	...	...	...	21	10	12	13	18	21	6	13	38	47	9	4	5	10
Noochatlaht	41	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	16	3	2	3	1	...	3	11	13	3	2	2	8
Oiaht	138	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	38	9	10	15	13	6	5	29	38	8	5	4	8
Opitchesaht	51	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	7	12	4	1	1	8	12	1	2	3	...
Pacheenaht	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	4	8	3	2	2	14	15	3	2	1	1
Touquaht	24	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	1	3	2	...	1	6	6	2	1	1	1
Tsesaht	127	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	47	5	11	8	14	7	5	31	31	8	7	6	4
Uchucklesit	34	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	24	...	1	6	9	1	1	6	8	1	1	1	4
Ucluelet	132	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	12	17	15	4	6	33	32	4	1	4	6

[(t)Now Bella Coola, Nass and Queen Charlotte agencies.]

[*Estimated.]

Seton Lake, Nicaït, No. 6	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	5	3	...	8	12	3	3	2	3
Soda Creek	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	10	4	7	10	16	20	7	4	5	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
Williams Lake	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	11	12	3	4	33	43	9	7	7	9
Fort St. John - Beavers (adherents of Treaty No. 8)	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9	10	10	11	6	6	25	2	2	2	5	5
Fort St. John - Non-treaty	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7	7	7	7	4	4	17	18	2	2	...	...
Fort Grahame	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*20	19	22	21	12	12	51	53	5	5	...	...
Fort Nelson	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18	18	20	19	11	11	47	47	4	4	...	...
Nomadic Indians, about	2,678	No details	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25,149	4,309	475	3,211	11,905	...	...	221	1,487	863	1,709	1,747	2,096	2,015	1,138	1,139	5,724	5,732	535	636	133	171

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birdtail - Sioux (2)	75	...	65	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	5	8	6	1	2	16	21	3	6	1	1
Gambler (2)	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Keeseekowenin (2)	118	...	84	...	32	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	17	12	6	6	23	39	3	2	5	6
Rolling River (2)	75	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	62	...	5	4	5	5	2	3	20	28	2	1	3	6
Waywayseecappo (2)	191	...	74	...	43	...	...	...	74	...	21	16	27	14	6	9	39	49	5	5	18	15
Clandeboye Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brokenhead River (1)	150	113	...	...	18	...	...	...	19	...	8	11	11	10	8	9	44	44	4	1	10	9
Fort Alexander (1)	496	212	...	...	248	...	...	...	36	...	65	56	40	37	21	10	123	127	7	10	27	17
St. Peter (1)	1,201	882	...	...	136	75	...	60	48	...	133	143	109	115	67	64	272	259	17	22	50	23
Griswold Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oak Lake - Sioux	91	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	7	9	10	12	2	...	18	22	4	7	1	3
Oak River - Sioux	312	95	2	6	4	...	...	...	205	...	37	22	27	35	10	13	70	69	8	21	7	4
Turtle Mountain - Sioux	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	...
Kenora Agency (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo Bay (3)	34	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	4	3	5	...	...	...	10	10	1	1	...	...
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Ontario, q.v.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah and Portage la Prairie Agencies.
Crane River (2)	39	7	5	27	...	4	2	6	...	3	3	7	12	2	...	2	3
Ebb and Flow	78	8	68	2	...	14	6	7	9	4	8	15	12	2	1	4	1

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Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
MANITOBA - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House Agency (Part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berens River (5)	289	...	...	280	9	...	...	...	...	...	32	21	44	35	25	17	48	56	5	6	10	7
Black River (5)	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	7	6	4	5	9	13	5	1	5	4
Bloodvein River (5)	55	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	42	...	6	5	4	4	9	4	6	9	1	7	2	1
Fisher River (2)	444	...	...	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	30	60	56	41	39	80	84	10	12	19	20
Hollowwater River (5)	92	56	...	...	22	...	...	...	14	...	6	11	7	10	8	6	17	17	6	4	4	5
Jackhead River (2)	78	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	6	4	12	9	6	4	14	15	4	4	4	2
Little Grand Rapids - Berens River (5)	150	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	135	...	14	16	21	17	13	8	25	29	3	4	...	...
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in the Northwest Territories Division No. 2 and Ontario, q.v.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency (part of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valley River (2)	76	...	9	29	35	...	...	...	3	...	19	3	1	8	3	5	15	19	2	1	8	2
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Saskatchewan.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,996	2,073	477	788	1,344	75	...	129	1,110	...	656	625	625	602	347	321	1,230	1,279	139	172	365	187

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Superintendency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edmundston	51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	8	6	2	7	11	5	...	1	1
Tobique	157	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	15	19	7	4	39	41	3	4	6	9
Northeastern Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	3	5	...	...	7	6	1	2	1	2
Big Cove	323	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	54	41	31	29	13	6	72	59	8	10	12	3
Buctouche	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	6	4	...	2	...	1
Burnt Church	223	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	18	18	9	9	52	46	8	3	8	4
Eel Ground	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	9	20	12	16	10	10	40	30	4	4	5	1
Eel River	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	7	10	...	3	13	20	1	2	2	...
Fort Folly and vicinity	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	6	6	3	1	16	13	1	2	2	4
Indian Island	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	5	4	8	6	...	...	...	1
Red Bank	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	3	2	4	4	15	14	2	2	1	...
Southwestern Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charlotte County	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6	5	4	3	7	9	3	1	...	...
Gagetown, Upper and Lower	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	7	4	3	5	3	1	1	3	...
Kingsclear	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	10	11	2	2	10	10	2	6	4	...
King's County	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	1
Oromocto	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	6	4	2	1	9	10	1	1	1	...
St. Mary's	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	15	14	10	3	19	24	6	4	5	2
St. John's County	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1	...	1	...
Woodstock	56	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	6	5	1	3	10	12	1	...	3	2
Total	1,609	...	...	...	1,609	...	...	...	...	...	192	192	152	167	87	62	341	324	48	44	56	31

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division No. 1, (E. of 80° W. long.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. Coast of Hudson Bay and Interior.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Main	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*10	10	11	9	6	6	26	27	3	2	...	...
Fort Chimo	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18	18	20	19	11	11	47	48	4	4	...	...
Fort George	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*45	44	49	47	28	27	117	121	11	11	...	...
Great Whale River	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11	11	12	12	7	7	29	30	3	3	...	...
Interior	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*27	26	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	7	...	...
Nichicum	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6	6	7	7	4	4	16	17	1	2	...	...
Eskimos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labrador.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Chidley	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2	2	3	3	2	1	7	7	1	...	...	...
Cape Weggs to Cape Wastenholme	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	4	4	4	2	2	9	10	1	...	...	...
Cape Wostenholme	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3	3	4	3	2	2	8	8	1	1	...	...
Hudson Bay, East Coast and Islands	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*38	38	42	40	24	23	99	103	9	9	...	...
Cape Hope's Advance to Cape Weggs	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	2	...	...
Ungava Bay	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18	19	20	20	12	11	48	50	5	4	...	...
Baffin Island.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Admiralty Inlet	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	4	4	4	2	2	9	10	1	...	...	...
Big Island, eastward	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7	7	8	8	5	4	19	19	2	1	...	...
Cumberland Sound	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*23	23	25	24	15	14	61	63	6	6	...	...
Frobisher Bay	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11	10	12	11	7	6	28	29	3	3	...	...

Gordon Bay to Big Island	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11	11	12	12	7	8	29	30	2	3	...	...
Home Bay	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8	8	9	8	5	5	21	22	2	2	...	...
King Charles Cape	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*14	13	15	14	9	8	35	36	3	3	...	...
Nottingham Islands	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3	2	3	3	2	2	7	7	1	...	...	...
Ponds Inlet	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*12	12	14	13	8	8	33	34	3	3	...	...
Division No. 2 (between 80 ° W. long and Manitoba and Saskatchewan, S. of 60 ° lat.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House Agency (part of.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cross Lake	461	...	...	200	192	...	...	...	...	...	46	48	53	50	33	33	81	105	5	7	14	25
Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River)	121	100	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	17	16	8	8	19	24	3	3	3	5
Norway House	738	200	...	511	27	...	...	...	...	...	47	42	100	88	55	55	152	177	10	12	24	38
Poplar River	150	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	25	18	8	5	29	33	1	2	6	4
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Manitoba and Ontario, q.v.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[*Estimated.]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division No. 2 - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pas Agency (part of).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemawawin (5)	143	141	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	17	11	4	2	35	36	6	8	5	...
Moose Lake (5)	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	10	14	7	7	24	29	3	3	3	...
The Pas (5)	417	399	...	...	8	...	...	10	...	...	31	35	31	32	41	41	87	108	7	6	...	...
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Saskatchewan, q.v.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deer Lake, non-treaty	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	10	10	6	5	23	24	2	2	...	...
Fort Albany (see also Ontario) (9)	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*58	57	63	61	37	35	151	156	14	14	...	...
Fort Churchill	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9	8	9	9	6	5	22	23	2	2	32	29
Fort Hope (see also Ontario) (9)	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*42	42	46	45	27	26	110	114	10	10	11	54
Fort Severn, non-treaty	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18	17	20	19	11	11	47	48	4	5	...	...
God's Lake (5)	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*26	26	29	28	18	16	68	71	6	6	6	2
Island Lake (5)	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*52	51	57	55	33	31	135	140	13	13	...	...
Martin Falls (see also Ontario) (9)	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7	7	8	7	5	4	19	19	2	2	1	4
Nelson House (5)	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*37	37	40	39	24	22	96	100	9	9	15	7
Osnaburg (see also Ontario) (9)	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*21	21	23	22	13	13	55	57	5	5	7	8
Oxford House (5)	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*28	28	30	29	18	17	75	72	7	6	4	5
Peecheechoos (5)	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*12	12	14	13	8	8	33	34	3	3	...	...

Sandy Lake (includ. With Island Lake) (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Split Lake	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*27	27	30	29	18	17	74	71	7	6	43	13
Trout Lake, non- treaty	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*45	44	49	47	29	27	116	121	11	11	...	...
Winisk River	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	4	5	5	3	3	12	12	1	1	...	...
York Factory	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*25	24	27	26	16	15	65	67	6	6	...	...
(Enumerated formerly as part of Keewatin Dis.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division No. 3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Between 80° and 110° W. long. N. of 60° lat.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eskimos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interior and coast from 66° lat. To 110° W. long.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Back River to 110 W. long	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*19	19	21	20	12	11	49	51	4	4	...	...
Chesterfield Inlet	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*12	12	14	13	8	8	33	34	3	3	...	...
Fox Channel	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5	5	6	6	4	3	14	15	1	1	...	...
Fullerton to Repulse Bay	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*12	12	14	14	8	7	32	33	3	3	...	...
Repulse Bay to Back River	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*40	40	44	42	26	24	105	109	10	10	...	...

[*Estimated.]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Division No. 4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(West of 100° W. long.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arctic Red River	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9	9	10	10	6	5	23	24	2	2	...	...
Fort Good Hope	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*45	44	49	47	28	27	117	121	11	11	...	...
Fort Liard	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18	18	20	19	11	11	47	48	4	4	...	...
Fort McPherson	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*36	36	39	37	23	22	93	97	9	8	...	...
Fort Norman	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*27	27	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	6	...	...
Fort Providence	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*27	27	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	6	...	...
Fort Rae	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*71	71	78	75	47	43	186	194	18	17	...	...
Fort Resolution - Chipewyans (8)	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	*12	12	13	13	8	7	31	32	3	3	6	4
Fort Resolution - Dogribs (8)	197	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	*18	17	19	19	11	11	46	48	4	4	7	2
Fort Resolution - Slaves (8)	116	67	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	*10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	3	4	...
Fort Resolution - Yellowknives (8)	209	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	*19	18	20	20	12	11	49	51	5	4	3	9
Fort Simpson	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*27	27	29	28	17	16	70	73	7	6	...	...
Fort Wrigley	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9	9	10	10	6	5	23	24	2	2	...	...
Keewatin district, about	4,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eskimos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 110° to 136° W. long.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kee yak i yuk	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warharkiyuk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*45	44	49	47	28	27	117	121	11	11	...	...
Kogmolicks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19,656	1,027	...	861	839	...	...	10	...	12,455	1,340	1,324	1,531	1,460	906	855	3,475	3,662	323	316	194	239

[*Estimated.]

[illegible]

Micmacs	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Southampton, Micmacs	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Springhill Junction, Micmacs	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	5	1	1	4	9	2	1	1	...
Digby County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bear River, Micmacs	80	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	14	11	7	5	17	16	6	6	4	8
Weymouth, Micmacs	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guysborough County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guysborough, Micmacs *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halifax County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bedford, Micmacs	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...
Dartmouth, Micmacs	45	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5	2	...	...	11	11	4	1	...	1
Elmsdale, Micmacs	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	1	5	5	7	10	12	3	1	4	1
Enfield Micmacs	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	3	1	10	6	1	...
Fall River Micmacs	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	...	...
Musquodoboit and Sheet Harbour, Micmacs	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	6	5	2	5	4	1	...	...	...
Wellington, Micmacs	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	...	...	1

[*Included with Antigonish County Agency, q.v.]

[illegible]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
NOVA SCOTIA - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle River, Micmacs	97	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	12	10	6	6	15	27	2	...	5	7
Yarmouth County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth, Micmacs	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1	2	5	4	21	18	3	1	1	3
Total	2,009	...	...	...	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	178	175	221	217	134	129	402	400	86	67	64	73

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaguas	259	4	...	244	2	...	...	9	...	...	30	16	32	18	10	6	68	73	4	2	14	9
Cape Croker Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Nawash	382	14	...	221	147	...	...	...	...	...	34	24	33	28	25	19	101	111	3	4	8	6
Caradoc Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of the Thames	478	221	1	254	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	46	35	42	16	19	135	139	3	3	17	13
Munsees of the Thames	113	50	...	56	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	7	12	13	5	4	31	28	4	3	3	2
Oneidas of the Thames	775	215	...	332	...	124	...	15	89	...	70	64	75	57	42	29	235	170	15	18	21	23
Chapleau Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chapleau (9)	139	135	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	21	14	14	9	26	34	...	...	5	3
Flying Post (9)	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	9	8	7	9	22	33	1	...	4	8
Matagami (9)	89	85	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	8	9	9	7	17	25	1	...	1	4
Michipicoten (See also Sault Ste. Marie Agy.)	166	140	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	10	17	14	15	11	11	38	40	6	4	4	3
Missinaibi (9)	65	60	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	8	5	6	12	16	...	...	1	...
Mississagi (See also Thessalon Agency)	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	5	9	2	5	6	9	...	...	...	3
New Brunswick House (9)	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	14	11	10	31	34	...	...	6	7
Spanish River (See also Thessalon Agency)	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	9	6	8	10	...	...	1	2
Christian Island Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Beausoleil (a few who reside in Manitowaning Agency (q.v.) not included).	231	...	...	187	44	...	...	...	...	...	20	26	23	25	16	16	46	57	4	4	6	3
Fort Frances Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Couchiching (3)	196	2	...	...	168	...	...	...	26	...	17	20	18	29	12	4	40	49	4	3	12	5
Hungry Hall No. 1 (3)	34	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	3	1	3	3	3	...	8	13	...	...	...	1
Hungry Hall No. 2 (3)	15	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	7	...	...	...	1
Lac la Croix (3)	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	6	4	18	16	7	5	18	37	3	2	2	7
Little Forks (3)	47	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	3	3	3	5	1	1	11	16	2	2	2	5

Long Sault No. 1 (3)	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2	3	1	2	1	1	7	7	...	1	...	3
Long Sault No. 2 (3)	45	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	2	3	4	5	2	2	10	13	2	2	2	4
Manitou Rapids No. 1 (3)	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	7	5	10	9	3	1	21	20	...	2	2	1
Manitou Rapids No. 2 (3)	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	6	7	1	1	1	1
Niacatchewenin (3)	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	4	8	6	9	4	2	12	13	1	1	2	2
Nickickousemenecaning (3)	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	3	2	3	5	4	1	3	10	...	2	...	8
Seine River (3)	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	9	8	12	15	4	4	28	42	2	1	4	1
Stangecoming (3)	44	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	38	...	3	3	6	5	...	4	8	12	1	2	...	1
Sturgeon Lake (Kawaiagamot) (3)	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	5	3	1	...	5	7	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algonquins	129	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	16	14	19	14	13	12	3	2	7	3

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
ONTARIO - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn Island	55	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	9	4	2	5	8	11	2	2	2	...
Obidgewong	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1
Sheshegwaning	174	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	15	23	14	15	6	5	43	41	5	7	8	7
West Bay	350	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	34	37	26	37	19	12	82	96	3	4	15	5
Hagersville Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaguas of the Credit	279	15	...	229	...	6	...	29	...	...	15	16	18	21	15	19	78	80	11	6	12	12
Kenora and Savanne Agencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assabasks (3)	158	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	152	...	17	14	13	17	4	9	34	43	3	4	8	3
Big Island (3)	153	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	150	...	16	10	26	15	6	6	36	34	2	2	9	5
Buffalo Bay (enumerated in Manitoba, q.v.) (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle Lake (3)	64	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	57	...	3	5	9	10	2	...	16	16	2	1	3	2
Frenchman's Head (3)	156	155	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	21	18	15	2	1	37	38	5	1	9	4
Grassy Narrows (3)	140	35	...	...	74	...	...	...	31	...	15	10	21	14	4	6	32	31	2	5	8	2
Ignace (3)	66	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	6	8	2	2	15	14	2	...	3	...
Islington (3)	232	151	...	...	7	...	...	...	74	...	26	20	25	26	7	3	63	58	3	1	10	10
Lac des Mille Lacs (3)	76	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	74	...	4	5	6	15	4	1	17	23	1	...	2	4
Lac Seul (3)	418	376	...	...	15	...	...	...	27	...	40	37	55	65	12	11	99	90	5	4	15	11
Northwest Angle No. 33 B (3)	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	3	2	6	6	1	2	8	11	1	1	...	4
Northwest Angle No. 34	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	5	...	2	...	...

(3)																						
Northwest Angle No. 37 (3)	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	7	5	9	7	4	2	22	24	1	2	3	2
Rat Portage (3)	83	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	70	...	8	7	13	10	3	3	15	18	4	2	3	1
Shoal Lake No. 39 (3)	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	3	7	12	6	2	1	12	13	...	3	2	1
Shoal Lake No. 40 (3)	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	9	4	9	6	6	3	15	20	1	...	3	1
The Dalles (3)	74	39	...	...	22	...	...	...	13	...	11	7	8	7	1	1	18	19	2	...	3	7
Wabigoon (3)	99	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	89	...	6	5	10	17	2	5	21	31	1	1	1	1
Wabuskang (3)	52	20	...	...	9	...	...	...	23	...	3	2	9	8	2	4	9	11	2	2	2	5
Whitefish Bay (3)	67	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	63	...	1	8	7	6	3	2	19	18	2	1	3	6
Lake Simcoe Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas: Georgina and Snake Islands	101	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	6	5	6	4	24	22	8	7	3	4
Manitowaning Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Beausoleil (Reserve in Christian Island Agency, q.v.)	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	3	3	...	8	6	...	...	...	1
Maganatawan (see also Parry Sount Agency)	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	14	12	2	1	...	...
Point Grondin	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	4	4	3	11	15	...	2	1	...
Sheguiandah	109	88	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	11	6	6	5	25	24	4	6	7	3
South Bay	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	11	1	1	5	13	15	3	1	1	...
Spanish River No. 3	379	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	51	17	17	23	85	109	5	4	14	5
Sucker Creek	100	87	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	13	4	4	1	31	25	...	1	3	3

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
ONTARIO - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowaning Agency - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sucker Lake	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	2	2	...	...
Tahgaiwinini	206	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	21	26	13	19	46	45	3	2	10	4
Whitefish Lake	168	...	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	17	12	19	20	4	12	34	45	2	3	10	8
Whitefish River	86	44	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	13	5	4	22	19	1	4	2	4
Wikwemikong	666	...	...	...	666	...	...	...	...	...	44	43	83	66	27	29	171	163	30	10	18	15
Wikwemikongsing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moravian Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moravians of the Thames	338	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29	28	25	27	25	80	76	9	8	5	9
Norway House Agency (part of.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pekangekum (see also N.W.T. Div. No. 2 and Man.) (5)	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	15	25	14	19	6	9	19	27	2	2	...	...
Parry Sound Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henvey Inlet	168	...	...	44	124	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	14	7	13	9	45	49	2	4	3	7
Maganatawan (see also Manitowaning Ag'y)	28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	4	2	5	5	1	2	1	1
Parry Island	109	...	...	49	57	...	...	1	2	...	11	4	10	9	6	5	32	30	1	1	2	3
Shawanaga	110	...	...	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	7	10	6	10	26	36	1	1	3	7
Watha (Gibson)	137	...	8	117	12	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	11	15	14	9	38	29	1	...	6	4
Port Arthur Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	275	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	31	...	20	21	34	34	22	16	50	70	4	4	1	4
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	455	22	...	...	228	...	...	...	205	...	51	53	67	50	30	28	65	103	4	4	16	10
Long Lake (Robinson Sup. Ty. And Ty.	256	10	...	...	198	...	...	...	48	...	30	30	28	38	10	16	42	50	6	6	8	2

No. 9)																						
Pays Plat	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	10	8	4	4	6	11	1	1	2	2
Pic	218	...	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	24	27	24	26	16	10	41	46	...	4	5	2
Red Rock (Lake Helen)	235	38	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	20	29	35	21	14	16	41	54	3	2	6	7
Rama Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Rama	236	...	...	215	17	1	...	3	...	...	11	15	34	29	13	10	48	54	9	13	5	4
Rice and Mud Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	199	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	29	23	9	13	6	46	43	3	2	4	4
Mississaguas of Rice Lake	95	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	6	5	5	5	25	22	3	2	4	1
Sarnia Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points	152	47	...	102	...	...	...	3	...	...	15	16	15	16	3	6	36	34	3	8	5	1
Chippewas of Sarnia	277	51	...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	22	25	13	11	78	72	8	12	9	10
Wyandotte of Anderdon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Spanish River No. 2 Agency	39	35	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	5	4	2	9	7	1	1	...	3
Thessalon	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	7	14	13	31	32	3	4	2	5
Timiskaming Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abitibi - part of (See also Timiskaming Agency, Que.)	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*10	10	11	11	7	6	27	28	3	2	2	5
Tyendinaga Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,32	1,308	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	64	97	115	134	73	49	365	337	48	41	22	14
Walpole Island Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Walpole Island	564	260	...	291	13	...	...	...	...	...	36	34	32	45	40	39	146	155	18	19	9	14
Pottawattamies	174	75	...	90	...	...	...	...	9	...	14	16	12	13	9	9	46	43	5	7	4	4

[*Estimated]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
ONTARIO - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English River (9)	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6	6	7	6	4	4	16	16	2	1	3	1
Fort Albany (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No.2) (9)	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11	10	12	11	7	6	28	29	3	2	6	...
Fort Hope (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No.2) (9)	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5	5	6	5	3	3	13	13	1	1	...	4
Martin Falls (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No.2) (9)	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3	2	3	3	2	2	7	7	1	...	1	3
Moose Factory (9)	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*29	28	31	30	18	17	74	77	7	7	12	15
New Post (9)	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	3	4	3	2	2	9	9	1	...	2	...
North Renfrew, Algonquins	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18	18	19	19	11	11	46	48	4	4	...	...
Osnaburg (see also N.W.Ts. Div. No.2) (9)	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11	11	12	11	7	7	28	29	3	2	7	2
Total	22,565	5,955	14	4,614	6,316	1,060	18	359	3,167	...	1,758	1,761	2,221	2,192	1,349	1,257	5,425	5,678	480	444	730	559

[*Estimated.]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P.E.I. Superindendency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox Island and other parts of Prince County	224	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	18	25	24	30	5	8	49	48	11	6	10	4
Morell Reserve and other parts of Kings and Queens Counties	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	7	4	5	16	16	...	3	3	1
Total	292	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...	22	28	32	37	9	13	65	65	11	9	13	5

Table, see page 120

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abenakis	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	5	8	1	4	1	1
Bersimis Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersimis	520	...	...	...	520	...	...	...	...	...	70	68	50	53	36	38	103	86	8	8	22	35
Escoumains	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	10	1	3	8	7	1	2	...	2
Cacouna Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amalecites of Viger	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	9	8	22	17	12	26	2	...	1	2
Caughnawaga Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iroquois	2,194	...	...	66	2,128	...	...	...	...	...	326	288	223	158	111	123	435	416	49	65	103	50
Lake St. John Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pointe Bleue	583	49	...	...	534	...	...	...	...	...	77	79	62	64	36	32	116	105	5	7	20	16
St. Anne de Chicoutimi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lorette Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurons	488	1	6	...	481	...	...	...	...	...	64	51	53	48	33	35	99	96	5	4	15	13
Maniwaki Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Desert Band	414	10	...	...	404	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	30	44	31	42	92	105	8	10	12	8
Maria Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	13	14	4	5	19	20	2	2	1	1
Mingan Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan	198	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	15	20	16	13	40	50	4	6	...	7
Moisie (see Seven Islands and Moisie)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natashkwan	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	6	11	9	5	12	10	...	1	...	2

Romaine	239	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	26	22	10	13	50	49	6	5	...	...
Seven Islands and Moisie	420	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	38	32	28	28	40	31	101	100	12	10	26	14
Shallopp River	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...
St. Augustin	183	...	...	...	183	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	19	33	16	18	26	27	2	2	...	...
Oka Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algonquins of Two Mountains	67	...	...	7	60	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	9	3	3	19	15	2	4	3	3
Iroquois	431	...	...	302	129	...	...	...	...	...	50	39	48	44	11	11	117	95	4	11	15	13

County - Nomadic	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5	5	5	5	4	4	13	12	1	1	...	...
Mistassini County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistassini Lake	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*15	15	17	16	10	9	40	41	4	3	...	...
Ruperts House	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*34	33	37	35	21	20	88	91	8	8	...	...
Pontiac County.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Lac Victoria	252	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	*23	22	25	24	14	14	58	61	6	5	...	...
Kipiwa and Grassy Lakes	105	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	*9	9	10	10	6	6	25	26	2	2	...	...
Lac Barriere	97	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	*9	8	10	9	6	5	23	23	2	2	...	...
Long Point	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	*11	11	12	11	7	6	28	29	3	2	...	...
Unorganised Territories of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	1,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,874	99	6	535	8,662	...	...	7	...	...	1,201	1,131	1,069	1,017	626	645	2,196	2,214	244	275	313	230

[*Estimated.]

Little Bone (4)	144	...	16	...	19	...	...	...	109	...	12	14	14	12	10	8	30	36	2	6	5	8
Ochapowace (4)	119	...	31	...	27	...	...	...	61	...	13	15	10	11	6	4	27	30	1	2	7	...
Sakimay (included with Little Bone, q.v.) (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duck Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beardy (6)	127	...	17	...	105	...	...	...	5	...	8	20	14	19	3	6	22	32	2	1	3	4
James Smith (6)	244	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	35	27	25	7	7	49	56	6	6	12	13
John Smith (6)	151	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	14	16	6	7	34	36	3	1	6	6
Kinistino (6)	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	10	16	10	10	2	4	12	14	1	1	3	2
Nut Lake (6)	216	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	214	...	22	30	30	16	10	14	47	44	2	1	6	4
Okemasis (6)	29	6	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	2	4	9	...	...	2	...
One Arrow (6)	101	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	12	...	9	10	16	4	9	5	18	24	2	4	2	...
Moose Mountain Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
White Bear (2)	211	3	52	...	14	...	...	...	142	...	34	24	13	17	4	4	49	53	5	8	12	7

[*Estimated.]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
SASKATCHEWAN - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onion Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Island Lake	179	20	...	...	30	...	...	...	129	...	16	14	24	28	2	3	40	38	5	9	5	7
Sekaskootch (6)	198	63	...	...	118	...	...	...	17	...	20	23	19	20	10	5	43	47	2	9	10	8
Sweet Grass (attached to Sekaskootch) (6)	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	3	1	...	4	4	1	...	2	1
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in Alberta, q.v.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pas Agency (part of.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland (5)	144	131	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	19	20	8	7	23	33	3	3	5	...
Red Earth (5)	126	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	12	14	18	16	8	7	23	22	3	3	4	...
Shoal Lake (5)	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	9	7	4	5	12	15	2	1	3	...
(The other reserves in this agency are enumerated in the N.W.Ts. Div. No.2.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelly Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côté (4)	254	...	168	...	26	...	...	...	60	...	30	21	38	38	10	2	49	60	1	5	7	6
Keeseekouse (4)	142	8	12	...	94	...	...	...	28	...	20	18	13	19	5	5	23	34	5	...	10	4
Key (4)	87	42	...	...	36	...	...	...	9	...	8	15	9	13	4	3	14	17	3	1	3	...
Valley River (enumerated in Manitoba) (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Black Bear (4)	51	...	14	...	27	...	...	...	10	...	3	3	5	6	2	10	7	9	4	2	1	...
Muscowpetung (4)	81	...	25	...	39	...	...	...	17	...	3	11	6	4	7	10	16	15	6	3	2	...
Okanase (4)	48	...	16	...	24	...	...	...	8	...	3	3	2	4	4	3	10	14	2	3	1	1
Pasquah (4)	131	...	27	...	83	...	...	...	21	...	16	11	8	10	7	6	29	35	5	4	4	5
Peepeekeesis (4)	141	8	39	...	57	...	...	...	37	...	14	14	10	9	7	8	36	35	4	4	6	2
Piapot (4)	157	...	44	...	79	...	...	...	34	...	10	17	9	10	3	4	43	48	5	8	6	8
Standing Buffalo,	186	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	75	...	13	10	19	26	13	7	40	43	4	11	8	12

Sioux, non-treaty (4)																						
Star Blanket (4)	39	...	6	...	12	...	...	...	21	...	2	4	4	3	1	2	9	11	2	1	2	3
Touchwood Hills Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day Star (4)	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	9	5	7	9	6	4	18	16	2	4	3	3
Fishing Lake (4)	113	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	104	...	16	9	19	9	4	5	22	23	4	2	4	1
George Gordon (4)	211	129	...	...	33	...	...	...	49	...	26	23	19	21	9	2	50	51	4	6	9	4
Muscowequan (4)	143	1	...	...	78	...	...	...	64	...	19	14	12	15	9	6	33	30	1	4	8	2
Poor Man (4)	111	16	...	...	11	...	...	...	84	...	9	13	10	15	3	4	21	28	4	4	13	3
Barren Land (10)	198	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	19	23	27	30	9	5	33	47	2	3	3	45
Canoe Lake (10)	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	9	12	4	8	13	14	6	7	10	8
Clear Lake (10)	179	...	...	...	178	...	...	1	...	...	15	20	17	25	10	12	21	39	3	7	6	11
English River (10)	158	...	...	...	152	...	...	6	...	...	18	18	14	29	8	3	22	37	2	7	9	4
Fond du Lac, Chipewyans (8)	467	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	*42	41	46	44	27	25	109	113	10	10	25	3
James Roberts (10)	516	493	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	61	60	55	70	27	26	86	111	8	12	4	20
Lac la Hache (10)	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	11	9	2	1	12	19	1	1	26	6
Peter Ballandine (10)	450	123	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	56	52	51	49	30	25	79	88	3	8	4	26
Sioux at Moose Woods	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	4	5	5	3	3	12	12	1	1	...	...
Total	8,990	2,480	767	...	3,561	...	...	7	2,125	...	916	927	918	941	495	443	1,814	2,077	200	259	338	292

[*Estimated.]

[illegible]

Herschel Island and Inland.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kogmollicks	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4	4	5	5	3	3	12	12	1	1	...	...
Nuwatalmutes	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*22	22	25	23	14	14	58	61	5	6	...	...
...	1,520	447	...	...	51	...	...	74	389	...	131	133	161	151	87	80	352	362	31	32	...	...
Approximate number of Indians concerning whom no details have been received	1,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Yukon Territory	3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[*Estimated.]

Indians.	Numbers.	RELIGIONS.									AGES AND SEXES.										BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
											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.			
...	...	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	...	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
...
Alberta	9,155	664	...	1,544	4,924	...	...	...	1,834	...	978	976	907	796	507	443	2,009	2,168	140	231	293	315
British Columbia	25,149	4,309	475	3,211	11,905	...	...	221	1,487	...	1,709	1,747	2,096	2,015	1,138	1,139	5,724	5,732	535	636	133	171
Manitoba	5,996	2,073	477	788	1,344	75	...	129	1,110	...	656	625	625	602	347	321	1,230	1,279	139	172	365	187
New Brunswick	1,609	...	...	...	1,609	...	...	...	...	...	192	192	152	167	87	62	341	324	48	44	56	31
Northwest Territories	16,273	1,027	...	861	839	...	...	10	...	...	1,039	1,026	1,197	1,140	765	673	2,685	2,843	248	247	194	239
Nova Scotia	2,009	...	...	...	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	178	175	221	217	134	129	402	400	86	67	64	73
Ontario	22,565	5,955	14	4,614	6,316	1,060	18	359	3,167	...	1,758	1,761	2,221	2,192	1,349	1,257	5,425	5,678	480	444	730	559
Prince Edward Island	292	...	...	...	292	...	...	...	...	...	22	28	32	37	9	13	65	66	11	9	13	5
Quebec	11,874	99	6	535	8,662	...	...	7	...	...	1,201	1,134	1,069	1,017	626	645	2,196	2,214	244	275	313	230
Saskatchewan	8,990	2,480	767	...	3,561	...	...	7	2,125	...	916	927	918	941	495	443	1,814	2,077	200	259	338	292
Yukon	3,002	447	...	...	51	...	...	74	389	...	105	107	131	123	70	63	282	289	25	25	2,499	...
Total Indian Population	*106,914	17,054	1,739	11,553	41,512	1,135	18	807	10,112	...	8,754	8,698	9,569	9,247	5,473	5,188	22,173	23,070	2,156	2,409	...	2,102
Eskimos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	3,383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	298	334	320	195	182	790	819	75	69	...	...
Yukon	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	30	28	17	17	70	73	6	7	...	...
Total Eskimo Population	3,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	324	364	348	212	199	860	892	81	76	...	...
Total Native Population	110,597	17,054	1,739	11,533	41,512	1,135	18	807	10,112	...	9,081	9,022	9,933	9,595	5,685	5,387	23,033	23,962	2,237	2,485	2,499	2,102

[*The department has not sufficient official information to enable it to state what is the religious belief of 22,984 Indians included in this total.]

NOTE - No reports of births and deaths have been received for a native population of 15,319 as below:

Indians - In Alberta	262
In British Columbia	1,339
In Northwest Territories	6,798
In Ontario	198
In Quebec	1,819

In Yukon	1,220
Eskimos - In Northwest Territories	3,383
In Yukon	300
Total	15,319

Commutations of A., 1909 - 10.

Norway House Agency.

Mrs. Jno. Thumser, No. 292 - Berens River Band,

Mrs. Edw'd Burk, No. 102 - Hollowwater Band

Mrs. Adam McDonald, No. 292 - Poplar River Band

Pas Agency.

Mrs. Betsey Collins, No. 263, Pas Band.

Mrs. Eli Motto, No. 100, Peter Ballendine's Band.

Treaty 8.

Marie Sanderson, No. 57, Chipewyan Cree Band.

Julie Campbell, No. 1, Sturgeon Lake Band.

Isabelle Marier, No. 73, Wabiskaw Band.

Sophia Gowder, No. 70, Wabiskaw Band

Harriet Auger, No. 53, Wabiskaw Band

Treaty 10.

Mrs. Aurora Clarke, No. 236, James Roberts Band.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Return A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.

HEADQUARTERS - INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment.
...	\$
Hon. Frank Oliver	...	Superintendent General	...	Hold this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	...
Frank Pedley	...	Deputy Supt. General	5,000	No. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department	3,050	Sept. 1, 1908	Oct. 1, 1876
...	...	...	...	July 1, 1897	...
Hon. David Laird	1A.	Indian Commissioner	3,500	Oct. 4, 1898	Oct. 4, 1898
Samuel Stewart	1B.	Asst. Secretary	2,500	Dec. 30, 1898	Aug. 5, 1878
Henry A. Conroy	1B.	Inspector	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	1B.	Law Clerk	2,100	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
John McGirr	2A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
James A. Macrae	2A.	Supervisor of Statistics	2,000	Feb. 9, 1910	June 14, 1881
Joseph G. Ramsden	2A.	Inspector	2,000	April 20, 190	April 20, 1906
James J. Campbell	2A.	Clerk of Indian Sociology	1,800	May 10, 1906	Dec. 20, 1886
Henry C. Ross	2A.	Clerk of Printing and Translation	1,800	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	2A.	Privy Council Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Helen M. O'Donahoe	3A.	Secretary to Deputy Supt. General	1,200	July 1, 1904	Jan. 2, 1901
Margaret H. Brennan	3A.	Clerk	1,150	July 1, 1905	Nov. 19, 1896
Gertrude A. Gorrell	3A.	Clerk	1,100	May 10, 1906	May 26, 1899
Beatrice Phelan	3B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1907
Annie Doyle	3B.	Clerk	750	Sept. 1,	Jan. 24, 1908

				1908	
Martha J. Back	3B.	Clerk	700	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Benjamin Hayter	...	Packer	800	July 26, 1892	Oct. 18, 1887
Frederick Munro	...	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 20, 1904
Jahn Bradley	...	Messenger	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Duncan C. Scott	1A	Chief Accountant and Superintendent of Indian Education	3,000	July 1, 1893	Dec. 15, 1879
...	...	...	...	April 1, 1909	...
Frederick H. Paget	1B.	Accountant	2,350	Sept. 1, 1908	June 1, 1882
Hiram McKay	2A.	Asst. Accountant	1,850	Set. 1, 1908	July 9, 1980
John W. Shore	2A.	Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	March 24, 1884
Emile Jean	2A.	Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart	2A.	Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	Jan. 2, 1900
Robert M. Ogilvie	2A.	Architect	1,650	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1904
Mary D. Maxwell	2B.	Clerk	1,500	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey	3A.	Clerk	1,200	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	3A.	Clerk	1,200	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Sarah M. O'Geady	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
David Morin	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1901
Robert Pringle	3A.	Clerk	1,100	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	3A.	Clerk	1,100	Aug 1, 1906	July 1, 1901
Maud M. McIntosh	3A.	Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1907	July 31, 1905
Ellen I. Findlay	3A.	Clerk	1,000	April 29, 1908	Feb. 1, 1906
Gertrude C. Neelin	3B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1907
L:illie M. Whitten	3B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 7, 1907
Marianne T. Macgillis	3B.	Clerk	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Setp. 7, 1907
Georgiana C. Caddy	3B.	Clerk	700	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 31, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	3B.	Clerk	500	Sept. 28, 1909	Sept. 28, 1909
Joseph M. McAllister	...	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Oct. 10, 1905
Wm. A. Downing	...	Messenger	500	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

HEADQUARTERS - INSIDE SERVICE.					
Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present rank.	Date of First Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr	1B.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents.	2,350	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	1,950	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	2A.	Timber Inspector	1,650	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	2A.	Clerk	1,650	April 1, 1909	Feb. 15, 1898
Helen G. Ogilvy	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Emma S. Martin	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	3B.	Clerk	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 1, 1906
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray	1B.	Chief Surveyor	2,300	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
John Lestock Reid	1B.	Surveyor	2,350	Sept. 1, 1908	April -, 1900
James K. McLean	1B.	Surveyor	2,350	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 19, 1904
Henry Fabien	2B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 11, 1905
Eva A. Lord	3A.	Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1907	Mar. 1, 1907
Rowland G. Orr	3A.	Draughtsman	950	April 1, 1909	May 18, 1907
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson	2A.	Registrar	1,650	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1888
Joseph de Lisle	2B.	Clerk	1,600	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Thos. P. Moffatt	2B.	Clerk	1,500	Aug. 1, 1906	Oct. 14, 1891
Philip N.L. Phelan	2B.	Clerk	800	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Fannie Yeilding	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Chas A. Cooke	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Wm. Edwin Allan	3A.	Clerk	1,200	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901

John Ackland	3A.	Clerk	1,150	June 23, 1905	July 28, 1899
Henry Hooper	3A.	Clerk	1,100	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Hugh M. Graham	3A.	Clerk	1,050	Jan. 1, 1908	Mar. 26, 1906
William Seale	3A.	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Aug. 1, 1892
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson	2A.	Clerk of Schools	1,750	May 28, 1907	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	2B.	Clerk	1,600	Jan. 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
Alex. F. MacKenzie	3A.	Clerk	1,200	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902
Selwyn E. Sangster	3A.	Clerk	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Nora E. Darby	3B.	Clerk	500	Sept. 29, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1910.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$
Cockburn, G.P.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami, and Matachewan.
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.
Goulette, O.V.	Guardian of Islands	150 00	Gananoque	Thousand Islands.
Graham, Duncan	Indian Agent	400 00	Gamebridge	Chippewas of Rama.
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	600 00 - \$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Spanish River and Serpent River.
Hill, H.M.	Clerk, Indian Office	600 00	Brantford	...
Hill, E.P.	Clerk, Indian Office	300 00	Brantford	...
Jamieson, A.	Inspector of Works	400 00	Brantford	...
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.
McGibbon, Charles	Indian Agent	500 00	Penetanguishene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
Mullin,	Indian	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.

Martin	Agent			
Neilson, R.W.	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00	Manitowaning	...
Nichols, W.L.	Indian Agent	825 00 - With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchawana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Nisbet, William	Indian Agent	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point.
*Parke, C.E.E.	Indian Agent	500 00	Warton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Scofield, John	Indian Agent	600 00	Chippawa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sims, C.L.D.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sucker Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganatawan, Point Grondin, Tahgawinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.

[*Appointed on April 9, 1910.]

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$
Smith, G.J.	Indian Supt.	1,500 00 - \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 for rent	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Smith, W.	Clerk	500 00	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
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.
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 Indians.
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	Thessalon River and Mississagi River.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Little Current	Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek, West Bay and Whitefish River.
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.
Hayden, E.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	275 00 - Paid by band	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Henderson, W.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Sarnia	Sarnia Reserve Indians.
Holmes, C.N., M.D.	Medical Officer	2,850 - \$300 for drugs	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - \$300 for drugs	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash.
James, M., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Johnston, J.,	Medical	250 00 - Paid by band	Gore Bay	Indians of Manitoulin Island, Cockburn

M.D.	Officer			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 Bd.
McDonald, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by band	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McGrady, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00 - Paid by band, \$75, vote	Ft. William	Fort William, Pic, Pays Plat and Red Rock Bds.
McLean, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by band, \$50	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by band,	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$
McEwen, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	260 00- Band, \$200; \$60 voted by Parliament	Melbourne	Chippewas and Munsees 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	neidas of the Thames.
Pringle, H.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00 - Paid by Band	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Reeves, James, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Voted by Parliament	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Sheahan, J.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Voted by Parliament	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 Paid by Band and Vote	Deseronto	Eastern portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
Totten, O., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Forest	Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserve Indians.
Williams, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by Band	Allenford	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creggan, Rev. A.H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00 - Paid by Band	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H.S.	Constable	168 00 - Paid by Band	Massey	Serpent River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

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 Cauphnawaga.
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.
Long, George	Indian Agent	50 00 - Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2 1/2 p.c. on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm.J.	Indian Agent	600 00 - \$50 office rent	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Morin, Rev.	Indian Agent	200 00	Grand	Micmacs of Maria.

J.D.			Cascapedis	
Perillard, Joseph	Indian Agent	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	300 00	Pointe la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Renaud, J.A.	Indian Agent	350 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi Indians.
Tessier, A.	Indian Agent	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Montaguais of Lake St. John.
Tremblay, J.E., M.D.	Indian Agent and Medical Officer	600 00	Esquimaux Point	North Shore St. Lawrence from Seven Islands to St. Augustin.
Cote, C.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Escoumains	Escoumains.
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	Gaspé	Micmacs of Gaspé.
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.
Pelletier, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix county.
Pinault, L.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Restigouche	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	Iroqis of St. Regis.
DeGonzague, 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

NEW BRUNSWICK

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$
Baxter, George E.	Missionary (R.C.)	350 00 - also \$25 for fuel	Andover	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska County.
Irving, R.A.	Missionary (R.C.)	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 Indian Schools	400 00	St. Marys, N.B.	...
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.,	Medical	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.

M.D.	Officer			
Sprague, T.F., M.D.	Medical 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.)	350 00	Tobique	...
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.
Ginish, Peter	Constable	50 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve
Tenas, James	Constable	12 00	Burnt Church	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve
Perley, Joseph	Caretaker of Church	50 00	Tobique	...

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$
Boyd, A.J.	Inspector	1,500 00	River Bourgeois	Inspector of Agencies, Maritime Provinces.
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of Kings County.
Chisholm, Daniel	Indian Agent	50 00	Sheet Harbour	Micmacs of Halifax County.
Harlow, Charles	Indian Agent	100 00	Caledonia	Micmacs of Lunenburg and Queens 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.
McKinnon, J.J., M.D.	Indian Agent	75 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	50 00	Bear River	Micmacs of Digby County: Indian Hill reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	Indian Agent	50 00	Parrsboro	Micmacs of Cumberland County: Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Smith, R.H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Truro	Micmacs of Colchester County: Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	Indian Agent	50 00	Shubenacadie	Micmacs of Hants County: Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W.H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Micmacs of Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	175 00	St. Peters	Richmond County: Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Canning	Kings 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	Shebenacadie	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	Queens County.
Lovitt, L.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Bear River	Digby County.
Elderkin, E.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Weymouth	Digby County.
Donovan, O.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	New Germany	Lunenburg.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$
Arsenault, John, O.	Indian Superintend't.	300 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morel reserve, Kings County.
Champion, J.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Tyne Valley	Lennox Island Indians and adjacent districts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,200 00	Victoria	...
MacLaughlin, V.	Chief Clerk	1,900 00	Victoria	...
Stevens, W.A.	Clerk	1,500 00	Victoria	...
Dalby, H.G.	Clerk	900 00	Victoria	...
Glover, Maud A.	Clerk	600 00	Victoria	...
McLachlan, D.	Messenger	720 00	Victoria	...
Cox, G.D.	Indian Agent	600 00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar agency.
Fougner, Iver.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Bella Bella	Bella Coola agency.
Galbraith, Robert L.T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Steele	Kootenay agency.
Halliday, W.M.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth agency.
Irwin, Archibald	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kamloops	Kamloops-Okanagan agency.
Loring, Richard E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine agency
McDonald, R.C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River agency.
McDonald, Nellie	Clerk	600 00	New Westminster	Fraser agency.
Neil, Alan W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast agency.
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lac la Hache	Williams Lake agency.
Perry, Charles C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duncans	Cowichan agency.
Robertson, W.R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duncans	Cowichan agency.
Robertson, Kate	Clerk	600 00	Metlakatla	Nass agency.
*Scott, John R.	Indian Ag	1,200 00	Masset	Queen Charlotte agency.
Cumming, W.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Saanich	Cowichan agency.
Sanson, G., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops agency.
Dykes, Watson, M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Cowichan	Cowichan agency.

Drysdale, W.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Nanaimo	Cowichan agency.
Hannington, D.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Windermere	Kootenay agency.
Millard, H.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	240 00	Comox	Cowichan agency.

[*Died April 7, 1910.]

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$
Large, R.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella	Bella Coola
Kergin, W.T., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson	Nass
McPhee, D.J.	Medical Officer	600 00	Port Essington	Bella Coola
Spencer, J.C.	Medical Officer	400 00	Skidegate	Queen Charlotte
Fraser, A.R.	Medical Officer	500 00	Masset	Queen Charlotte
Jones, O.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally.
McLean, Charles, M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	Ucluelet	West Coast agency.
Morgan, A.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Alberni	West Coast agency.
Watt, Hugh, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Steele	Kootenay agency.
Whillans, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	180 00	Hedley City	Kamloops agency.
Rogers, H.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan agency.
Inglis, F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Telegraph Creek	Cassiar agency.
Hepworth, W.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Stevenston	Fraser agency.
King, A.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Ladner	Fraser agency.
Stuart, A.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Mission City	Fraser agency.
McDonald, D.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	720 00	Kincolith	Nass agency.
Beech, A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Quesnel	Williams Lake agency.
Boyd, C.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	150 Mile House	Williams Lake agency.
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	400 00	Alert Bay	...
Green, A.E.	Inspector of Indian Schools	1,500 00	Vancouver	...
O'Connell, Thomas	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	...
Berryman, H.	Constable	900 00	Port Essington	...
Tom Indian	Constable	240 00	Duncans	Cowichan agency.
Cooper, M.	Constable	240 00	Nanaimo	...

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

...	Winnipeg Office.	...	...	...
McKenna, J.A.J.	Inspector 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	1,300 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...
Fewtrell, E.L.	Caretaker	144 00	Winnipeg, Man.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	North 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	1,000 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, W.H.G.	Interpreter	480 00	Norway House, Kee	...
Bolster, Miss E.G.	Hospital Nurse	480 00	Norway House, Kee	...
...	Caldeboye Agency.	...	...	...
Lewis, J.O.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk, Man.	St. Peter's Brokenhead River, Fort Alexander and Peguis reserves.
Sutherland, P.H.	Clerk	520 00	Selkirk, Man.	...
Sinclair, John	Foreman Peguis Reserve	900 00	Fisher River, Man.	...
...	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.
Delbridge, R.W.	Constable	840 00	Kenora, Ont.	...
Valentine, D.B.	Interpreter and Engineer	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, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix, and Sturgeon Lake bands.
Lyons, J.H.	Interpreter	600 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	...
Salter, Richard	Constable	480 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	...
Jourdain, Jos	Indian Agent	120 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	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.
Green, Miss Bella C	Hospital Nurse	600 00	Birtle, Man.	...
Indian	Groom	180 00	Birtle, Man.	...
...	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies.	...	...	...
Logan, Robert	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Roseau River, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Crane River, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Waterhen River, Pine Creek and Shoal River bands.
Hendry, W.A.	Clerk	780 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	...
Campbell, M.	Farmer	520 00	Swan lake, Man.	...
Ginn, J.C.	Farmer	300 00	Dominion City, Man.	...
Tucker, Geor	Issuer	60 00	Indian Ford, Man.	...
Telfer, J.S.	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	...
...	Griswold Agency.	...	...	...
Hollies, J.H.	Actg. Agent	1,000 00	Griswold, Man.	Oak Lake and Oak River.
Indian	Constable	60 00	Griswold, Man.	...
			Griswold,	

Indian	Interpreter	480 00	Man.	Sioux reserves.
...	The Pas Agency.	...	...	...
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,200 00	The Pas, N.W.T.	Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Shoal Lake, Red Earth and Cumberland bands.
Cochrane, Louis	Interpreter	480 00	The Pas, N.W.T.	...
...	South Saskatchewan Inspectorate.	...	...	...
Graham, W.M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,300 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills agencies.
...	Pelly Agency.	...	...	...
Blewett, W.G.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Coté, Key's, Keeseekouse and Valley River bands.
Crawford, A.A.	Clerk	720 00	Kamsack, Sask.	...
Chard, J.G.	Overseer	600 00	Valley River, Man.	...
Kinnear, J.P.	Farmer	480 00	Kamsack, Sask.	...
Caldwell, C.	Labourer	420 00	Kamsack, Sask.	...
Brown, Miss. L.	Nurse	480 00	Kamsack, Sask.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	Moose Mountain Agency.	...	...	...
Cory, Thos	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle, Sask.	White Bear's reserve.
Miller, F.C.	Clerk	600 00	Carlyle, Sask.	...
Williams, E.O.	Farmer	480 00	Carlyle, Sask.	...
...	Crooked Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Millar, M.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess, Sakimay's and Little Bone's bands.
Saywell, G.F.	Clerk	600 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Sutherland, J.A.	Farmer	660 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Smith,. I	Farmer	600 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Nolan, H.J.	Farmer	600 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Hourie, Peter	Interpreter	480 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
Cameron, Henry	Teamster	480 00	Broadview, Sask.	...
...	Assiniboine Agency.	...	...	...
Grant, W.S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	Assiniboine reserve.
Hassen, Jas	Farmer	600 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	...
Grant, L	Clerk	480 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	...
...	File Hills Agency.	...	...	...
Tye, A.W.	Clerk	720 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Little Black Bear's, Star Blankets, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' bands.
Miles, A.H.	Farmer	900 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...
Mathews, W.E.	Farmer	540 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...
MacPherson, H.	Assistant Farmer	420 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...

Brass A.	Interpreter	420 00	Balcarres, Sask.	...
Indian	Mail Carrier	120 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.
Poitras, J.	Interpreter	420 00	Avonhurst, Sask.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Williamson, T.	Farmer	480 00	...	...
Fraser, P.	Farmer	480 00	...	...
...	Tonchwood Hills Agency.	...	...	...
Murison, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kutawa, Sask.	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, and Fishing Lake..
Stanley, E.	Clerk	720 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Robinson, W.B.H.	Farmer	600 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Pratt, Chas. T.	Teamster	420 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Monck, W.A.	Farmer	480 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Anderson, W.J.	Farmer	480 00	Kutawa, Sask.	...
Field, Sep	Farmer	540 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.
Paul, Josuah	Interpreter and Teamster	360 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	...
...	Duck Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Macarthur, Jas	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Kinistino, John Smith's, James Smith's and Nut Lake reserves.
Campbell, A.J.	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Marion, Louis	Farmer	300 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Campbell, P.	Farmer	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Gardapie, H.	Interpreter	420 00	...	...
McLoy, J.	Farmer	660 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Hamilton, P.J.	Farmer	860 00	Melford, Sask.	...

Lepine, Maxime	Farmer	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Gardipie, E.	Labourer	420 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	...
Tennant, W.M.	Farmer	600 00	Fort la Corne, Sask.	...
...	Carlton Agency.	...	...	...
Borthwick, T.	Indian Agent	1,200 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	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Dreaver, Jno	Interpreter	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Settee, J.R.	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	...
Woods, F.	Labourer	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Isbester, G.B.	Farmer	540 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
Beverley, J.	Farmer	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask..	...
Howrie, R.E.	Asst. Clerk	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...
MacLeod, J.C.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	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, Thundershild's and Meadow Lake reserves.
Johnson, C.J.	Clerk	840 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Vilbrun, D.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Coture, H.	Farmer	540 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Suffern, A.	Farmer	540 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Jefferson, R.	Farmer	600 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Pritchard, John	Teamster and Interpreter	420 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Kissack, J.	Blacksmith	600 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Young, G.M.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
Morin, P.C.	Overseer	240 00	Battleford, Sask.	...
...	Onion Lake, Agency.	...	...	...
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch, Chipewyan No. 124, Wemisteeooseahwasis, 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	780 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...
Bangs, John	Interpreter	360 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter	360 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	...

Kennedy, Geo	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	2,300 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 Lake, Lac

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Perry, A.W.	Farmer	600 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Whitford, S.	Farmer	600 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Steinhauer, J.	Interpreter	480 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	...
Carroll, I.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	540 00	Edmonton, Alta.	...
Pattison, A.E.	Farmer	540 00	Edmonton, Alta.	...
...	Hobbema Agency.	...	...	...
Mann, G.G.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ponoka, Alta.	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann, B.E.	Clerk	480 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Lucas, T.W.	Farmer	600 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Gardner, W.	Teamstet & Int'rpr't'r	420 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Indian	Labourer	240 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Indian	Labourer	120 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
Ferguson, Geo. P.	Blacksmith	600 00	Ponoka, Alta.	...
...	Stony Agency.	...	...	...
Fleetham, T.J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Kipling, Geo	Interpreter	420 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.

Christianson, S.	Labourer, Hospital	480 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
McKenzie, John	Stockman	480 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
Laing, K.M.	Nurse	400 00	Morley, Alta.	Stony reserve.
...	Sarcee Agency.	...	...	...
McNeill, Alex J.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Calgary, Alta.	Sarcee reserve.
Gordon, W.	Clerk	900 00	Calgary, Alta.	...
Hoddgson 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	1,400 00	Gleichen, Alta.	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S.M.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...
Brereton, D.L.	Farmer	660 00	Gleichen, Alta.	...

ALBERTA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	Blackfoot Agency - Con.	...	...	...
Jones, A.E.	Farmer	660 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.
Jowett, J.W.	Clerk	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Clark, C.H.	Stockman & Farmer	720 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Graham, Thos	Stockman & Farmer.	600 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Hillier, E.G.	Stockman & Farmer	660 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.	...
Mills, D.	Asst. Interpretor	180 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Sister M. de la Présentation	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	1,100 00	Macleod, Alta.	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	Macleod, Alta.	...

Iron Shirt	Stockman	360 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Ben White Bull	Interpreter	360 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Grant, John	Farmer	720 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
Stenning, Miss A.	Field Matron	600 00	Macleod, Alta.	...
...	TREATY No. 8	...	...	...
...	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Donald, W.L.B., M.B.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Grouard, Alta.	Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Fort St. John,

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
...	...	...	...	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 & 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.
...	Medical Officers.	...	...	...
Ireland, G.R.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Norway House	Norway House.
Hanson, Thos, M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	Kenora	Kenora agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J.R., M.D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg, Man	Clandeboyne agency.
Grant, C.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Red Deer, Ala	Red Deer industrial school.
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.

Beaver, G.W., 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, Sask.	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	500 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.
Clark, J.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Fairford, Man	Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin and Crane River reserves.
Medd, A.E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Winnipegosis, Man	Waterhen River, Pine Creek and Shoal River reserves, and Pine Creek boarding school.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1909 - 1910.

Votes	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	11,400 00	11,025 00	374 37	...
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Ontario	9,690 00	9,677 00	12 48	...
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	478.52	21 41	...
Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces schools	73,225 00	73,223 08	1 92	...
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent, St. Regis	150 00	100 00	50 00	...
Survey	10,000 00	4,295 06	5,704 94	...
Robinson treaty annuities	12,450 00	1,2450 00	...	...
Indian Land Management Fund and Province of Quebec Fund	10,000 00	10,000 00	...	...
Grant to Agricultural Society, Munsees of Thames	90 00	90 00	...	...
General legal expenses	13,500 00	5,042 10	8,457 90	...
Annuity and administration, Treaty 9	21,200 00	12,519 35	8,680 65	...
Improvements to Caughnawaga reserve	974.52	974.52	...	...
...	163,179.52	139,875.85	23,303 67	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...
Salaries	1,275 00	1,272.92	2 08	...
Relief and seed grain	4,970 00	4,966 12	3 88	...
Medical attendance and medicines	4,950 00	4,917 70	12 30	...
Travelling expenses, miscellaneous	500 00	301 55	98 45	...
Repairs to roads, Eskasoni and Salmon River reserves	300 00	300 00	...	...
Repairs to chapel, Bear River	450 00	450 00	...	...
...	12,425 00	12,308 29	116 71	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...
Salaries	1,458 00	1,314 81	143 19	...
Relief and seed grain	3,800 00	3,808 47	...	8 47
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,252 71	747 29	...
Travelling expenses and miscellaneous	600 00	597 44	2 56	...
Lock-up, Red bank reserve	350 00	...	350 00	...
Water supply, St. Mary's reserve	200 00	139 40	60 60	...
Improvement to roads, Tobique reserve	300 00	100 00	200 00	...
...	10,708 00	9,212 83	1,503 64	8 47

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	300 00	300 00	...	...
Relief and9,690 00 seed grain	1,125 00	816 41	308 59	...
Medical attendance and medicines	850 00	846 75	3 25	...
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	75 00	4 71	70 29	...
Erection of wharf at Lennox Island	1,200 00	6 95	1,193 05	...
...	3,550 00	1,974 82	1,575 18	...

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annuities and commutations	173,200 00	172,094 00	1,106 00	...
Implements, tools and hardware	8,432 00	8,394,38	37 62	...
Field and garden seeds	2,177 00	2,176 23	0 77	...
Live stock	6,960 00	6,960 00	...	...
Supplies for destitute Indians	121,105 00	119,851,88	1,253 12	...
Medicial attendance, medicines, hospitals and asylums	60,057 00	59,985 11	71 89	...
Triennial clothing	4,645 00	4,588 95	56 05	...
Day, boarding and industrial schools	276,541 00	239,847 15	36,693 85	...
Surveys	15,150 00	15,108 01	41 99	...
Sioux	9,385 00	9,097 19	257 81	...
Grist and saw mills	637 00	582 97	54 03	...
General expenses	223,535 00	222,876 93	662 07	...
...	901,798 00	861,562 80	40,235 20	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...
Salaries	26,020 00	26,008 33	11 67	...
Relief	10,500 00	10,399 43	100 57	...
Seed grain and implements	2,000 00	1,870 61	129 39	...
Hospital, medical attendance and medicines	38,407 00	20,970 96	7,436 04	...
Day schools	17,000 00	13,822 13	3,177 87	...
Boarding and industrial schools	76,000 00	71,517 93	4,482 07	...
Travelling expenses	7,000 00	7,021 46	...	21 46
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	15,807 00	15,598 71	208 29	...
Survey and reserve commission	2,500 00	1,109 92	1,390 08	...
Partition of Northwest Coast agency	2,500 00	1,221 16	1,278 84	...
Cleansing Indian orchards	1,500 00	1,488 05	11 95	...
...	199,234 00	181,028 69	18,226 77	21 46
YUKON.	...	...	...	...
Supplies, & c., destitute Indians	8,000 00	5,878 25	2,121 75	...
Schools	15,000 00	2,399 41	12,600 59	...
...	23,000 00	8,277 66	14,722 34	...
GENERAL.	...	...	...	...
Salary, Indian superintendent, N.S.	1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...
Salary, inspector for Manitoulin Island and north shore of Lake Superior	1,200 00	800 00	400 00	...

Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	2,700 00	1,001 38	1,698 62	...
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	50,000 00	...	...
Printing and stationery	8,000 00	6,575 03	1,424 97	...
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	5,000 00	3,297 51	1,702 49	...
Destitute Indians in remote districts	10,000 00	9,989 51	10 49	...
...	78,400 00	73,163 43	5,236 57	...

INDIAN TRUST FUND.**SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1910.**

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1909.	...	6,022,187 08
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees.	...	558,011 08
Interest for year ended March 31, 1909, on above balance	...	225,768 94
Legislative grants to supplement the funds	...	23,824 41
Outstanding cheques for 1907-8	...	551 23
Expenditure during the year 1909-10	546,901 48	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	6,283,441 26	...
...	6,830,342 74	6,830,342 74

For further details of the foregoing expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and the Indian Trust Fund, see Part I of the Auditor General's report.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

1909 - 10

PART I

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

1 - 1I

Summary of Expenditure.		Amount.	Total.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government - Salaries	(Page I - 3)	106,625 34	...
Civil Government - Contingencies	(Page I - 5)	12,316 17	...
...	...	...	118,941 51
Indians - Ontario and Quebec -	...	...	...
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	(Page I - 5)	11,025 63	...
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Ontario	(Page I - 7)	9,677 52	...
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	(Page I - 8)	478 59	...
Salaries of chief at Gibson and agent at St. Regis	(Page I - 8)	100 00	...
Robinson treaty annuities	(Page I - 8)	12,450 00	...
Surveys	(Page I - 8)	4,295 06	...
Indian Land Management Fund	(Page I - 9)	10,000 00	...
Grant for Agricultural Society	(Page I - 9)	90 00	...
General legal expenses	(Page I - 9)	5,042 10	...
Treaty 9, annuities and administration	(Page I - 9)	12,519 35	...
Improvements on Caughnawaga Reserve	(Page 1 - 10)	974 52	...
Schools, Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec	(Page I - 10)	73,223 08	...
...	...	...	139,875 85
Indians - Nova Scotia	(Page I - 13)	...	12,308 29
Indians - New Brunswick	(Page I - 16)	...	9,212 83
Indians - Prince Edward Island	(Page I - 17)	...	1,974 82
Indians - Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories -	...	...	...
Expenses of agencies and schools	(Page 1 - 18)	837,357 60	...
Sioux	(Page 1 - 64)	9,097 19	...
Surveys	(Page 1 - 65)	15,108 01	...
...	...	...	861,562 80
Indians - Yukon Territory	(Page I - 65)	...	8,277 66
Indians - British Columbia -	...	...	...
Expenses of agencies and schools	(Page I - 68)	177,209 56	...
Surveys and reserve commission	(Page 1 - 79)	1,109 92	...
Cleansing Indian orchards	(Page I - 79)	1,488 05	...
Partition of Northwest Coast Agency	(Page I - 80)	1,221,21	...
...	...	...	181,028 74
Indians - General -	...	...	...
Salaries of superintendent and inspector	(Page I - 80)	2,300 00	...
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	(Page I - 80)	1,001 38	...
Prevention of the spread of tuberculosis	(Page I - 80)	3,297 51	...
Compensation re surrender of lands by Indians	(Page I 81)	50,000 00	...

Relief supplies to Indians in remote districts	(Page I - 81)	9,989 51	...
Printing and stationery, & c., outside service	(Page I 81)	6,575 03	...
...	...	...	73,163 43
Miscellaneous -	...	...	...
Gratuities under statute	(Page I -)	...	425 00
...	...	...	1,406,770 93
Indian Trust Fund -	...	...	...
Summary of balances	(Page 1 - 82)	...	...
Summary of accounts	(Page I 83)	...	...
Tribal accounts	(Page I - 93)	...	...
Five per cent Annuity Account	(Page I - 156)	...	...
Province of Quebec Land Fund	(Page I - 156)	...	...
Land Management Fund	(Page I - 156)	...	...
Savings Account	(Page I - 160)	...	...
Prevention of Liquor Traffic	(Page I - 161)	...	...

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. -	...
(t)170 00	Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, 12 m. to Mar.31	3,400 00
*60 00	J.D. McLean, Assistant Deputy Minister, 6 m. at \$2,950, 6 m. at \$3,050	3,000 00
*59 00	D.C. Scott, Accountant, 6 m. at \$2,900, 6 m. at \$3,000	2,950 00
...	Division 1B. -	...
*45 50	S. Bray, 3 m. at \$2,200, 9 m. at \$2,300	2,275 00
120 00	H.A. Conroy, 6 m. at \$2,350, 6 m. at \$2,450	2,400 00
119 37	J.K. McLean, 6 m. at \$2,250, 6 m. at \$2,350; arrears, 7 m. to Mar.31, 1909, at \$150	2,387 50
*45 00	W.A. Orr, 12 m. to Mar, 31	2,250 00
116 25	F.H. Paget, 3 m. at \$2,250, 9 m. at \$2,350	2,325 00
115 00	J.L. Reid, 6 m. at \$2,250, 6 m. at \$2,350	2,300 00
*49 50	S. Stewart, Assistant Secretary, 3 m. at \$2,400, 9 m. at \$2,500	2,475 00
83 13	A.S. Williams, law clerk, June 16 to Mar. 31 at \$2,100	1,662 50
...	Division 2A.-	...
*34 75	M. Benson, 3 m. at \$1,700, 9 m. at \$1,750	1,737 50
*35 75	J.J. Campbell, 3 m. at \$1,750, 9 m. at \$1,800	1,787 50
80 00	G.L. Chitty, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
80 00	S.W. Hobart, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
80 00	E. Jean, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
*38 50	A. E. Kemp, 6 m. at \$1,900, 6 m. at \$1,950	1,925 00
*39 50	J.A. Macrae, 6 m. at \$1,950, 6 m. at \$2,000	1,975 00
*32 00	G.M. Matheson, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
*42 00	J. McGirr, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,100 00
*36 75	H. McKay, 3 m. at \$1,800, 9 m. at \$1,850	1,837 50
*32 00	R.B.E. Moffatt, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
80 00	P.J O'Connor, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
80 00	R.M. Ogilvie, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
98 75	J.G. Ramsden, 6 m. at \$1,950, 6 m. at \$2,000	1,975 00
*35 50	H.C. Ross, 6 m. at \$1,750, 6 m. at \$1,800	1,775 00
*32 00	J.W. Shore, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
...	Division 2B.-	...
*31 00	J. Delisle, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,550 00

78 75	H. Fabien, 6 m. at \$1,550, 6 m. at \$1,600	1,575 00
*29 50	Miss M.D. Maxwell, 6 m. at \$1,450, 6 m. at \$1,500	1,475 00
*29 50	T.P. Moffatt, 6 m. at \$1,450, 6 m. at \$1,500	1,475 00
29 54	P.N.L. Phelan, July 5 to Mar. 31 at \$800	591 34
80 00	J.D. Sutherland, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,600 00
...	Division 3A.-	...
56 88	J. Ackland, 3 m. at \$1,100, 9 m. at \$1,150	1,137 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
56 88	Miss M.H. Brennan, 3 m. at \$1,100, 9 m. at \$1,150	1,137 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
60 00	C.A. Cooke, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
49 38	Miss E.I. Findlay, 3 m. at \$950, 9 m. at \$1,000	987 50
54 38	Miss G.A. Gorrell, 3 m. at \$1,050, 9 m. at \$1,100	1,087 50
50 63	H.M. Graham, 9 m. at \$1,000, 3 m. at \$1,050	1,012 50
53 75	H. Hooper, 6 m. at \$1,050 6 m. at \$1,100	1,075 00
51 88	Miss E.A. Lord, 3 m. at \$1,000, 9 m. at \$1,050	1,037 50
(t)42 00	Miss E.S. Martin, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200
51 88	Miss M.M. McIntosh, 3 m. at \$1,000, 9 m. at \$1,050	1,037 50
60 00	A.F. McKenzie, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200
53 75	Miss E.K. McLatchie, 6 m. at \$1,050, 6 m. at \$1,100	1,075 00
59 38	D. Morin, 3 m. at \$1,150, 9 m. at \$1,200	1,187 50
3.198 33	Carried forward	87,778 84

[*Superannuation Fund No.1.] [(t)Superannuation Fund No.2.]

Abatements.	Salaries at Ottawa - Concluded.	Civil Government.
\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
3,198 33	Brought forward	87,778 84
...	Staff - Concluded.	...
59 38	Miss H. O'Donahue, 3 m. at \$1,150, 9 m. at \$1,200	1,187 50
15 00	Miss S.M. O'Gready; 3 m. to Mar. 31 at \$1,200	300 00
*24 00	Miss H.G. Ogilvie, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
45 00	R.G. Orr, 12 m. to Mar. 31	900 00
30 00	Miss E Robson, 8 m. to Nov. 30 at \$900 (resigned)	600 00
54 38	R. Pringle 3 m. at \$1,050, 9 m. at \$1,100	1,087 50
56 06	S.E Sangster, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$1,200, (less Aug. 24 to Sept. 16)	1,120 87
*24 00	Miss F. Yielding, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
...	Division 3B. -	...
33 75	Miss M. Back, 6 m. at \$650, 6 m. at \$700	675 00
33 75	Miss G Caddy, 6 m. at \$650, 6 m. at \$700	675 00
12 68	Miss M.H. Coghlan, Sept. 28 to Mar. 31 at \$500	254 12
12 58	Miss N.E. Darby, Sept. 29 1/2 to Mar. 31 at \$500	252 04
35 00	Miss A. Doyle, 12 m. to Mar. 31	700 00
36 25	Miss M.T. MacGillis, 6 m. at \$700, 6 m. at \$750	725 00
40 00	Miss G.C. Neelin, 12 m. to Mar. 31	800 00
37 50	Miss B. Phelan, 12 m. to Mar. 31	750 00
38 75	Miss H.G. Russell, 6 m. at \$750, 6 m. at \$800	775 00
38 13	Miss L.M. Whitten, 9 m. at \$750, 3 m. at \$800	762 50
...	Messengers -	...
35 00	J. Bradley, 12 m. to Mar. 31	700 00
20 66	W. Downing, June 3 to Mar. 31 at \$500	413 82
*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 M.S. Guthrie, April 1 to Jan. 14 at \$150	118 15
...	Civil Government Contingencies.	...
...	Miss J.B. Grant, extra clerk, 4 m. to April 5, 1910 at \$500	166 66
3,992 20	...	106,792 00

[*Superannuation Fund No.1] [(t)Superannuation Fund No.2.]

Civil Government Contingencies.		\$ cts.
Salaries at Ottawa	(Page I - 4)	166 66
Stationery office supplies, April to March, 1910, inclusive -	...	...
Books, printed, and maps, \$230.60; blank books, scratch pads, & c., \$214.46	...	445 06
Desk with drawers, sliding shelf, 4,000 cards, & c., \$70.30; t. w. desks, 2, \$70	...	140 30
McGregor's binders, 18, \$31.50; map and chart binders, 3, assorted sizes, \$30	...	61 50
Card cases, 26, \$43.40; wallets, 55, \$72.35; expanding wallets, 100 at 17c	...	132 75
Ruling pens, 6, \$27.78; knives, 57, \$70.70; tracing cloth, 5 rolls, \$29.74	...	128 22
Blue print and blue process paper, 34 rolls, \$100.80; sundry paper and envelopes, \$697.38	...	798 18
Typewriters, 5, \$590.25, less \$80 allowed for 3 old ones; t.w. chairs, 4 at \$9.50	...	548 25
Typewriter repairs and supplies, \$196.53; Shannon binding cases, 72, \$24	...	220 53
Sundry stationery supplies, \$736.39; Parliamentary publications, \$61.59	...	797 98
King's Printer's Advance Account, printing, binding & c.	...	3,629 60
Telegrams, \$1,272.32; telephones, \$9.45; cartage \$5.50; postage, \$5.34	...	1,292 61
Subscriptions to newspapers and publications, \$103 24; gratuities, \$7.25	...	110 49
Street car fares, \$9.50; photographic work and supplies, \$56.30	...	65 80
Printing Indian reserve plans, 100 copies, \$49.62; sundry framing, \$22.25	...	71 87
Dues, Association of Ontario Land Surveyors, \$8, sundry hardware, repairs, & c., \$48.10	...	56 10
Washing, 12 m.: towels, Mrs. C. Bellefenille, \$60; impression cloths, Mrs. M. Allison, \$42.50; Mrs Daughtry, \$12.50; Mrs. Walsh, \$5	...	120 00
Towels, 4 doz., \$12 50; sundry soap, whisks, & c., \$33.23	...	45 73
Cabhire at Ottawa: D.C. Scott, \$2; Dr. W.F. King, \$1.25; general, \$4	...	7 25
Travelling expenses: F. Pedley, \$190.04; P.H Bryce M.D., \$239.35; R.M. Ogilvie, \$138.47; W.A. Orr, \$18.85, less conduct money received, \$11.85; J.G. Ramsden, \$1,176 86; D.C. Scott, \$149.67; M. Benson, \$161.25; J.J. Campbell, \$130.55; C.A. Cooke, \$72.10; H.A. Conroy, \$17.70; J.A. Macrae, \$61.47; G.L. Chitty \$40.20; E. Jean, \$73; A. McKay, \$297.65; A.F. McKenzie, \$33.45; J.D. McLean, \$32.65; S. Stewart, \$353.98; J.D. Sutherland, \$6.85; R.S. Williams, \$316.18, less \$21.13 paid in 1910 - 11	...	3,477 29
...	...	12,316 17
Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Quebec.	...	...
Abenakis of Bécancourt -	...	...
Prince, O., seed oats 35 bu. at 66c	...	23 10
Medical attendance E. Auger, M.D., \$24; V.P. Landry, M.D., \$29	...	53 00
Supplies to destitute: Dubé, D.A., \$222.66; DesLaies, E., \$47.90; Massé, C, \$22.37; payments under \$20, \$42	...	334 93
Abenakis of St. Francis -	...	...
Medical attendance, J.M Brisebois, M.D.,	...	70 25
Supplies to destitute: Laperriere Bros. & Co., \$5; Shooner & Co., \$18.53	...	23 53
Amalecites of Cacouna -	...	...

Medical attendance: A Boucher, M.D., \$23; F.E. Gilbert, M.D., \$60; L.A. LaRue, M.D., \$68.55; J.N. Perusse, M.D., \$21.50; J.A. Sirois, M.D., \$31.50	...	204 55
Supplies to destitute: A Sirois, \$55; H.J. Sirois, \$81	...	136 00
Bersimis and Escoumains -	...	...
Medical officer, C.A. Coté, M.D., 6 m. to Sept. 30 1909	...	100 00
Medical attendance: J.C.L. Bussieres, M.D., during small pox epidemic	...	1,508 00
Supplies to destitute: Belanger, C, \$12.75; Corneau, N.A., \$4.30; Hudson's Bay Co., \$82.04	...	99 09
Musgrove, J.A. Ottawa, medicines, \$300.30; express prepaid, \$16.10	...	316 40
Small payments: quarantine guard, 28 d. at 50c.; express and cartage, \$7.95	...	21 95
Hurons of Lorette and Montagnais of Charlevoix -	...	...
Medical officers: L.U. Leclerc, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; A. Simard, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$100	...	500 00
Medical attendance: P.C. Dagman, M.D., \$81 J. Frenette, M.D., \$56.20; L.U. Leclerc, M.D., \$196.25	...	333 45
Supplies to destitute: Rev. A. Girard, \$15; A. Rochette, \$60; H. Ross & Son, \$140	...	215 00
Sundry payments: burial expenses, \$6; provisions, \$15	...	21 00
St. Luke's hospital, Ottawa: care of Indian, 23 d., at 70c.; operating room, \$5	...	21 10
Sister Ste. Theodore, board of orphan GrosLouis, 9 m. to Dec. 31 at \$4	...	36 00
Iroquois of Caughnawaga -	...	...
Supplies to destitute: J.F. Daillebout, provisions	...	27 00
Band of Indians: Therese Jacob, board of Peter Wilson, 3 m. to May 31 at \$5 T. Lazar, burial expenses, \$10; Mme. J. Taylor, board of P. Wilson, 1 m. to June 30, \$5	...	30 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., fare	...	2 50
Perronno, Mrs. A., matron, Sacred Heart Hospital, 12 m. to Mar. 31	...	600 00
Carried forward	...	4,676 85

Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Quebec - Concluded.	\$ cts.	Brought forward
4,676 85	Lake of Two Mountains -	...
Medical officer: W. Ouimet, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00	Medical attendance: J. Ferguson M.D., \$5; J. Fontaine, M.D., \$55; J.U. Isabelle, M.D., \$5 R.P McLaughlin, M.D., \$20; J.W. Ouimet, M.D., \$37
122 00	Cadieux & Turbide: provisions, \$135.44; clothing, \$28.37; burial expenses, \$6; nails, 1,020 lb. at 3c., seed potatoes, 33 1/3 bags at 75c	225 43
Chéné & Bros: provisions, \$35 31; nails, 1,035 lb. at 3c.; small items, \$5.70	72 06	Desrosiers, N., provisions, \$61 41; Desjardines, F.F., burial expenses, \$20
81 41	Laforce, Mrs. L., board of Indians Geo. Askett, 17 w. to Aug. 10 at \$2.50; Mrs. C. Cook, 10 w. to June 24 at \$1; J. Jackson, 12 w. to Jan. 12 at \$2.50; P. Lapierre, 4 w. to Nov 25 at \$2.50; provisions, \$6.49	98 99
Lauzon, H., seed oats, 83 1/3 bush. at 60c	50 00	Leaf, Mrs. L.: board of Indians, C. White, 16 w. 1 d., Mar. 124 - July 4 at 2.50; T. White, 6 w. 3 d. to Feb. 22 at \$2.50; clothing, \$1.75
58 18	Lefebvre, F.X., burial expenses, 4	49 51
Raymond, Z.: oats, 35 bush. at 70c.; potatoes, 6 bags, \$4.80; small items, \$5.81	35 11	Sacred Heart Hospital: nursing, 48 d. at 50c.; medicine, \$3
27 00	Sister Gertrude: board in hospital of E. Robinson, 11 m. to Mar. 1 at \$8	88 00
Thomas, Mrs. A., board of India, G. Askett, Aug. 31 - Mar. 21, 29 w. at \$2.50	72 50	Thompson, Mrs. L., board and lodging of J. Jackson, Jan.13 to Feb. 7 at \$2.50
9 28	Trepanier, E. & Co.: lumber, 9,876 ft., \$239.45; shingles, 32 1/2 M. at \$2.50, 4 M. at \$3; door, 1 \$6.50; windows, 5 at \$3.50	356 70
Wilson, estate of G.J., provisions	75 50	Small payments: burial expenses, \$6; clothing, \$7; cash given to Indians, \$9; railway fares, \$4.60; small items \$4.10
30 70	Lake Temiskaming and Abitibi -	...
Beausejour, A., M.D., medical attendance	38 00	Micmacs of Gaspé -
...	Medical officer, F.W. Macartney, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	80 00
Kavanagh, A.J., small items, \$3.90; Veit, H. & S.,	56 01	Morin, I.: oats, 56 bush. at 56c.;

provisions, \$52.11		potatoes, 60 bush. at 66c
70 96	Micmacs of Maria -	...
Medical attendance: A. Arsenault M.D., \$32.50; L. Crepault, M.D., \$18.50; J. Frenette, M.D., \$56.50; J.A. Lucier, M.D., \$178	285 50	Martin, E., provisions, \$51; small payments, provisions, \$6; railway fares, \$3.35
60 35	Sacred Heart Hospital, board and attendance for Lillie Martin, 44 16/31 m. to Aug. 19	22 50
St. Joseph's Hospital, board and attendance for Mrs. L. Jerome, 20 d. at \$5 per week; medicine, \$1.25	15 54	Micmacs of Restigouche -
...	Medical officer, L.G. Pinault, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
Medical attendance: H. Lunan, M.D., \$15; A. Martin, M.D., \$5; L. G. Pinault M.D., \$102	122 00	Isaac, Mrs. I., provisions, \$623.38; McDonald A.M., disinfectants, & c., \$44.25
667 63	Martin, P., provisions, \$50; Molley, P., provisions, \$107	157 00
Sewell, N., attendance on account of small pox, 17 d. at \$2	34 00	St. Joseph's Hospital: board and attendance of 5 Indians, 134 d. at \$5 per week; medicine, \$2; use of surgical instruments, \$10
107 74	Vermette, G., provisions	63 14
Small payments: seed oats, 10 bush. at 75c.; small items, \$12.05	19 55	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 of T. Kurtness, 12 m. to Feb. 4	100 00	North Shore River St Lawrence -
...	Medical officer, J.E. Tremblay, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; medicines, & c., \$44.35	244 35
Bernatetiz, C., provisions, \$27.88; Galebois, J., provisions, \$63	90 88	Hudson's Bay Co., provisions, \$957.24; fish hooks and lines, \$7.53; gun caps, 47 boxes, \$6.42; gunpowder, 39 lb., \$11.98; shot, 154 lb., \$9.22; rope, 58 lb. at 15c. small items, \$11.25
1,012 34	Joncas, R., provisions	12 10
Revillon Bros., Ltd., provisions, \$193.68; clothing, \$18.85; powder, \$1.40	213 93	Robin, C., Collas Co., Ltd., herring nets, 1, \$12.25; sundry hardware, \$14.85
26 60	River Desert Band -	...

Bryson, Graham & Co., clothing, \$23.28; Can. Pac. Ry., fares, \$8.45	31 73	Jocko, Marie (Indian): travelling expenses from New York, \$21; board, Mrs, Laforce, Hull, \$8.21; board and clothing, St Charles Hospital, \$41.50
70 71	Patterson, G., provisions, \$16; small payments, sundries, \$5.20	21 20
Miscellaneous -	...	Medical attendance: B.G. Connolly, M.D., \$31; E.S. Read, M.D., \$30
61 00	Hudson's Bay Co., provisions	49 50
Quebec Government, maintenance of insane Indians	142 85	Small payments: provisions, \$5.15; clothing, \$6.65; medicines, \$7.50
19 30	...	11,025 63

Relief, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Ontario.	\$ cts.
Algonquins, Mattawa district: Dr. M. James, medical officer, 12 m. to Mar 16, \$200; Fink, A., provisions, \$7.76	207 76
Fort Albany: Rev. M. Sanderson, medical attendance and board of Indian, \$32.75; Hudson's Bay Co., transport of Indians, \$25; J. A. Musgrove, drugs, & c., \$51.30	109 05
Fort William: Dr. J.M. McGrady, medical officer, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$37.50; refund to Trust Acct. 10 of part of Dr McGrady's salary, Sept. 1, 1907-June 30, 1909, \$87.50; medical attendance, \$5	130 00
Golden Lake Indians: Dr. J. Reeves, medical officer, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200 medical; attendance, F.J. Dodd, \$47; J. Adams, provisions to destitute, \$10; M. Benard, travelling expenses, \$15; C.T. Eckel, lumber, \$15; estate, of W. George, potatoes, 39 bags at \$1.20; Kizell & Pollock, potatoes, 4 bags, \$5; J.D. McRae, lumber, \$15; Pembroke General Hospital, board and attendance, J. Michel, 14 d. at 50c.; Mrs. P. Dufoe, 59 d. at 50c., A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points, 100, \$5; J. Switzer, provisions for destitute, \$9	404 30
Long Lake Indians: N McDougall, agent, outlay, railway fares, \$19.25; Revillon Bros., provisions for destitute Indians, \$71.50; St. Joseph's Hospital, treatment of Indian, 30 d., \$20	110 75
Manitoulin Island Indians: medical officers, Dr. C.W. Walker, 3 m. to June 30, \$46.02; Dr. R.W. Shaw, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$138.09; W. McLaughlin, provisions, \$10	194 11
Michipicoten Indians: M.J. Burke, provisions for destitute Indians, \$70.10; Dominion Transportation Co., fare, \$3	73 10
Mississauga Indians: Dr W.S. Burd, hospital treatment of D. Morningstar, 65 d. at \$1, surgical attendance and dressings, \$50	115 00
Munceys of Thames: Dr. J.A. McEwen, medical officer, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$45; J.C. Hayard, maintenance of Isabella Logan, 34 6/7 w. to Mar. 10 at \$2.75	140 86
Nepigon Indians: Dr J.M. McGrady, medical attendance, \$26; Clavet, G., seed, \$1.25; express, 35c; J.W. Crooks & Co., drugs, \$3.85; Hudson's Bay Co., provisions, \$27.30; cows, 2 at \$15; small items, \$8.87	97 62
Nipissing Indians: Dr. L.E. Bolster, medical attendance	10 00
Oneidas of Thames: Dr. F.H. Mitchell, medical officer, \$300; Dr. J.D. Wilson, operations, 2 at \$50; Kilworth Park Sanitarium, board and nursing, P. Antoine 56 d. to Mar. 31 at \$1.25; board and nursing, J. Charles, 42 d. to April 9 at \$1.25, W.J. Laing, provisions, \$5; W.H. Moore, provisions, \$12.75	540 25
Pic Indians: medical attendance, Dr. W.J. Furse, \$36.50; Dr. W. T. Hand, \$18; T.S. Beggs, provisions, \$137; W.J. Crooks & Co., drugs, \$2.25	193 75
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island: provisions, A. Isaac, \$13; J. Isaac, \$13	26 00
Red Rock Indians: J.W. Crooks & Co., drugs, \$2; Hudson's Bay Co., provisions, \$27	29 00
Shawaga Indians: Dr. S.W. David, medical attendance	152 50
Spanish River Indians: Dr. T.F. Flaherty, medical officer, 12 m. to Mar. 31	175 00
Temagami Indians: Dr. H.M. Mc Neill, medical attendance, \$62.90; The Allen Private Hospital, maintenance of Indian, 35 d. at \$1; medicine, \$5; laundry, \$2; M. Burke, railway fares, \$9.65; G.P. Cockburn, agent, outlay railway fares, \$4.65; telegrams, \$1.49; Mattawa General Hospital, board and attendance, 29 d. \$16.57; Mrs Paul, board and care of Indian, 1 m., \$10; Pembroke General Hospital, board and attendance, 1 m., \$15.50; Queen Victoria Hospital, board and attendance, at \$4 per w., \$41; railway fare, \$2.20; G. Sutherland, burial expenses, \$10; Temagami Steamboat and Hotel Co., Ltd., provisions, \$22.50; house rent, \$24; F. Whitebear travelling expenses, \$26.50	288 96
Watha Indians: Dr. A.M. Burgess, medical attendance	35 00
Treaty 9 Indians: Dr. J.J. Sheahan, medical officer, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; Dr. G.L. Cockburn, medical attendance, \$162.50; Dr. J.M. McGrady, medical attendance, \$82; Dr. A. Milne, medical attendance, \$200; Hudson's Bay Co., \$122.82; Elk Lake Hospital, board and nursing, 10 1/7 w., \$81; N. McDougall, railway	1,055 89

fare, \$2; G.A. McLaurin, provisions, \$33.42; F.J. Martyn, burial expenses, \$17; J.A. Musgrove, drugs, & c., \$39.15; Queen Victoria Hospital, attendance, \$16	
Miscellaneous -	...
Evains, I., rifle, \$10; provisions, \$5	15 00
Hudson's Bay Co., relief supplies to Indians: Agumiska, \$127.36; Albany, \$162.29 Attawapiskat, \$418.60; Biscotasing, \$5.50; Dinorwic, \$158.60; Long Lake, \$70.40; Moose Factory, \$465.62; Osnaburg, \$793.31; Sturgeon Lake, \$83.75; White Dog, \$234.74	2,520 17
Hamilton Asylum, care of Indian, 32 6/7 w. to Mar. 31 at \$3	98 57
Longhrin, J., expenses in connection with insane woman and her daughter, 86 days in lockup	309 00
R.C. Hospital, Fort Albany, care of patients, 471 d. at \$1	471 00
St. Boniface Hospital, board and attendance, 48 d. at 60	28 80
St. Joseph's Hospital: grant, 9 m. to Dec. 31	75 00
Victoria Hospital: board and nursing, 34 d. at \$1.25; operating room, \$5	47 50
Medical attendance: Dr. F.H. Dodd, \$19.50; Dr. A. Milne, \$200; Dr. E. Williams, \$5; Dr. H. Williams, \$85; Dr. W.H. Woods, \$10	319 50
Transportation of insane Indian from Moose Factory to Hamilton Asylum	1,685 33
Small payments: drugs, \$6.10; clothing, \$9.59; seeds, \$3.06	18 75
...	9,677 52

Blankets and Clothing: Ontario and Quebec.	\$ cts.
Logan Bros., Renfrew: blankets, 245 (1,225 lb.), \$459.38; less freight, \$17.40	441 98
Express and freighting: Can. Ex. Co., \$17.01; Dom. Ex. Co., \$4.10; A. Edmond, \$15; N.A. Giasson, 50c	36 61
...	478 59
Salaries of Chief at Gibson and of Agent at St. Regis.	...
Napoleon Commandant, chief, Gibson Indians, 12 m. to Mar. 31	50 00
George Long, agent at St. Regis, addition to salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31	50 00
...	100 00
Robinson Treaty Annuities.	...
G.P. Cockburn, annuities paid: Dokis Band, 82; Nipissing Band, 233; Temagaming Band, 95; total, 410 at \$4	1,640 00
G.P. Cockburn, payment of annuities and arrears to J.B. Antoine, of Nipissing Band, and his descendants	2,478 04
G.P. Cockburn, expenses paying annuities	46 55
S. Hagan, annuities paid: Mississaga Band, 108; Spanish River Band, No. 1, 211; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 39; Serpent River Band, 111; Thessalon Band, 120; total, 589 at \$4	2,356 00
S. Hagan, expenses paying annuities	71 24
D.F. Macdonald, annuities paid: Henvey Inlet Band, 167; Maganettawan Band, 79; Parry Island Band, 96; Shawanaga Band, 115; total, 407 at \$4	1,628 00
D.F. Macdonald, expenses paying annuities	32 60
Neil McDougall, annuities paid: Fort William Band, 282; Long Lake Band, 271; Nepigon Band, 423; Pays Plat Band, 46; Pic Band, 221; Red Rock Band, 240; total, 1,483 at \$4; unexpended balance of advance for annuity payments, \$68	6,000 00
Neil McDougall, expenses paying annuities: \$456.53; less \$64.65 charged to Treaty 9	391 88
W.L. Nichols, annuities paid: Batchewana Band, 352; Garden River Band, 372; Michipicoten Band, 134; Michipicoten Band, arrears 1908, 17; total, 875 at \$4	3,500 00
W.L. Nichols, expenses paying annuities	117 75
C.D.L. Sims, annuities paid: French River Band, 45; Maganettawan Band, 87; Point Grondine Band, 32; Spanish River Band, No.2, 215; Tahgaiwenene Band, 114; Whitefish Lake Band, 146; Whitefish River Band, 64; total, 703 at \$4	2,812 00
C.D.L. Sims, expenses paying annuities	117 20
H.A. West: Michipicoten Band, 164; Michipicoten Band, arrears, 1908, 18; Mississaga Band, 46; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 44; total, 272 at \$4, \$1,088; less \$300 paid in 1910 - 11	788 00
Sundry arrears, & c., paid, \$148, less \$12 refund	136 00
...	22,115 26
LESS: Paid from Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Trust Account No. 26, \$7,476.38; paid from Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Trust Account No. 27, \$2,188.88	9,665 26
...	12,450 00
Surveys.	...
Cariboo Marsh, N.S., P.S. Lewis, surveying road to reserve	5 00

Fort Hope and Osnaburg Reserves, W. Galbraith, O. and D.L.S.: services, 108 d. at \$8; assistant, A.E. MacGregor, 81 d. at \$3; wages of men, 396 5/6 d., \$695.15; interpreters, \$30; board and lodging, \$56.75; provisions, \$352.85; fares, \$170.55; pullmans, \$5.50; sundry transportation, \$94.56; canoes, 1, \$75, 1, \$60, 1, \$8.50; rent of canoe, \$5; 4 extra paddles, \$6; silk tents, 2, \$30.50; camp outfit, \$46.01; medicines, \$5.10; sundry payments, \$5.54; total, \$2,754.01; less \$65 for 1 tent and 2 canoes sold	2,689 01
Matachewan, Flying Post and New Brunswick Reserves, Ont.: Jas. S. Dobie, O. and D.L. surveyor: services, 117 d. at \$8; assistants, 96 d. at \$3; wages, 505 1/2 d., \$1,059; board and lodging, \$67.55; provisions, \$249.65; fares, \$208; pullmans, \$6.50; bus and excess baggage, \$7.75; express, \$17.05; tents, 2, \$28; camp outfit, \$46.32; toboggans, 5, \$27; snow shoes, 7 pr., \$25.53; 1 dog, \$8; sundries, \$4.75; advance, \$1,000; total, \$3,979.10; less, \$2,700 paid 1908 - 09	1,279 10
Reserves in New Brunswick, A.E. Hanson, D.L.S., Fredericton: services, 25 d. at \$6; assistant, 20 d. at \$2.50; wages of men, \$83.95; horse hire, 19 d. at \$2	321 95
...	4,295 06

Grant to Indian Land Management Fund.	\$ cts.
Transferred to credit of Quebec Indian Fund and Land Management Fund, Trust Fund Account	10,000 00
Grant to Agricultural Society.	...
Treasurer Munsey Agricultural Society	90 00
General Legal Expenses.	...
Corriveau, Apollinaire, Quebec, legal services re Picard vs. Theberge	20 00
Judd, J.C., Toronto, legal services re Cayuga Indians vs. New York State	3,392 80
Girard, G.F., Chicoutimi, legal services, re State Agent Donahue	
36 40	
Grégoire, C., Pierreville, legal services, search and registration	10 00
LeBlanc, Albert, Montreal, legal services re Daillebaut vs. Indian	5 00
McIvoy, J.M., London, legal services	132 05
McKessock & McRae, Gore Bay, legal services, Rex vs. Indian	10 00
Mulligan & Meldrum, Sudbury, legal services, Rex vs. Indian	200 00
Smith, Markey & Skinner, advance for legal services re Oka Indians' case	
1,000 00	
Winslow, W.C., Chatham, N.B., legal services re Squatters vs. Indians	63 00
Corinthe, Ignace, Indian chief, Oka, expenses to Montreal self and others: board, \$52.50; fares, \$38.15; bus and ferriage, \$11.25; small items, \$1.25; advance, \$20; total, \$123.15; less \$100 paid 1908 - 09	23 15
Corinthe, Mrs. H., board of interpreter Reep, 20 d. at 50c	
10 00	
Court dues and fees: T. Anderson, constable, \$15.10; Davidson and Wainwright, court dues, \$14.25; Thos. Whitebeans, interpreter, \$18; copying, \$2; express, 35c	49 70
...	5,042 10
Treaty 9: Annuities and Administration.	
...	
Annuities paid: Abitibi Indians, 256 at \$4, arrears, \$20; Chapleau Indians, 134 at \$4; English River Indians, 68 at \$4; Flying Post Indians, 103 at \$4; Fort Albany, Indians, 2 at \$8, 782 at \$4, arrears, \$192; Fort Hope Indians, 9 at \$8, 510 at \$4 arrears, \$84; Matatchewan Indians, 93 at \$4; Martin's Falls Indians, 258 at \$4, arrears, \$36; Metagami Indians, 86 at \$4; Moose Factory Indians, 373 at \$4, arrears, \$136; Missinabi Indians, 10 at \$4; New Brunswick Indians, 126 at \$4; New Post Indians, 37 at \$4; Osnaburgh Indians, 364 at \$4, arrears, \$76; total \$13,432, less \$6,588 paid by Ontario Government for annuities paid for Ontario Indians	6,844 00
Agents: A. Burwash, 2 m. to May 31, \$25; J.A. Renaud, M.D., 9 21/30 m. to Mar 31, \$120.83	145 83
Cockburn, Geo. P., expenses paying annuities: board and lodging, \$7.50; provisions, \$11.69; fares, \$14.80; canoe men, 15 d. at \$3; rent of canoe and tent, \$5	83 99
McDougall, Neil, expenses paying annuities, detailed with Trust Fund Account No. 27	64 65
McKay, H., expense paying annuities -	...
Wages of men, 45 d. at \$2; interpreters, \$4; fares and pullmans, \$27; cartage, \$10	131 00

Board and lodging, \$30.50; provisions, \$39.75; buss and baggage, \$5.25	75 50
Rent of canoes, \$7; transport of camp and party, \$20; small payments, \$20.25	47 25
Beausejour, A.M.D., medical services, 8 d. at \$6; medicines, \$91	
139 00	
Canadian Canoe Co., Peterborough: 2 canoes, \$159.20; 10 extra paddles, \$12.50	171 70
Graves Bros., oilcloth coat and head net, \$8.75; J.A. Musgrove, bottles, & c., \$3.30	12 05
Woods, Ltd., Ottawa: blankets, 2 pr., \$12; folding camp beds, 2, \$6; tent, \$7.98; mosquito bars, 2, \$3.50; Union Jack, \$1.50; 2 bags, \$2.50	33 48
McKenzie, R.S., agent, expenses paying annuities, provisions for trip to Osnaburgh	70 10
Ramsden, J.G., expenses paying annuities -	...
Board and lodging, \$35; provisions, \$36.45; pullmans and porters, \$8.80	80 25
Fares, \$109; cabs and transfer, \$9; livery, \$6.50; express, \$14.85	139 35
Fly gloves, 1 pr., \$3; canoe shoes, 1 pr., \$1.75; prospectors boots, 1 pr., \$8.50	13 25
Insurance and express on annuity money, \$6.09; hire of launch, \$6; pocho, \$5	
17 09	
Use of horse, \$8; air cushions, \$6.50; prospectors socks, \$1.50	16 00
Wages of men, \$530.50; interpreters, \$24; sundry payments, \$8.50	563 00
McIntosh, J.H. M.D., services, 61 d. at \$6; board and lodging, \$14.50; fares, \$56.45; pullmans, \$5; express, \$4.20; interpreters, 13 d., \$13	459 15
MacKenzie & Co., Ottawa: Union Jacks, 12-3 ft. at \$1.50; express, 60c	18 60
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa, medicines and medical appliances	24 40
Ottawa Drug Co., medicines and medical appliances	64 16
Ramsden, John: clerk, 64 d. at \$2.50; board, \$14.35; fares, \$37.50; pullmans, \$3.70; shoe packs, 1 pr., \$2.50; fly nets, 75c	218 80
Revillon Bros: camp outfit, \$76.79; provisions, \$260.44; men on transportation, \$840; canoes, 2, \$30; rent of canoes, \$25; fares, \$56; freight, \$41.60; meals, \$4.20; shoe packs, 12 pr., \$24; tent, \$6; supplies to destitute, \$19.25; total, \$1,383.28; less \$108 for canoes, & c.	1,275 28
Carried forward	10,707 88

Treaty 9: Annuities and Administration - Concluded.	\$ cts.	Brought forward
10,707 88	Ramsden J.G., expenses paying annuities - Concluded.	...
Robillard, A.E., Toronto: services, 2 4/30 m., \$213.33; fares, \$36.60; pullmans, \$9.70; meals, \$12; transfers, \$2; laundry, \$2.75	276 38	
Simpson, F. & Son, Toronto: provisions, \$146.82; freight, \$18.85	165 67	
Welcome Co., Burrough's, London, medicines and medical appliances	112 16	
Woods, Ltd., Ottawa: blankets, 3, \$4.50; tent supplies, \$5.30	9 80	
West, H.A., agent, expenses paying annuities -		
...		
Services, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; wages of men, 96 d. at \$2; fares, \$31.80; meals, \$9.10; freighting, \$8.50; express on money, & c., \$3.40	744 80	
Hudson's Bay Co.: provisions, \$117.13; blankets, 1 pr., \$3.50; canoe hire, \$4	124 63	
McCool & Jackman, Chapleau: provisions, \$36.58; fly oil, 3 bottles, \$3		
39 58		
Musgrove, J.A., Ottawa, medicines and medical supplies	138 40	
Sheahan, J.J., M.D., professional services, 24 d. at \$6	144 00	
Miscellaneous payments -	...	
Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co., guaranteeing agents	24 00	
Munro, F., travelling expenses, Ottawa to Chapleau, and return	55 00	
Small payments: fertilizer, \$6; laundry, \$5.40; sundries, \$9.75		
21 15		
...	12,563 45	
LESS: tent sold by Mr. Ramsden, \$15; charged to contingencies, \$29.10	44 10	
...	12,519 35	
Improvements on Caughnawaga Reserve.	...	
Fort St. Louis, improvements, D. Chéné, C.E., in charge: services, 39 d. at \$4; wages of men, 375 3/10 d., \$631.60; board, \$44.75; fares and transportation, \$29.85; cement, 34 sacks, \$17; lime, 6.65 tons, \$62; stone, 18 loads, \$6; bags, 40, \$4; logs, 40, \$4; sundry payments, \$19.32	974 52	
Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Schools.	...	
Boarding and Industrial Schools.	...	
Albany Mission, grant at \$60 a head, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	1,500 00	
Chapleau boarding: grant at \$60 a head, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$1,086; cleaning and painting 11 rooms and 2 halls, \$85; sinking well, \$19.35; school desk, \$13.50; seats for schools, \$1.75; clock, \$2; slates, 2 doz., \$3.30; freight and express, \$4.9	1,215 87	
Fort William Orphanage: grant at \$60 a head, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$1,500; express, \$1.76; slates, 1 doz., \$1.15	1,502 91	

Mohawk Institute, grant at \$60 a head, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	6,000 00
Moose Fort boarding: grant at \$72 a head, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$919.20; express, \$5.28; books and pencils \$3.55	928 03
Mount Elgin Institute: grant at \$60 a head, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$4,425; inspection, \$26.50; expenses searching for and returning truants, \$34.10; freight and express, \$1.23; repairs to building, \$503.58	4,990 41
Shingwauk Home: grant at \$60 a head, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,503; inspection, \$15; freight, \$3.71	2,521 71
Wikwemikong Industrial School: grant at \$60 a head, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$6,064; transport of pupils, \$9.20; inspection, \$29.21; 4 doz. slates, \$4.80	6,107 21
Day Schools.	...
Abitibi, teacher, Mrs. R. Gibbons, summer term to Sept. 5, 1909	150 00
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
Bear River: teacher, Minnie A. Shea, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; care of school, \$6.60; wood and cutting, \$12.05; small items, 66c	319 31
Bersimis: teacher, Sister St. Francois Xavier, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; coal, 5 tons, \$44.10; freight on same from Quebec, \$15.35; wood, 18 cords, \$54; cleaning schoolhouse, \$2; repairs, 75c	416 20
Big Cove: teacher, Rosie A. Archibald, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; care of school, & c., 14.50	314 50
Burnt Church: teacher, M. Natalie Babin, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; clothing for pupils, \$12; stove, \$10.12; 2 doz. slates, \$2.26; wood and care of school, \$30; express, \$1.20	280 58
Caughnawaga Boys' School: P.J. Delisle, principal, 12 m. to Mar 31; \$500; P. Williams, assistant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; caretaker, 10 m., \$50; prizes, \$20.90; inspection, \$10; wood, 1 cord, \$5.50; coal, 8 tons, \$58; express, 50c	1,044 90
Carried forward	2,740 63

Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Schools - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	27,491 60
Day Schools - Continued.	...
Caughnawaga Bush School: teacher, Mrs. A. Beauvais, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; caretaker, \$25; coal, 5 tons, \$36.25; wood, 2 cords, \$9; inspection, \$10; Christmas prizes, \$20.48; digging well, putting in pump, & c., \$45; constructing drain, labour and material, \$24.75; J Dubuc, extras on building contract, \$50; small items, \$5.55	576 03
Caughnawaga Girls' School: principals, Miss M.E. Howlett, 3 m. to June 30, \$100, Miss M.E. Burke, 4 2/31 m. to Dec. 31, \$126.38; assistants, Miss B. Doré, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$175, Miss S. Burke 2 19/31 m. to Dec 31, \$69.44; rent of room for teacher, 10 m., \$75; caretaker, \$50; inspection \$10; prizes, \$10.02; coal, 4 tons, \$29; wood, 8 cords, \$29.90; small items, \$8.88	683 62
Caughnawaga Protestant School: teacher, Miss E.M. Young, 6 m. to June 30 at \$250, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$275; caretaker, \$18; coal, 4 tons \$29; wood, 1 cord, \$5.50; inspection, \$10; prizes, \$7.50; pump, \$16; repairs, & c., \$11.75	429 00
Chenail: teacher, Sarah Back, 6 8/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$158.33; caretaker, \$6; coal, 4 tons, \$30; stove, \$9; slates, 3 doz., \$3. 75; repairs to building, \$476; small items, \$14.77	697 85
Christian Island teacher, Jas. Oliver, 6 29/30 m. to Mar. 31	29 86
Congo Bridge: teacher, Miss R.H. Gilhooly, 3 m. at \$350, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$400; prizes, \$10.50; provisions for pupils lunch, \$10; sewing material, \$10; small items, \$7.69	425 69
Cornwall Island: teacher, Miss K. Roundpoint, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350 caretaker, \$16; inspection, \$21.85; coal, 3 1/2 tons, \$26.25; wood, 1 1/2 cords, \$3.50; repairs to building per contract, \$50; small items, \$4.45	472 05
Eel Ground: teachers, Miss Mary Isaac, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Miss Margaret Isaac, 2 m. to Mar 31, \$55.55; blackboard, \$7.75; stove, \$11; clock, \$7.50; book case, \$10.50; wood and lighting fires, \$30; building 2 closets, \$20; small items, 45 c	367 75
Eskasoni: teacher, A.J. McKenzie, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$375; balance Sept. quarter, 1908, \$57.01; caretaker, \$6; sundry labour, \$50; pump and repairs, \$9; wood, 8 1/2 cords, \$25.50; inspection, \$55; inspectors travel, \$5.25; advertising building tenders, \$5.40; Chappell Bros. & Co., contract for new building, \$1,975; small items, \$8.70	2,571 86
Garden River, teacher, Rev. J.A. Drolet, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00
Georgina Island, teacher, J.H. Prosser, 12 m. to Mar. 31	150 00
Gibson: teachers Miss Maud Forest, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, arrears, \$11.12, Mrs. Mary L. Zarwood, 4 16/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$153.70; caretaker, \$25; building 2 closets, \$40.40; small items, \$2.20	307 42
Golden Lake: teacher, Leona M. Schruder, 9 m. at \$350, 3 m. to Mar. 31 at \$400; inspection, \$13.40; express, 12 c.	376 02
Goulais Bay: teacher, Thomas Cadrau, 12 m. to Mar. 31	
300 00	
Grand Bay: teacher, Miss Benna Fuller, 3 m. to June 30	75 00
Henvey Inlet: teacher, Jos. Partridge, 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
Hunter's Point: teachers, Mrs. A. Ryan, 3 m. to May 31, at \$40; Miss: Ethel Sims, 3 5/30 m. to Nov. 5, \$158.33; prizes, \$3	281 33
Indian Cove: teacher, Gertrude McGirr, 12 m. to Mar. 31 \$310; caretaker, \$25; painting school, \$15; blinds, \$5.10; small items, \$11.34	366 44
Jackfish Island: material and repairs to building, \$77.05; freight, \$6.37	83 42
Kingsclear: teacher, Rena A. Donahoe, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; janitor, \$9; wood, 4 1/2 cords, \$20.50;	

lumber, \$19.70; labour, & c., \$34.20; small items, \$5.14	
313 54	
Lake Helen: teachers, Jerry Alix, 2 16/30 m. to June 16, \$63.46, Miss C. Harrison, 6 18/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$169.44; inspector's travel, \$5.75; repairs to building, \$29.35; small items, \$4.91	272 91
Lennox Island: teachers, W.J. Overbeck, 3 m., \$75; Jno. J. Sark, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; inspection, \$6.50; wood, 5 cords, \$15; small items, \$2.79	249 29
Lorette: teachers, Sister St. Jean Baptiste, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$150, Sister St. Georges, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; care of school, \$19; inspection, \$10; building fence, \$100.10; painting school, \$50; repairs to chimneys and roof, \$32; coal, 11 tons, \$94.60; wood, 1 1/2 cords, \$4; water supply, 3 yrs., \$22; prize books, \$10, small supplies, \$12.98	654 68
Malagawatch: teacher, Arsene Burns, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; advertising for tenders, \$6; cleaning site for school, \$10; building school, contract, \$1,335.26; extras, \$13.86; building sheds, \$110; school furniture, \$60.40; building teacher's residence, \$385; furniture, & c., for residence, \$62.12; banking school and residence, \$6; coal, \$3.11	2,091 75
Maniwaki: sewing materials, \$10; small supplies, \$3.94	13 94
Maria: teachers, Margaret Isaac, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225, Miss J. Audet, 1 8/28 m. to Mar. 31, \$33.33; care of school, \$10.65; wood, 7 cords, \$10.50, small supplies, \$1.50	
280 98	
Mattawa: teacher, Sister St. Gregory, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$250, inspection, \$12	262 00
Michipicoten: teacher, Mrs. J.S. Swick, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$262.50; caretaker, \$15; inspection, \$6; wood, 15 cords, \$52.50; repairs to school, & c., \$23.70; prize books, \$2.70	362 40
Middle River: teacher, Mrs. Annie McNeil, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; care of school, \$18; repairs, \$5.48; coal, 5 tons, \$25	348 48
Millbrook: teacher, Jessie Scott, 3 m. at \$300, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$350; care of school, \$4; sewing materials, \$5.23; wood, 6 cords, \$23	369 73
Carried forward	41,404 67

Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Schools - Continued.	\$ cts.	Brought forward
41,404 67	Day Schools - Continued.	...
Mission Bay: teacher, D. Ducharme, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00	Mississauga: teacher; Annie Kehoe, 6 m. at \$300, 6 m. to Mar. 31 at \$400; cleaning, \$6; desk and chair, \$14; inspection, \$12; inspector's travel, \$10.60; provisions, \$25.30; sewing materials, \$7.18; wood, 18 cords, \$25.50; small items, \$5.96
456 54	Mountain Village: teacher:, Mrs. A. McLaren, \$222.05; sewing materials, \$9.73	231 78
Mud Lake: teacher, Geo. Cork, 7 m. to Mar. 31	87 50	Muncey: teachers, Jno. L. Case, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Miss M. McGregor, substitute, 5 m. to Mar. 31, \$127.77; inspection, \$20.88; wood, 16 1/2 cords, \$20.45; repairs, & c., \$6
325 10	New Germany: teachers, Annie McDougall, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; Mary Gillis, 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$181.94; inspection, \$5; repairs to school house, \$27.58; small supplies, \$5.09	294 61
Oka (county): teacher, Lillie R. White, 3 m. at \$125, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$150; prize books, \$3; wood, 10 cords, \$35; small items, \$5.57	187 32	Oka (village): teachers, Jennie W. Woodington, 3 m. to June 30, \$31.25, Jennie McIntyre, 17 school days, \$11.80, Thos. Whitebeans, 3 m. to Dec. 31, \$37.50, Margaret D. Smith, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$37.50; rent of school, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$36; care of school, \$25; wood, 12 cords,

		\$41; small items, \$6.10
226 15	Oneida, No. 2: teacher, Levi Williams, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$15; repairs, \$8.60; wood, 24 1/2 cords, \$58.50; building cement culvert, \$55, Williams and Walker, building two closets (contract), \$100	537 10
Oneida, No. 3: teachers, Mrs. C.A. Nollick, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; retiring allowance, \$100, Miss F. Silver, 7 16/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$197.22; care of school, \$10; inspection, \$15; repairs, \$17.28; wood, 14 1/4 cords, \$39.18; plans and specifications for school house, \$87.50	541 18	Oromocto: teacher, Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey, 6 24/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$175; wood, \$15.55
190 55	Pic River: teacher, Miss C. Harrison, 4[illegible number] m. to Aug. 8, \$106.15; wood, 3 cords, \$5.25; small items, \$7	118 40
Pointe Bleue: teacher, Miss B. Potvin, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; cleaning, \$5.25; inspection, \$7.50; prizes, \$8.50; desk and chair, \$13.50; wood, 14 cords, \$28; small items, \$4.30	367 05	Rama: teacher, Eva M. McBain, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$131.25; sewing materials, \$10
141 25	Restigouche: teachers, Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300, Sister Mary of St. Joseph, assistant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$187.50; cleaning, \$11.50; wood, 8 cords, \$36; advertising for tenders, \$16.45; P. Nadeau & Sons, building school house (contract), \$3,875; installing furnace, \$195; putting in drain pipes and connecting with furnace, \$72.58; building outside cellar entrance, \$45; school furniture, \$147.20; sundry supplies and repairs, \$36.08; less \$25, withheld on P. Nadeau's contract	4,897 31
Ryerson: teacher, Miss J.E. Armour, 9 m. to Mar. 31	37 50	Sagamook: teacher, Rose Fagan, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; sewing materials, \$12.60; express, 85 c
313 45	Salmon River: teacher, Henrietta O'Toole, 9 m. at \$300, 3 m. to Mar. 31 at \$350; care of school, \$18; small supplies, & c., \$6.85	337 35

Serpent River: teacher, Mrs. J.A. McKay, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00	Shawanaga teacher, W.A. Elias, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; wood, 10 cords, \$15
215 00	Skene: teacher, Mrs. A.H. McKelvie, 3 m. at \$150, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$200	187 50
South Bay: teacher, Zoé St. James, 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00	Spanish River: teacher, Margaret Cadotte, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$12.25; football, \$2.50
314 75	Sucker Creek: teacher, F. Lyle Sims, 3 m. at \$350, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$350	337 50
Sydney: teacher, Margaret A. McLellan, 3 m. at \$350, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$400; janitor, 9 m to Dec. 31, \$36; inspection, \$6; coal, 4 tons, \$14.80; school furniture, \$28.35; storm windows, & c., \$26.20; small supplies, & c., \$2.80	501 65	St. Francis (Protestant): teacher, Henry L. Masta, 9 m. at \$300, 3 m. to Mar. 31 at \$350; care of school, \$6; inspection, \$8.50; prizes, \$8.40; wood, 4 cords, \$16; sundry repairs, & c., \$7.25
358 65	St. Francis (R.C.): teacher, Rev. Sister Woods, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$900; coal, 21.7845 tons, \$142.87; wood, 19 cords, \$63.45; inspection, \$8.50; cleaning, cutting wood and making fires, \$70.84; rent of school, 3 m. to Jan. 4, \$18; small supplies, \$19.83; land purchased, \$100; building new school: W.E. Noffke, plans and specifications, \$157.50, travel, \$14.10; D. Chéné, superintendent, 140 d to Jan. 10 at \$4, board \$136.75, travel \$42; labour, \$2,347.65; stone, \$204.68; brick, 36.5 M., \$261.50; lime, cement and plaster, \$249.63; lumber, \$965.60, doors and windows, \$429.33; moulding, & c., \$268.76; laths, 19.45 M., \$63.21; galv. iron work on roof, \$190.63; installing furnace, & c., \$266; drain pipes, & c., \$51.75; lavatories, bath, & c., \$297.46; steel beams and plates, \$89; use of jack-screws, pulleys, & c., \$33.42; repairs to tools, & c., \$10.96; building paper, \$26.39; paint, \$44.76; sundry hardware, & c., \$142.85 freight and cartage, \$23.42; stationery, postage, & c., \$10.65; insurance premiums, \$43.75; total, \$8,255.24; less proceeds of sale of wheelbarrows and tools, \$21.68	8,233 56
Carried forward	61,543 42	

Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces: Schools - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	61,543 42
Day Schools - Concluded.	...
St.Mary's: teacher Miss M.J. Rush, 6 m. at \$300, 6 m. to Mar. 31 at \$350; wood, 4 cords, \$20; cleaning, cutting wood, lighting fires, & c., \$29.25; furniture \$11.25; shingling school, \$29.27; small supplies, \$5.22	419 99
St. Regis Island: teachers, Dora Coleman, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; J.P. Phillips, 7 9/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$190.27; care of school, \$15.50; coal, 4 tons, \$30; wood, 1 1/4 cords, \$3; inspection, \$6.25; small supplies, \$3.40	323 42
St. Regis Village: teacher, Mary V. Nolan, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; care of school, \$13; coal, 3 1/2 tons, \$25.38, wood, 1 1/2 cords, \$3.50; inspection, \$6.25; repairs to school, \$10; small supplies, \$1.55	409 68
Temagami: teacher, Annie O'Connor, 3 16/30 m. to Sept. 30, \$175; 16 desks, \$83.55; blinds, \$4.40; stove, \$16; freight, \$12.61; advertising tenders, \$9.96; Geo. Sutherland, advances on account of new building, \$1,380	1,681 52
Temiskaming: teacher, Sister Aimée, 6 m. at \$300, 6 m. to Mar. 31 at \$350; prize books, \$5	330 00
Thessalon: teacher, Miss K. O'Driscoll, 11 d., \$17.82; board and travel, \$36.95	54 77
Tobique: teachers, Miss Ethel Sims, balance for Sept. quarter, 1908, \$33.34, 3 m. to June 30, \$100, Miss A.A. Bradley, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$300, teaching evening classes, 8 evenings at \$3; sewing materials, \$10; prizes, \$6.40; wood, 4 cords, \$14; lighting fires, & c., \$14; cartage, freight, & c., \$12.20; lumber and shingles, \$21.90; building cupboard, \$12; small supplies and repairs, \$40.99; E. Murphy, building new school, per contract, \$2,000	2,588 83
Walpole Island, No. 1: teachers, Bessie Cameron, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$75, Miss M. McDougall, 45 school days to Mar. 11, \$20.84, W.A. Batchelor, 18/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$8.33; inspection, \$7.45	111 62
Walpole Island, No. 2: teacher, Jos. Sampson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$14.45	314 45
Whitefish Lake: teacher, Miss J. Kelly, 9 m. to Mar. 31, 37.50; express, 70c	38 20
Whycocomagh: teachers, D.J. Gillis, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Jno. Gillis, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$175; care of school, \$18; coal, 2.9445 tons, \$11.35; stove, \$12.40; small supplies, \$6.75; storm sashes, 6, \$13.50; book case, & c., \$26; repairs (material and labour), \$190.54; cartage, \$2.55	606 09
Wikwemikong (Boys'): teacher, Reginald B. Holland, 12 m, to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$14.61	314 61
Wikwemikong, (Girls'): teacher, Kate Bradley, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$14.60; 1 doz. slates, \$1.20	315 80
Wikwemikongsing: teacher, Emily Frawley, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$22.41	322 41
Woodstock: teacher, Frances Milmore, 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$181.94; rent of school, 4 m. to Dec. 16, \$8; small supplies, & c., \$9.08; D. Chéné, plans and specifications for new building, \$70; labour, \$39.50; lumber, \$39.35; shingles, \$7; school furniture, \$51.85; building outhouses, \$5; sundry building supplies, \$38.72; freight and cartage, \$9.40	459 84
General -	...
Bernard, Noel, conveying children from Edmonton reserve school, 3 m	
60 00	
Ryan, Rev. J.J.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; inspection expenses, \$146.05	546 05
Grants: Six Nation schools, \$450; four day schools in the diocese of Moosonee, Moose Fort, Albany, Rupert's House and Fort George, \$300 each	1,650 00
Board and tuition: Hospice Auclair, Montreal, \$120; Bon Pasteur School, Montreal, \$33; Gray Sisters General Hospital, Montreal, \$80; St Lawrence College, \$50; Sisters of St. Ann boarding school, Lachine, \$24; St; Patrick's Boys' Home, Halifax, \$120; St. Patrick's Asylum, Ottawa, \$90	517 00

Tuition fees: Bishopville, \$6.30; Biscotasing, SS No. 1, \$62.50; Caledonia High School, \$98.87; Edmundston convent school \$36; Escoumains, \$39.43; Graham, S.S. No. 5, \$24; Halfway River, \$21; Lequille, \$12; Missanabie, S.S. No. 1, \$150; McGill University, \$89.35; St. Dunstan's College, \$50	589 45
Small payments: clothing, \$15; subscriptions to Canadian Life and Resources, \$6; freight and express, \$4.93	25 93
...	73,223 08
Indians of Nova Scotia.	...
Salaries (\$1,235.42) -	...
Agents, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910: 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; A.J. McDonald, Victoria Co., \$100; J.R. McDonald, Antigonish Co., \$100; D.K. McIntyre, Cape Breton Co., \$100; J.J. McKinnon, 2 19/30 m., \$22.92; Rev. J.D. McLeod, Pictou Co., \$100; M.D. McMillan, Richmond Co., \$100; A.J. McNeil, Cape Breton Co., 3 m., \$12.50; D. Macpherson, Inverness Co., \$100; J. N. Purdy, Digby Co., \$100, F.A. Rand, Cumberland Co., \$50; R.H. Smith, Colchester Co., \$50; A. Wallace, Hants Co., \$50; W.H. Whalen, Yarmouth Co., \$50	
1,235 42	
Carried forward	1,235 42

Indains of Nova Scotia - Continued	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,235 42
Relief and seed grain (\$4,966.12)	...
Barry, A.D., Pictou: lumber, 5,775 ft., \$74.63; shingles, 19 1/2 M., \$40.60; windows, 5, \$10; doors, 1, \$2.50; roofing, 2 rolls, \$5; nails, 102 lb., \$2.55	135 28
Cain Bros., Yarmouth: flour, 2,705 lb., \$93.60; pork, 244 3/4 lb., \$30.60, provisions, \$77	201 20
Campbell J.E., Baddeck: flour, 2 brl., \$13; provisions \$14	27 00
Chisholm & Co., Heatherton: seed oats, 9 1/2 bush., \$6.18; ploughing, & c., \$17.50	23 68
Davidson, C., Hampton: flour, 203 lb., \$7.02; pork, 82 lb., \$11.42; provisions, \$31.52; potatoes, 10 bush., \$5.50; small items, \$2.98	58 44
Densmore, L., East Noel: flour, 325 lb., \$13, provisions, \$11.09	24 09
Dunklee, S.C., Cambridge: ploughing, & c., \$7 guarding small pox patient, 26 d. at \$1.50	46 00
Fullerton, D. & Son, Pictou: lumber, 750 ft., \$12.63; shingles, 13 1/4 M., \$29.83 freight 84c	43 30
Gillis, A.D., New Glasgow: provisions, \$48.11; seed potatoes, 150 bush., \$75; freight, 25c	123 36
Grant, D. & Sons, New Glasgow, lumber, 2,000 ft	31 17
Grant, J.J., New Glasgow: lumber, 1,000 ft., \$21.20; windows, 8, \$16.50; doors, 3, \$13; shingles, 6 M., \$13.80; nails, 35 lb., \$1.35; paper, 3 rolls, \$1.80	
67 65	
Halifax City, maintenance of Indians, 8 5/7 w	21 62
Hall, H.S., Bridgewater: flour, \$30.60; provisions, \$29.42	60 02
Hanson, H.A., Truro: 12 1/4 brl. flour, \$90.05; pork, 84 lb., \$11.64; potatoes, 39 1/4 bush., \$23.34; oats, 3 bush., at 70c; small items, \$2.25	129 38
Hardwick, V.T., Bear River: flour, 1,392 lb., \$47.75; provisions, \$6.35	54 10
Harlow, Mrs. Ida, Sable River West: flour, 3 brl., \$19.20; potatoes, 9 bush., \$4.50 seed, \$3.02; provisions, \$5.34 small items, \$6.60	38 66
Henwood, J.W., West Brook: ploughing, & c., 8 1/2 d., \$33.50; potatoes, 7 bush., \$3.70	37 20
Kane, Louis, Pictou, indemnity for house burned on account of small pox	50 00
Lowe, J.W. and C.A., River Desert: flour, 3 brl., \$22.76; pork, 29 lb., \$4.44	27 20
Lusby, A.B., Parrsboro: flour, 15 1/2 brl., \$117.35; pork, 569 lb., \$15.65; freight, \$6; small items, \$1.32	140 32
McAskill, A.: flour, \$65.79; provisions and clothing, \$85.07; bed, & c., \$12; burial expenses, \$5.49; shingles, 3 M., \$5.85; small items, \$4.30	178 50
Macaulay, J.A., River Dennis: flour, 298 lb., \$9.88; provisions, \$5.12; seed potatoes 92 bush., \$46; ploughing, \$4	65 00
Macdonald, A.A., New Glasgow: flour, 626 1/2. lb., \$100.18; pork, 659 lb., \$100.81; provisions, \$78.42; boots, \$4; seed potatoes, 48 bush., \$24; seed oats, 8 bush., \$5.20; freight, \$6.66	319 27
MacDonald, Geo. E., New Glasgow, boots, 45 pr	74 04
McDonald, H.L., Heatherton: flour, 311 1/4 lb., \$11.50; provisions, \$5.55; potato phosphate, 10 1/2 bags, at \$1.90	37 00
Macdonald, J.K., Whycocomagh: flour, 761 lb., \$23.50; provisions, \$16.50; potatoes, 156 bush, \$78; oats, 29 11/34 bush., \$22	140 00
McKeigan, D.J., McNab's Cove: flour, 859 lb., \$30.22; provisions, \$22.83; seed, 32c., clothing, & c., \$3.68	57 05
McKenzie, A.K., Nyanza, seed potatoes, 120 bush. at 60c	72 00

MacPherson, W., Pictou Landing, ploughing, 6 d., at \$4	
24 00	
Manning, F.H., Falmouth: flour, 685 lb., \$24.36; pork, 262 3/4 lb., \$39.26; provisions, \$2.38	66 00
Milne, G., Woodburn, lumber, 2,000 ft	28 00
Myers, J.C., Cook's Cove: shingles, 11 M., \$19.25; preparing land, \$13.50; seed oats and potatoes, \$14.50	47 25
Olive, J.C.B., Truro, burial expenses	66 00
Patterson, J.M. Berwick: blankets, 3 pr., \$7.90; clothing, \$17.80	25 70
Paul, Sally, Pictou, indemnity for house burned	
35 00	
Poor District, No. 9, Lunenburg: board, 60 1/2 w. at \$2.50; clothing, \$6.65; funeral expenses, \$26.55	184 45
Powell, J.J., Pictou Landing: flour, 17 brls., \$104.85; tea, 33 1/2 lb., \$13.25; sugar, 372 lb., \$20.22; provisions, \$60.49; pork, 784 lb., \$98.29; molasses, 55 1/2 gals., \$27.75; potatoes, 20 bush., \$10; truckage, \$7; telephone, \$1.05	342 90
Purdy, E.B., Bear River: labour, on road, 3 d. at \$2.50; burial expenses, \$15.50	
23 00	
Ramey, E., Truro, ploughing, 7 d. at \$3	21 00
Rowlings, G., Musquodoboit Harbour: lumber, 1,800 ft., \$12.83; shingles, \$3.02; window frames, \$3.70; carting, \$1.80	21 35
Ryan, J.W. & Co., Kentville, clothing	
43 79	
Sapier, Mrs. Mary, Pine Tree, indemnity for house burned	20 00
Sheet Harbour Lumber Co.: provisions and clothing, \$40.25; seed oats and potatoes, 28 1/3 bush., \$21.63; garden seeds, \$9.28	71 16
Smith, Will A., Kentville: flour, \$270.32; beef, 513 lb., \$38.37; clothing, \$14.25; fertilizer, 1,700 lb., \$30.60; vegetable seeds, \$20.96; ploughing, \$3.75; small items, \$5.17	
383 42	
Carried forward	4,920 97

Indians of Nova Scotia - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	4,920 97
Relief and seed grain - Concluded	...
Stalker, J.A. & Co., Pictou alabastine, 69 1/2 pks., \$31.31, brushes, paint, & c., \$69.10	100 41
Strople, W.M., Afton burial expenses, \$7.13; fertilizer, 4 bags at \$1.85; potatoes,. 48 bush. at 40 c.; shingles, 6 1/4 M., \$15	48 73
Sweeney, V.S., Yarmouth, burial expenses	18 00
Thompson & Crowe Shubenacadie: eggs, 13 doz. at 25c.; flour, 5,735 lb., \$186.10; pork, 721 lb, \$101.25; sundry provisions, \$12.23; seed potatoes, 32 1/4 bush at 60 c.; oats 21 11/18 bush., \$15.58	337 76
Vaughn, A., Bishopville: lumber, 2 M. ft., \$20 shingles, 3 M., \$5; tar paper, 2 rolls, \$2.50	27 50
Payments under \$20: board and nursing, \$37.65; burial expenses, \$142.50; fertilizer, seeds, & c., \$40.55; boots and clothing, \$62.45; flour, 16 brl., \$111.22; freight and cartage, \$5.50; house, \$15; hay, 1 ton, \$12; labour, 20 d., \$58.40; lumber, shingles, & c., \$72.28; oats, 22 3/4 bush., \$16.45; provisions, \$76.22; stove, 1, \$9; small items, \$2.50; potatoes, 85 bush., \$43.45; wood, 17 cords, \$43	748 17
Medical attendance and medicines (\$4,955.20) -	...
Medical officers under salary, 12 m. to Mar 31, 1910: C.P. Bissett, M.D., Richmond, Co., \$193.75 J.L. Churchill, M.D., Lunenburg Co., \$121.66; W.A. Dymond, M.D., Chester, \$50; O.G. Daravan, 1 m. to Mar. 31, \$4.17; E.J. Elderkin, M.D., Weymouth, \$100; H. Jaques, M.D., Canning, \$50; L.J. Lovett, M.D., Bear River, \$250; J.F. McAulay, M.D., Inverness Co., \$75; D. McDonald, M.D., Baddeck, \$325; D. McDonald, M.D., Whycocomah., \$118.75; W.H. McDonald, M.D., Antigonish, \$250; D.K. McIntyre, M. D., Sydney, \$350; J. McKenzie, M.D., Pictou Co., \$200; E.D. McLean, M.D., Shubenacadie, \$150, S.N. Miller M.D., Annapolis Co., \$50; C.H. Morris M.D., Hants Co., \$75; F.A. Rand, M.D., Parrsboro, \$200; J.W. Smith, M.D., Liverpool, \$100; R. Withers, M.D., Annapolis, \$50; F.S. Yorston, M.D., Truro, \$150	2,863 33
Medical attendance: H.H. Banks, M.D., Barrington Passage, \$12; W. J. Barton, M.D., Pubnico, \$66; J.L. Bethune, Victoria Co., \$39; E.B., Boles M.D., Wolfville, \$38.60; G.E. Buckley, M.D., Guysboro, \$38.10; S.W. Burns, M.D., Shelburne, \$24.35; V.F. Connor, M.D., Hantsport, \$135.35; E. DuVernett, M.D., Digby \$51.32; C. G. Folkins, M.D., Canterbury, \$33.50; C.J. Fox, M.D., \$2; L.O. Fuller, M.D., Shelburne, \$39; C.R. Gales, M.D., Caledonia, \$57.85; J. McD. Gourley, M.D., Sheet Harbour, \$207.05; A.M. Hebb, M.D., Chester, \$10; E. Kennedy, M.D., New Glasgow, \$25; G. B. Kennedy, M.D., Elmsdale, \$97; P.A. McGarry, M.D., Canso, \$60; J.W. McKay, M.D., New Glasgow, \$25; E.D. McLean, M.D., Shubenacadie, \$14; A.C. McLeod, M.D., Caledonia, \$23.70; Finlay McMillan, M.D., Sheet Harbour, \$58; J.J. McKenzie, M.D., \$300; C.E. Margeson, M.D., King's Co., \$17.10; V.L. Miller, M.D., Tusket, \$102.75; A. McD. Morton, M.D. Bedford, \$36; J.T. Morton, M.D., Shelburne, \$5.25; R.F. O'Brien, M.D., Elmsdale, \$62; F.E. Rice, M.D., Sandy Coye, \$5; M.A.B. Smith, M.D., Dartmouth, \$176.30; M.J. Wardrope, M.D., Springhill, \$5; G.W. Whitman, M.D., Upper Musquodoboit, \$5.50	1,771 72
Hospitals: Nova Scotia Hospital, Halifax, \$133.43; St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, \$113.65; Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, \$17.21	264 29
Medicines, & c.: J.D.B. Fraser & Son, Pictou, \$48.06; L.C. Gardner & Co., Yarmouth, \$3.20; J.J. Kinley, Lunenburg, \$2.50; G.T. MacDonald, Shelburne, \$2.10	55 86
Miscellaneous and unforeseen (\$401.55) -	...
Sydney, city of: water supply, \$7.46; water supply unpaid, 1907 - 08, \$31.78	39 24
Thompson, A.C. & Co., North Sydney: expenses installing 4 frost proof closets on Sydney Indian Reserve	200 00
Small payments: conveyance, \$11; cement, 2 bags, \$1.50; constable, \$2; lime, 2 brl., 2.50; labour, \$3.75; freight, \$3.18; stove, \$6; small items, \$1.40	31 33
Travel and outlay by agents: C.E. Beckwith, Steam Mills, \$72.40; D. Chisholm, Sheet Harbour, \$2.35; John Lacey, Annapolis, \$14.95; A.J. McDonald, Baddeck, \$11.10; J.R. McDonald, \$6.50; J.W. Purdy,	130 98

Bear River, \$6.60; F.A. Rand, Parrsboro, \$17.08	
Repairs to roads, Eskasoni and Salmon River Reserves (\$300) -	...
Eskasoni Reserve: E.T. Bown, overseer, 5 d. at \$2.50; labourers, 106 1/2 d., \$123.99; horse and cart, 6 d. at \$2.25	149 99
Salmon River Reserve: J.P. Archenault, foreman, 10 1/10 d. at \$1.50; labourers 85 1/2 d. at \$1.25; horses, 63 h. at 7 1/2c.; lumber for bridges, 195 pieces, \$23.20	150 01
Repairs to chapel, Bear River Reserve -	...
J.A. Rice, outlay: Clapboards, 1,025 ft., \$41; doors, 4, \$13.90; lumber, 5,715 ft., \$79.69; brick, 1,030 \$14.42; metal ceiling, \$56.57; paint, & c., \$21.57; shingles, 17 M., \$50.50; small items, \$27.62; labour, 97[illegible number] d., \$167.06; total, \$472.33, less \$32.33 paid from Indian Parish Fund	450 00
...	12,308 29

Indians of New Brunswick.	\$ cts.
Salaries (\$1,314.81) -	...
Agents: Jas. Farrell, Fredericton, 1 7/31 m. to May 8, 1909, \$61.29; Geo. E. Baxter, Andover, 10 2/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$210.16 R.A. Irving, Buctouche, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; Jas. White, Centreville, 10 2/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$294.23	1,065 68
Missionary: Rev. E.J. Bannon, Richibucto, 12 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
Constables: Abram Clare, Rexton, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$15; John Cloud, Newcastle. 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$18; Stephen Mussie, St Mary's 10 23/28 m. to Feb. 23, 1910, \$86.13; Frank Nicholas, Burnt Church, 12 m., \$12; Jas. Tewas, Burnt Church, 12 m., \$12; John Ginnish, Newcastle 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$6	149 13
Relief and seed grain (\$3,808.47) -	...
Anderson, J.W. & J., Burnt Church: flour 3,866 2/3 lb., \$128.46; molasses, 46 3/4 gal., \$23.25; pork, \$30.63; seed oats, 42 bush. at 65c., seed potatoes, 52 bush. at \$1; clothing, \$14.50; lumber, 1,000 ft., \$7; shingles, 4 M. at \$1.25; small items, \$4.47; ploughing, 62 1/2 hr. at 40c	317 61
Baird, Geo. T., Co., Perth: flour, \$43.40; pork, 255 1/2 lb., \$33.30; clothing. & c., \$10.20; wood, 1 1/2 cords, \$4.50; provisions, \$11.30; burial expenses, \$10.75; small items, 44c	113 89
Bannon, M., Newcastle: flour, \$24.95; beef, 103 1/3 lb., \$10.05 pork, 43 1/4 lb., \$6; seed potatoes, 29 1/2 brls., \$40.83; seed oats, \$54; vegetable seed, \$5.17	141 00
Bedell, D.R., Andover: flour, \$29.54; provisions, \$53.81; clothing, & c., \$29.15; burial expenses, \$19.86; seed potatoes, 2 brls., \$3.60; sundry seeds, \$21.20; wood, 9 loads, \$12.50; bed and Blankets, \$5.50; team hire, \$3; board, \$12.60	190 76
Cameron, J.A., Rexton: flour, 12,831 lb., \$398.10, 9 brls., \$54; pork, 1,479 3/4 lb., \$170.75; lime and whitewash, 2,240 lb. at 2c.; seed potatoes, 175 bush at 34c.; seed oats 62 1/2 bush. at 68c.; hay seed, 82 lb., \$6.80; ploughing, \$28.90; building supplies, \$16.35; boots and clothing, \$15.90; small items, 45c	838 05
Culbert, W.H., Sussex: flour, 831 1/2 lb., \$33.36; pork, 112 1/4 lb., \$17.20; cod fish, 257 lb., \$12.85; provisions, \$26.71; over payment, \$47.18, subsequently refunded to casual revenue	137 30
Edgecombe, F.B. Co., Ltd., Fredericton, clothing	25 00
Farrel, Peter & Co., Fredericton: clothing, \$146.80; blankets, 8 prs., \$30.60; burial expenses, \$3.43	180 83
Ferguson, F., Richibucto: flour, 93 1/2 sacks, \$46.75; pork, 83 2/5 lb., \$10.10; provisions, \$1.10; burial expenses, \$5; small items, 50c	63 45
Hachey, J.B., Bathurst: flour, 881 2/3 lb., \$26.45; pork, 37 lb., \$5.55; provisions, \$16; seed potatoes, 20 bush., \$16	64 00
Hay, Hugh & Son, Woodstock: clothing, \$17.19; 3 prs. blankets, \$10.25;	27 44
Henderson, A., Furniture Co., Ltd., Woodstock, burial expenses	20 00
Hurley, Jas., Fredericton: boots; 39 prs., \$79.95; rubbers, 2 prs. at 75c	81 45
Knowles, Thos., plastering, 11 d. at \$3	33 00
Lenihan, Daniel, Fredericton: flour, 5,182 1/4 lb., \$194.65; pork, 855 3/4 lb., \$137.35; provisions, \$12.50; cod fish, 125 lb., \$6.25; coffins, 2, \$5	355 75
McElroy, T.J., Oromocto: flour, 838 lb., \$25.80; pork, 187 1/2 lb., \$29.33; clothing, \$163.13; blankets, 3 prs., \$9; rubbers, 3 prs., \$3.30; small items, \$8.27	238 83
Murray, C.C., Central Kingsclear: oats, 31 bush. at 65c.; potatoes, 45 bush. at 50c	42 65
Palmer, F.C., Dorchester: flour, \$9.63; pork, 57 3/4 lb., \$7.52; provisions, \$7.37; burial expenses, \$6.56; seed potatoes, 20 bush., \$10; ploughing, \$5; fertilizer, \$3.; small items, \$3.83	52 91
Paulin, J.D., Newcastle: flour, 161 sacks, \$74; pork, 272 1/4 lb., \$29.60; provisions, \$14.95; clothing, \$4.10; conveying Indian to asylum, \$20; small items, \$3.15	145 80

Poirier & Gosselin, Bathurst: flour, 1,303 2/3 lb., \$41.19; pork, 138 lb., \$15.81	57 00
Robertson, G.A., Moncton: flour, 614 lb., \$22.25; pork, 50 lb., \$7.89; provisions, \$8.75	38 89
Ross, J.C., Buctouche: flour, 326 lb., \$10.79; provisions, \$20.64; small items, \$6.29; oats, 10 bush., \$6.50; ploughing, \$2.40	46 62
Sutton, M.S., Estate of, Andover, materials for repairing Indians' houses	47 76
Tuttle, A.A., Moncton, burial expenses	46 00
Victoria Produce Co., Ltd., Perth, potatoes, 26 brls. at \$1.80	46 80
Williams, C.E., Woodstock: flour 3,008 lb., \$100; pork, 285 1/4 lb., \$35.25; blankets, 1 pr, \$3.25; clothing, \$16.75; provisions, \$3.75; small items, \$6.75	165 75
Payments under \$20: provisions, \$32.28; clothing, \$22.24; wood, 7 cords, \$31; burial expenses, \$44.91; shingles, 11 M. at \$1.35; seeds, \$56.40; flour, 872 lb., \$35.46; pork, 66 1/3 lb., \$8.72; ploughing, \$9; railway fares, \$12.86; small items, \$22.21	289 93
Medical attendance and medicines (\$3,252.71) -	...
Medical officers under salary to Mar. 31, 1910: F.J. Desmond, M.D., Newcastle, \$200; I.W. Doherty, M.D., Rexton, \$300; G.M. Duncan, M.D., Bathurst Village, to June 10, 1909, \$19.50, R.W.L. Earle, M.D., Perth, \$400; A.G. Ferguson, M.D., Dalhousie, \$50; W. G. King, M.D., Buctouche, \$40; J.A. Leger, M.D., Shediac, \$200; J.B. McKenzie, M.D., Loggieville, \$150; J.N. Michaud, M.D., Bathurst, from June 10, 1909, \$80.50; R.H. McGrath, M.D., Fredericton, \$150; Jas. H. Peake, M.D., Oromocto, \$125; J. D. Ross, M.D., Moncton, \$200; T.F. Sprague, M.D., Woodstock, \$150; J.F. Teed, M.D., Dorchester, from April 4, 1909, \$148.76; W.J. Weaver, M.D., Fredericton, \$150	2,363 76
Carried forward	7,487 04

Indians of New Brunswick - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,487 04
Medical attendance and medicines - Concluded.	...
Medical attendance: C.C. Alexander, M.D., St. George, \$21; D.R. Arnold, M.D., Westfield, \$37.50; G.R. Camp, M.D., Upper Sheffield, \$33.50; Mayes Case, M.D., St. John, \$79.35; J.A. Caswell, M.D., Gagetown, \$200.15; B.H. Dugan, M.D., Harvey Station, \$4; R.G. Duncan, M.D., Bathurst, \$23; J.A. Guy, M.D., Edmundston, \$57.75; H.B. Hay, M.D., Chipman, \$19; W.M. Jenkins, M.D., Hampstead, \$60.75; C.A. King, M.D., Salisbury, \$107.20; G.T. Leighton, D.D.S., Rexton, \$33.75; D.H. McDonald, M.D., Welsford, \$11; Wilsey H. White, M.D., Sussex, \$199	886 95
Durick, Thos. J., Newcastle, truss for Indian chief	2 00
Miscellaneous and unforeseen (\$597.44) -	...
Agent, G.E. Baxter, Andover: office rent, \$42.03; board and lodging, \$5.75; railway fares \$7.45; ferriage, \$3.90; livery, \$7.50; postage, 88c; telephone, 80c.; express, 55c	68 86
Agent, Jas. Farrell, Fredericton: office rent, \$4.76; postage, \$1.45; telephone, 20c	6 41
Agent, R.A. Irving, Buctouche: office rent, \$50; board and lodging, \$46.20; railway fares, \$38.19; livery, \$84.50; postage, \$19.87; p.o. box, \$1; telephones and telegrams, \$43.65; hire of boat and men, \$3	286 41
Agent, Jas. White, Centreville: office rent, \$42.03; board and lodging, \$51.75; railway fares, \$37.50; livery, \$38.25	169 53
J.D. Irving, Buctouche, coal, 3.1575 tons at \$4.95	15 63
St. Mary's Water Works, St. Mary's: Water supply, 14 m. to Dec. 31, 1910	35 00
M.L. Wright, Perth, material supplied to keep building on Indian Point from spreading	10 00
Small payments: expenses with insane, \$2; premium on accident policy, \$3.60	5 60
Water supply, St. Mary's Reserve (\$139.40) -	...
A.H. Farrell, Fredericton, installing water system	125 00
D.R. Bedell, Andover, labour supplied	9 00
M.S. Sutton, Estate of, Andover: 5 bags cement, \$3.50; 10 ft. pipe, \$1.50; 1 elbow, 40c	5 40
Road improvements, Tobique Reserve (\$100) -	...
Geo. Wilson, S.D. Merchant and David Watson, building road per contract	100 00
...	9,212 83
Indians of Prince Edward Island.	...
Salaries (\$300) -	...
Superintendent, John O. Arsenault, Higgins Road, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	300 00
Cox, R.N., Morell: flour, 8 3/4 brls., \$55.55; provisions, \$5.39; lumber, 200 ft., \$2.20; shingles, 4 M., \$6.90	70 04
Cox Bros., Morell: flour, 4 3/4 brls., \$29; provisions, \$2.94	31 94
Douglas, McLeod, Mount Stephen: flour, 300 lb. at 3 1/4c., provisions, \$1.38	11 13
Holman, R.T., Summerside: flour, 200 lb., \$6; provisions, 90c.; freight, 50c; clothing, \$20	27 40
Lidstone, C.I., Tyne Valley: flour, 10 3/4 brls., \$72.22; provisions, & c., \$18.48	90 70
McLellan, A.J., Richmond: flour, 9 1/2 brls., \$57.46; provisions, \$2.82; boots, 7 prs; \$12; small items, \$3.19	75 47
McNeill, R.J., Tyne Valley: flour, 51 brls., \$351.22; provisions, \$42.09; lumber 880 ft., \$13.25; shingles, 16 M., \$24.55; boots and clothing, \$22.35; burial expenses, \$11.39; blankets, 7 prs., \$12; small items, \$3.35	480 20
Small payments: burial expenses, \$20.50; lumber, 400 ft., \$5; nails, 26c provisions, \$3.77	29 53

Medical attendance and medicines (\$846.75) -	...
Medical officer under salary: J.B. Champion, M.D., Tyne Valley, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	400 00
Medical attendance: J.B. Champion, M.D., Tyne Valley, \$15; Perter Conroy, M.D., Charlottetown, \$67; M. Delaney, M.D., Wellington, \$36.20; F.W. Jardine, M.D., Kensington, \$49.10; J.E. McDonald, D.D.S., Summerside, \$1.50; R.D. McLauchlan, St. Peters, \$120.50; Alex. McNeill, M.D., Summerside, \$3.75; A. Ross, M.D., Alberton, \$29; J.G. Toombs, M.D., Mt. Stewart, \$36.25	358 30
Medicines: W.B. Dyer, Alberton, \$44.80; Reddin Bros, Charlottetown, \$29.15	73 95
Charlottetown Hospital: hospital attendance and medicine, 3 weeks	14 50
Miscellaneous (\$4.71) -	...
Postage, \$2.91; premium, accident policy for agent, \$1.80	4.71
Erection of wharf at Lennox Island (\$6.95) -	...
R.J. McNeill, Tyne Valley: hardware, \$3.21; provisions, \$3.74	6 95
...	1,974 82

SUMMARY - Indians of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Number.	Agencies.	Total.	Annuities.	Agricultural Implements, & c.	Seed.	Live Stock.	Supplies for Destitute.	Hospitals, Medical Attendance, Medicines, & c.	Triennial Clothing.	Schools.	Grist and Saw Mills.	General Expenses.	Number.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...
1	Assiniboine Agency	6,293 30	765 00	...	12 58	220 00	669 09	95 95	31 12	76 00	...	4,423 56	1
2	Battleford Agency	25,151 47	4,635 00	618 20	18 30	893 75	4,838 62	868 69	102 76	3,597 86	28 90	9,549 39	2
3	Birtle Agency	12,995 91	2,160 00	120 00	7 76	...	214 30	2,986 59	...	5,056 37	...	2,450 89	3
4	Blackfoot Agency	22,478 75	4,015 00	...	9 62	...	4,753 48	2,221 66	108 92	4,407 15	...	6,962 92	4
5	Blood Agency	42,155 57	5,915 00	...	5 56	...	12,303 92	3,848 86	101 14	5,834 49	...	14,146 60	5
6	Carlton Agency	30,302 48	5,330 00	709 12	119 82	957 95	5,828 90	2,173 03	256 77	5,986 69	379 60	8,560 60	6
7	Clandeboye Agency	34,893 85	9,690 00	256 00	189 30	120 00	10,534 43	2,722 70	...	6,787 69	...	4,593 73	7
8	Grooked Lakes Agency	19,558 39	2,855 00	67 42	116 53	67 90	1,113 83	799 73	31 12	6,802 61	...	7,704 25	8
9	Duck Lake Agency	38,456 19	4,890 00	2,301 99	162 21	864 00	2,933 57	1,984 63	128 01	15,792 98	...	9,398 80	9
10	Edmonton Agency	18,430 12	3,795 00	89 66	500 62	172	1,682 12	920 35	183 94	5,400 69	16 80	5,668 94	10
11	File Hill Agency	8,807 75	1,470 00	...	15 08	259 00	352 79	329 86	38 90	1,903 03	...	4,439 09	11
12	Fort Frances Agency	14,923 01	4,825 00	20 60	98 20	...	703 95	1,213 08	734 12	4,255 48	...	3,072 58	12
13	Hobbema Agency	30,930 50	4,095 00	293 90	46 65	60 00	2,963 86	737 09	177 69	3,874 73	61 95	18,619 63	13
14	Kenora Agency	27,705 67	11,505 00	204 95	90 78	...	2,054 26	2,667 96	813 63	7,166 44	...	3,202 65	14
15	Moose Mountain Agency	6,274 29	1,035 00	...	1 38	...	219 66	324 35	...	1,134 09	...	3,559 81	15
16	Norway House Agency	43,959 38	19,054 00	208 15	150 56	14 00	4,345 74	6,142 23	186 86	5,984 71	...	7,873 13	16
17	Onion Lake Agency	27,663 53	9,035 00	747 17	50 57	...	3,647 43	1,209 81	...	4,608 85	15 80	8,348 90	17
18	Oxford House and God's Lake Adhesion	15,416 24	11,960 00	...	...	...	1,454 26	421 02	...	75 00	...	1,505 96	18

[illegible]

39	Industrial School	10,018 56	...	...	...	...	...	498 74	...	9,519 82	...	...	39
40	Brandon Industrial School	14,196 53	...	...	...	...	...	707 65	...	13,488 88	...	...	40
41	Elkhorn Industrial School	14,651 28	...	...	...	...	...	517 65	...	14,133 63	...	...	41
42	Qu'Appelle Industrial School	29,900 00	...	...	...	...	...	738 42	...	29,161 58	...	...	42
43	Red Deer Industrial School	6,752 84	...	...	...	...	...	529 73	...	6,223 11	...	...	43
44	Regina Industrial School	10,194 48	...	...	...	...	...	1,333 25	...	8,861 23	...	...	44
45	St. Joseph's Industrial School	9,113 67	...	...	...	...	...	635 35	...	8,478 32	...	...	45
...	Total	837,357 60	172,094 00	8,394 38	2,176 23	6,960 00	119,851 88	60,116 88	4,588 95	239,847 15	582 97	222,745 16	...

Assiniboine Agency, Saskatchewan.	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$765) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 139 at \$5	765 00
Seeds (\$12.58) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, veg. seeds, 10 lb., \$3.75; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, 83c	4 58
Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Winnipeg, oats, 4 bush	8 00
Live stock (\$220) -	...
Grant, W.S., agent, (in trust), Sentaluta: steers, 1 at \$54, 2 at \$55, 1 at \$56	220 00
Supplies for destitute (\$669.09) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 205 lb., at 20c	41 00
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 1,041 lb. at 13 1/5c., 636 lb. at 13 7/10c	224 54
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: etoffe, 44 1/2 yds. at 36 3/4c.; galatea, 55 3/4 yds. at 11 1/5c.; gun caps, 2 M at 51c.; gun powder, 50 lb., \$10.50; shot, 200 lb., \$6.48; trousers, men's, 10 prs. at \$1.62; wire snaring, 15 lb. at 33c	68 24
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg, flour, 79 sacks at \$2.45	193 55
Logan Bros.: blankets, 101 1/3 lb. at 37 1/2c.; Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 74 yds at 20c	52 80
Small payments: freight, \$6.22; print, 80 3/4 yds. at 7 1/2c.; rice, 210 lb. at 4 1/10c.; soap, 120 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; trousers, boys', 6 prs. at \$1.34	34 18
Indians, beef, 913 lb. at 6c	54 78
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (95.95) -	...
D.V. Bouju, M.D., medical attendance	57 50
Carson, V.J., Sentaluta, medicines and medical appliances	38 45
Triennial clothing (\$31.12) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 26 per cent cost of material for 4 suits	8 08
Greenshields Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent cost of material for 4 suits	23 04
Schools (\$76) -	...
Farmer, D., ox harness, 2 sets at \$11; G. Hill, ploughs, 2 at \$27	76 00
General expenses (\$4,423.56) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 120 lb. at 20c.; Dickey, J., horseshoeing, & c., \$30.10	54 10
Dundas, F.M., Sentaluta: beef, 1,092 1/2 lb. at 10c; bacon, 68 5/6 lb. \$12.85; ham, 107 lb., \$21.85; pork, 157 1/2 lb. at 10c.; veal, 125 lb. at 10c; sundry items, \$7.70	180 00
Fairman, G., alterations and repairs to agency office, per contract	50 00
Farmer, D.: horse blankets, 3 at \$3; bridle, 1, \$3.35; sundry items, \$15.25	27 60
Hassan, Jas., meals supplied Indians working for agency, 112 at 20c	22 40
Hastings, J.M. linoleum, 7 2/7 yds. at \$1.05; felt, & c., \$2.60	10 25
Henderson, W.B., harness, 1 set, \$35; Hill, G., 1 wagon, \$80; small items, \$8.55	123 55
Lake of the Woods Milling Co., flour, 27 sacks at \$2.45	66 15
Little & Long, wall paper, 63 rolls, \$10.11; Monarch Lumber Co., coal, 1.18 tons, \$14.75	24 86
McKinney, A. & Son, Sentaluta: brick, 513, \$10.25; coal, 8.8425 tons at \$12.50, 4.9 tons at 8.25; cement, 7 sacks at \$1; lime, 3 brl. at \$2.25; lumber, 9,908 ft. at \$25, 2,324 ft. at \$26, 2,737 ft. at \$30, 571 ft., \$21.18; shingles, 11 M. at \$4; tar paper, 6 rolls at \$1.25; twine, 50 lb. at 10c., window sashes, 8, \$19.80; installing hot water plant in agent's house as per agreement, \$360; sundry items, \$14.88	1,037 65

Wilson, J.G., Sintaluta: coal oil, 41 1/2 gals. at 37c., nails, 525 lb., \$25.85; paint, 41 1/2 gals., \$59.80; white lead, 125 lb., \$10.65; small items, \$39.31	150 96
Small payments: mower knife, \$5.50; soap, 120 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; sundries, \$11.84	22 59
Indians: beef, 1,125 lb. at 6c; masonry labour, \$13; painting, 19 d. at \$1.50; threshing oats, 610 bush. at 3c.; wood, 13 1/2 loads, \$26.75	154 05
Agent, W.S. Grant, outlay: building stable, 16 d. at \$3.50, 2 d. at \$2, 29 1/2 d. at \$1.75, 14 d. at \$1.50, 102 1/3 h. at 15c.; inspection of boiler, \$5; postage, \$6; small items, \$6	165 00
Agent, W.S. Grant, travel: board and horse feed, \$45.75; fares \$4.15; small items, \$4.50	54 40
Salaries: 12 m. to Mar. 31, agent W.S. Grant, \$1,200; farmer, James Hassan, \$600; clerk, Lillian Grant, \$480	2,280 00
...	6,293 30
Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$4,635) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 1 at \$15; Indians, 894 at \$5; arrears, 15 at \$5	4,635 60
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$618.20) -	...
Burlingham & Spears, Battleford: coal, 1 ton at \$20; plough handles, 12 prs., \$18	38 00
Dobie Bros., repairs to binder, \$2.80; Johnson & Carlson, repairs, \$8.60	11 40
Hudson Bay Co.: lumber, 160 ft, \$16; machine oil, 20 gals. at 65c.; sundries, \$1.40	30 40
Lange, F.T. & Co., Battleford: combination plough, \$29; diamond drag, 3 section, \$17; disc harrow, \$38; mower, \$55; petrolia wagon, \$85; rake, \$35	259 00
Mackay, A.H., Paynton: combination plough, \$27; mower, \$55	82 00
McKenzie, H. & Co., Battleford, parts of machinery	13 65
Prince Bros., Battleford: bluestone, 250 lb. at 12c.; hardwood, 140 ft., \$14; iron 500 lb. at 6c.; steel, 100 lb. at 10c., 195, shoeing, at 8c.; parts of machinery, \$47.15; sundry hardware, \$37	183 75
Carried forward	5,253 20

Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan. - Continued	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,253 20
Seeds (\$18.30) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, 60 lb., \$17; C.N.R. Co., freight, \$1.30	18 30
Live stock (\$893.75) -	...
Beach, T.H., Gleichen, halters, 3, \$7.50; C.N.R. Co., transport, of horses, \$50	57 50
Clark, D., Gleichen, stallions, 2, \$500; C.P.R., transport of horses, \$48	548 00
Clark, J., Gleichen, 1 stallion, \$250; Nolin, N., Battleford, feed, 28 1/4 d., \$14.15	264 15
Markle, J.A., inspector, expenses re transport of 3 stallions	24 10
Supplies for destitute (\$4,838.62) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 318 lb. at 20c	63 60
Battleford Milling & Elevator Co., flour, 150 sacks (15,000 lbs.) at \$2.33	349 50
Blue, M., Battleford, sacks, 150 at 10c.; C.N.R. Co., freight, \$44.66	59 66
Burns, P. & Co., Battleford, bacon, short clear, 9,282 lb. at 12 1/2c., 4,772 lb., at 12 1/4c.	1,744 82
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: galatea, 244 3/4 yds. at 11 1/5c.; gun caps, 20 M. at 51c.; etoffe 53 1/4 yds. at 36 3/4c.; powder, 200 lb. at \$20.02; shot, 1,000 lb., \$64.80; trousers, 50 prs. at \$1.62; twine, No. 25, 30 lb. at 53c., No. 5, 30 lb. at 19c., No. 9, 30 lb at 17 1/2c.; sundries, \$7.77	277.65
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 27,290 lb. at \$2.29 per cwt	624 94
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Winnipeg, oatmeal, 1,000 lb., \$25.41; soap, 398 lb., \$17.41	42 82
Hudson's Bay Co., twine, Holland, 32 lb. at 31 1/2c	10 08
Latimer, W.R., Battleford, freighting bacon at 10c. per cwt	49 43
Logan Bros., Renfrew, blankets, 304 lb. at 37 1/2c	114 00
Nixon, E.B., Winnipeg, rice, 976 lb. at 4 1/10c	40 02
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, Plantagenet, serge, 205 1/2 yds. at 20c	41 10
Prince Bros, flour, 125 sacks at \$2.70; salt, 3 brls., \$12; rock salt, 200 lb., \$6	355 50
Woods, Ltd., Ottawa, boys' trousers, 25 prs. at \$1.34	33 50
Indians: beef, 20,390 lb. at 5c.; freighting flour, 125 sacks, \$12.50	1,032 00
Hospitals, medicines, medical attendance, & c. (\$868.69) -	...
Brown, N.T., Battleford, medicines and medical supplies	51 09
Medical officer, S.T. Macadam, M.D.: salary, 12 m. at \$50; livery, \$198	798 00
Advertising: North Battleford News, \$9.80; Battleford Press, \$9.80	19 60
Triennial clothing (\$102.76) -	...
Dominion Express Co., freight, \$3.15; Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co., freight, \$2.88	6 03
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits: chiefs', 3, \$59.03; headmen's, 2, \$37.70	96 73
Schools (\$3,597.86) -	...
Black, J., Paynton, repairs, & c., to school house, 5 1/4 d. at \$2	10 50
C.N. Ry., freight, \$24.91; Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, biscuits, 1,500 lb., \$77.10	102 61
Daoust, J.E., Battleford, supplying material and painting addition to school	350 00
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., yarn, 24 lb. at 38 1/4c.; Nixon, E.B., rice, 300 lb., \$12.30	21 48
Prince Bros., Battleford, flooring, 598 ft. at 3.2c.; sundry items, \$26.12	45 25

Small payments: freighting, \$2.30; glass, & c., for repairs, \$6.90; soap, & c., \$5.81	15 01
Indians, repairing school houses, 26 1/4 d. at \$2	52 50
Salaries of teachers, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910: Little Pines, C.T. Demarais, \$300; Meadow Lake, P.C. Morin, \$300; Poundmaker's, Agnes Calvert, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, T. Favel, 44 d. to Dec. 31, \$61.11, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75; Red Pheasant's, Mrs. R. Jefferson, \$300; Stony, Jas. Isbester, \$300; Thunderchild's, J. R. Edwards, 3 m. to June 30, \$75	1,561 11
Grant to Thunderchild's Boarding School, R.C., 12 m. to Mar.31, 1910 (72 per cap)	1,440 00
Saw and grist mills (\$28.90) -	...
Morrison, J.R., inspecting boilers, \$10; Prince Bros., machine oil, 12 gals., \$6	16 00
Waterous Engine Works Co: grate bars for engine, 1 set, \$10.50; freight, \$2.40	12 90
General expenses (\$9,549.39) -	...
Arensen, A., Battleford, plastering Red Pheasant farm house, 220 yds. at 20c	44 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 432 lb. at 20c.; Blue, M., freighting, \$10; wood, 28 cords, \$98	194 40
Battleford Milling & Elevator Co., flour, 100 sacks (100 lbs. each) at \$2.33	233 00
Bell Telephone Co., exchange service, 12 m. to April 1, 1910	28 00
Bromley & Co., Winnipeg tent, \$39; freight, \$1.63	40 63
Burlingham & Speers, Battleford: sleighs, 2 sets at \$34; Manitoba jumpers, 5 at \$28; twine, 150 lb at 10 1/2c., brooms, pails, & c., \$8.20	231 95
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 3,240 lb. at 12 1/4c.; C.N.R., freight, \$12.67	409 57
Carriere. N., Meota, rent of house for farm instructors, 9 m. at \$12	108 00
Day, M.G., Battleford pasturage of team, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$24; rent of house for blacksmith and engineer, 12 m. \$100	124 00
Foley, Bros., Larson & Co, Winnipeg: soap, 432 lb., \$18.90; Ford, J., painting, & c., farmers' house, \$21	39 90
Gigot, A., Battleford: repairing agent's house, & c., labour, 40 d. at \$3.50, material, \$60; making filing cupboard, 40 holes, \$20; shelves, 6, \$4.15	224 15
Goulet, N., Bresaylor: repairing farm house, 140 h. at 25c.; paint, 5 gals., \$10	45 00
Guthrie & Risdale, Battleford: set harness, \$35; repairs to harness, \$41.70	76 70
Hudson's Bay Co.: eocene oil, 97 gal. at 40c.; sundries, \$5.45	44 25
Johnson, Wm., cleaning office and attending furnace, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	24 00
Lafond, A., Battleford, hay, 6 tons, \$54; Lange, F.T., & Co., wagons, 2, \$160	214 00
Latimer, W.R.: bob sleighs, 1 pr., \$34; dem. wagon, \$103; freighting, \$5.05	142 05
Carried forward	17,825 68

Battleford Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	17,825 68
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Lines, R.W., Edmonton, plans, specifications, & c., for stables, shed, & c.	75 00
Long, J.P., Battleford: horse shoeing, \$26.50; repairing vehicle, \$9	35 50
Mackay, A.H., Paynton: bob sleighs, 1 set, \$34; twine, 50 lb. at 11c	39 50
Mason, J.A., Battleford: postage, \$10; rent of p.o. box., 1 y. to July 31, \$5	15 00
Nixon, E.B., rice, 324 lb., \$13.28; Paradis, J G., team horses, \$325	338 28
Prince Bros., Battleford: hay, 3 tons at \$9; oats, 91 22/34 bush. at 65c, 127 at 40 16/34c., 21 16/34 at 35c., 144 at 30c.; horse blankets, 12 at \$4; lumber, 684 ft. at \$32, 1,160 at \$30, 995 at \$28, 200 at \$27; shingles, 2 1/4 M. at \$4.25; provisions, \$28.80; wood, 8 cords at \$3.50; wood fibre, 1 ton, \$27.50, 25 sks., \$30; freighting, \$19; sundry supplies, \$58.10	527 18
Pritchard, R., Battleford, hay, 6 tons at \$9; Webb, E.M., repairing agents stable, \$20	74 00
Saskatchewan province, telephone rent, 1 y. to Aug. 8, 1910	42 00
Payments under \$10: ferriage, \$5.15; horse shoeing, \$12.50; sundries, \$10.80	28 45
Advertising: Duck Lake Chronicle, \$11.76; Lloydminster Times, \$14.19; Saskatoon Phoenix, \$26.35	52 30
Indians: beef, 3,010 lb. at 5c.; labour, 8 1/2 d. at \$2, 23 d. at \$1.50; building material, \$44.20; freighting, \$6; wood, 44 cords, at \$3.50	406 20
Agent, J.P.G. Day, travel, & c.: board and lodging, \$8; railway fares, \$9.50; telegrams, \$4.90	22 40
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, J.P.G. Day, \$1,199.98; clerk, C.J. Johnson, \$780; farmers, R. Jefferson, \$600, H. Coture, \$480, A. Suffern, \$540, D. Vilbrun, \$480, F. Murphy, \$480; overseer, P. C. Morin, \$240; interpreter and teamster, R. Pritchard, \$420; engineer and blacksmith, T.A. Trim, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$450	5;669 98
...	25,151 47
Birtle Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities (\$2,160) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; Indians 404 at \$5; arrears, 8 at \$5; \$2,170; less refund on account of scrip, \$10	2,160 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$120) -	...
Taylor & Mitchell, Birtle: disc harrows, 3 sets at 31; plow, 1, \$24	117 00
Small payments: machine oil, 4 galls at 50c.; sundries, \$1	3 00
Seeds (\$7.76) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seeds, 18 lb., \$5.84; freight, \$1.92	7 76
Supplies for destitute (\$214.30) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 50 lb. at 20c.; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 465 lb. at 13c	70 45
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 25 sacks at \$2.62; galatea, 56 3/4 yds., at 11 1/5c.; shot, 100 lb., \$6.48; trousers (men's) 12 pr. at \$1.62; small items, \$5.33	103 13
Hudson's Bay Co., twine, 30 lb at 31 1/2c.; Logan Bros. blankets, 60 1/2 lb. at 37 1/2c	32 14
Small payments: fares and freight, \$5.23; rice, 50 lb. at 4 1/10c; cartage, \$1.30	8 58
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines & c. (\$2,986.59) -	...
Birtle boarding school, outlay: medicines, and medical appliance, \$187.32; provisions, \$181.57; coal,	

18.975 tons at \$8.35; canvas, 47 yds., \$8.25; bedding, \$15.55; coal oil, 30 galls., \$9; fence netting, 3 rolls, \$7.70; labour, \$30.70; lumber, \$63.20; doors, 3, \$10.35; sheeting, oiled and rubber, 30 yds., \$20; stove, & c., \$17.15; wood, 20 cords, \$87.94; repairs, \$7.65; freight, \$13.62; small items, \$84.63	908 43
Bromley & Hague, Winnipeg: tents, 2, \$167.75; freight, \$3.42	171 17
Cumming, John, Rossburn: beef, 101 1/2 lb., \$8.95; pork, 26 lb., \$2.67; sundries, \$3.67	15 29
Gibson, H., labour 10 1/2 d., \$33.30; Mitchell, G, sundry hardware, \$18.60	51 90
Hough & Wickware, Rossburn: provisions, \$34.05; sundry items, \$5.10	39 15
Mitchell & Doig: lumber, 2,058 ft., \$60.71; door, \$2.80	63 51
Taylor & Stewart: digging 2 wells, 175 ft., \$57.50; sundry labour, \$3	60 50
Young, W.: provisions, \$52.35; sundry items, \$7.10	59 45
Small payments livery, \$5; milk, 160 qts., \$7.15; oats, 23 1/2 bush., \$8.75; paint & c., \$4; labour, \$3.50; treatment of Indian \$5; small items, \$13.55	46 95
Medical attendance: R. Kippen, M.D., Newdale, \$72.85; R. Wheeler, M.D., \$2 C.G. Wotherspoon, M.D., Birtle, \$5.50; T.A Wright, M.D., Russell, \$72	152 35
Medical appliances and medicines: J.A. Battram, Birtle, \$49.68; W. Ledingham, Russell, \$27.48; The Newdale Pharmacy, \$13.15	90 31
Salaries in hospital tent: physician, C.G. Wotherspoon, M.D., 4 m. to July 31 at \$25 8 m. to Mar. 31 at \$66.66; nurses, Ada M. Armstrong, April 2 - Sept. 30, 17[illegible number] w. at \$15, 2 w. at \$15, 2 m. at \$50, Bella C. Green, 6 m. to Mar. 31 at \$50; interpreter, & c., John Cook, 2 m. at \$20	1,332 58
Carried forward	5,488 65

Birtle Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,488 65
Schools, (\$5,056.37) -	...
Birtle Boarding School, outlay: labour installing hot air furnace, \$4.60; pipe, \$8.60; small items, \$3.60	16 80
Boyer, Jos.: paint, 6 galls., \$12.60; brushes, \$1.05; painting school, 50 h. at 20c	23 65
Dagg, J.G., biscuits, 300 lb. at \$5.14; Menzies, J., horses for ex-pupil, 2, \$350	365 42
Gibson, H.: desks, 8 at \$5.50; blackboards, 32 ft. at 25c.; small items, 7.26	59 26
Lauder & Co.: lumber, 1,600, ft., \$41.04; paint, 4 galls., \$8.93; small items, \$27.03	77 00
McKay, G.: repairing schoolhouse, \$20.50; lumber, 200 ft., \$3; freighting, \$10.50	34 00
Mitchell, Geo., Birtle: harness, 1 set, \$35; harrow, 1 set, \$24; plow, \$28; small items, \$1.65, supplied ex-pupil	88 65
Mitchell & Doig Birtle: doors, 2, \$5.90; lumber, 4,383 ft., \$130.79; hardware, \$10; shingles, 5 M., \$16.50; windows, 7, \$9.30, for ex-pupil	172 49
Winslow, G.B., Birtle, repairs to Birtle Boarding School, per contract	145 50
Small payments: man and teams, \$10; slates, 3 doz. at \$1.80; sundries, \$4.52	19 92
Freight charges: Canadian Northern Ry., \$1.35; Can. Pac. Ry., \$30.95; Grand Trunk Ry, \$27.78	60 08
Salaries of teachers, 12 m to Mar. 31: Clear Water Lake, Mary Neshotah, \$300; Okanase, Maggie E. Murray, \$300	600 00
Grant to Birtle Boarding School, \$72 per cap., 12 m. to Mar. 31	3,393 60
General expenses (\$2,450.89) -	...
Birtle, Town of: acetylene gas, lighting agency house and office, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$25; telephone rent, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$6	31 00
Blandy, H.A., Birtle, wood, 5 cords, at \$4.50, 25 cords at \$3.50	110 00
Black Bros., Minnedosa: iron, 230 lb., \$8.50; sundry hardware, \$23.10	31 60
Brown, F.E., wood, 3 cords at \$4.50	13 50
Cameron, M., cutting and piling 15 cords wood	15 00
Hatch, J.G.: cartage, \$19.90; care and feed of teams, 7d. at \$1.20	28 30
Holmstrom, A., sawing lumber for Rolling River bridge, 5,000 ft	25 00
Knowles. W., papering, graining and varnishing agency house, & c., 56 h. at 25c	14 00
Lidster, W., plastering agent's house, 21 h. at 45c., 21 h. at 20c	13 65
Mitchell, G., Birtle: coal, 5.6 tons at \$9.50; repairs to harness, \$6.30; oats, 201 bush., \$73.25; wood fibre, 13 sacks \$14.95; small items, \$6.30	154 08
Mitchell & Doig, Birtle: bran, 7 sacks, \$8; hay, 8.875 tons, \$69.35; oats, 70 bush., \$24.50; lumber 213 1/3 ft., \$6.92; small items, \$5.45	114 22
O'Donnell, H., wood, 10 cords at \$4; Roseborough, J.H., horse-shoeing, &c, \$23.25	63 25
Paulson, M., Rolling River: planning and superintending structure of bridge, 7 1/2 d., \$18.75; board, & c., \$6	24 75
Wilcocks, F.A., Dom, constable, serving papers on 3 Indians	15 00
Wood, W.H.H.: postage, \$10; p.o. box, 12 m. to June 30, \$3	13 00
Yeandle, T., Birtle, horse-shoeing	15 15
Payments under \$10: bolts 40, \$5; taking declarations, \$5; labour, 43 h. at 20 c., wheat sheaves, 300 at 3c.;	

wood, 2 cords at \$3.50; sundries, \$19.59	54 19
Advertising, Shoal Lake Star	3 00
Indians, work on bridge 14 1/2 d. at \$2	29 00
Agent, G.H. Wheatly: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; board, lodging and horse feed, \$126.05; fares, \$19.70; interpreters, \$23; livery, \$23; labour, \$7; small items \$4.45	1,403 20
Teamsters: Fred J. Cornes, 4 m. to July 31 at \$40; J.G. Hatch, 3 m., Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 at \$15; J. Outram, 5 m. to Mar. 31 at \$15	280 00
...	12,995 91
Blackfoot Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities (\$4,015) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 10 at \$15; Indians, 755 at \$5; arrears, 3 at \$5	4,015 00
Seeds (\$9.62) -	...
Small payments: veg. seeds, \$2.50; seed oats, \$4; freight, \$3.12	9 62
Supplies for destitute (\$4,753.48) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 614 lb. at 20c	122 80
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 3,401 lb., \$420; C.P. Ry., freight, \$30.09	450 09
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: powder, shot and caps, \$12.86; trousers, 40 prs., \$64.80	77 66
Foley Bros, Larson & Co., Winnipeg, soap, 624 lb. at 4 3/8c	27 30
Gleichen Trading Co., salt, 3 brls. at \$3.50	10 50
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 729 4/5 sacks, \$1,715.03; tobacco, \$12; express, 45 c	1,727 48
Hyman, C.S. & Co., salt, 4 sacks, \$9; Logan Bros., blankets, 50,253 1/3 lb. at 37 1/2c	104 00
Nixon, E.B., Winnipeg rice, 398 lb. at 4 1/10c	16 32
Indians: beef, 45,422 1/2 lb. at 6c.; freighting \$9.35	2,734 70
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, & c. (\$2,221.66) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 72 lb. at 20c	14 40
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: bed, 1, \$13; heater, \$10.50; coal oil, 4 canoes, \$16; small items, \$38.28	77 78
Carried forward	9,387 65

Blackfoot Agency, Alberta - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,387 65
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, etc. - Concluded.	...
Fearman, A.E.: iron, 64 lb., \$8; labour, 15 h., \$10.35; livery, \$2.50	20 85
Gleichen Trading Co.: sugar, 214 1/6 lb., \$12.85; oil cloth, 17 5/6 yds., \$22.30; sundry provisions, & c., \$69.20	104 35
Hunter, G.W., Gleichen, coal, 1.85 tons at \$6.50	12 00
McKay, F.K.: sugar, 500 lb., \$31.25; coal, 4 loads, \$16.50; wood, 5 loads, \$12.70; coal oil, 3 cases, \$12; provisions, \$40.60; labour, painting, & c., \$17.15; kalsomining and papering, \$36.40	166 60
Millie, Chas. A., Gleichen: meat, \$17.06; fish, \$7.80	24 86
Rennie & Ramsay, Gleichen: fruit and provisions, \$141.95; wood, 27 1/2 lds., \$71.15; coal, 6 1/2 lds., \$32.60; hay, 14 lds., \$29.50; wall paper, 48 rls., \$16.80; medical supplies, \$26.35; labour, \$24.05; sundry items, \$33.25	375 65
Yates, A. R., Gleichen, drugs, medicine and medical appliances	518 59
Small payments: freight, \$1.22; soap, \$3.15; rice, \$2.21	6 58
Indians: coal, 28.003 tons, \$150; hay, 63.50 tons, \$150	300 00
Medical officer: J.D. Lafferty, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	600 00
Triennial clothing (\$108.92) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 26 per cent of cost of material for 14 suits	28 28
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent of cost of material for 14 suits	80 64
Schools (\$4,407.15) -	...
Bienvenu, D., Gleichen, work on ice-house, 55 hrs. at 60c	33 00
Boisvert, J., Cluny work on Crowfoot Boarding School attic, 18 d. at \$3	54 00
Brandon Implement and Mfg. Co., 1 farm pump engine	105 00
Bray, C.J.: bed, \$13.50; sundry furniture and utensils, \$15.60	29 10
Crowfoot Boarding School outlay: builders' hardware supplies, \$38.19; lumber, 464 ft., \$10.66; water tanks, 3, \$106.16; labour, \$24; freight, 76c	179 77
Crown Lumber Co., sundry lumber, \$12.80; Eaton, T. Co.; sewing machine, \$23.50	36 30
Maynard, J.A.: lumber, 1,414 ft., \$50.38, 453 pcs., \$78.42; laths, 68 bdl., \$18.70; shingles, \$10.20; small items, \$3.90	161 60
Revelstoke Sawmill Co.: wood fibre, 18 sacks, \$23.40; building supplies, \$22.50	45 90
Smith, Andrew, Cluny, work on Crowfoot Boarding School attic, 24 d. at \$3	72 00
Small payments: labour, \$8; 3 doz. slates, \$8.25; freight, \$10.87	27 12
Indians: beef, 1,511 lb. at 6c.; coal, 11.13 tons, \$60; conveying pupils from homes to school, \$22.50	173 16
Salary of teacher Old Sun's, Rev. Stanley J. Stocken, 9 m. to Mar. 31	375 00
Grants to boarding schools at \$72 per cap.: Crowfoot, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,590.80; Old Sun's 3 m. to June 30, \$524.40	3,115 20
General expenses (\$6,962.92) -	...
Arial, G., Gleichen: painting, 1 coat on roof, 2 on walls, agent's house, \$125, barns and stables, \$100, farmer's house, \$75, clerk's house, shed and fence, and office, \$50 each, as per agreement; painting farmer Brereton's house, 560 yds. at 15c.; painting buggy and express, \$15	549 00

Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 264 lb. at 20c	52 80
Beach, T.H.: saddle and bridle, \$50; work harness, \$40; saddlers' supplies, \$20.60	110 60
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: paint oil, 30 gals., \$37.50; coal oil, 48 gals., \$22.05; netting, 2 rolls, \$8.50; sundry hardware, \$72. 95	141 00
Buckley, A. H., 1 saddle horse, \$100; Burns, P., & Co., bacon, 250 lb., \$30.62	130 62
Clark, D., horse, \$100; Everhardy, E.F., meat, 98 3/4 lb., \$16.75; fish, 81 3/4 lb., \$12.23	128 98
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Winnipeg, soap, 264 lb. at 4 3/8c	11 55
Gleichen Trading Co.: oats, 189 bush., \$70.90; wire, 8 bales, \$24; blankets, 2 prs., \$13; lawnmower, 1 \$9.50; small items, \$28. 50	145 90
Hudson's Bay Co., flour, 70 1/5 sacks, at \$2.35	164 97
James, W.H., Gleichen: rent of p.o. box to Jan, 1, \$4; postage, \$10	14 00
Millie, Chas. A., meet and fish, 73 1/3 lb., \$11.10; Riley, J. H., blacksmithing, \$67.70	78 80
Ross & Taylor: lumber, 5,270 ft., \$104.79; saw, \$150; hammer, 75c	107 04
Scott, Harry, oats, 27 1/2 bush., \$10.45; Service, Wm., blacksmithing, \$18.50	28 95
Stuart, W. & Co.: lumber, 1,261 ft., \$29.21; shingles 13 1/2 M., \$50.63; posts, 170, \$22.10; lime, 18 bush., \$12.60	114 54
Vigar, F.C., Gleichen, bran., 1,600 lb at 1 1/4c	20 00
Small payments: labour, \$7.20; machinery supplies, \$7.60; paint, & c., \$9.15; veterinary's services, \$6.50; postage, \$5; freight, \$13.74,; rice, \$8.12	57 00
Indians: beef, 5,260 lb. at 6c.; coal, 79 tons, \$356.25; wood, 19 cords, \$43.75; hay, 14.58 tons, \$45; oats, 56 bush., \$16.80; freighting, \$6.65; labour, repairing agency and farm dwellings and fences, \$113.01	897 06
Agent, J.H. Gooderham: board and lodging, \$15.75; fares, \$3.30; livery, & c., \$5.75	29 80
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, J.H. Gooderham, \$1,300; clerk and issuer, S.M. Dickinson, \$900; farmers, A.E. Jones, \$600, D. L. Brereton, \$600; interpreters, Peter Erasmus, \$420, Billy Mayfield, 3 m. to June 30, \$90, Dick Bad Roy, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$270	4,180 00
...	22,996 12
LESS - proceeds of sale of beef	517 37
...	22,478 75

Blood Agency, Alberta.	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$5,915) -	...
Chiefs, 2, at \$25; headmen, 11 at \$15; Indians, 1,136 at \$5; arrears, 4 at \$5	5,915 00
Seeds (\$5.56) -	...
C.P.R., freight, \$1.56; Garton Pedigree Seed Co., seed oats, 2 bush., \$4	5 56
Supplies for destitute (\$12,303.92) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 321 lb. at 20c.; C.P.R., freight, \$21.23	85 43
Brock, W.R. Co., Montreal, print, 174 1/2 yds	13 09
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: bacon, 1,008 lb. at 12 5/8 c., 1,590 at 12 3/8c	324 20
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, galatea, 129 yds. at 11 1/5 c.; trousers, 40 prs. at \$1.62	79 25
Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Raymond, flour, 150,200 lb	2,964 00
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 312 lbs	13 64
Hudson's Bay Co., tobacco, 13 carrots, \$39; Nixon, E.B., rice, 204 lbs., \$8.36	47 36
Logan Bros., Renfrew, blankets, 339 1/5 lb	127 19
Macleod Hardware Co., cartridges, 18 boxes	21 00
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 198 1/2 yds. at 20c	39 70
Woods, Ltd., trousers, 10 prs	13 40
Indians: beef, 140,853 lb. at 6c.; 1 steer, \$40, freighting, \$84.65	8,575 83
Hospitals, medicines, medical attendance, & c. (\$3,848.86) -	...
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., Lethbridge, coal, 13 289/400 tons at \$4.70, 21 tons at \$3.60	140 10
Barnes, R.B., Macleod, medicines and medical supplies	647 67
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 72 lb, at 20c.; Hilliard, R.H., coal, 2.73tons at \$6.50	32 14
Doberer, E., Macleod, print, 108 3/4 yds. at 12c.; sundry dry goods, \$57.02	70 07
McCarthy, E., repairs, 117 hrs. at 40c.; Macglynn, Mrs. M., butter, 200 lb., \$40	86 80
McNeil, E., Stand Off, coal oil, 50 gals., \$20; Pearson, G., oats, 4,500 lb., \$45	65 00
Macleod Hardware Co.: paint, & c., \$50.65; pump, \$25.45; sundries, \$17	93 10
Reach & Co., Macleod: canned goods, & c., 20 cases, \$65.35; rolled oats, 10 sacks, \$35.80; soap, 5 cases,	

\$26.35; sugar, 9 sacks \$52.65; tea, 135 lb., \$39; sundry provisions, & c., \$224.73; shoes, 11 prs. at \$1.40; shirting, & c., \$5.35	464 63
Payments under \$10: coal, \$8.17; rice and soap, \$7.15; freight, \$4.18	19 50
Indians: beef, 2,645 lb. at 6c.; coal and wood, \$23; hay, 15 tons at \$3; oats, 1,300 lb., \$13; orderly, 29 d. at \$1; freighting, \$142.15; table, \$3	413 85
Medical officer O.C. Edwards, M.D., travel: board and lodging, \$18.50; horse feed, \$7.50	26 00
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: O.C. Edwards, M.D., \$1,250; Sister M. of the Presentation, Sup., \$180; Sister L'Ange Gardien, \$120; Sister Leblanc, \$120; 6 m. to Mar. 31, Sister St. Antoine, \$60; 6 m. to Sept. 30, Sister St. Germain, \$60	1,790 00
Triennial clothing (\$101.14) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 24 per cent cost of material for 13 suits	26 26
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent cost of material for 13 suits	74 88
Schools (\$5,834.49) -	...
Claresholm Lumber & Grain Co., Macleod, lumber, 1,368 ft., \$47.50; shingles, \$1.80	49 30
Heath, W., Macleod, repairs to St. Paul's Mission buildings, 21 d at \$2	42 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: sewing machine, \$30; sundries, \$3.70	33 70
Reive, J.H., Macleod: repairing furnace, per contract, \$120; sundry plumbing, \$27.05	147 05
Woodstock Wind-Motor Co., engine for 8 ft. Danby Babbitt	17 50
Small payments: freighting, \$10; yarn, \$4.59; flag pole, \$4.50; nails, \$2.75	21 84
Freight charges: C.P. Ry. Co., \$18.27; G.T. Ry., \$13.74; T.H. & B. Ry., \$2.89	34 90
Grants to boarding schools at \$72 per head: 12 m. to Mar. 31, Church of England, \$2,885.40; Roman Catholic, \$2,602.80	5,488 20
General expenses (\$14,340.23) -	...
Alberta Lumber and Hardware Co.: lumber, 2,399 ft., \$58.65; shingles, & c., \$6.70	65 35
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., Lethbridge: coal, 88.65 tons at \$3.60, 27.077 at \$4.70, 31.85 at \$4.80; wheels for meat truck, 2 prs., \$21	620 28
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 432 lb. at 20c.; Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 1,000 lb., \$123.75	210 15
Baker & Campbell, Cardston, eave trough, 143 ft	20 00

Bender, R.H., tunnelling under agents' house for furnace, 85 cu. yds. at \$2	170 00
Bourne, L.E., clerical services, 27 d. to Jan. 17, \$81, 2 m. to Mar. 31, at \$50	181 00
Claresholm Lumber and Grain Co.: laths, 9 M. at \$6; lime, 14 brl., \$34.50, 16,210 lb., \$121.50; lumber, 732 ft. at \$50, 800 at \$35, 6,388 at \$25, 5,153 at \$23; plaster Paris, 7 brl. at \$6; Portland cement, 30 brl. at \$1.25; shingles, 9 1/2 M., \$35.50; sundry hardware, \$14.80	682 60
Culliton, F., Macleod, plastering 2 cottages at farm, 1,110 yd. at 17 1/2c	194 25
Danielson, C.J., Cardston: horseshoeing, \$36.25; repairs, \$39.90	76 15
Dilworth, W.J., Macleod: buggy, \$135; pole, \$10	145 00
Ellison, Milling and Elevator Co., Raymond, flour, 98 sacks at \$2	196 00
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 432 lb. \$18.90; France, A.L., labour, 8 d., \$38	56 90
Foster & McLeod, Macleod: horseshoeing, \$132.75; repairs, \$36.25	169 00
Grady, A.F., postage stamps, \$30; Gray, C.W. bathroom supplies, \$10.10	40 10
Great West Saddlery Co., Macleod: horse blankets, 8, \$24; repairs, & c., \$56.30	80 30
Hudson's Bay Co.: plaster, 3 brl., \$19.25; platform scale, \$32; sundry supplies, \$28.75	80 00
Carried forward	30,996 05

Blood Agency, Alberta - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	30,996 05
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Litle, H., Macleod: harness, single, 1 set, \$25, team, \$40, democrat, 2 sets, \$85	150 00
Macleod Hardware Co.: coal oil, 10 cases at \$4; eocene oil, 4 cases, \$16; stove, \$19; wagons, democrat, 2, \$250; sundry supplies and repairs, \$186	511 00
Macleod Milling Co., flour, 20 sacks, \$44; Macleod Supply Co., oats, 300 bush. at 63c	233 00
Marlow, J., building chimney and cistern at agent's house, 8 d., \$48; bricks, \$12	60 00
Nixon, E.B., rice, 324 lb., \$13.29; Ryan Bros., market scale, \$25	38 29
Reive, J.H., Macleod, installing bath, & c., agency house: time, 57 1/2 hr., \$40.22; material, \$224.78; eave trough, & c., \$22.50; Hecla hot air furnace and fittings, \$209.95	497 45
Shepherd, Walter, papering stockman's house, 4 d., at \$5	20 00
Shepherd, Wm., papering stockman's house, 4 d. at \$5	20 00
Skelding, G., Macleod: coal, 3,170 lb., \$8.71; lumber, 277 ft., \$6.93	15 64
Stacey Lumber Co., Macleod: cement, 22 sacks, \$24.75; lumber, 1,083 ft. at \$30, 1,236 ft. at \$26, 928 ft. at \$25, 2,849 ft. at \$24, 1,073 ft. at \$22, 4,788 ft. at \$21; pickets, 1,020 at 5 1/2c.; shingles, 7 1/4 M., \$27.70; sundry lumber, & c., \$64.07; total, \$453; less \$4.20 discount on \$84	448 80
Wilson, R.N., agent (in trust for Indians and others): beef, 10,450 lb. at 6c.; coal, \$12.75; hay, 24.49 tons at \$3; freighting, \$891.62; wages, \$2,118.50	3,723 34
Payments under \$10: repairs to harness, & c., \$19.25; freight and express, \$16.84; sundries, \$26.66	62 75
Travel of agent, R.N. Wilson and employees: board, \$176.70; horse feed, \$124.95	301 65
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, R.N. Wilson, \$1,400; clerk, J. W. Jowett, \$950; stockmen, C.H. Clarke, \$660, G.D. Winder, 3 m. to June 30, \$150, T. Graham, Jan., \$43.55, 2 m. to Mar. 31, \$100, E.G. Hillier, \$600; issuer, J.A. Webb, \$600; interpreters, J. Bullshield, 2 m. \$50, T. Scott, 10 m., \$350, D. Mills, \$180; mail carrier, J. Ely, 2 m., \$50, 4 m. to Sept. 30, \$60, 1 19/28 m. to Mar. 31, \$25.18, D. Gamoose, 3 1/2 m. to Jan. 31, \$52.50	5,271 23
...	42,349 20
LESS - Proceeds of sale of beef to R.N.W.M.P., \$175.38; oats sold to Indians, \$18.25	193 63
...	42,155 57
Carlton Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$5,330) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 16 at \$15; Indians, 1,002 at \$5; arrears, 1 at \$5	5,330 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$709. 12) -	...
Church, W.R., lime, 60 bush., \$27; Mitchell, H., harness, 1 set, \$20; small items, \$1.56	48 56
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: axe handles, 6, \$5.40; bolts, 65 lb., \$11.45; b.s. coal, 612 lb., \$5.20; iron 506 lb, \$22.75; nails, 150 lb., \$5.65; scythes, 6 at 80c.; whiffletrees, 12, \$7. 60; small items, \$9.88	72 73
Macarthur, J.A., Duck Lake: disc drill, 1, \$110; harrows, 4 at \$14	166 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: drills, 2 at \$80.75; repairs to implements, \$23.50	185 00
Pozer, R.W., mach. oil, 10 galls, \$4; rope, 45 lb., \$7.50; traces, 16 pr., \$10.70; small items, \$5.36	27 56
Royal Oak Saddlery Co.: ox tugs, 24 at 65c.; ox tug hooks, 24 at 8c	17 52
Saskatchewan Harness Co.: wagon and box, 1, \$79; plows, 3, \$75	154 00

Small payments: duck, 20 yds., \$4.40; machine oil, 5 1/2 galls, \$3.58; sundries, \$3.10	11 08
Indians, freighting supplies, & c.	51 88
Seeds (\$119.82) -	...
Darch & Hunter, seeds, 66 lb., \$22.55; Prince Albert Lumber Co., potatoes, 208 bush. at \$1.95	73 25
McKenzie, A.E. Co., Ltd.: oats, 5 bush., \$5.55; speltz, 4 bush., \$6.60; small items, \$4.45	16 60
Small payments: freight, \$20.97; oats, 4 bush., \$8; seed, 3 bags, \$1	29 97
Live stock (\$957.95) -	...
Dreaver, J., part paid on oxen, \$35; Chambers, A.J., heifers, 3 at \$27	116 00
Hurd, J., cows, 1 at \$30, 1 at \$25; Isbister, G.R., feed and stabling, \$2.75	57 75
Kalbfleisch, J.A., cows, 2 at \$27; Masson, H., oxen, 2 at \$60	174 00
Live Stock Assn., Regina: bulls, 3 at \$100, 1 at \$120, 1 at \$85; delivering bulls, \$10	515 00
McGill, J.A. Neepawa: boar, 1, \$10; express, \$1.20	11 20
Indians: cows, 1 at \$27, 1 at \$25; heifers, 1 at \$25; oxen, 8, \$480	557 00
Supplies for destitute (\$5,828.90) -	...
Ancel, Rev. F., board of blind woman, 6 m. at \$10	60 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 591 lb. at 20c; Bourassa, M., ferriage, \$12	130 20
Brock, W.R., Co., print, 199 1/2 yds. at 7 1/2c.; Can. Northern Ry., freight, \$85.06	100 02
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 2,022 lb. at 12 1/2c., 6,666 lb. at 12 [illegible]c	1,069 34
Carried forward	8,974 66

Carlton Agency, Saskatchewan - Continued	\$ cts.
Brought forward	8,974 66
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: etoffe, 54 yd. at 36 3/4c.; galatea, 217 yds. at 11 1/5c.; fish lines, 32 M. at 39c.; gun caps, 29 M. at 51c.; gun powder, 400 lb. at \$19.94; shot, 1,300 lb. at \$6.48; trousers, men's, 48 pr. at \$1.62; twine, No. 5, 280 lb. at 19c., No. 9, 114 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 254 lb. at 53c.; wire, snaring, 10 lb. at 33c	524 26
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Winnipeg: oat meal, 1,000 lb. at \$2.54 1/4; soap, 336 lb. at \$4.37 1/2	40 11
Gerard, Mrs., acting matron for Indian woman, 62 d. at \$1	62 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 27 lb. at 22 1/2c.; flour, 14,550 lb., \$340.20, 50 sacks \$120; clothing, \$7.65; house rent, 3 w., \$7.50; matron, 15 1/2 d. at \$1; rock salt, 400 lb., \$10; twine, No. 1, 145 lb. at 31 1/2c., No. 2, 150 lb. at 31 1/2c.; freight, \$109.97; small items \$5.95	715 76
Kalbfleisch, J.A., Mistawasis: provisions and clothing, \$4.70; steer for beef, \$40; less \$8.95 charged to Sioux Indians	35 75
Kernaghan, J.B., flour, 300 sacks, at 12 1/2c.; coarse salt, 4 brls. at \$2.90	49 10
Lafond, J.B.: wheat, 62 1/2 bush. at 75c.; freighting, \$6.38	53 25
Logan Bros., blankets, 379 2/3 lb at 37 1/2c.; Nixon, E.B., rice, 1,012 lb. at 4 1/10c	183 88
Morin, P.M., transport of Indian woman	10 00
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 226 yds. at 20c	45 20
Royal Northwest Mounted Police: board and lodging, \$14.75; horse feed, \$5.75	20 50
Waterous Engine Works Co., detailed 1908 - 09, see Auditor General's Report, I - 33.	556 02
Woods, Ltd., Ottawa, boys' trousers, 15 pr. at \$1.34	20 10
Small payments: burial expenses \$5; duck, 35 yds. at 20c.; small items, \$6.14	18 14
Indians: beef, 9,582 lb. at 6c., 7,097 lb. at 5c., 639 lb. at 4 1/2c.; burial expenses, \$5; ice, 4 loads at \$2; matron Mar. 17 - June 4, 80 d. at \$1; messenger, \$4; wheat, 904 2/3 bush., \$640; wood, 25 loads at \$1; travelling expenses, \$5; care of idiotic child, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$10; care of infirm widow, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$5; care of blind man, 7 m. to Mar. 31 at \$5; freighting, \$194.77	2,135 27
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c., (\$2,173.03) -	...
Forestier, J.M., freight, 25c.; Whybra, F., V.S., 2 horses, \$250	250 25
Saskatchewan Harness Co.: horse blankets, 1 pr., \$6; halters, 2, \$3; pole, \$10; robes, 2 pr., \$25	44 00
Indians: interpreters, \$12; jumper, \$15; freighting, \$9.85	36 85
Medical officer: G.M. Beaver, M.D., 6 m. to Mar. 31 at \$75; travel, \$21.50	471 50
Medical officer: V. Bourgeault, M.D., 7 m. to Oct. 31 at \$50; travel, & c., 31 d., \$63.75	413 75
Medical officer, H.A.L. Reid, M.D., salary, 5 m. to Aug. 31 at \$25	125 00
Medicines and medical appliances: Chas. McDonald, Prince Albert, \$549.08; J.H. Mitchell, Prince Albert, \$276.35; R.T. Shepherd, Duck Lake, \$6.25	831 68
Triennial clothing (\$256.77) -	...
Dominion Express Co., express, \$2.20; Kingston and Pembroke Ry., freight \$2.79	4 99
Kingston Penitentiary: outfits, chiefs', 2 at \$19.33, headmen's, 11 at \$18.85; sundry clothing, \$5.77	251 78
Schools, (\$5,986.69) -	...
Borthwick, T., agent, outlay: freighting, \$12; labour, 80 h. at 45c., 35 h. at 30c.; lumber, 662 ft., \$18.54; storm sash, \$15; small items, \$8.50	100 54

Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, biscuits, 3,000 lb. at \$5.14 per cwt	154 20
Johnston, J., Mistawasis, taking children to school, 10 d	10 00
Kalbfleisch, J.A., Mistawasis: cows for ex-pupils, 6 at \$25; hardware, \$3.70	153 70
Nixon, E.B., Winnipeg, rice, 600 lb at 4 1/10c	24 60
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Ltd., Prince Albert, ox harness for ex-pupils, 2 sets	20 00
Russell, G.R. & Bros: chambray, 36 yds. at 15c.; small items, \$5.30	10 70
Saskatchewan Harness Co.: plows and harrows, 14 at \$37.85; wagon, \$89, for ex-pupils	618 90
Payments under \$10: towelling, 50 yds at 11c.; yarn, 18 lb. at 38 1/4c.; small items, \$20.72	33 11
Freight charges: Bay of Quinte Ry. Co., \$2.86; Can. No. Ry., \$49.53; Can. Pac. Ry., \$52.55; Central Ontario Ry., \$2.89; Grand Trunk Ry., \$4.29; Hudson's Bay Co., \$145.55; Intercolonial Ry., \$2.80; Kingston and Pembroke Ry., \$5.88; Ottawa and New York Ry., \$2.94	269 29
Indians: beef, 1,000 lb. at 6c.; constructing fence, \$35; transporting children to school, 104 d. at \$1.50; oxen for ex-pupils, 3 at \$50; steers for ex-pupils, 8, \$325, shingles, \$3; freighting, \$28.80	757 80
Salaries of teachers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Ahtahkakoops, Louis Ahenakew, \$300; Big River, Mrs. J.C. McLeod, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; Mistawasis, C.W. Bryden, \$400; Montreal Lake, John R. Settee, \$300; Sturgeon Lake, Edward, Ahenakew, 51 d. to June 30, \$58.85; George Crane, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225	1,508 85
Grant to Lac la Ronge Boarding School at \$72 per cap. per ann., 9 m. to Dec. 31	2,325 00
Carried forward	21,860 49

Carlton Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	21,860 49
Saw and grist mills (\$379.60) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., Prince Albert, cotton sacks 100 at 10c	10 00
Kernaghan, J.B.: flour sacks, 200 at 12 1/2c.; hose 25 ft. at 70c.; leather belting, 17 ft. at 70c., 12 1/2 at 25c.; small items, \$8.50	66 00
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: grain bags, 100 at 15c.; small items, \$4.35	19 35
Saskatchewan, province of, inspection of boilers	10 00
Small payments: coal oil, 10 gal. at 42 1/2c.; files, 2 doz., \$4.50; small items, \$20.40	29.15
Indians: asst. engineer, 23 d. at \$1.50; fireman and asst. engineer, 50 d. at \$1.50; wood, 90 cords at \$1.50; freighting, 60c	245 10
General expenses (\$8,560.60) -	...
Beribeau, B., horse-shoeing, & c., \$10.30; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 384 lb. at 20c	87 10
Brazenall, F., V.S., veterinary services, 4 1/2 d. at \$10	45 00
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 1,800 lb. at 12 1/4c.; Can. N. Ry., freight, \$10.89	231 39
Church, W.R., lime, 35 buch. at 45c.; Dominion Express Co., express, \$16.50	32 25
Dreaver, H., jumpers, 4, \$60; Foley Bros., Larson & co., soap, 384 lb. at \$4.37 1/2	76 80
Forestier, J.M.: carrying mails, 104 trips at 25c.; cartage, \$12.90	38 90
Gleason, J., horse-shoeing, & c., \$27.70; Hudson's Bay Co., flour, 81 bags at \$2.30	214 00
Isbister, F., farming instructor, April 6 - 14, July 12 - 31, 28 d. at \$1	28 00
Kalbfleisch, J.A., Mistawasis: coal oil, 71 gal., \$29.23; oats, 60 bush. at 50c.; postage, \$40; small items, \$11.70	110 93
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: boiled oil, & c., 20 1/2 gal., \$20.75; brushes, paint and w.w., 27, \$11.85; glass, 66 panes, \$9.50; lime, 1 1/2 brl., \$4; nails, 7 kegs, \$29.50; paint, 17 1/2 gal., \$21.30; sundry, \$8.90; scales, 3 at \$7.50; sundry hardware, \$19.85	148 15
Little, W.M., harness parts and repairs, \$10.15; Nixon, E.B., rice, 288 lb. at 4 1/10c	21 96
Macarthur, J.A.: harrows, 2 at \$14, wheel barrow, 1, \$4.25	32 25
McDonald, Chas., Prince Albert, disinfectants, & c.	27 73
Pozer, R.W., Duck Lake: paints, & c., \$21.75; sundry hardware, & c., \$19.99	41 74
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., Prince Albert: horse blankets, 5 pr., \$37.75; small items, \$23.70	61 45
Saskatchewan Harness Co., binder, 1, \$155; fanning mill, \$19.75; halters, & c., 4, \$6; plows, 3, \$75; rake, 1, \$35; twine, 200 lb. at 10c.; small items, \$6.71	317 46
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., horse, 1, \$185; lumber, 940 ft., \$48.13; small items, \$9.65	242 78
Payments under \$10: barley, 16 bush. at 40c.; bedding, \$9.40; clock, \$6; hardware, \$17.18; horseshoeing, \$13.75; logs, 8 at \$1; repairs, \$11.75; wall paper, 64 rolls at 15c.; small items, \$9.55	91 63
Indians: beef, 4,804 lb. at 6c, 318 lb. at 5c.; board, 89 meals at 20c.; cow, 1 at \$30; ice, 12 loads at \$1; labour, 280 1/3 h. at 15c. 41 d. at 50c., 6 d. at 75c., 72 1/2 d. at \$1, 17 1/2 d. at \$1.50, 15 d. at \$2; oats, 40 bush. at 40c.; teamsters, 14 d. at \$1; wood, 100 cords at \$1.50; erecting office and stables at Muskeg Lake, material, \$28.25, carpenter, 29 d. at \$3; freighting, \$135.34	990 33
Mechanical labour on agency buildings: 81 1/2 h. at 25c., 344 h. at 30c., 459 1/2 h. at 45c., 17 d. at \$3	381 34
Travel of agent, T. Borthwick: board, lodging and horse feed, \$318.65; provisions, \$9.10; fares, \$10.75; livery, \$12.50; interpreters and teamsters, \$11.50; small items, 75c	363 25

Travel of farmer, A.J. Campbell.; board lodging and horse feed, \$64.80; livery, \$1	65 80
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, T. Borthwick, \$1,100; clerk, T.E. Jackson, \$840; junior clerks, 2 7/30 m. to June 7, \$66.67, L.E. Howrie, 25/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$24.19; miller, J. Menzies, \$720; farmers, A.J. Campbell, 33 13/34 m. at \$40, G.B. Isbister, \$540, J.C. McLeod, 10 22/31 m. to Mar. 31 at \$40, Roderick Campbell, 8 m. to Mar. 31 at \$40; labourers, Henry Dreaver, 5 m. to Aug. 31 at \$30, Samuel Dreaver, 4 22/31 m. to Dec. 31, \$131.73, Fred. Isbister, 1 5/31 m. to Oct. 6, \$36.73, Albert Blair, 2 m. to Feb. 28, \$60, Jacob Badger, 1 m. to Mar. 31, \$30; interpreter; John Dreaver, \$360; overseer, J.R. Settee, \$60; asst. engineer, John Ledoux, 13 1/2 d., \$20.25	5,024 73
...	30,915 06
LESS - paid by Indians on implements, \$25.21; paid from bull fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, \$473; threshing dues, & c., collected from Indians, \$114.37	612 58
...	30,302 48
Clandeboyce Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities (\$9,690) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 12 at \$15; Indians, 1,836 at \$5; arrears, 51 at \$5	9,690 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for Indians (\$256) -	...
Hill & Nordal, West Selkirk: grub hoes, 33 at \$1.25; scythes and snaths, 27 at \$2; spades, 18 at \$1; scythe stones, 27, \$2.75	116 00
Phillipson, A., ox harness, 2 sets at \$12.50; Thompson, S., small items, \$7	32 00
Robinson; Wm., Co., Selkirk, plows, 6 at \$18	108 00
Carried forward	9,946 00

Clandeboyce Agency, Manitoba. - Continued	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,946 00
Seeds (\$189.30) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, 50c.; Darch & Hunter, vegetable seeds, 95 lb., \$30.50	31 00
Kent, J., Selkirk, potatoes, 30 bush. at 65c.; E. Thomas, potatoes, 17 bush. at 65c	30 55
Sutherland, P.H., Selkirk: potatoes, 100 bush. at 85c.; sacks, 33, \$2.60; freight, \$11.40	99 00
Thomas, R., freighting oats, Selkirk to Fort Alexander, at 50c. per cwt	28 75
Live stock (\$120) -	...
Chevrefil, Z., Fort Alexander, ox, 1 at \$35; Clurten, R., ox, 1	70 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Fort Alexander, ox, 1	50 00
Supplies for destitute (\$10,534.43) -	...
Adams Bros., Winnipeg: horse blankets, 1 pr., \$4.25; harness, 1 set, less cellars and breeching, \$37.50; horse covers, 2, \$6; robe, 1, \$8; small items, \$5.35	61 10
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Winnipeg: 1 box stove, \$7.75; pipes, & c., \$2.55	10 30
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 375 lb. at 20c.; Carter, T., horses, 1 team, \$350	425 00
Cochrane, Miles, Fisher River, tamarac fence posts, 300	15 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: fish hooks and lines, \$9.44; gun powder, 237 1/2 lb., \$41.51; gun caps, 11 M., \$5.61; shot, 725 lb., \$46.98; twine, No. 9, 84 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 760 lb. at 53c., No. 5, 178 lb. at 19c	554 86
Epstein, Wm., Selkirk: provisions, \$105.25; clothing, \$13	118 25
Finkleman, C., Selkirk: bacon, 275 lb., \$41.25; flour, 22 sacks, \$66; tea, & c., \$26	133 25
Flett, W.C., piling lumber, 5 d., \$10; Graham, J., coffin, & c., \$15	25 00
Griffin, J.G. & Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 1,265 lb. at 13c., 2,777 lb. at 12 1/2c	511 58
Hepburn, W. F., Winnipeg: building material for Indians on Peguis Reserve, lumber, 97,720 ft., shingles, 150 1/2 M., sashes, glazed, 100, doors, 50, hinges, 50 pr., locks, 50, roof pipes, 20, tar paper, 60 rolls, nails, 2,600 lb., as per agreement, \$3,400; removal expenses of 25 Indians from Selkirk to Fisher River, \$364.94	3,764 49
Hill & Nordal, West Selkirk: nails, 11 kegs at \$4.25; roof tops, 24 at \$1.35; sundries, \$4.97	84 12
Hooker, I.R., estate of, West Selkirk: windows, 12, 12 x 24, 4 lights at \$1.60	19 20
Hudson's Bay Co., Fort Alexander: flour, 142 sacks, \$299.05; small items, \$10.75	309 80
Kennedy, V.W., iron scrapers, 2 at \$11; Lewis, J.O., agent, sundry outlay, \$13.42	35 42
Mclaughlin Carriage Co., Winnipeg: pair bob-sleds, \$35; dem. wagon, \$103.50; robe, \$10	148 50
Matt, Wm., Stonewall: house rent, 5 m. to Mar. 31 at \$3.50	17 50
Moody & Son, Selkirk: pit saws, 2 at \$5; files, 3 at 35c.; coffin & c., \$15	26 05
Morgan, W.H. & Co., Stonewall: flour and provisions, \$15.10; clothing, \$4.90	20 00
Munro, G.A., Selkirk: horseshoeing, \$5.80; repairs to vehicles, \$7	12 80
Northern Fish Co.: transfer of chief and wife to Fisher River, \$13; freight, \$16.50	29 50
Northwest Navigation Co, Ltd., transport of 58 Indians and effects, Selkirk to Fisher River, \$211.40; lumber to build landing at Fisher River, \$17.45	228 85
Pook, F. & Son, Selkirk: hoes, 2 doz., \$22.20; tar paper, 20 rolls, \$20; small items, \$66.45	108 65
Reid, Thos., Selkirk, cartage, \$16.20; S. Sigurdson, cartage, \$77	93 20
Robinson (Wm.) Co., Selkirk: bacon, 1,840 lb., \$259.65; flour, 1, 765 lb., \$301.40; tea, 142 lb., \$39.70;	

provisions, \$17.05; blankets, 4 pr., \$10; beans, 10 bush., \$25; oats, 347 bush., \$163.55; lumber, 4,031 ft., \$90.61; doors, 4, \$14.95; hinges, 63 pr., \$7.92; locks, 61, \$18.35; nails, 130 lb. and 27 kegs, \$109.75; roof pipes, \$21; shingles, 9 M., \$33.75; tar paper, 65 rolls, \$51.95; windows, 17, \$19.95; small items, \$9.88	1,194 46
Rogers, L.C. & Co., Fisher River: beef, 100 lb., \$7; sundry items, \$9.95	16 95
Sigurdson & Thorvaldson, Gimli: bacon, 250 lb., \$40; barley, 20 bush. at 70c.; bran, 1,000 lb. \$13; flour, 10 bags at \$2.40; oats, 208 1/2 bush, \$123.65; potatoes, 100 bush., \$100; bags, 118, \$9.20; tea, 50 lb., \$15; hoes, 2 doz., \$12; plows, 1 at \$25, 6 at \$22; scythes and snaths, 1 1/4 doz. each, \$24.75; spades and shovels, 2 doz., \$22.20; wire, 448 lb. at 3 3/4c.; small items, \$15.25, freight, \$36.30	623 15
Spearman, B., Stonewall: flour, 125 lb., \$3.75; bacon, 25 lb., \$5; tea, 5 lb., \$1.50	10 25
Stevens, Rev. F.G., Fisher River: superintending transport of lumber, & c., 4 1/2 m., \$75; keeping check on logs cut by Indians, \$20	95 00
Thompson, S., harness repairs, \$15.65; J. Thompson Co., coffin, & c., \$15	30 65
Small payments: freight, \$23.54; harness repairs, \$3; labour, \$20.70; livery, \$5; medicines, \$4.85; provisions, \$11.47	68 56
Superintendent S. Swinford, outlay: breed, 75 loaves, \$3.75; freight and cartage, \$410.64; Indians cutting and taking out house logs at Fisher River Reserve, \$461	875 39
Sinclair, John, foreman on the Peguis Reserve: wages, 11 3/30 m. to Mar. 31, at \$75; board and lodging, \$14.15; livery, \$8; sundry outlay, \$12.95	867 60
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,722.70) -	...
Medical officer, J.R. Steep, M.D.; salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$900; board and provisions, \$73.42; cartage, \$4.25; railway fares, \$104.65; interpreters, \$6.75; launch and steamboat hire, \$45; livery, \$154.75; oars, 2 pr., \$9.50	1,298 32
Medical attendance: O.I. Grain, M.D., Selkirk, \$5; A.N. McLeod, M.D., Stonewall, \$9	14 00
Carried forward	22,102 05

Clandeboyce Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	22,102 05
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, etc. - Concluded.	...
Salaries of dispensers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Rev. Lewis Leclair, Brokenhead, \$25; Rev. Philip Vales, Fort Alexander, \$25	75 00
Medicines and medical appliances: The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, \$1.45; Braithwaite, W.F.C., Winnipeg, \$3.95; Chandler & Fisher, Ltd., Winnipeg, \$333.75; Gibbs, W.H.G., Selkirk, \$309; Seale, F. P., Winnipeg, \$64.50	712 65
Hospitals: Dynevor Hospital, Winnipeg, grant, 9 m. to Sept. 30, 1909, \$375; maintenance in hospital to Dec. 31 at 50c. per day, \$243.50; Selkirk General Hospital, Selkirk, maintenance at 75c. per day, \$3.75	622 25
Transport of Indian to hospital, Can. Pac. Ry	0 48
Schools (\$6,787.69) -	...
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: biscuits, 3,675 lb. at \$5.14 per cwt	188 90
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: yarn, 96 lb. at 38 1/4	36 72
Gibbs, F.S., Selkirk: painting and repairing Brokenhead school house	40 00
Lewis, J.O., agent, outlay: cartage, \$5.40; repairs on Fort Alexander school, \$12.60; wood, 3 loads, \$8.50	26 50
Small payments: cartage and freight, \$8.27; soap, 106 lb., \$4.64; small items, \$5.75	18 66
Salaries of teachers: Brokenhead, Edith K. Isbister, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$74.99, Winifred E. Seymour, 33 d. to Sept. 30, \$45.83; Fort Alexander, (Lower), Ellen J. Folster, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Fort Alexander (Upper) George C. Smith, 5 25/30 m. to Sept. 25, \$116.66, Wilfred H.S. Hatten, 5 15/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$145.83; Muckles Creek, Catherine Fitzgerald, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Peguis, Mary Dewar, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Nellie Leask, 2 m. to Oct. 31, \$66.66, Bella Stout, 5 m. to Mar. 31, \$123.61; St. Peters (East) Hazel Overton, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Alma Wall, 34 d. to Nov. 19, \$47.22; St. Peters (North), Peter Harper, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; St. Peters (South) Cyril K. Anderson, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Hazel Overton, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; St. Peters (R.C.), Mary Fitzgerald, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150; T.F. Fitzgerald, 4 m. to Mar. 31, \$111.11	2,156 91
Grant to Fort Alexander Boarding School, \$72 per cap., 12 m. to Mar. 31	4,320 00
General expenses (\$4593.73) -	...
Dominion Bank, Selkirk: office rent, 7 m. to Oct. 31 at \$21; express, \$5.60	152 60
Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk: charter SS. Frederick, 4 d., \$100, less \$25 charged in medical officer Steep's expenses, rent of warehouse, 1 y. to June 1, 1910, \$25	100 00
Ingumundson, G.: lumber, \$5.20; labour, 3 d. at \$3.50	15 70
McLeod, A.C. Selkirk: freight, \$6.80; launch hire, 3 d. at \$15	51 80
Mabee, G.S., Selkirk: paint, & c., \$5.15; labour, 30 h. at 40c	17 15
Manitoba Government Telephones, Selkirk: rent of phone, 12 m. to June 1, 1910, \$22; long distance messages, \$12.82; removing phone, \$1.25	36 07
Moody & Son, Selkirk: nails, 3 kegs, \$11.50; iron, 622 lb., \$20.85	32 35
Steffan, F., Beausejour, lumber, 11,040 ft. at \$27 per M	298 08
Sutherland, P.H., Selkirk: clerk paying annuities, &c., 50 w. to Mar. 16 at \$10; board and lodging, \$33.90; railway fares, \$13; small items, \$8.50	555 40
Small payments: cartage and freight, \$2.76; rent of p.o. box, 2 3/4 y., \$5.50	8 26
Labour on Brokenhead Reserve: foreman, 30 d. at \$3.50, 6 d. at \$3; labourers, 104 1/2 d. at \$2.50, 471 1/2 at \$2, man and team, 4 d. at \$5, 114 d. at \$4	1,803 25

Agent, J.O. Lewis: 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,100; board, lodging and horse feed, \$71.40; provisions, \$5; boat hire, \$39.17; livery, \$187.50, fares, \$43.65; interpreters, \$12.50; messengers, \$5; cook, \$7.50; extra assistance, \$41.50; freight and cartage, \$7.75; telegrams and telephones, \$2.50	1,523 07
...	34,893 85
Crooked Lakes Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$2,855) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 539 at \$5; arrears, 18 at \$5	2,855 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$67.42) -	...
Bolanger, P.; Broadview, 3 horse evener and singletree for binder	5 25
Grenfell Milling Co.: coal, 1,360 lb., \$9.50; w.w. brushes, 12, \$5	14 50
McNaughton, R.D. Co., Ltd.: bolts, 74 1/4 doz., \$13.78; harness parts, \$8.75; iron, 217 1/2 lb., \$9.04; nails, \$4.80; steel, 120 lb., \$7.40; small items, \$3.90	47 67
Seed (\$116.53) -	...
Greenwood, V., wheat, 108 bush. at \$1; Rossborough, C.J., oats, 23 1/4 bush. at 55c	120 79
Small payments: vegetable seeds, 17 lb., \$5.20; oats, 4 bush. at \$2; freight, \$1.54	14 74
Live stock (\$67.90) -	...
Cattle Breeders' Assn., Brandon: bulls, 3. \$291.35; Small payment, \$4	295 35
Supplies for destitute (\$1,113.83) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 164 lb. at 20c	32 80
Griffin, J.Y., & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 1000 lb. at 13 5/8c., 1,392 lb. at 13 1/8c	327 12
Cowesses Boarding School, maintenance of Indians, 23 d. to Mar. 31 at 50	11 50
Carried forward	3,724 72

Crooked Lakes Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,724 72
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 8,040 lb., \$218.68; galatea, 56 yd. at 11 1/5c.; gun caps, 6 M. at 51c.; gun powder, 100 lb., \$19.04; shot, 400 lb., at \$6.48; trousers (men's) 20 pr. at \$1.62; wire, snaring, 10 lb. at 33c	308 67
Logan Bros., Renfrew, 40 blankets, 202 2/3 lb. at 37 1/2c	76 00
Round Lake boarding school, care of Indian with typhoid fever, 47 d. at \$1	47 00
Small payments: print, 107 1/2 yd. at 7 1/2c.; provisions, \$7.32; salt, 500 lb., \$6.60; freight, \$7.86; small items, \$8.38	38 22
Indians: beef, 2,792 lb. at 6c.; oxen, 2, \$105	272 52
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$799.73) -	...
Craig & Archer, drugs, & c., \$167.18; Bryans, E.E., M.D., medical service, 6 d., \$9	176 18
Can. Pac. Ry., fares, \$7.95; Stintson, W., drugs, \$15; express, 60c	23 55
Medical officer, J.R. Bird, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$50	600 00
Triennial clothing(\$31.12) -	...
Garland, J.M.,Son & Co., Ottawa, 24 p.c. cost of material for 4 suits	8 08
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 p.c. cost of material for 4 suits	23 04
Schools (\$6,802.61) -	...
Basley, S.V., Grayson, balance on lumber for ex-pupils	36 50
Broadview Brick Co., brick, 20 5/6 M. at \$12; Craig & Archer, slates, 3 doz., \$6.20	256 20
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$26; Carter, E., disc harrow, 1, \$30	56 00
Edwards Bros., Broadview, harrows for ex-pupils, 5, \$72.50, 1 at \$35.50	108 00
Grand Trunk Ry., freight, \$19.81; Myers, J.G., harness for ex-pupil, \$25	44 81
Grenfell Milling and Elevator Co., plows, for ex-pupils, 5 at \$27	135 00
Thorburn, W.C., Broadview: burlap, 60 yd. at 35c.; cement, 40 bags at 85c.; lumber, 6,515 ft., \$139.30; plaster, 12 1/2 tons, \$214	408 30
Western School Supply Co., Ltd.: hyloplate 3 pieces, \$22; moulding, 82 ft. at 3c	24 50
Weilsham, F., plastering Cowessess Boarding School	41 70
Grants to boarding schools at \$72 per cap. per annum, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Cowessess, \$3,240; Round Lake, \$2,451.60	5,691 60
General expenses (\$7,704.25) -	...
Agriculture Dept., expenses re inspection of horses: board and lodging, \$33.25; horsefeed, \$28; interpreters, \$12; labour 23 d., \$21; rent of stable, \$36; disinfectants, \$4.45	134 70
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 336 lb. at 20c; Beveridge, A.W., horse-shoeing, \$10.25	77 45
Boulton & Co., Broadview, jumper, 1, at \$35; Brannon, J., horse feed, \$13.40	48 40
Colquhoun, A.R. & Son, Broadview: coal oil, 49 gal. at 33c.; small items, \$2.75	18 92
Dagg, J.G., flour, 75 3/5 sacks at \$2.72; Edwards Bros., wagon, \$85; small items, \$1.20	291 84
Duffy, J., Broadview: mower repairs, \$7.50; paint, \$8.55; small items, \$7.45	23 50
Foley Bros, Larson & Co., Winnipeg, soap 336 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon 420 lb. at 13 1/8c	69 83

Gathercole, F., Broadview, meat rations 3,081 1/2 lb. at 10c	308 15
Grenfell Cattle Co., meat rations, 569 1/2 lb. at 10c	56 95
Grenfell Milling and Elevator Co.: bran, 1/2 ton, \$9; hardware, \$19.80; horse blankets, 1 pr., \$6.50; lime, 10 brl. at \$2.25; small items, \$16.36	74 16
Hulme, J., harness parts and repairs, \$12.75; Nixon, E.B., rice, 252 lb. at 4 1/10c	23 08
Paul & Moran, Moosomin, 1 carriage, \$145; Redwood, P., cutting fire wood, \$20	165 00
Rosborough, C.J., Grenfell: lumber, 6,306 ft., \$220.05 nails, 383 lb. \$20.30; shingles, 17 M., \$63.25; tar paper, 13 rolls, \$15.25; small items \$5.25	324 10
Stewart & Co., Moosomin: beef, 630 lb. at 10c.; horses, 1 team \$400	463 00
Webb, W.R., Broadview, painting and papering agency buildings per contract	219 00
Small payments: freighting, \$15.70; drugs for horses, \$6; rugs, 2, \$6; sundries, \$5.50	33 20
Indians: hay, 2 loads at \$4; 67 loads at \$1; coal, 7.06 tons at \$8.50; labour, \$46; oats, 100 bush. at 28c.; wood, 120 loads at \$2	449 00
Agent, M. Miller, travelling expenses: board and lodging, \$72.20; horse feed, \$26.90; fares, \$20.75; postage, \$15; telegrams and telephones, \$5.20; small items, \$7.25	147 30
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, M. Miller, \$1,400; clerk, G. F. Saywell, \$600; farmers, J.A. Sutherland, \$660, T. Smith, \$600, L.G. Thornton, 5 m. to Aug. 31, \$250, H.J. Nolan, 6 3/30 m., \$306.67; driver and interpreter, H. Cameron, \$480; interpreter, P. Howrie, \$480	4,776 67
...	19,804 84
LESS - Paid by Indians for seed grain, \$19; paid from bull fund, Trust Account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, \$227.45	246 45
...	19,558 39

Duck Lake Agency. Saskatchewan.	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$4,890) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; Indians, 939 at \$5; arrears, 17 at \$5	4,890 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$2,301.99) -	...
Drain, Wm., Rosthern: repairing boiler, \$5; livery, \$5	10 00
Hackney, J.M. & Co., Rosthern: 1 tank pump, \$14; small items, \$1.40	15 40
Kennedy, Wm., Wingad, lime, 30 bush. at 50c	15 00
Kernaghan, J.B.: barb wire, 12,146 lbs. at \$3.95 per cwt.; staples, 200 lbs., \$12; sundry hardware items, \$7.80, total, \$499.55; less paid by Indians on barb wire and staples, \$122	377 55
MacArthur, J.A.: fanning mills, 2, \$70.50; plows, 4, \$110; Ideal binders, 3 at \$149; gauge wheel, \$1.75	629 25
McCague, H.: ox harness, \$12; McDonald, J.A., Star City, 1 shoe drill, \$85	97 00
MacKenzie, Devline & Co.: ox harness, \$13.50; sundry hardware, \$55.05; repairs, \$4.45	73 00
McKenzie Bros., Wadena: harrows, 1 set, \$16; shoe drill, \$85	101 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: plow 1, \$28; parts of implements and repairs, \$32	60 00
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: harness, 1 set, \$12.50; small items, \$1.80	14 30
Mooney, J.A.: barb wire, 2,500 lbs., \$102.50; staples, 75 lbs., \$3.75; small items, \$10	116 25
Perret, J.F., Duck Lake, repairs on wagon and implements	11 25
Pozer, R.W., Duck Lake: wire, 991 lbs., \$39.65; ox harness, 2 sets, \$24; taps and dies, 1 set, \$12; b.s., coal, 600 lbs., \$6; sundry hardware items, \$45.05	126 70
Prince Albert Lumber Co.: shiplap, 774 ft., \$21.34; sundry lumber, \$39.20; shingles, 31 bdl., \$31; tar paper, \$1.25	92 79
Sawyer, Massey Co., Ltd., Duck Lake, 1 eclipse separator with belt and jack	460 00
Small payments: parts of implements and repairs, \$44.30; formaline, \$6.75; freight, \$1	52 05
Indians: freighting, \$41.45; repairing, 36 hrs. at 25c	50 45
Seeds (\$162.21) -	...
Anderson, R.E.: seed wheat, 35 bush, \$35; Bourdon, A., seed oats, 30 bush., \$10.50	45 50
Crowston, Wm.: seed potatoes, 7 1/7 bush., \$7.15; seed oats, 150 bush., \$45	52 15
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, 28 lbs	12 65
Small payments: freighting, \$11.44; wheat, \$9.90; seed oats, \$8	29 34
Indians: wheat, 8 1/2 bush., \$6.97; seed oats, 12 bush., \$3.60; freighting, \$12	22 57
Live Stock (\$864) -	...
Anderson, R.E.: heifers, 12, \$198; Bannatyne, D., exen, 2 yoke, \$275	473 00
Bracken, John: bulls, 1 at \$135, 1 at \$105; delivering bulls, \$4	244 00
C.N. Ry., freight, \$37; Sutherland, Napoleon, oxen, 1 yoke, \$110	147 00
Supplies for destitute (\$2,933.57) -	...
Bate, H.N., & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 515 lbs at 20c	103 00
Brock, W.R., Co., Montreal, print, 306 3/4 yds. at 7 1/2c	23 01
Burns, P. & Co., bacon, 6,474 lbs., \$800.15; C.N. Ry., freight, \$117.45	917 60
Dagg, J.G.: twine, 77 lbs., \$27.53; shot, 1,500 lbs., \$97.20; powder, 400 lbs., \$79.76; gun caps, 20 M, \$10.20; trousers, 40 pr, \$64.80; galatea, 163 3/4 yd., \$18.35; etoffe, 107 yd., \$39. 32; small items, \$8.07	345 23

Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 25 sacks at \$2.46	61 50
Foley Bros., Larson & Co.: oatmeal, 1,000 lbs., \$25.41; soap, 444 lbs., \$19.43	44 84
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 10,360 lbs., \$238.28; twine, 24 lbs., \$7.56	245 84
Logan Bros., blankets, 252 7/10 lbs., \$94.78; McNicol, J. & Co., flour, 25 sacks, \$68.75	163 53
Marion, Mrs. L.: board, 49 d. at \$1; services as nurse, 49 d. at 50c	73 50
Nixon, E.B., Winnipeg, rice, 1,030 lbs. at 4 1/10c	42 23
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 302 yd. at 20c	60 40
Turner & Co., flour, 10 sacks, \$27.50; Woods, Ltd., boys' trousers, 25 pr., \$33.50	61 00
Small payments: salt, \$9.25; blanket, \$3; livery, \$2.50; provisions, \$7.40; sundry items, \$4.28	26.43
Indians: care of widow and 2 children, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$144; care of John Bighead and boy, 12 m., \$120; beef, 7,198 lbs. at 6c.; freighting, \$69.58	765 46
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, & c. (\$1,984.63) -	...
Godfrey, Mrs. A.A., dispensing medicines, 9 m. to Dec. 31	45 00
Lady Minto Hospital, Melfort: treatment of Indian, 94 d., \$94; medicine, \$2.50	96 50
Medical officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: H.A.L. Reid, M.D., \$300; H.N. Touchette, M.D., \$500; M.S. Hawkes, M.D., Apr. 1 to June 30, Aug. 1 to Jan. 31, 9 m., \$360	1,160 60
Medical attendance: L.F. Ainley, M.D., \$93; E. Readley, M.D., \$18	111 00
Medicines, medical appliances, & c.: D.R. Black, \$38; Central Drug Store, \$43.97; W.J. Lyle, \$35.30; Chas McDonald, \$198.38; E.E. Macpherson, \$11.20; J.H. Mitchell, \$86.68; B.T. Shepherd, \$127.85; J.A. Stewart, \$20; N.H. Touchette, M.D., \$6.75	568 13
Indians, freighting	4 00
Triennial Clothing (\$128.01) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits: chiefs', 2 at \$19.33; headmen's, 4 at \$18.85	114 06
Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co., freight	13 95
Carried forward	13,264 41

Duck Lake Agency. Saskatchewan - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	13,264 41
Schools (\$15,792.98) -	...
Ahenakew, Edw., driving children to and from school, 21 d. at \$1.50	31 50
Amiot, C., Duck Lake: nails, 16 kegs, \$63.52; building paper, 19 rolls, \$16.91; ridge roll, 140 ft., \$12.60; roofing, 4,877 ft., \$173.13; white lead, 300 lbs., \$24; oil and turpentine, 30 gal.; \$32; paint, & c., \$25.10; slates and pencils, \$905.05; freight, \$40.97; total, \$397.28; less \$187.33, unpaid	209 95
Anderson, R.E.: oxen for ex-pupils, 1 yoke, \$125; harness, 1 set, \$12	137 00
Ashby, Paul, Duck Lake, painting, 257 hr. at 35c	89 95
Beaver Lumber co.: lumber, 1,475 ft., \$40.47, 6 pcs., \$11.75; shingles, 8 M, \$32	84 22
Campbell, J.M., Kinistino: beef, 175 lb., \$13.45; bacon, 66 1/2 lb., \$9.75; provisions, \$25.90; candy, & c., for Christmas tree, south Fort à la Corne school, \$5	54 10
C.N. Ry., freight, \$24.02; Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, biscuits, 1,200 lb., \$61.68	85 70
Carrot River Lumber Co.: shiplap, 5,290 ft., \$111.09; siding, 5,033 ft., \$105.69; sundry lumber, 43,177 ft. at 18 per M.	993 96
Godfrey, Wm.: conveying children to and from school, 80 d., sawing and splitting wood, \$10	90 00
G.T. Ry. System, freight, \$12.91; Grant, Gordon, heifers for ex-pupils, 2 at \$25	62 91
Hudson's Bay Co.: Christmas presents for pupils at North Fort à la Corne School, \$20; biscuits, 115 lb., \$11.50; small items, \$4.85	36 35
Knox, Wm., preparing plans and specifications for teacher's dwelling	75 00
Lepine, Maxime, Batoche, board and lodging of 3 ex-pupils, 60 d.	40 00
Lyle, W.J.: Christmas presents for pupils at South Fort à la Corne School, \$10; small items, \$2.69	12 69
McArthur, J.A.: implements, & c., for ex-pupils, plows, 2 at \$28; harrows, 2 at \$15; wagon, 1, \$85	171 00
Mackenzie, Devline & Co.: dishes and cooking utensils, & c., \$52.80; ranges, 2 at \$45; heater, 1, \$13; double desks, 5, \$31.25; sundry items, \$30; implements, & c., for ex-pupils, plows, 2 at \$28; harrows, 2 sets, \$33; ox harness, 2 sets, \$24; eveners, 2 sets, \$6; sundry hardware, \$9.90	345 95
Mitchell, Hillyard: ox harness, 1 set, \$12.50; Nixon, E.B., rice, 300 lb., \$12.30	24 80
Pozer, R.W., Duck Lake: 1 set ox harness and sundry hardware for ex-pupils, \$17.80; oil, 86 8/9 gal., \$78.20; white lead, 1,000 lb., \$80; turpentine and varnish, 20 gal., \$27.50; paint, & c., 520 lb., \$35; ox harness, 1 set, \$12; sundry items, \$10.75	261 25
Prince Albert Lumber Co.: lumber, 24,660 ft. at \$24.30; shingles, 13 bdls., \$13; door and windows, \$8.25; sundry lumber, 778 ft., \$21.99; building supplies for ex-pupils, \$43.92	686 40
Rood Magic Scale Co., magic scale systems, 8	13 34
Royal Oak Saddlery Co., ox harness, 1 set	12 50
Small payments: subscriptions, \$8.75; yarn, \$8.49; express, \$3.60; dishes, & c., \$5.10; sundry items, \$11.55	37 49
Indians: oxen for ex-pupils, 1 yoke, \$105; unbroken steers, 14, \$587; breaking 4 steers, \$20; wood, 18 1/2 ld., \$40.25; potatoes, 10 bush., \$5; cooking dinners at schools, \$57.50; lighting fires, & c., \$16.25; driving children to and from school, 41 d., \$61.50; freighting, \$15; sundry labour and repairs, \$18	925 50
Travel and board of teacher, Miss A.A. Hawley: board and lodging, 6 1/5 m. to Mar. 31, \$135.35; travelling expenses, \$42.80	178 15
Salaries of teachers to Mar. 31: Mary Traill, Fort à la Corne (North), 3 m. to June 30, \$75; Mrs. A.A. Godfrey, Fort à la Corne (South), 12 m., \$400; E. Ahenakew, James Smiths, 19 d. to Aug. 31, \$35.19;	1,111 11

Anna A. Hawley, James Smiths, 6 11/15 m., \$300.92; Robert Bear, John Smiths, 12 m., \$300	
Grant to Duck Lake boarding School, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$100 per cap	9,938 31
General expenses (\$9,398.80) -	...
Almanofsky, Geo., Duck Lake: postage, \$10; repairs, \$2.60	12 60
Ashby, Paul, painting, & c., 144 hr., \$47.20; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 360 lb. at 20c	119 20
Baribeau, B: blacksmithing, \$25.30; Beaver Lumber Co., sundry lumber, \$25.81	51 11
Burns, P., & Co., Calgary, bacon, 1,920 lb. at 12 1/4c	235 20
Campbell, J.M: bran and chop, 1,800 lb., \$15; C.N. Ry.m freight, \$10.78	25 78
Cantin, Jos., carpenter work on agency buildings, 195 hr. at 45c	87 75
Crowston, Wm. & Son: lumber, 2,152 ft., \$41.11; hire of team, 4; spikes, 45c	45 56
Dawson-McEwen Co., Melfort: coal oil, 15 gal., \$5.50; sundry hardware, \$12.40	17 90
Deere, John, Plow Co.: saw frame and blade, \$42; buck board and pole, \$105	147 00
Duval, Jos., Duck Lake, sundry smith work	12 00
Farmer's Milling Co. of Duck Lake: bran, 25 sacks, \$22.75; chopped wheat, 10 sacks, \$9.50; chopping grain, 36 sacks, \$3.60	35 85
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 336 lb., 14.70; Groat, Wm., Star City, wagon, \$82	96 70
Howard, A.C.: linoleum, 15 2/3 sq. yd., \$11; office chair, \$10; sundry furniture, \$12	33 00
Carried forward	29,977 04

Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	29,977 04
General expenses (\$9,398.80) - Concluded.	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: beef, 140 lb., \$7.70; bran, 20 sacks, \$16; flour, 86 2/5 sacks, \$198.72; sundry items, \$10.40	232 82
Kernaghan, J.B.: galv. tank, \$45; pipes, & c., \$18.10; altering pipes, \$6; sundry hardware, & c., \$46.40	115 50
Langlet, A.M., Duck Lake: postage \$10; rent of p.o. box, \$5	15 00
Learmonth, W.J., operating switch board at Duck Lake station, 12 m. to Mar. 31	60 00
Lines, roland W., plans and specifications for agency buildings	25 00
Macarthur, G.E., services as clerk in office 2 m	60 00
Macarthur J.A.: mower, 1, \$54; rake, \$34; buggy, 1, \$110 wagon, \$75; wagon box and seat, \$27; dash board, \$4; binder twine, 130 lb., \$20.80	324 80
Mackenzie, Devline & Co., wagon, \$75; saddle, \$25; blankets, \$5; twine, 55 lb., \$5.50; sundry hardware, & c., \$51.50	162 00
Mitchell, Hillyard: coal oil, 32 gal. \$12.30; paint, & c., \$23; small items, \$18.50	53 80
Nixon, E.B., rice, 270 lb., \$11.07; Alsen, Peter, ironing 1 set bob-sleighs, \$18	29 07
Paul, Wm., repairing office clerk's and interpreter's houses, 94 h. at 35c	32 90
Pozer, R.W., Duck Lake: carbide, 600 lb., \$31.50; nails, 255 lb., \$13.84; coal oil, 20 gal., \$7.60; paint, & c., \$9.75; tar paper and felt, \$8.51; table, \$5; blankets, 1 pr., \$5; sundry hardware, & c., \$50.18	131 38
Prince Albert Lumber Co.: lumber, 4,771 ft., \$138.18; shingles, 42 bdl., \$42; door, \$3.25; sundry lumber, \$5.04	188 47
Purdy, W.T., Kinistino: barb wire, 999 lb., \$41.95; staples, 30 lb., \$1.80	43 75
Royal Oak Saddlery Co.: 1 robe, \$13; saddlers' supplies and repairs, \$45.40	58 40
Shepherd & Spriggs, Duck Lake: beef, 755 1/2 lb., \$75.55; pork, 214 lb., \$14.98	90 53
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co.: lumber, 390 ft., \$7.88; 1 door, \$6	13 88
Sturgill, Chas., Puckahn, threshing oats, 368 bush. at 3c	11 04
Vatnsdal & Alafson, lumber, 452 ft., \$12.75; Thompson, A., blacksmithing, \$16.75	29 50
Small payments: livery & c., 48; blacksmithing, \$19.25; harness supplies and repairs, \$18.40; interpreting, & c., \$8; cutting ice, \$5; fire grates, \$5.10; twine, \$4.75; labour, \$9; chopped feed, \$9; ferriage, \$6.55; veterinary's services and medicine, \$8.25; freighting, \$2.50; sundry items, \$18.25	122 05
Indians: beef, 3,570 lb., \$215.76; wood, 75 1/10 cords, \$187.50; telegraph poles, 19, \$23.75; posts, 150, \$9; hay and oats, \$11; labour on buildings and farm, & c., 171 d., \$210; sundry labour, \$30; care of stallion, 31 d., \$62; teamster and interpreter, \$27; castrating 4 colts, \$8; drawing ice, 4 loads, \$12; freighting, \$52.45; sundry items, \$7	855 46
Travel, & c., of agent, J. Macarthur: board, lodging and horse feed, \$163.10; fares, \$55.60; livery, \$31; provisions, \$27.95; telegrams, & c., \$12.71; express, \$5.03; sundry expenses, \$9.60	304 99
Travel and outlay by farmers: Peter Campbell, \$29.54; P.J. Hamilton, \$156.20; M. Lepine, \$24.25; John McCloy, \$61.15	271 14
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, J. Macarthur, \$1,200; clerks, J.H. Price, 2 m. to May 31, \$120, A.J. Campbell, 8 18/31 m., \$429.03; farmers, Peter Campbell, \$600, P.J. Hamilton, \$800, M. Lepine, \$480, J. McCloy, \$600, L. Marion, \$300, W.M. Tennant, 1 m., \$50; interpreter, H. Gardapie, \$420; labourers, L. Napaces, 1 m. to April 30, \$30, E. Gardapie, 5 16/31 m. to Oct. 31, \$192.50	5,221 53
...	38,456 19

Edmonton Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities (\$3,795) -	...
Chiefs, 4 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; Indians, 673 at \$5; arrears, 48 at \$5	3,795 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$89.66) -	...
Aslin, J.B., Rivier qui Barre: repairs, \$4.80; twine, 225 lb. at 11 1/2c	30 67
Dunn, C.H., Wabamun: machine sections, \$7.40; small items, \$6.40	13 80
Poirier, G., Riviere qui Barre: cogwheels, 4 at \$3; repairs, \$5; small items, \$4.35	21 35
Small payments: lime, 15 bush., \$7.50; Machine oil, 22 gal., \$9.49; sundry items, \$6.85	23 84
Seeds (\$500.62) -	...
Canadian Northern Railway, freight, \$3.22; Comeau, M., potatoes, 45 bush, at \$1.25	59 47
Darch & Hunter: seeds, 40 lb., \$13.65; Fraser, H., oats, 635 bush. at 35c	451 90
Gariepy & Lessard: seed, 40 lb., \$4; Garton Pedigree Seed Co.m oats, 2 bush. at \$2	8 00
Live stock (\$172) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeder's Association, Calgary, bulls, 6	497 00
Carried forward	4,901 03

Edmonton Agency, Alberta - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	4,901 93
Supplies for destitute (\$1,682.12) -	...
Aslin, J.B.: beef, 890 lb. at 7c.; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 236 lb. at 20c	109 50
Brock, W.R., Co.: print, 139 1/2 yd. at 7 1/2c.; Burns, P. & Co, bacon, 1,029 lb., \$218.42	228 88
Canadian Northern Ry.: freight, \$31.33; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$11.50	42 83
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: galatea, 117 1/2 yd. at 11 1/5c.; gun caps, 12 M. at 51c.; gunpowder, 250 lb., \$51.80; shot, 750 lb. at \$6.48; trousers (men's), 24 pr. at \$1.62; twine, No. 5, 50 lb. at 19c., No. 9, 90 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 150 lb. at 53 c.; snaring wire, 5 lb. at 33c	264 96
Eccles, S.I.: rock salt, 250 lb. at 1 3/4c.; Edmonton Milling Co., flour, 140 sacks, \$283.54	287 90
Flynn, E.: beef, 675 lb. at 7 1/2c.; Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 336 lb. at \$4.37 1/2	65 32
Logan Bros.: 24 blankets, 121 lb. at 37 1/2c.; Maloney, J.D., beef, 3,857 lb., \$266.20	311 58
Manson, R.J.: cows for beef, 7, \$262.50; Nixon, E.B., rice, 204 lb. at 4 1/10c	270 86
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 232 3/4 yd. at 20c	46 55
Woods, Ltd., trousers, 14 pr. at \$1.34; Indians, beef, 583 lb. at 6c	53 74
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$920.35) -	...
Medical officer, J. Giroux, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00
Medical attendance: A. Giroux, M.D., St. Albert, \$431.75; T.L. Harrison, Lac St.Anne, \$52.25	484 00
Medicines and medical appliances, Laval Pharmacy	236 35
Triennial clothing (\$183.94) -	...
Dominion Express Co.: express, \$6.25; K. & P. Ry. Co., freight, \$5.42	11 67
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits: 4 chiefs' at \$19.33; 5 headmen's, \$94.95	172 27
Schools (\$5,400.69) -	...
Douglas Co.: slates, 4 doz., \$8.10; Garland, J.M., Son & Co., yarn, 12 lb., \$4.59	12 69
Perron, F., St. Albert: iron cots, 70 at \$4.60; mattresses, 70 at \$5	672 00
Grant to St. Albert Boarding School at \$72 per cap. per ann., 12 m. to Mar. 31	4,716 00
Saw and grist mills (\$16.80) -	...
Repairs for saw mill and engine	16 80
General expenses (\$5,668.94) -	...
Alberta Government, phone messages, \$18; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 264 lb. at 20c.	70 80
Beals & Hoar, Edmonton, horseshoeing and repairs	45 00
Blowey-Henry Co., Edmonton: window shades, 12 at \$1.10; small items, \$6.30	19 50
Burns, P. & Co., Edmonton: bacon, 596 lb. at 12c., 504 at 11 3/4c.; beef, 1,714 lb., \$96.13	226 87
Campbell & Ottewell: bran, 1 ton, \$19; Foley Bros, Larson & Co., soap, 264 lb., \$11.55	30 55
Can. Northern Ry.: freight, \$10.80; Can. Pac. Ry., fares and freight, \$94	104 80
Dunn, C.H., Wabamun: coal oil, 12 gal., \$6; mower and rake, \$106	112 00
Edmonton Milling Co.: flour, 5,400 lb., \$114.48; Fraser, H., oats, 320 28/34 bush., \$152.60	267 08
Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd. bells, 2 sets, \$7.75; harness, 2 sets, \$100; sundries, \$14.55	122 30
Hellum, J.: horseshoeing and repairs \$32.50; Patenaud H.E., oil, 37 gal. at 45c.	49 15
Humberstone Coal Co., coal, 17.015 tons at \$3.25, 30.3 tons at \$4	176 50

MacFarlane, W.: labour, 14 d. at \$375; Maloney J.D., beef, 959 lb., \$68.19	120 68
Powell & Co.: cutter, \$62.50; Ross Bros., netting, 33 1/3 yd. at 25c.; sundries, \$2.65	73 48
Smith, A.C.: beef, 650 lb. at 8c.; Stovel Hardware Co., stove, \$50	102 00
Somerville Hardware Co.: paint, & c., \$6.70; wire, 663 lb. at 4c.; small items, \$9.42	42 64
Winterburn Postmaster, postage stamps,	10 00
Payments under \$10: beef, 130 lb., \$9.55; horse blankets, 3, \$10.29; pole for democrat, \$6; lumber, 195 ft., \$9; rice, 196 lb. at 4 1/10c.; post office box, \$6; small items, \$24.48	73 36
Indians: beef, 595 lb., \$33; fencing field, \$27.45; freighting, \$102.31; hay, 4.1125 tons at \$4, 6 loads at \$5; interpreter, 4 d. at \$1.25; labour, 21 d. at \$1.25, 14 d. at \$1; lumber, 1,143 ft., \$18.29; wood, 6 loads at \$2; sundry hay, oats, & c., \$104.20	388.95
Travel U. Verreau, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$219.65; small items, \$4.40	224 05
Travel and outlay by farmers: board, lodging and horse feed, \$49.80; sundry items, \$16.15	65 95
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, U. Verreau, \$1,000; clerk, G. N. Race, \$780; farmers, A.E. Pattison, \$540, H. Hope, \$480; interpreter, J. Foley, \$540; overpayment, \$3.28, subsequently refunded to casual revenue	3,343 28
...	18,773 87
LESS - paid by Indians for seed oats, \$18.75; paid from bull fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians, \$325	343 75
...	18,430 12

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File Hill Agency, Saskatchewan.	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$1,470) -	...
Chief, 1, \$25; headmen, 5 at \$15; Indians, 273 at \$5; arrears, 1, \$5	1,470 00
Seed (\$15.08) -	...
Darch & Hunter: seed, \$5.30; C.P. Ry., freight, \$1.78	7 08
Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Winnipeg, seed oats, 4 bush. at \$2	8 00
Live stock (\$259) -	...
Brachan, John: bulls, 6, \$655; delivering bulls, \$12	667 00
Supplies for destitute (\$352.79) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 109 lb. at 20c	21 80
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: shot, 200 lb., \$12.96; powder, 50 lb., \$10.53; twine, 21 lb., \$11.13; galatea, 112 3/4 yd., \$12.62; gun caps, \$1.02; wire, \$3.30	51 56
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 480 lb. at 13 3/4c., 900 lb. at 13 1/4c	185 25
Irwin & Drummond: blankets, 4 pr., \$21, 1, \$2.50	23 50
Logan Bros.: blankets, \$32.29; Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, \$22.10	54 39
Small payments: freight, \$6; soap, \$3.68; salt, \$3; rice, \$3.61	16 29
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, & c. (\$329.86) -	...
Medical attendance: T.F. Donnelly, M.D., \$75; Drs. Kemp and Connell, \$75; R.E. Monteith, M.D., \$35.25	185 25
Monteith, R.E., M.D., medicines and medical supplies	118 61
Regina General Hospital, board and attendance, 13 d. at \$2	26 00
Triennial clothing (\$38.90) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 26 per cent cost of material for 5 suits	10 10
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent cost of material for 5 suits	28 80
Schools (\$1,903.03) -	...
C.P. Ry. Co.: freight, \$43.63; Dom. Express Co., express, \$4.20	47 83
Long, H., Goodeve, 1 yoke oxen, \$140; Pray, W.H., Abernethy, lime, 4 brl., \$10	150 00
Miles, A.H.: Abernethy, board of ex-pupil, 5 m. to Aug. 31 at \$8; Nov. \$10	50 00
Penny, Andrew, Abernethy: 1 set ox harness, \$12; Schaller & Stephens, 1 harrow, \$19	31 00
Grant to File Hill Boarding School, 12 m. to Mar. 3, 1910 at \$72 per pupil per ann	1,624 20
General expenses (\$4,439.09) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 144 lb. at 20c	28 80
Bell, Minnie, Balcarres, services as telephone operator, 12 m. at \$2.50	30 00
Chaplin, H.E., Balcarres, sundry hardware for repairs, & c.	34 50
Demorest & Ockenden, Balcarres, sundry meat	87 76
Ferguson, Norman, Abernethy, carpenter work and repairs, & c.	50 40
Fleury, H.: Indian Head: harness, 1 set, \$45, 1, \$35; rubber lap rug, \$3	83 00
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 577 lb. at 13 3/4c., 750 lb. at 13 1/4c	178 71
Grisdale & McMahon, Balcarres, blacksmithing, repairs to harness, & c.	47 35
Hess & Cruikshank, Balcarres: coal oil, 80 gal., \$25.60; white lead, 200 lb., \$15; red paint, 10 gal., \$15; boiled oil, 10 gal., \$12.50; sundry hardware and repairs, \$58.55	126 65

Hugonnard, Rev. J.: repairs to buggy, \$12; Hunt & McLeese, smithwork and repairs, \$10.30	22 30
Imperial Elevator Co., Balcarres: Am. hard coal, 10.45 tons at \$13.35; lumber, at \$52 per M, \$62.40, at \$35, \$10.30, at \$33, \$59.15, at \$31, \$16.65, at \$28, \$50.50; sundry lumber, \$20.90	359 40
Lumsden, Thos., Balcarres: replanking stall floors and repairs to stalls, & c., in agency stables, \$23.60; strapping and siding interpreters house, \$16.90; repairs to agents house, \$21.60	62 10
McCutcheon, J.B. & Son, Abernethy, binder twine, 685 lb. at 11c	75 35
North, Victor, Gravelburg, services hauling hay, & c., in April	40 00
Penny, Wm., Balcarres, meals for men during repairs to buildings	13 00
Pray, W.H., Abernethy: sundry lumber at \$45, per M. \$27.76, at \$44, \$31.76; at \$43, \$13.59; at \$28, \$11.76, at \$27, \$85.84; sundry lumber, \$26.38, shingles, 7 1/4 M, \$26; nails, hinges, & c., \$3.85; coal, \$8.09	235 03
Rowley, C.L.: wages, May, \$42; Schaller & Stephens, repairs and smithwork, \$21.50	63 50
Sharp, Andrew, Balcarres: smithwork, \$32.60; Vanderbury, C.N., smithwork, \$27.30	59 90
Payments under \$10: freight and express, \$6.43; postage stamps, \$6.98; telegrams, \$1.65; soap, \$6.30; rice, \$4.43; sundry expenses, \$18	43 79
Indians: threshing grain, 1,428 1/2 bush. at 7c.; putting up hay, \$75; wood, \$60.55; nails, \$1	236 55
Salaries to Mar. 31, 1910: clerk, A.W. Tye, 7 m. to Oct. 31 at \$50, \$350, 5 m. to Mar. 31 at \$60, \$300; interpreter, A. Brass, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$420; mail carrier, E. Dickson, 12 m., \$96; farmers, A.H. Miles, 11 m. to Feb. 28, \$660, Mar, \$75; H. North, April, \$40, S.W. Clendennin, 5 m. to Mar. 31, \$200, W.E. Matthews, 10 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, \$420	2,561 00
...	9,215 75
LESS - Paid from bull fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	408 00
...	8,807 75

Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba.	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$4,825) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at \$25; headmen 23 at \$15; Indians 786 at \$5; arrears, 40 at \$5	4,825 00
Agricultural implements tools and building material for Indians (\$20.60) -	...
Stuart, C. B., Emo: barb wire, 228 lb., \$8.20; scythes and snaths, 6, \$10.50; sundries, \$1.90	20 60
Seeds (\$98.20) -	...
Darch & Hunter London, vegetable seeds, 16 lb	5 60
Stuart, C.B., Emo: timothy seed, 70 lb., \$6.30; potatoes, 55 bush., \$60.50	66 80
Wilson, T.B., Barwick, oats, 36 bush at 71 2/3c	25 80
Supplies for destitute (\$703 95) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 50 lb. at 20c.; W. Floyd, coffin, \$10	20 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 40 sacks at \$2.57; fishing hooks and lines, \$7.48; gun powder, 137 1/2 lb., \$24.03; gun caps, 6 M at 51c.; twine, No. 5, 156 lb. at 19c., No. 9, 81 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 586 lb. at 53c.; shot, 500 lb., \$32.40	524 17
Griffin, J.Y., Winnipeg: bacon, 935 lb. at 13 1/2c.; Moody & Son, burial expenses, \$15	141 22
Small payments: burial expenses, \$3; freight, \$15.56	18 56
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$1,213.08) -	...
Can. Northern Ry., transportation of Indians to and from hospitals	17 18
Medical officer, Robt. Moore, M.D., Fort Frances salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$37.50; canoemen, 3, 60 1/2 d. at \$1.50; livery, \$150.25; launch hire, \$18; small items, \$5.80	714 80
Medical attendance: Drs. Ayres and Parker, Shipman hospital, \$90; F.H. Bethune, M.D., Emo, \$11; A.A. McCrimmon, M.D., Rainy River, \$3	104 00
Medicines: The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, \$13.28; Fraleigh, W.E., Fort Frances, \$316.62; Watson & Lloyd, Fort Frances, \$47.20	377 10
Triennial clothing (\$734.12) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits: chiefs', 14 at \$19.33; headmen's, 24 at \$18.85	723 02
Kingston and Pembroke Ry. Co., freight	11 10
Schools (\$4,255.48) -	...
Christie (The L.) Lumber Co., Ft. Frances, lumber, 30,433 ft	691 23
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: biscuits, 4 cwt. at \$5.14	20.56
Reid, John, shingles, 26 M, \$104; Wilson Bros., fire extinguishers, 2 doz., \$40	144 00
Small payments: freight and express, \$9.36; labour, 5 d. at \$2.50; hardware, \$6.05; expenses re examinations, \$7.50; yarn, \$7.65; small items, \$1.63	44 69
Salaries of teachers to Mar. 31: Eva Fryer, Long Sault, 12 m., \$300; Robert R. Gill, Manitou Rapids, 4 m., \$100; Peter Spence, Seine River, 3 m., \$75	475 00
Grant to Fort Frances Boarding School at \$72 per caput, 12 m. to Mar. 31	2,880 00
General expenses (\$3,072.58) -	...
Breyere, A., Ft. Frances, wood, 17 1/2 cords at \$3; Clark, W.G. p.o. box, 1 y., \$1.50; postage, \$8.50	62 50
McGregor, C.F., Fort Frances, rent of house for agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31	390 00
Rainy River International Telephone Co., Ltd., rent of phone, 12 m. to Mar. 31	35 00
Wells Hardware Co., Ft. Frances: canoe with sail, \$80.50; tent, \$35; sundries, \$7.75	123 25

Williams, H., Fort Frances, rent of office and storehouse, 12 m. to Mar. 31	180 00
Small payments: taking 30 affidavits, & c., \$11; coal oil, 25 gal., \$7.50	18 50
Agent, J.P. Wright, salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$100	1,200 00
Agent, J.P. Wright, travelling expenses in Manitoba: fares, \$50.50; board and lodging, \$62.10; provisions, \$66.03; boat hire, \$2; canoe men, cook, & c., \$99.75; camp bed, \$4.15; freight and express, \$16.25; livery, \$53; suit case, \$10; telegrams and telephones, \$9.10; expenses taking 2 Indians to hospital, \$7.80; small items, \$2.55	383 23
Agent, J.P. Wright, trip with interpreter and 4 Indians to Ottawa and return, Aug. 3 to Nov. 3, 1909: board and lodging, \$87.71; fares, \$376.50; pullmans and porters, \$11.50; interpreter, \$60; \$535.71; less charged to Trust Fund Account No. 207, \$204.94, and No. 285, \$70.67	260 10
Interpreter, John H. Lyons, salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31	420 00
...	14,923 01
Hobbema Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities (\$4,095) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 7 at \$15; Indians, 776 at \$5; arrears, 12 at \$5	4,095 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$293.90) -	...
Eggleston, W.H., b. s. coal, 6 tons, \$12; Gross Lumber Co., lime, 53 bush. at 60c	43 80
Mann, G.G., agent, outlay, sundry small items	10 35
Turner, W.E.: elevator chains, 2, \$6.25; repairs to mower, \$6; small items, \$2.95	15 20
Wallace, G.D., Wetaskiwin: anvil, \$30; blower, \$25; bolts, 35 lb., \$5.20; drill and drill bits, \$30; files, 33, \$9.50; iron, 554 lb., \$27.70; oil, 20 gal., \$14; rope, 50 lb., \$10; taps and dies, 1 set, \$50; vice, \$15; small items, \$8.15	224 55
Carried forward	4,388 90

Hobbema Agency, Alberta. - Continued	\$ cts.
Brought forward	4,388 90
Seed (\$46.65) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry.: freight, \$3.58; Darch & Hunter, veg. seeds, 40 lb., \$13.65	17 23
Garton Pedigree Seed Co.: oats, 2 bush. at \$2	4 00
McKenzie, A.E., co., Ltd., seed, 210 lb., \$24.25; small items, \$1.17	25 42
Live stock (\$60) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' association, Calgary, bulls, 2	184 00
Mann, G.G.: agent, paid Indian for ox, \$50; Pendleton, H.E., ram, 1 at \$10	60 00
Supplies for destitute (\$2,963.86) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 316 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R., Co., print, 182 yds. at 7 1/2c	76 85
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: bacon, 6,357 lb. at 12c.; Can. Pac. Railway, freight, \$47.55	810 39
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: etoffe, 113 yd. at 36 3/4c.; galatea, 219 1/2 yd. at 11 1/5c.; gun caps, 15 M, at 51c.; gun powder, 250 lb., \$53.40; shot, 1,000 lb. at \$6.48; twine, No. 5, 24 lb. at \$19c., No. 9, 30 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 21 lb. at 53c; trousers, men's, 60 pr. at \$1.62: small items, \$7.20	317 29
Edmonton Milling Co., flour, 26,535 lb. at \$2.25; Nixon, E.B., rice, 312 lb. at 4 1/10c	609 83
Ferguson, Mrs. G.P., cow, \$37; Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 336 lb. at \$4.37 1/2	51 70
Hudson's Bay Co., twine, No. 2, 20 lb. at 31 1/2c.; Logan Bros., blankets, 304 lb. at 37 1/2c	120 30
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 196 1/4 yd. at 20c	39 25
Rodell Bros. & Lake, Wetaskiwin: salt, 3 brl. at \$3.75; rock salt, 200 lb., \$4	15 25
Woods Ltd., Ottawa: trousers (boys'), 25 pr. at \$1.34; Indians, beef, 14,825 lb. at 6c	923 00
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c., (\$737.09) -	...
Medical attendance: R.D. Robertson, M.D., Wetaskiwin	527 00
Scandinavian Hospital, Wetaskiwin: nursing, 3 d. at \$1; operating room, \$5	8 00
medicines, & c.: H.L. Higgs, Wetaskiwin, \$32.51; R.W. McKinnell, Ponoka, \$169.58	202 09
Triennial Clothing (\$177.69) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary,: outfits, chiefs', 2 at \$19.33; headmen's, 7 at 18.85	170 61
Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co., freight	7 08
Schools (\$3,874.73) -	...
Neilson Furniture Co., Ltd.: seat castings and bolts, 2 dz. pr., \$24.85; freight, \$3.27	28 12
Small payments: slates, 4 dz., \$6.60; window shades, 6, \$4.50; sundries, \$8.25	19 35
Indians: beef, 84 lb. at 6c.; wood, 10 cords at \$2.50	30 04
Salaries of teachers: Sampson's, Mrs. E.R. Steinhauer, 4 1/2 m. to Dec. 31, \$122.22, W.B. Steinhauer 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75	197 22
Grant to Ermineskin's Boarding School, \$72 per cap. per annum, 12 m. to Mar. 31,	3,600 00
Saw and grist mills (\$61.95) -	...
Wallace, G.D.: cylinder oil, 10 gal, \$10; Wetaskiwin Pump Co., tank pump, \$25	35 00
Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.: circular saw guide, \$10; express, \$2.50	12 50
Small payments: hammering saw, \$6.60; window shades, 6, \$4.50; sundries, \$8.25	19 35
General expenses (\$18,619.63) -	...

Angus, R.M.: coal, 45.815 ton at \$5; sleigh box with two seats, \$38.50	267 60
Bate, H.N., & Sons: tea, 384 lb. at 20c.; Burns, P. & Co., bacon, 630 lb. at 12c	152 40
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.: freight, \$20.94; Dudgeon, W., veterinary services, \$10	30 94
Clarke, M.A., Hobbema, erecting agency buildings, per contract: agent's house \$5,248, extras, \$78; farm or clerk's house, \$2,908, extras, \$61; agent's stables and sheds, \$1,621.25, extras, \$10; shingling agency sheds, per agreement, \$85	10,011 25
Edmonton Milling Co., flour, 34.65 sacks, 100 lb. each, at \$2.25	77 96
Eley, C.J., Ponoka: harness parts, \$17; saddle, \$40; repairs, \$7.15	64 15
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 384 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; James Bros., threshing oats, 618 bush. at 3c	35 34
Gross Lumber Co., Wetaskiwin: cement, 4 1/2 brl. at \$3.50; 18 sacks at 10c	17 55
Lockerbie, J.A., Edmonton: installing furnace in office, \$115; making cement floor in furnace room, \$16	131 00
Mann, Miss B.E., clerical work, 12 m. to Mar. 31	360 00
Muir, W.J., engineer, 23 1/2 d. at \$3; Nixon, E.B., rice, 288 lb. at 4 1/10c	82 31
Neilson Furniture Co., Calgary, cork matting, 16 yd. at 86c	13 76
Northern Hardware Co., sundry hardware supplies	87 93
Reist, S.H., Hobbema: erecting agency office and storehouse, per contract, \$2,390, extras, \$2.25	2,392 25
Richards, J.F., Wetaskiwin: harness, 2 sets, \$85; repairs, & c., \$5.50	90 50
Rubbra, T.C., waggon, \$80; Turner, M.E. & Co., wood, 200 cd., \$21	101 00
Smith & Gaetz, Red Deer: fence, 80 rods at 40c.; gates, 5 at \$3.55, 5 at \$7.55, 3 at \$8.50; wire, 313 lb. at 5c.; sundry hardware, \$37.15; small items, \$6.50	172 30
Spackman & Rowe, Ponoka, paint, & c.	31 70
Wallace, G.D., Wetaskiwin: barb wire, 507 lb., \$22.80; nails, 315 lb., \$15.75; tar paper, 14 rolls, \$15.05; staples, 15 lb., 90c.; coal oil, 7 1/2 cases, \$30	84 50
Payments under \$10: brick, 500, \$8; horse-shoeing, \$5.50; lumber, 236 ft., \$9.04; small items, \$20.62	43 16
Advertising, tenders for buildings	67 35
Carried forward	26,809 82

Hobbema Agency, Alberta - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	26,809 82
General expenses (\$18,619.63.) - Concluded.	...
Indians: beef, 3,413 lb. at 6c.; fence posts, 513, \$126.30; freighting, \$13.50; labour on fence, \$15; hay, 100 tons at \$2; wood, 17 3/4 cd., \$41.40, total, \$600.98; less advanced Agent G.G. Mann, 1908 - 09, \$150	450 98
Expenses of G.P. Ferguson, blacksmith, re injured hand: R.D. Robertson, M.D., operation, \$50; dressings, 14 at \$2; Scandinavian Hospital, board and attendance, \$22.50; Lucas, Mrs. S.B., board and lodging, 4 weeks at \$4; Dr. J.F. Brander, dressing hand, \$30	146 50
Travel and outlay, agent, G.G. Mann: board, lodging and horsefeed, \$22; bran, 5 sacks, \$5; carpenter work, 21 d. at \$1; horse shoeing, \$21.80; oats, 250 bush., \$62.50; postage, \$10.95; moving building, \$60; small items, \$8.95	212 20
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, G.G. Mann, \$1,200; farmers, J.W. Lucas, \$600, A.W. Perry, 8 m. to Nov. 30, \$400; blacksmith, G.P. Ferguson, \$600; interpreter, W. Gairdner, \$420; labourers and mailmen at \$10 per m.; J. Baptiste, April 1 - 30, Sept. 1 - 30, Sept. 1 - Oct. 31, \$30; D. Baptiste, April 1 - May 31, Aug. 1 - 31, \$30; J. Kyatapen, May 1 - June 30, \$20; Geo. Kyatapen, June 1 - July 31, \$20; J. Ragged, July 1 - 31, \$10; S. Saddleback, Aug. 1 - Nov. 30, \$40, Dec. 1 - Mar. 31, 4 m. at \$20; A. Rattlesnake, Nov. 15 - Mar. 31, \$45	3,495 00
...	31,114 50
LESS - Paid from bull fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	184 00
...	30,930 50
Kenora Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities (\$11,505) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at \$25; headmen, 28 at \$15; Indians, 2,100 at \$5; arrears, 47 at \$5	11,505 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for Indians (\$204.95) -	...
Fife, A.T. & Co., Kenora: axes, 5, \$7.25; barb wire, 2 rolls, \$9.90; harrows, 2, \$24; grub hoes, 16, \$11.20; garden hoes, 19, \$11.40; nails, 700 lb., \$26.25; plows, 2, \$64; scythes and snaths, 6 each, \$12; wheel barrow, 2, \$10; sundry tools, & c., \$28.95	204 95
Seeds (\$90.78) -	...
Brett, J.T., Kenora: potatoes, 51 1/2 bush. at \$1.10; grass seed, 30 lb. at 10c	59 65
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, 45 lb	18 90
Small payments: freight and express, \$3.23; seed potatoes, 6 bush., \$9	12 23
Supplies for destitute (\$2,054.26) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 325 lb. at 20c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$41.40	106 40
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 139 sacks at \$2.62; gun caps, 17,200 at 51c; gunpowder, 425 lb. at \$17.48; shot, 1,450 lb. at \$6.48; twine, No. 5, 236 lb. at 19c., No. 9, 90 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 1,026 lb. at 53c	1,145 57
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 3,317 lb. at 12 7/8c.; J.W. Short, freighting, \$3.66	430 72
Hudson's Bay Co., Dinorwic: freighting; \$123.26; flour, 2,465 lb. at 5c.; bacon, 592 lb. at 18c.; r. oats, 215 lb. at 5c.; cod liver oil, 6 bottles, \$5; clothing, \$2.75	371 57
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,667.96) -	...
Fife, A.T. & Co., Kenora: tent with floor cloth, \$27.75; small items, \$2.45	30 20
Humble, J.W., Kenora, office rent for Dr. Hanson, 12 m. to Mar. 31	192 00
Sterling, C.N., Kenora: 4 paddles, \$6; sails, \$12; repairing and storage, \$12	30 00

St. Joseph's Hospital, Kenora, board and attendance, 40 d. at \$3.50 per w	20 00
Woods Drug Store Kenora: medicines, & c., \$647.25; operating table, \$50.85	698 10
Medical officer, T. Hanson, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,000; board and lodging, \$31.85; canoemen, 7 men, 162 d. at \$1.50; fares, \$46.70; freight, \$20.10; livery, \$2; guide and interpreter, 28 d. at \$1.50; part cost of Str. Standard (at \$25 per day), \$43.70; part cost of Str. Daisy Moore (at \$25 per day), \$64.28; steam boat hire, 2 d. at \$20; supplies for camp, \$164.03	1,697 66
Triennial clothing (\$813.63) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits: chiefs', 14 at \$19.33; headmen's, 28 at \$18.85	798 42
Freight charges: C.P.R., \$2.09; Kingston & Pembroke Ry., \$13.12	15 21
Schools (\$7,166.44) -	...
Bousquet, Rev. Father P., outlay for Kenora Boarding School: building cess pool, material, \$110.30; labour, \$106.80; plumbing, 149 h. at 40c.; pipes, 581 ft., \$100.77, sundry, \$60.03; sink, \$13.25; taps, 3, \$12.60; valves, \$21.49; lavatories, 2, \$12.70; syphon, 1, \$25; constructing tower, \$500; lime, 22 bush., \$11; lumber, 1,485 ft., \$37.94; miscellaneous labour, \$18; pulleys, rubber belting, & c., \$34; wheel barrows, 3, \$14.25; freight, \$22.11; sundry items, \$48.98	1,208 82
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$34.30; Fife, A.T. & Co., stove, \$24; pipes, & c., \$3.80	62 10
Horn & Taylor, Kenora, desks, 1 at \$15.50; 6, \$34.30; chair, 1, \$7.25	57 05
Mathews, G., kalsomining Cecilia Jeffrey School house, 920 yd. at 5c	46 00
Carried forward	18,710 55

Kenora Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	18,710 55
Schools (\$7,166.44) - Concluded.	...
Scott & Hudson Building Co., Ltd., Kenora: school desks, 20 at \$5.60; blackboards, 63 ft. at 20c.; fire escapes, railing and platform, as per contract, \$175; wooden backs to old fire escapes, \$25	324 60
Stephen, A., Kenora: repairing plaster in Cecilia Jeffrey School, material, \$21; labour, 48 h. at 60c., 48 h. at 25c.; building cupboard, & c., \$29.20	91 00
Small payments candies, 1 pail, \$2.72; freight and cartage, \$11.65; slates, 6 doz., \$7.40; wood 12 cords, \$17.50	39 27
Teachers' salary Mrs. Julia L. Harber, Assabasca, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00
Grants to boarding schools, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$72 per cap. per annum: Cecilia Jeffrey, \$2,158.80, Kenora, \$2,878.80	5,037 60
General expenses (\$3,202.65) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry.: freight, \$16.10; Fife, A.T. & Co., sundry hardware, \$4	20 10
Gerrie, W.R., house rent for R.S. McKenzie, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31	360 00
Kenora, Town of, rent of telephone, 15 m. to June 30, 1910	50 00
Kenora, Postmaster: postage, \$10.95; p.o. box, \$4	14 95
Pither, R.J.N., Kenora, rent of store house, 12 m. to Mar. 31	120 00
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Kenora: ground rent, str. Red Wing, \$50; pulling out and wintering str. Red Wing, \$100	150 00
Agent, R.S. McKenzie: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; allowance for fuel and light, 12 m. to Mar 31, \$60; board and lodging, \$114.90; fares, \$97.90; hire of launch, \$3.50; provisions, \$120.20; freight and cartage, \$76.23; canoemen, 204 1/2 d. at \$1.50; interpreters and guide, \$141; cook, 15 d., \$26.25; labourers, 46 1/2 d., \$74.75; repairs, & c., \$20.85; washing blankets, \$8; small items, \$21.25; part cost of str. Daisy Moore (at \$25 a day), \$128.57; part cost of str. Standard (at \$25 a day), \$87.45	2,487 60
...	27,705 67
Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$1,035) -	...
Indians: 204 at \$5; arrears, 1 at \$5, 1 at \$10	1,035 00
Seeds (\$1.38) -	...
Darch & Hunter: veg. seeds, 66c.; C.P.R., freight, 72c.	1 38
Supplies for destitute (\$219.66) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 255 lb. at 20c.; C.P.R. freight, \$8.25	59 25
Dagg: J.G., Winnipeg: powder, 95 1/2 lb., \$18.09; trousers, 10 pr. at \$1.62; shot, 400 lb., \$25.92; sundries, \$21.42	81 63
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 275 lb., \$12.03; Nixon, E.B., rice, 154 lb., \$6.31	18 34
Logan Bros., Renfrew, blankets, 75 2/3 lb. at 37 1/2c	28 39
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 160 1/4 yd. at 20c	32 05
Hospitals, medicine, medical attendance, & c. (\$324.35) -	...
Medical officer, F.L. Beer, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00
Carlyle Drug Co., medicines and medical appliances	24 35

Schools (\$1,134.09) -	...
Dagg, J.G.: biscuits, 1,100 lb. at \$5.14; Eby, I., Manor, 4 oxen and 2 sets harness, \$353	409 54
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 200 lb	27 25
Kemp, A.C., Carlyle, flour, 18 sacks, \$50.40; Marsh, G.A., desks, 2, \$11.90; 2 chairs, \$1.20	63 50
Small payments: desks, \$6; tea, \$5; sundries, \$22.31; freight, \$9.64	42 95
Indians, beef, 1,400 lb. at 6c	84 00
Salaries of teachers: White Bears, E. May Armstrong, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400, Miss M. Smithson, assistant, Oct. 11 to Feb. 18 at \$300 per y., \$106.85	506 85
General expenses (\$3,559.81) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 120 lb. at 20c.; C.P.R., transport, \$11.60; freight, \$2.25	37 85
Beattie, J.E. & Bro., Carlyle, beef, 1,261 lb. at 10c	126 10
Cory, Mrs. T., Carlyle, meals, 107 at 25c.; Dagg, J.G., flour, 28 sacks, \$76.16	102 91
Kemp, A.C.: bran, 15 sacks, \$18; Lawford, G., horseshoeing and repairing, \$12.65	30 65
Kirkpatrick, R.J., Carlyle, building stable, per contract	150 00
Porteous & Stephens, Carlyle: coal oil, 37 gal., \$14.80; paint, 35 qt. at 60c.; nails, 360 lb. at 4c., 86 lb., \$4.10; repairing, 7 d., \$22.45; sundry hardware, \$57.50	134 25
Riddell, G., Carlyle: lumber, 560 ft. at \$45, 3,000 at \$37.50; 9,758 at \$25, 1,300 at \$15; shingles, 12 M at \$3.75; sundry building supplies, \$25.93; postage, \$1; rent of p.o. box, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$3.50	476 58
Wilson, J.J., Carlyle: paper, 64 rolls at 35c.; hanging same, \$9.60	32 00
Payments under \$10: provisions, \$13.74; repairs, \$35.15; sundry supplies, & c., \$26.46	75 35
Carried forward	3,880 17

Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,880 17
General expenses (\$3,559.81) - Concluded.	...
Indians: beef, 1,472 lb. at 6c.; cutting and piling wood, 60 cords at \$1.25; labour, 28 2/5 d. at \$1.25; man and team, 10 d. at \$2.50; freighting, \$75.05	298 87
Agent, T. Cory: horse feed, \$13; postage, \$2; telegram, 25c	15 25
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, T. Cory, \$1,000; clerk, F.C. Miller, \$600; farmer, E.O. Williams, \$480	2,080 00
...	6,274 29
Norway House Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities (\$19,054) -	...
Chiefs, 8 at \$25; headmen, 17 at \$15; Indians, 3,178 at \$5, 18 at \$10; arrears, 16 at \$5, 387 at \$2; commutations, 3 at \$50; advance, \$1,525	19,054 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$208.15) -	...
Montgomery, W.; Stonewall: axes, 44 at 67 1/4c.; carpenters' tools, 2 sets at \$25; grind stones, 2 at \$4.35; hay forks, 42 at 42c.; hoes, 20 at 36 1/2c.; pit saws, 2 at \$3.45; rakes, 54 at 50c.; scrapers, 2 at \$8.50; scythes and snaths, 2 doz., \$14.70; spades, 20 at 68c.; small items, \$15.72	208 15
Seed (\$150.56) -	...
Darch & Hunter, veg. seeds, 63 lb., \$23.06; Sigurdsson, S., hauling potatoes, \$59	82 06
Langton S.G., Selkirk: potatoes, 20 bush. at 95c.; sacks, 10 at 5c	19 50
Sutherland, P.H., Selkirk: potatoes, 50 bush. at 85c.; sacks, 65, \$2.60; freight, \$390	49 00
Live stock (\$14) -	...
McKay, H., Norway House, use of bull	14 00
Supplies for destitute (\$4,345.74) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 1,100 lb. at 20c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$9.44	229 44
Crait, Wm., material and labour, building 2 closets	30 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: Fish hooks and lines, \$4.72; gun caps, 5 3/10 M at 51c.; gunpowder, 143 3/4 lb. at 17.48c.; shot, 450 lb. at 6.48c.; twine, No. 5, 43 lb. at 19c., No. 9, 34 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 1,526 lb. at 53c	884 61
Dickenson & Co., cartage, \$37.35; Foley Bros., Larson & Co., oat meal, 680 lb. at \$2.54 1/4	54 72
Fox, Rev. G.G., Split Lake, care of injured boy, 21 days	41 00
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 8,285 lb. at 12 1/2c; Nixon, E.B., rice, 450 lb. at 4 1/10c	1,054 08
Home for Incurables, Portage la Prairie, funeral expenses	18 00
Hudson's Bay Co., bacon 57 lb., \$13.75; flour, 337 bags, \$736.40; pork, 515 lb., \$28.75; tea, 30 lb., \$12.40; tobacco, 15 lb., \$15; provisions and clothing, \$50.55; blankets, 6 pr., \$16.50; use of boat, 20 days at 50c; freight, \$841.57	1,724 92
Northern Fish Co., Selkirk: fares, \$6.50; freight, \$64.97	71 47
Norway House Boarding School maintenance of 2 Indian women, 23 7/30 m. to Mar. 31, 1909, at \$10 per m	232 50
Wright, H.F., Nelson House, freighting	5 00
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$6,142.23) -	...
Bolster, Miss E.G., nurse, 7 1/2 m. to Mar. 31, at \$40	300 00

Caverly, C.C., agent, outlay: assistance in hospital, 19 d. at \$1.50, 36 d. at \$1.25, 4 14/30 m. at \$15, 5 21/31 m. at \$8, 15 d., \$10; hospital washing, \$19.36; small items, \$4.50	219 77
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$30.05; Northern Fish Co., freight and fares, \$110.57	140 62
Home for incurables, Portage la Prairie, maintenance of patients at \$1 per day	56 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 421 lb., \$78.97; butter, 144 lb. at 42c.; flour, 13 sacks at \$3.25; sugar, 300 lb., \$15.20; sundry provisions, \$175.06; clothing, \$67.78; furniture, \$60.31; hardware, \$44.68; freight, \$76.02	620 75
McKenzie & Co., Ottawa, refund to Trust Account No. 15 for 2 hospital tents. See A.G.'s report I - 102, 1908 - 9	337 90
Moody & Son, Selkirk: 4 stoves and pipes, \$62.90; sundry hardware, \$38.88	101 78
Robinson, Wm., Co., Selkirk: doors, 2, \$5.60; lumber, 4,310 ft., \$103.65; sundries, \$12.75	122 00
Small payments: freight, \$25.31; lime, 4 brl., \$7; small items, \$5.20	37 51
Medicines and medical appliances: The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, \$168.49; Chandler & Fisher, Winnipeg, \$571.02; Gibbs, W.H.G., Selkirk, \$169.21; Leonard, A.R., Stonewall, \$287.42	1,196 14
Medical officer paying annuities: D.V.S. Winkler, M.D., salary, 97 d., June 14 to Sept. 19 at \$8; fares, \$8; medicines, & c., \$10.40; small items, \$5.75	800 15
Medical officer, W.J. Grant, M.D., salary, 2 18/30 m. to June 18 at \$150; treaty trip with Agent Calverly around Lake Winnipeg, 29 d. at \$8; board and lodging, \$13.35; fares, \$13.85; small items, \$4.50	653 70
Medical officer, G.R.L. Ireland, M.D., salary, 8.4 m. to Mar. 31 at \$1.25	1,050 00
Carried forward	29,408 77

Norway House Agency, Manitoba - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	29,408 77
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$6,142.23) - Concluded.	...
Dispensers of medicines, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Rev. C.G. Fox, Split Lake, \$50; P.E. Jones, Poplar River, \$50; J.A. Lousley, Norway House, \$50; Rev. J.H. Lowes, Berens River, \$50; D.A. McIvor, Cross Lake, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$37.50; Rev. A.E. Oke, Dunrea, \$50; Rev. W.W. Shoup, Nelson House, Aug. 1, 1909 to May 31, 1909, 10 m., \$41.66; M.S. Simpson, Grand Rapids, \$50; Rev. F.G. Stevens, Fisher River, \$120; H.T. Wright, Nelson House, 4 1/2 m. to Dec. 31, \$18.75	517 91
Triennial clothing (\$186.86) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., 26 per cent cost of material for 9 suits	18 18
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent cost of material for 9 suits	51 84
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits: chiefs', 2 at \$19.33; headmen's, 4 at \$18.85	114 06
Kingston & Pembroke Ry., freight	2 78
Schools (\$5,984.71) -	...
Calverly, C.C., agent, outlay: slates, 6 doz., \$8.10; freight, \$5.75	13 85
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$17.27; Dagg, J.G., biscuits, 7,500 lb. at \$5.14	402 77
Fox, Rev C.G., stove, & c., \$12.40; desk, \$4; J.M. Garland, Son & Co., yarn, 100 lb. at 38 1/4c	54 63
Hudson's Bay Co., painting Berens River school house, 163 d. at \$1.50	25 00
Leslie, John Winnipeg, desks, 8 at \$4.50, 4 at \$4.75	55 00
Lowes, Rev. J.H., Berens River, paint, oil, & c., \$13.30; freight, \$1	14 30
Montgomery, W., Stonewall: axes, 1 doz., \$13.20; brooms, 2 doz., \$8.40; small items, \$23.40	45 00
Small payments: hardware, \$10.85; towelling, 30 yd. at 11c.; soap, 164 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; small items, \$2.88	23 70
Salaries of teachers: Berens River, Bessie L. Hayter, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$271.15; Black River, Geo. Slater, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150; Cross Lake (Meth.), D.A.P. McKay, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Isadora Whitlocks, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; Cross Lake (R.C.), Rev. J. Thomas, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75, Sr, Margaret Mary, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$105.55; fisher River, Maude C. Demerse, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; Hollow Water River, J. Sinclair, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Margaret Ross, 32 d. to Dec. 31, \$44.44; Island Lake, Annie L. Cunningham, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; Jack Head, Rev. L. LaRonde, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150, Leonard Hart, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; Jack River, C.A. Williams, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, W. Tomalin, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; Little Grand Rapids, Roy C. Taylor, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; Nelson House, W.W. Shoup, 3 m. to June 30, \$50, Henry T. Wright, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; Poplar River, P.E. Jones, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$246.92; Oxford House, Alex. S. Martin, 3 m. to Dec. 31, \$75; Rossville, Thos. Bolster, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Split Lake, C.G. Fox, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$175	2,843 06
Grant to Norway House Boarding School at \$72 per cap. per annum, 9 m. to Dec. 31	2,507 40
General expenses (\$7,873.13) -	...
Bromley & Co., Winnipeg: flags, 2 at \$3.75; postage, 72c.	8 22
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 255 lb., \$69.10; board and lodging, \$9.25; butter, 60 lb., \$25.40; flour, 8 1/2 sacks (49 lb.), \$14.93; hams, 59 lb., \$13.18; provisions, \$158.19; cartage and freight, \$68.93; fares, \$11.50; blankets, 4 pr., \$24.50; 3 camp beds with chair and table, & c., \$31; coal oil, 40 gal. at 60c.; canoemen and canoes, 2 men for 18 d. at \$5.25; gun, & c., \$24.75; hardware, \$22.73; rubber pillows, 3 at \$4.75; 3 tents and equipment, \$129.40; hire of dogs, 11 days at \$3; use and damage of canoe, \$10; wood, 50 cords, \$125; material and labour building dock, \$250; wages, 11 d. at \$1, 11 d. at \$1.50; sundry \$32.86; wages, provisions, & c., for 9 men, 77 d. at \$21.75; sundry items, \$27.99; total, \$2,916.71; less 1 man and rations for 14 d., \$23.10	2,893 61

Jamieson, C.N., Winnipeg, services as clerk on treaty trip, June 15 to July 28 at \$100 per m.	145 16
Leggo, F., Winnipeg: canoes, 4, \$248.25; sails and masts, 3 at \$7; paddles, 3 at \$1.25	273 00
McLean, W.J., paying officer: salary, 5 15/30 m. at \$150; board and lodging, \$5; fares, \$79.10; freight and cartage, \$30.82; clerk, 3 5/30 m. at \$100; canoemen and cook, 3 m. at \$50; interpreter, \$19; labour, \$25.50; rubber coats and boots, \$32; cash box, \$11.50; small items, \$19.80; total, \$1,514.39; less - proceeds of sale of 3 canoes, \$115; tents, 4, \$57; gun, \$25; barometer, \$15; tent outfit, \$18.25; total, \$230.25	1,284 14
Northern Fish Co., freight, \$21; Reid, Thos., cartage, \$1	22 00
Northwest Navigation Co., Ltd., rent of tug Rocket and board for party of 5, paying treaty money, June 16 to July 15, as per agreement	1,300 00
Robinson, Wm., Co., rent of warehouse, 4 m.	20 00
Rosenthal & Son, engraving, 50c.; Watts, E.R., aneroid barometer, \$15.08	15 58
Simmens, Rev. J., making adhesions to Indian Treaty No. 5, 43 d. at \$5	215 00
Advertising	29 76
Agent, C.C. Calverly: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,000; board and lodging, \$94; fares, \$18.80; interpreter, \$14; labour, \$24; stamps, \$5; typewriting, \$7.50; small items, \$23.36	1,186 66
Carried forward	43,491 38

Norway House Agency, Manitoba - Concluded	\$ cts.
Brought forward	43,491 38
General expenses (\$7,873.13) - Concluded.	...
Interpreters: Crate, W.H.G., 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$40; Simpson, A., 3 m. to Aug. 31 at \$40	480 00
...	43,971 38
LESS - Paid by Indians for medical treatment	12 00
...	43,959 38
Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$9,035) -	...
Indians, 989 at \$5; arrears, 818 at \$5	9,035 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$747.17) -	...
Massey-Harris Co., Lloydminster: disc harrows, 2 at \$37; plows, 5 at \$30; plow points, 6 at \$3.75; repairs to implements, \$42.17	288 67
Northern Hardware Co.: machine oil, 25 gal., \$12.75; iron, 381 lb. at 5 1/4c.; sundry hardware, \$35.23	67 99
Scott Bros., Ltd., sundry hardware, \$13.41; Tanner, C., leather, 24 lb. at 45c	24 21
Thompson, R.B., Lloy dminster: disc harrow, 1, \$37; binders, 2 at \$150; truck, \$10	347 00
Small payments: freight and express, 17.55; casting for horse power, \$1.75	19 30
Seeds (\$50.57) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, 55 lb	19 65
Small payments: oats, 27 1/2 bush., \$18.58; potatoes, 575 lb., \$7.19; small items, \$5.15	30.92
Supplies for destitute (\$3,647.43) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 460 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R. Co., print, 194 1/2 yd. at 7 1/2c	106 58
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 2,609 lb. at 12 1/2c., 1,272 at 12 1/4c	481 95
Cameron, W.L., trousers (men's) 19 pr. at \$1.95; Logan Bros., blankets, 304 lb at 37 1/2c	151 05
Cameron & Cumming: salt, 900 lb., \$12; freight, \$4; Can. Nor. Ry., freight, \$54.16	70 16
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: etoffe, 109 1/2 yd. at 36 3/4c.; fish lines, 15 at 39c.; galatea, 113 3/4 yd. at 11 1/5c.; gun caps, 10 M at 51c.; gunpowder, 300 lb. at \$20.30 per 100 lb.; shot, 1,000 lb. at \$6.48; trousers (men's) 63 pr. at \$1.62; twine, No. 5, 50 lb. at 19c., No. 9, 50 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 25, 60 lb. at 53c.; wire 10 lb. at 33c	345 04
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona, flour, 18,520 lb.	444 48
Farmers' Milling Co. of Duck Lake, flour, 207 sacks at \$2.60 per 100 lb.	538 20
Foley Bros. Larson & Co., Winnipeg: oat meal, 1,000 lb. at \$2.54 1/4; soap, 180 lb. at \$4.37 1/2	33 29
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 302 lb. at 18c.; flour, 4 bags at \$3.50	68.36
Matheson, Rev. R., flour, 6,190 lb., \$201.18; Nixon, E.B., rice, 1,020 lb. at 4 1/10c	243 00
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 391 yds. at 20c	78 20
Woods, Ltd.: trousers (boys') 10 pr. at \$1.34; small payments, sundries, \$2.55	15.95
Indians: beef, 667 lb. at 1c., at 1c., 1,256 lb. at 4 1/2c., 8,893 lb. at 5c., 7,456 lb. at 6c; freight, \$109.97; overpaid bank, \$6	1,071 17
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines (\$1,209.81) -	...
Amos, W.W., M.D., Lloy dminster: medical attendance, \$320; board, lodging and horse feed, \$23.75;	

freight, 90c	344 65
Cassels, W.B., M.D., Lloydminster: medical attendance, \$140; travelling expenses, \$30	170 00
Red Cross Pharmacy, Lloydminster, drugs, & c.	392 91
Sibbald, W., agent, outlay, small items	2 25
Medical officer, E.B. Matheson, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$25	300 00
Schools (\$4,608.85) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 800 lb. at 20c.; Halson, Kate, outlay, freight, \$22.38	182 38
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, yarn, 42 lb. at 38 1/4c	16 06
Massey-Harris Co., disc harrows for ex-pupils, 2 at \$8	16 00
Small payments: slates, 39, \$7.80; sundries, \$1.24	9 04
Freight charges: Can. Nor. Ry., \$14.42; Can. Pac. Ry. \$29.51; Grand Trunk Ry., \$5.66	49 59
Grant to Onion Lake Boarding Schools, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$72 per cap. per annum: Church of England, \$1,158.60; Roman Catholic, \$3,177.18	4,335 78
Saw and grist mills (\$15.80) -	...
Northern Hardware Co., sundry hardware, \$15.55; Indians, freighting, 25c	15 80
Carried forward	19,314 63

Onion Lake Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.	Brought forward
19,314 63	General expenses (\$8,348.90) -	...
Baril Bros., lumber, 1,184 ft., \$18.35; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 240 lb. at 20c	66 35	Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 270 lb. at 12 1/2c., 2,160 lb. at 12 1/4c
298 35	Cameron & Cumming, freight, \$22.85; Edmonton Mill. Co., flour, 64.8 bags at \$2.40	178 37
Foley, Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 240 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; Garson, C.N., postage stamps, \$15	25 50	Government Telegraph Service, messages
24 02	Hopkins, H.E., Lloydminster: on account of contract (\$1,600) building 2 houses for interpreter and asst. interpreter, \$1,500; amount withheld for non-completion of painting farm house, 1908 - 9, \$50; alterations and repairs to agents quarters, per contract, \$650; additional and sundry repairs to agency house, \$295	2,495 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: axes, 8 at \$1.25; sundry hardware, \$19.12	29 12	McLaughlin Carriage Co.: horse blankets, 2 at \$3.50; robes, 2 at \$15
37 00	Massey-Harris Co., wagon box, \$23; Monarch Lumber Co., lumber, & c., \$9.45	32 45
Northern Hardware Co., Lloydminster: coal oil, 47 gal., \$20.51; harness, 1 set, \$32.50; harness parts, \$20.05; rope, 52 lb., \$9.35; stoves, cook, 2, \$50, box, 1, \$9.25, camp, 2, \$6.50 twine 50 lb., \$5.50; windows, 5, \$5.65; sundry hardware, \$27.50	186 81	Onion Lake Boarding School, flour, 810 lb. at 3 1/4c
26 32	Tanner, C., Lloydminster: oats, 100 bush. at 50c; sundry hardware, \$1.45	51 45
Thompson, R.B., Lloydminster: bob sleighs, 2, \$67; wagon, 1, \$85	152 00	Payments under \$10: rice, 180 lb. at 4 1/10c.; lumber, 377 ft., \$9.10; freight, \$8.17; small items, \$10.50
35 15	Indians: beef, 3,417 lb. at 5c., 796 lb. at 6c.; hay, 25 ton, \$58; building shack and stable for agent, \$50; building stable and warehouse for farmer, labour, \$50, logs, 75, \$51.75; rent of house, Aug. 1 - Oct. 31, 3 m. at \$2, Nov. 9 - Feb. 28, 4 m. at \$3; wood, 100 cords at \$1.50; freighting, \$14.93	611 29
Removal expenses: hire of wagon		Agent, W. Sibbald, travel and outlay: board, lodging and horse feed, \$46.50; ferry, \$16.75; livery, \$8; labour, \$56.50; boiler

and team, 14 d. at \$2.50: provisions, \$7.25	42 25	inspection, \$5; jumper, \$5; lumber, 664 ft., \$13.25; stone, 3 2/3 cord, \$11; freighting, \$10.50; small items, \$8.20
180 70	Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W. Sibbald, \$1,200; clerk, L. Turner, \$720; farmers, T.J. Slater, \$480, G. Kennedy, 8 12/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$336.77; miller, J. Taylor, \$600; interpreter, J. Bangs, \$360; asst. interpreter, \$180	3,876 77
...	27,663 53	Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake Adhesion.
...	Annuities (\$11,960) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; Indians, 1,175 at \$5; bonuses, 1,184 at \$5	11,960 00	Supplies for destitute (\$1,454.26) -
...	Dickinson & Co., cartage, \$6; Griffin, J. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 2,816 lb. at 12 1/2c	358 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: clothing, & c., \$27.04; flour, 58 sacks, \$121.80; sundry groceries, \$71.60; nets, 10, \$26.50; freighting supplies, \$849.32	1,096 26	Hospitals, medical attendance, medicine, & c. (\$421.02) -
...	Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, medicines and medical supplies	77 02
Ross, W., M.D., medical services, taking adhesions to Treaty 5, 43 d. at \$8	344 00	Schools (\$75) -
...	Salary of teacher, Alex. S. Martin. Oxford House, 4 m. to Sept. 30, 1909	75 00
General expenses (\$1,505.96) -	...	Epstein, W., Selkirk: tobacco, 3 caddies, \$38.40; rubber boots, coat, & c., \$10
48 40	Hudson's Bay Co.: wages of 9 men, with canoes and provisions, freighting supplies, at \$23.25 per day, \$767.25; fares, \$10; interpreter, \$13.75; sundry provisions and supplies, \$174.36; tents, 2, \$28.30	993 66
McEwen, W., commissary and cook, taking adhesions, 43 d. at \$2.25	96 75	Northern Fish Co.: freight, \$53.08; Rosenthal & Sons, engraving 9 medals, \$1.05
54 13	Semmens, Rev. J.: special commissioner, expenses taking adhesions to Treaty 5: cartage, & c., \$10.50; fares, \$90; board and provisions, \$34.65; sundries, \$17.87	153 02
Stead, H.S., clerk, taking adhesions, 48 d. at \$100 per m	160 00	...

15,416 24	Pas Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities (\$5,310) -	...	Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 9 at \$15; Indians, 1,005 at \$5; arrears, 1 at \$5; commutations, 2 at \$50; total, \$5,315; less refund on account of scrip, \$5
5,310 00	Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$412.58)	...
Bear, James: freighting, \$35.46; Hudson's Bay Co., freight charges, \$55	90 46	Carried forward
5,400 46		

Pas Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,400 46
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$412.58) - Concluded.	...
Kernahan, J.B.: axes, handled, 10. at 90c; broad axes, 2 at \$2.75; hay forks, 12 at 60c.; nails, 7 kegs at \$3.65; scythes and snaths, 30 at 80c.; grub hoes, 20 at 50c; window glass, 2 1/2 boxes at \$5.50; sundry, \$28.62	123 62
Saskatchewan harness Co.: bob sleigh, \$30; double harness, horse, 1 set, \$27, ox, 2 sets at \$10.75; harrows, 1 set, \$13; mowers, 2 at \$53.50	198 50
Seeds (\$27.95) -	...
Darch & Hunter, beg. seeds, \$9.22; McKay, W.J., potatoes, 5 1/2 bush., \$6.87	16 09
Small payments: freight, \$6.95; draying, 50c; seeds, \$1.41; potatoes, \$3	11.86
Live stock, (\$40) Bear, Edward, 1 grade bull	40 00
Supplies for destitute (\$2,464.63) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa: tea, 450 lb. at 20c.; C.N. Ry. Co., freight, \$41.92	131 92
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: twine, 315 lb. at 53c; shot, 1,700 lb. at \$6.48 per cwt.; gun powder, 475 lb. at \$17.48 per cwt.; gun caps, 12 9/10 M. at 51c	366 74
Gordon, John H., burial expenses, \$19.77; Griffin, J.Y., & Co., bacon, 4,401 lb. at 13 3/4c	624 90
Hudson's Bay Co.: drawers, 7 1/2 doz. pr. at \$5.40; shirts, 13 1/2 doz. at \$5.40; trousers, 94 pr. at \$1.65; flannelette, 590 yd. at 13c.; etoffe, 95 1/2 yd., \$40.83; blankets, 120, \$165; provisions, \$36.60; freighting, \$146.38; flour, 182 sacks at \$2.60; cartage, \$5; small items, \$7	1,219 21
Nixon, E.B., Winnipeg, rice, 350 lb., \$14.35; Indians, freighting, \$86.32	100 67
Small payments: freight and express, \$6.60; provisions, \$14.59	21 19
Hospitals, medicines, medical attendance, & c. (\$1,406.49) -	...
Crawford, Andrew, hauling wood, \$20; Gordon, J.H., wood, 6 2/3 cords, \$20	40 00
Kerr, Robt.: coal oil, 10 gal., \$5; Mitchell, J.H., medical supplies, \$392.12	397 12
Indians: labour, \$4.50; freighting, \$2.32	6 82
Medical officer: A. Larose, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$900; travel, detailed under general expenses, \$32.30; medicines, \$30.25	962 55
Schools (\$2,224.41) -	...
Bignell, P., rent of dwelling used as school house, 9 m. to Dec. 31	37 50
Bishop of Saskatchewan, rent of mission chapels for school, 12 m. to Mar. 31	110 00
C.N. Ry. Co.: freight, \$42.96; Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, biscuits, 3,400 lb., \$174.76	217 72
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, yarn, 66 lb. at 38 1/4c	25 26
Gordon, J.H.: shingles, 5 M., \$27.50; sundry hardware, \$5.30	32 80
Great West Saddlery Co.: chase splitter, \$10; saddlers' supplies, \$24.68	34 68
Hudson's Bay Co.: freighting supplies, \$51.85; small items, \$3.40	55 25
Kerr, Robt.: nails, 1 keg, \$5; windows and door; \$7.50	12 50
Montgomery, W.: tools for ex-pupils, 10, \$13.35; freight, \$1.65	15 00
Small payments: soap, \$2.62; towelling, \$3.52; small items, \$1.25	7 39
Indians: building closet, \$5; repairing school, \$9; freighting, \$12.31	26 31
Salaries of teachers: Big Eddy, R.H. Bagshaw, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; Chimawawin, Frank Barker, 3 m.	

to June 30, \$75, M. Leffler, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; Cumberland, Nathan Settee, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Grand Rapids, Solomon Buller, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Rev. Albert Fraser, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; Moose Lake, Elijah Constant, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; The Pas, M.C. Coates, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Red Earth, John G. Kennedy, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225	1,650 00
General expenses (\$2,703.70) -	...
Cook, David, making carriole, \$18; Crawford, Andrew, hauling wood, \$20	38 00
Gasoline Engine Supply Co.: sundry items, \$9; express and crating, \$1.55	10 55
Gordon J.H.: wood, 3 1/3 cords, \$10; telephones, \$1.25; Howard, A.C., chairs, 3, \$12	23 25
Hudson's Bay Co.: provisions, \$39.55; hire of 3 men and 7 dogs, 16 d., \$52.50; dog feed, \$5.75; cook stove, \$49.50; curtains and blankets, \$7.75; freighting, \$9; sundry hardware, \$6.60	170 65
Kernahan, J.B., Prince Albert: counter scales, 2, \$26.25; sundry items, \$10.05	36 30
Montgomery, W.: page fence, 180 rds., \$111.60; grates, 6, \$31.40; propeller blades, 2, \$10; gasoline, 4 cases, \$15	168 00
Ruby Lake Lumber Co.: shingles, \$2.75; lumber, 87 pcs., \$12.31	15 06
Small payments: freight, & c., \$5.32; postage, \$10; taking declarations, \$3	18 32
Agent, Fred Fisher: board and lodging, \$63.25; provisions, \$90.05; fares, \$60.40; wood, 42 cords, \$45; labour, \$24.75; posts, 275, \$27.50; freight, \$22.22; canoemen, \$9; dog hire, \$6.75; livery and transportation, \$6.50; small items, \$9.90; total, \$365.32; less \$49.45 charged to L. Manitoba Inspectorate and \$32.30 charged to hospitals, medicine and medical attendance	283 57
Salaries: agent, Fred Fisher, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,100; interpreter, L. Cochrane, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$480; dispensers, Chimawawin, F. Barker, 3 m. to June 30, \$12.50 Rev. M. Leffler, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$37.50, Big Eddy, R.H. Bagshaw, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$50, Red Earth and Shoal Lake H.G. Kennedy, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$110, Cumberland, N. Settee, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$50, Pelican Narrows, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$50, Moose Lake, E. Constant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$50	1,940 00
...	14,589 76

Peigan Agency, Alberta.	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$2,395) -	...
Chiefs, 1, \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; Indians, 457 at \$5; arrears, 5 at \$5	2,395 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$36.50) -	...
Scott, T.H., Pincher Creek: plow, \$18.50; cultivator, \$14.50; Indian, smithwork, \$3.50	36 50
Seeds (\$19.97) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seed, 30 lb., \$12.75; seed oats, \$4; freight, \$3.22	19 97
Supplies for destitute (\$3,144.62) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 257 lb. at 20c.; C.P. Ry., freight, \$16.66	68 06
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, smoked bacon, 690 lb. at 12 5/8c., 915 lb. at 12 3/8c	200 35
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: men's trousers, 20 pr. at \$1.62; galatea, 198 yd. at 11 1/5c.; fish hooks, 100, 19c	54 75
Ellison Milling and Elevator Co., Raymond: baker's flour, 168 sacks at \$2.20, 320 1/5 sacks at \$2.10	1,042 02
Hudson's Bay Co., Macleod: tobacco, 7 carrots at \$3; express, 85c	21 85
Logan Bros., Renfrew; blankets, 202 2/3 lb., \$76; Nixon, E.B., Winnipeg, rice, \$13.86 Plantagenet Woollen Mills, Plantagenet, serge, 123 1/4 yd. at 20c	24 65
Small payments: boys' trousers, \$6.70; cartridges, \$3; soap, \$6.30; tobacco, \$1; print, \$8.55	25 55
Indians: beef, 26,113 lb. at 6c.; butchering cattle, \$50.75	1,617 53
Hospitals, medicines and medical supplies, & c. (\$861.07) -	...
Barnes, R.B., Macleod, sundry drugs and medical supplies	283 47
Foster & McLeod, Macleod, reprs. to vehicles, & c., \$32; Great West Saddlery Co., harness, \$12	44 00
Indians, blacksmith repairs to buggy for Dr. Edwards	6 30
Medical officer: O.C. Edwards, M.D., 10 m. to Jan. 31, \$500; board, \$20.25; hay for horses, \$3; fares, \$4.05	527 30
Triennial clothing (\$38.90) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 26 p.c. cost of material for 5 suits, \$10.10; Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 p.c. cost of material, 5 suits, \$28.80	38 90
Schools (\$6,200.56) -	...
Campbell Soil Culture Co., Red Deed, subscriptions to papers, & c.	10 00
Cranbrook Sash and Door Co., Cranbrook: lumber at \$28 per M., \$106.44, at \$20.50, \$19.68, at \$20, \$81.88, at \$19.50, \$51.93; door frames, & c., \$26.28	286 21
Frost & Wood Co., Calgary plows, 5 at \$29; Granville's Ltd., duck, 80 yd., \$20	165 00
Jackson Bros. Pincher Creek: tent with fly, \$40; stove, \$25; difference on tent and stove, \$13.50; repairs to furnace, & c., \$125.08; sundry hardware, \$15.21	218 79
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: tar paper, 10 rolls, \$9; sundry hardware, \$21.07	30 07
McDermott & Co., Brocket: lumber, at \$38 per M, \$28.72, at \$26, \$23.04, at \$24.50, \$29.74; shingles, 1 1/2 M. at \$4; hardware, \$20.43	107 93
Macdonald & Fleming, Winnipeg, sundry hardware	74 60
Macleod Hardware Co., Macleod: white lead, 775 lb., \$69.75; boiled oil, 67 1/2 gal., \$67.50; sundry hardware, \$72.50	209 75
Massey-Harris Co., Calgary, 1 plow	27 00
Ormond & Alexander, Pincher Creek: woven wire fence, 120 yd., \$70.85; 4 gates, \$16.80; white paint, 20	

gal., \$48.75; floor dressing, 20 gal., \$23; sundry paint, oils, & c., \$12.30	171 70
Parker & White, Winnipeg: chemical closets, 2, \$70; liquid chemical, 2 1/2 gal., \$5	75 00
Scott, Thos. H., Pincher Creek: green burlap, 38 yd. at 45c.; shiplap at \$29 per M, \$17.40; shingles, 2 M at \$4; sundry doors, hinges, & c., \$20.45; flooring, 462 ft., \$18.94	81 89
Sisters of Charity: painting school, 24 1/2 d. at \$1.75; carting paint, \$5	47 88
Young, H.H., Macleod, plows, 3 at \$30	90 00
Payments under \$10: labour, \$5; yarn, \$4.58; sundry school supplies, \$9.42	19 00
Freight charges: B.W. & N.W. Ry., \$3.53; C.P. Ry., \$50.70; Central Ontario Ry., \$3.54; G.T. Ry., \$13.48	71 25
Indians: carpenter work, 22 d. at \$2; carpenters and painters, 379 h. at 25c., 274 1/2 h. at 20c.; freighting and teaming, \$28.38; sundry lumber, 1,690 ft., \$41.04	263 07
Grants to boarding schools at \$72 per pupil per annum, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Church of England, \$2,156.22; Roman Catholic, \$2,095.20	4,251 42
General expenses (\$5,591.48) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 168 lb. at 20c	33 60
Black, Wm., Brocket: board of clerk, L.H. Lamothe, \$30.75; coal, 2,165 lb. \$4.85	35 60
Burns, P. & Co.: Calgary, bacon, 840 lb., \$103.95; C.P. Ry. Co., freight, \$59.15	163 10
Ellison Milling & Elevator Co., Raymond, Alberta: bran, 27 sacks at \$1.30 at \$1.30; flour, 64.8 sacks at \$2.10	202 08
Fraser & Freebairn, Pincher Creek, coal, 26.425 tons, at \$4.75	125 50
Grady, A.F., Hardware Co., repairs, \$10.85; Great West Coal Co., Taber, coal, 33 tons at \$3.50	126 35
Lebel, T. & Co., Pincher Creek: oats, 2,575 lb. at 1c.; Postmaster, Brocket, postage, \$10	35 75
McDermott & Co.: hardware, \$10.10; Mansfield, T.D., oats, 322 17/34 bush. at 30c	106 85
Carried forward	13,525 45

Peigan Agency, Alberta - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	13,525 45
General expenses (\$5,591.48) Concluded.	...
McFarlane, Walter, Edmonton: building kitchen for agent's house, \$82.50; changes and repairs to clerk's house, \$123.75; packing furniture, \$7.50	213 75
Ormond & Alexander, Pincher Creek: coal oil, 55 gal. at 42 1/2c.; paint, 101 1/2 gal. at \$2.50; sundry hardware, & c., \$79.67	129 30
Ryan Bros., Winnipeg: refrigerator, style D, \$100; freight, \$31.04	131 04
Scott, Thos. H., Pincher Creek: democrat, \$125; water tank, \$35; wooden wheel farm truck, \$57.80; hardware, & c., \$35.56	253 36
Tucker, Harry, Pincher Creek, sundry smithwork, horseshoeing, & c.	20 25
West Canadian Collieries, coal, 10.15 tons at \$3.65	37 05
Payments under \$10: parts of harness, \$12.50; horseshoeing, & c., \$13.30; soap, \$9.45; rice, \$6.64; annual dues, & c., \$6; subscription to paper, \$2; express, \$2.60	52 49
Indians: beef, 7,086 lb. at 6c.; oats, 3,769 lb. at 1c.; hay, 30 loads at \$3; firewood, 4 3/4 cords at \$3, 1 cord at \$2.75; horseshoeing and smith repairs, \$45.95; carpenter work, painting, & c., repairs to agency buildings, 673 1/2 h. at 25c., 210 1/2 h. at 20c., lumber, 2,005 ft. at \$16; services on farm, 18 d., \$12; unloading and delivering coal and building material, \$52.77; assisting in removal of clerk's furniture, \$4; flag pole, \$5	932 12
Removal expenses of ex-clerk, Wm. Black: fares, \$19.60; freight on household effects, \$22.58; team hire, \$16; board and lodging, \$41; help packing, \$2.50	101 68
Travel of agent, E.H. Yeomans, feed for horses	50 50
Salaries: agent, E.H. Yeomans, 12 m. to Mar. 31 \$1,000; clerk, Wm. Black, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$780; stockmen, F.W. McKenzie, April 1 - Nov. 12, \$296, Wm. Callihoo, 10 m. to Mar. 31 (less 3 d.), \$297.10, John Grant, 4 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; interpreter, Ben. White, Bull, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$360	2,933 10
...	18,380 09
LESS - proceeds of sale of beef to R.N.W. Mounted Police	91 99
...	18,288 10
Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$2,885) -	...
Chiefs, 4 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; Indians, 589 at \$5	2,885 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$59.35) -	...
Carment, W.M.: lime, \$13.60; coal, & c., \$9.75; Challoner & Fitzgerald, lime, & c., \$4	27 35
Harvey, H., Kamsack, lumber, 800 ft. at \$40	32 00
Seeds (\$6.46) -	...
Darch & Hunter, veg. seeds, \$5.65; C.N.R., freight, 81c	6 46
Supplies for destitute (\$525.05) -	...
Brock, W.R., Co.: print, 200 yd. at 7 1/2c.; C.N.R., freight, \$5.37	20 37
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: galatea, 212 1/2 yd. at 11 1/2c.; powder, 100 lb., \$19.12; shot, 300 lb., \$19.44; trousers, 20 pr. at \$1.62; twine, 12 lb., \$6.36; gun caps, 10M \$5.10	106 22
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 1,780 lb., \$236.33; Challoner & Fitzgerald, salt, 75c	237 08

Logan Bros.: blankets, 126 1/4 lb. at 37 1/2c.; Indians, beef, 1,579 lb. at 6c	142 13
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 96 1/4 yd. at 20c	19 25
Hospitals, medicine, medical attendance, & c. (\$1,441.83) -	...
Henry, C.M., M.D.: operation and dressings, \$85; hospital charges, 35 d., \$40	125 00
Lawrence, E.C., Kamsack, medicines and med. supplies	239 48
Shortreed, G.D.: M.D., Grandview, medical attendance, 9 m. to Dec. 31	98 60
Williamson, A., Roblin, 1 horse, for use of nurse	220 00
Medical officer, J.I. Wallace, M.D., salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31	500 00
Nurse, Miss L. Brown, salary, 4 1/2 m. to Mar. 31 at \$40; board and lodging, 3 1/2 m. to Feb. 28 at 75c. per d	258 75
Triennial clothing (\$77.80) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., 26 per cent cost of material for 10 suits	20 20
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent cost of material for 10 suits	57 60
Schools (\$5,876.86) -	...
Abrosenoof, A., making new drain, & c., 38 d. at \$2.25	85 50
Evans, H., Grandview: yoke of oxen, \$150; C.P.R., frt., \$18.81; C.N.R., frt., \$23.52	192 33
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., yarn, 18 lb., \$6.89; G.T.R., freight, \$23.09	29 98
Harvey, H.: stove, \$20; k. utensils, \$5.35; Henry, A.L., ox harness, 1 set, \$14	39 35
Johnson, E.J., seed drill, \$17.70; Jas. Robertson Co., glazed tile, 350 ft., \$59.50	77 20
Lawrence, E.C.: Kamsack: yoke of oxen and harness, \$150; slates, 1 1/2 doz., \$1.50	151 50
Miles, T.: sideboard, \$15; table, \$5; 6 chairs, \$4.50; sundry furniture, \$16.30	40 80
Grants to boarding schools, at \$72 per cap. per annum, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Crowstand, \$3,460.20; Keeseekouse, \$1,800	5,260 20
Carried forward	10,872 35

Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	10,872 35
General expenses (\$6,403.24) -	...
Alliss & Weidenhammer, sleigh, \$20; Baker, G.P., D.V.S., vet. services, \$15	35 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 300 lb. at 20c.; Boyce Carriage Co., 1 cutter, \$51	111 00
Carment, W.M., Kamsack: barbed wire, 612 lb. at \$3.85; coal oil, 49 gal. at 40c; lumber, 1,065 ft., \$28.25; paint, 8 gal. at \$2.30; shingles, 4 M, \$14; tools and sundry hardware, \$74.75	178 55
Challoner, F.L., beef, 587 lb. at 10c.; Dagg, J.G., flour, 65 sacks at \$2.72	235 50
Challoner & Fitzgerald, Grandview: 1 mower and rake, \$85; making eavestrough, & c., \$21.10; sundry hardware, \$32.85	138 95
Foley Bros., Larson & Co.: soap, 300 lb., \$13.13; Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 1,800 lb., \$239.85	252 98
Harvey, H., Kamsack: bran, 10 sacks at \$1.15; postage, \$15; rent of p.o. box, 1 y., \$2; rope, 31 lb., \$6.20	34 70
Hawthorn, A.E., Kamsack: bed-room addition to clerk's house, material, \$137; labour, 18 d. at \$3.50	200 00
Hedderley, J.E., Grandview, building kitchen, and material for cellar floor, as per agreement	185 00
Johnson, E.J., Kamsack: blankets, 3 pr. at \$6; saddle, \$25; sleighs, 3, \$111; repairs to vehicles, harness, & c., \$32.90	186 90
Johnson, S., scales, \$7.50; bran, \$4.70; Kelly, B.G., 2 smokestacks, & c., \$15.62	27 82
Lawrence, E.C.: Kamsack: papering walls, \$13.25; telephone repairs, \$15	28 25
McBeath, A., sleigh, \$20; McLaughlin, W.J., Kamsack, horse, \$230	250 00
McLean, C.B.: oats, 50 bush. at 48c.; Miles, T., harness repairs, & c., \$15.80	39 80
Olszewski, J., beef, 200 lb. at 10c.; Sykes, J., horseshoeing, \$25.95; repairs, \$42.02	87 97
Turner & Donaldson, Moss Lake, oats, 50 bush. at 45c	22 50
Payments under \$10: freight and express, \$14.39; repairs, & c., \$14.95; sundries, \$30.80	60 14
Indians: beef, 1,080 lb. at 6c.; lumber, 1,500 ft. at \$15; threshing, meals, & c., \$24; wood, 27 cords at \$2.50, 27 1/2 at \$3, 40 loads at \$1.25, 62 at \$1.50, 30 at \$2	464 30
Agent, W.G. Blewett, travel: board and lodging, \$51.25; horse feed, & c., \$36; fares, \$46; livery, \$7; telegrams, \$4.15; express and freight, \$6.68	151 08
Overseer, J.G. Chard, travel: board, \$16.55; stabling, \$14.25; vet. services, \$2	32 80
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W.G. Blewett, \$1,100; clerk, A.A. Crawford, \$660; farmers, J.P. Kinnear, \$480, A.F. Brigham, 1 m., \$40, H.V. Starling, 11 m., \$440; labourer, J. Shingoose, \$360; overseer, J.G. Chard, \$600	3,680 00
...	17,275 59
Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba.	...
Annuities (\$10,205) -	...
Chiefs, 11 at \$25; headmen, 35 at \$15; Indians, 1,860 at \$5; arrears, 21 at \$5	10,205 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$431.79) -	...
Metcalf, J.H., Portage la Prairie: harrows and evener, 1 set, \$17; mower, \$65; plow, \$28; scraper, \$10; wagon, \$70	190 00
Miller, T. & Co., Portage la Prairie: 1-in. cable, 750 ft., \$89.36; carpenters' tools, 1 set, \$12; 26 gal. machine oil in cans, \$18.20; garden, hoes, 9, \$4.95; scythes and snaths, 12 each, at \$1.50; 2 snatch blocks, \$6; small items, \$7.53	156 04

Scott Saddlery Co., Ltd., team harness, 2 sets, at \$30	60 00
Small payments: freight, \$23.75; new brand, \$2	25 75
Seeds (\$78.48) -	...
Brydon, Alex.: potatoes, 60 bush. at 30c.; bags, 41 at 10c.; freight, \$2.12	24 22
Darch & Hunter, veg. seed, 29 lb., \$11.09; Whale, T.H., potatoes, 29 bush., \$25	36 09
Small payments: freight, \$12.29; postage and cartage, \$1.88; sundries, \$4	18 17
Live stock (\$252.40) -	...
Logan, R., agent, outlay: bulls, 3, \$215; transport and delivery of bulls, \$37.40	252 40
Supplies for destitute (\$2,622.28) -	...
Anderson, Jos., Fairford, board of Indian woman, 12 w., July 1 - Oct. 1, at \$2	24 00
Bate, H.N. & Sons, ottawa: tea, 400 lb. at 20c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$14.50	94 50
Beardy, Thos., Fairford, board of Indian woman, Oct. 1 - Mar. 31, 24 w. at \$2	48 00
Brown (A.) Milling and Elevator Co., Portage la Prairie: flour, 32 sacks, \$86.80; freight, \$3.05	89 85
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 150 sacks at \$2.52; fish hooks and lines, \$6.46; gun powder, 425 lb. at \$17.48; gun caps, 18,600 at 51c.; twine, No. 9, 45 lb. at 17 1/2c., No. 5, 119 lb. at 19c., No. 25, 381 lb. at 53c.; shot, 1,700 lb. at \$6.48	810 80
Druitt & Sims, Stonewall: livery, \$10; Graham, J., coffin and shell, \$25	35 00
Erinson, Mrs. J., The Narrows, board of Indian woman, April 1 June 30, 12 w. at \$2	24 00
Carried forward	12,093 82

Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba. - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	12,093 82
Supplies for destitute (\$2,622.28) - Concluded.	...
Green, G.: flour, 25 sacks at \$2.75; Last, Wm., livery, \$10	78 75
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 2,997 lb. at 12 3/4c., 1,712 lb. at 13c	604 68
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 65 sacks at \$2.60; freight, \$69.26	238 26
Logan, R., agent, outlay: freight and cartage, \$21.27; gratuities, \$22; provisions, \$6.43; small items, \$4.75	54 45
Pine Creek Boarding School, care of sick Indian, 6 weeks	50 00
Tucker, Geo., Indianford: bacon, 400 lb. at 15c.; flour, 20 sacks at \$2.65; tea, 35 lb. at 24c	121 40
Wellband, H., Dominion City: bacon, 700 lb. at 15c.; tea, 40 lb. at 25c	115 00
Woods, S.W., Portage la Prairie, beef, 700 lb. at 8c	56 00
Small payments: board, \$5.50; provisions, \$10.20; fares, \$8; coffin, \$8.50	32 20
Indians, freighting supplies	145 39
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,898.94) -	...
Armstrong, J.W., M.D.: professional services, 35 d. at \$8; board, \$1.50; fares, \$1.60; interpreter, \$1; sundries, \$3.50	287 60
Home for Incurables, Portage la Prairie, maintenance of Indian, 334 d., at \$1	334 00
Portage la Prairie General Hospital, maintenance of patients at 50c. per day	13 50
Taché Hospital, St. Boniface, keep of Indian, 10 m. to Jan. 31, at \$15	150 00
Medical officers: J.W. Armstrong, M.D., 1 m. to Mar. 31, \$41.66; S.J. Clark, M.D., 26 d. to Mar. 31, \$31.25; A.E. Medd, M.D., 1 m. to Mar. 31, \$41.66	114 57
Medical attendance: J.W. Armstrong, M.D., Gladstone, \$614.55; J.T. Cooper, M.D., Swan Lake, 4225.90; T.J. Lamont, M.d., Treherne, \$41.95; A.E. Medd, M.D., Winnipegosis, \$17; A.N. McLeod, M.D., Stonewall, \$46; M.C. O'Brien, M.D., Dominion City, \$135; R. Proctor, M.D., Swan River, \$115.45; Oscar Rice, M.D., \$43.50	1,293 35
Medicines, and medical appliances: G.E. Campbell, Dominion City, \$54.45; W.T. Conner, Gladstone, \$30.65; Gladstone Drug Co., Gladstone, \$91.25; J.K. Hill, Portage la Prairie, \$529.57	705 92
Schools (\$11,592.16) -	...
Chaumont, Rev. A., Camperville, duty pail on gasoline engine, & c.	31 47
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: biscuits, 6,575 lb. at \$5.14; Lyon, D.S., rods, \$10.80	348 75
Logan, R., agent, outlay: candies, \$7; cartage, \$3.65; cleaning and repairing, \$6; building closet, \$12	28 65
Millar Hardware Co.: axes, 8 at \$1; brooms and brushes, 16, each \$9.60; carpenter tools for ex-pupil, 1 set, \$33; sundry hardware, \$10.40	61 00
Whale, T.H.: linoleum, 24 yd., \$12; lumber, 400 ft., \$11.20; door, 1, \$3.25; small items, \$13.11	39 56
Wilson Bros. & Co., Ottawa, fire extinguishers, 2 doz. at \$20	40 00
Freight and freighting charges: Can. Pac. Ry., \$46.27; Dominion Express Co., \$6.31; Grand Trunk Ry., \$7.48; Hudson's Bay Co., \$15.87; Indians, \$31.61	107 54
payments under \$10: soap, 120 lb., \$5.25; towelling, 53 yd. at 11c; small items, \$10.03	21 11
Salaries of teachers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Ebb and Flow Lake, Nora Shannon, \$300; Fairford (Lower), Colin Sanderson, \$300; Fairford (Upper), Rupert Bruce, \$300; Lake Manitoba, L.E. Martel, \$300; Lake St. Martin, J.E. Favell, \$325; Little Saskatchewan, George Storr, \$300; Roseau Rapids, Rose Godon, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Shoal River, Rev. T.H. Dobbs, \$325; Swan Lake, Marjorie McIlwaine, \$300; Waterhen	2,975 00

River, Marie L. Adam, \$300	
Grants to schools: 12 m. to Mar. 31, pine Creek, day, \$180; Pine Creek, boarding, \$4,680; Sandy Bay, boarding, \$3,024	7,884 00
General expenses (\$4,735.54) -	...
Fletcher, h.T., Portage la Prairie, overcoat destroyed while extinguishing fire	17 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: lumber, 350 ft., \$7; shingles, 4 M., \$16; freight, & c., \$19.17	42 17
McLeod & Munro, board of Mr. Betourney, acting agent, 18 d. at \$1.25	22 50
Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd., freight, \$6.40	6 40
Manitoba Government Telephones, rent of phone, 12 m. to April 1	33 50
Millar Hardware Co., Portage la Prairie: office rent, 15 m., Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, \$437.50; lighting, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$30; small items, \$7.75	475 25
Rat Portage Lumber Co.: lumber, 1,128 ft., \$28.07; shingles, 4 M., \$14; sundries, \$3.96	46 03
Stewart, J.C., taking care of yacht Henrietta	20 00
Agent R. Logan, travelling expenses: board and lodging, \$105.58; cabs and cars, \$6.50; fares, \$133.25 freight and cartage, \$19.08; livery, \$71.25; pullmans and porters, \$20.25; clerks and assistants, \$83.25; postage, \$35.85; telegrams and telephones, \$44.06; rent of hail for sale of Indian lands, \$10; expenses in connection with launch Henrietta, repairs and material, \$104.03; gasoline, 2 drums, \$35.59; launching, \$12; provisions, \$244.85; searchlight, \$30; stove, \$20; engineer, 34 d. at \$4; cook, 34 d. at \$2; interpreter and pilot, \$105; coats for cook, 5, \$5.75; washing blankets, \$5.85; small items, \$26.55	1,322 69
Carried forward	30,066 59

Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	30,066 59
General expenses (\$4,735.54) - Concluded.	...
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, R. Logan, \$1,200; farmers, M. Campbell, \$520, J.C. Gunn, \$300; caretaker of offices, J.S. Telfer, \$60; interpreter, W.H. Garriock, \$120; dispensers, & c., Crane River, John Moar, 3 m. to June 30, \$12.50; Jas. Kahkee Kay Kisick, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$37.50; Ebb and Flow Lake, Miss N. Shannon, \$50; Lake Manitoba, L.E. Martel, \$50; Lake St. Martin, J.E. Favell, \$50; Little Saskatchewan, G. Storr, \$50; Lower Fairford, Colin Sanderson, \$50; Pine Greek, Rev. A. Chaumont, \$50; Sandy Bay, Rev. G. Leonard, \$50; Shoal River, Rev. T.H. Dobbs, \$50; Upper Fairford, Rupert Bruce, \$50; Waterhen River, Miss M.L. Adam, \$50	2,750 00
...	32,816 59
Qu'Appelle Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$2,035) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 366 at \$5; arrears, 23 at \$5, 2 at \$10	2,035 00
Seeds (\$4.10) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, 9 lb	4 10
Supplies for destitute (\$488.65) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 110 lb. at 20c.; Can. Pac. Ry., fares and freight, \$21.66	43 66
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg galatea, 56 1/2 yd. at 11 1/5c.; trousers (men's), 10 pr. at \$1.62; twine No. 25, 21 lb. at 53c.; wire, 10 lb. at 33c	36 95
Grace Hospital, Winnipeg, board and attendance	25 00
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 960 lb. at 13 7/10c., 1,020 lb. at 13 1/5c	266 16
Indian Head Flour Mills, flour, 2,065 lb. at \$2.65 per 98 lb	55 84
Logan Bros., Renfrew blankets, 101 1/3 lb. at 37 1/2c	38 00
Small payments: serge, 46 1/2 yd. at 20c.; soap, 180 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; sundries, \$5.87	23 04
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$114) -	...
Indian Head General Hospital: operations and dressings, 3 at \$10; maintenance at \$1 per day, \$63	93 00
Medical attendance: A. McInnis, M.D., Lipton, \$14; A. Monteith, M.D. Balcarres, \$7	21 00
Triennial clothing (\$31.12) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 26 p.c. cost of material for 4 suits	8 08
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 p.c. cost of material for 4 suits	23 04
Schools (\$141.40) -	...
Nichol, H., agent, outlay: 1 team of oxen and harness, \$140; bank commission, \$1.40, for ex-pupil	141 40
General expenses (\$13,609.47) -	...
Abercrombie, J.: horse, \$200; Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 240 lb. at 20c	248 00
Beaver Lumber Co., Qu'Appelle: lumber, 1,102 ft. at \$41, 1,216 ft. at \$28, 1,003 ft. at \$27, 1,138 ft., \$32.45; nails, 150 lb., \$7.30; posts, 150 at 20c.; shingles, 8 1/2 M. at \$4; storm sash, 17 \$35.60	245 66
Bradwell, T.: bacon, 100 lb. at 20c.; beef, 27 lb. at 6c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$12.58	34 20
Browne, D., Qu'Appelle: barbed wire, 1,433 lb. at 3 3/4c.; coal oil, 34 gal. at 40c.; gates, 2, \$16.50; nails, 310 lb., \$16.40, 3 kegs, \$13.50; scales, 1 set, \$7; stoves, 1 at \$60, 2, \$9; sundry hardware, \$103.70	293 45
Craig, W.J., Qu'Appelle: plow, 1, \$30; harrows, 1 disc, \$38, 1 section, \$18; sleighs, 1 set, \$32; twine, 50	

lb. at 9 1/2c.; wheelbarrows, 2, at \$5	132 75
Demorest & Ochenden: beef rations, 824 lb., \$86.96; McKay, W.H., 1 cow, \$40	126 96
Fleury, H.: harness, 2 set, \$77; express, \$1.19; Lees, W.H., 1 team horses, \$375	453 19
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Winnipeg, soap, 240 lb. at \$4.37 1/2	10 50
Griffin, J.Y. & Co.: bacon, 300 lb. at 13 7/10c., 480 lb. at 13 1/5c	104 46
Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., Galt: safe, \$100; packing and express, \$28.71	123 71
Hunter, Cantelon & Co., Indian Head: erection of agency buildings per contract, labour and material agency residence and farm house, \$6,545, extras, \$3.50, stable, \$450, 4 closets, \$113.50; labour only, combination office and warehouse, \$200, Implement shed, \$64; painting buildings, 1,151 yd. at 20c., 235 yd. at 25c., 44 h. at 30c; repairing building, material, \$79.55, labour, 80 h., \$23; moving house and putting in stone foundation, \$150	7,930 70
Indian Head Flour Mills, flour, 2,835 lb. at \$2.65 per 98 lb	76 66
McDonald, D.H. & Co.: brick, 700, \$12.60; doors, 3, \$13.50; lumber, 15,783 ft., \$493.39; shingles, 14 M, \$50.40; tar paper, 10 rolls, \$8.55; windows, 13, \$13.90; freight, \$61.35; small items, \$2.28	655 97
McEwen, Jas. & Sons: beef rations, \$27.95; Morrison, D.K., 1 horse, \$150	177 95
Qu'Appelle Furniture Co.: chairs, 4, \$11.10; desk, 1, \$44; table, 1, \$8	63 10
Reid, Wm., veterina services, \$13; Surgeson, P., horse-shoeing, & c., \$16.75	29 75
Schaller & Stephenson, Balcarres: bob-sleighs, 1 set, \$32.30; carriages, 2, \$170; harness parts, \$5; wagon, \$110	317 30
Vicars & Morgan, Qu'Appelle, truck wagon, complete	90 00
Carried forward	13,928 58

Qu'Appelle Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	13,928 58
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Payments under \$10: coal oil, 15 gal., \$6 harness parts, \$11.20; horse-shoeing, 45.50; inspection of boiler, \$5; stationery cabinet, \$5; rice, 180 lb. at 4 1/10c; freight, \$9.19; sundry small items, \$34.85	84 12
Indians: coal, 6.62 tons at \$12.75; wood, 48.828 cords, \$65.55; lime, 16 bush. at 50c; threshing oats, 790 bush. at 3c.	181 70
Travel, agent H. nichol and employees: board, lodging and stabling, \$98.35; express, \$6.85; freighting, \$16; postage, \$15.50; telegrams, \$5.68; interpreter, \$1	143 38
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, H. Nichol, \$900; farmers, T. Williamson, \$480, P. Fraser, \$480; interpreter, J. Poitras, 6 13/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$225.96	2,085 96
...	16,423 74
Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta.	...
Annuities (\$4,160) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; Indians, 809 at \$5; arrears, 6 at \$5	4,160 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$925.36) -	...
McNeil & Trenhaile, repairs, \$10; Spellman, J., 2 sets ox harness, \$26	36 00
Massey-harris Co., Vegreville: 1 12-ft. 18 sec. packer, \$108; repairs, \$7.65	115 65
Ross Bros., Edmonton: hand saws, planes, squares, 1 doz. each at \$18; hammers, 1 doz., \$15; harness parts, \$13.60; kitchen utensils, \$7	89 60
Stanton, J.J., Vegreville: Mower, \$62; rake, \$37; stubble plows, 4 at \$24; wagons, 2 at \$90; repairs, \$5	380 00
Thompson, A.M.m Vegreville: fanning mill, \$35; pickler, \$20; repairs, & c., \$7.06	62 06
Vegreville Implement Co.: harrows, 3 sec., 4, \$63, 1 disc, harrow \$36	99 00
Watson Hardware Co., Vegreville: bluestone, 200 lb., \$20; iron and steel, 400 lv., \$24; coal, 1,000 lb., \$10; mach. oil, 25 gal., \$17; ox harness, 2 sets, \$26; repairs, \$16	113 00
Indians, freighting supplies	30 05
Seeds (\$33.82) -	...
C.N. Ry. Co., freight, \$3.12; Garton Pedigree Seed Co., seed oats, \$4	7 12
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, 75 lb	26 70
Live stock (\$206) -	...
Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assn., Calgary, 3 bulls, \$161; Makookis, T., 1 steer, \$45	206 00
Supplies for destitute (\$2,895.74) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 340 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R., Co., print, 193 1/2 yd., \$14.51	82 51
Burns, P. & Co.: Calgary, bacon, 2,006 lb. at 12 1/4c., 5,913 at 12c.	955 30
C.N. Ry. Co.: demurrage on car of flour, \$6.30; freight, \$45.80	52 10
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: galatea, 110 yd. at 11 1/5c.; gun caps, 20 M, at 51c.; powder, 400 lb. at \$20.62; shot, 1,200 lb. at \$6.48; trousers, 50 pr. at \$1.62; twine, 370 lb., \$136.95; sundries, \$15.16	415 87
Edmonton Milling Co., flour, 25, 140 lb., \$578.22; Hudson's Bay Co., twine, 20 lb., \$6.30	584 52
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 272 lb., \$11.90; Nixon, E.B., rice, 294 lb. at 4 1/10c	23 95
Logan Bros., Renfrew, blankets, 319 1/7 lb. at 37 1/2c.	119 68

McKenzie & Fraser, Vegreville: flour, 10 bags, \$35; salt, 15 bags at 80c.	47 00
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 192 3/4 yd. at 20c	38 55
indians: beef, 5,556 lb. at 6c.; freighting supplies, \$187.70	521 06
Hospitals, medicine, medical attendance, 7 c. (\$3,951.51) -	...
Aylen, P., M.D., Fort Saskatchewan, medicines and medical supplies	436 74
Brosseau, E., lumber, 1,614 ft., \$38.46; freight, \$10; Carey, E., Andrew, groceries, & c., \$41.70	90 16
Clements & Son, Vegreville: coal oil, \$29 1/2 gal. at 40c.; cotton, & c., \$8.10; horse blankets, 1 pr., \$6.60; provisions, \$111.58; sundry supplies, \$28.35	166 43
Fraser, D.R. & Co., Vegreville: lumber, 900 ft. at \$39; shingles, 9 1/4 M, \$30.25; sundries, \$6.50	71 85
Gordon, C., Vegreville: 6 windows at \$1.85; storm door, \$5; 4 storm sashes, \$8.40	24 50
Richardson, S.A., oats, 100 bush. at 60c.; Stanton, J.J., 1 jumper sleigh, \$25	85 00
Steinhauer, A.: moving cook-house, \$30; fence posts, 379 at 15c; milk, 40 qt. at 10c	90 85
Steinhauer, H., building nurses' house, \$85; logs and joists for house, \$70	155 00
Watson Hardware Co., Vegreville: barb wire, 1,121 lb., \$50.44; sundries, \$16.95	67 39
Small payments: lumber, \$9.32; sundry supplies, \$13.25; repairs, & c., \$14.21	36 78
Indians: beef, 310 lb. at 6c.; hay, 3 ton, \$12, 25 loads, \$74.50; freighting, \$46.06; moving tents, \$30; moving stable, \$14; wiring fence, \$10; sundries, \$7	212 16
Carried forward	9,657 78

1 - 4 1/2 I

Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,657 78
Hospital, medicine, medical attendance, & c. (\$3,951.51) - Concluded.	...
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 30: head office, P. Aylen, M.D., \$1,500; nurse, M.S. Gordon, \$720; hospital assistants, at \$20 am., S. Goodchild, Sept. 13 - Oct. 19, \$24.73, J. Graham, April 28 - June 30, \$42, W. Haywood, April 1 to May 7, 424.67, S. Rederow, Oct. 20 - Nov. 25, \$23.33, H. Steinhauer, July, \$3.64, Aug. 23 - Sept. 12, \$14.74, M. Strogra, Dec. 20 - Mar. 31, \$68, E. Stamp, No. 29 - Dec. 19, \$14; hospital assistants, at \$10 a m., Miss C. Jackson, April 24 - May 31, \$12.50, Miss A. Steinhaur, July 1 - 11, \$3.64, Miss A. Strogra, 4 m. to Mar. 31, \$40, S. Strogra, Nov., \$10, A. Whitford, July 12 - 31, \$6.70, J. Whitford, \$6.70	2,514 65
Triennial clothing (\$163.72) -	...
Kingston penitentiary: outfits, chiefs' 1, \$19.33, headmen's, 7, \$133.58; case, 15c	153 06
Dom. Express Co., \$5.38; K. & P. Ry. Co., freight, \$4.38; Indians, freighting, 90c.	10 66
Schools (\$4,354.59) -	...
Blowey-Henry Co.: desks, 11 at \$5.35, 15 at \$5.50; rear seats, 3 at \$4.85, 3 at \$5	170 90
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, yarn, 30 lb	11 48
Ross Bros., Edmonton: eaves-trough, 154 ft., \$16; 3 galv. tanks, \$59	75 00
Stanton, J.J., Vegreville: bob-sleighs, 2 at \$34; plows, 2 at \$24	116 00
Small payments: slates, \$5.75; towelling, \$2.75; sundries, \$4.17	12 67
Indians: freighting, 12c.; 2 work oxen, \$90	90 12
Salaries of teachers: Goodfish Lake, Florence Walters, Sept. qr., 29 d., \$40.27, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; Saddle Lake, Mrs. J.A. Seller, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Mrs. M. Apow, Sept. qr., 22 d., \$30.55, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; Whitefish Lake, Inez W. Batty, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, H. Steinhauer, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150	670 82
Grant to Blue Quill's Boarding School at \$72 per cap., 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	3,207 60
Grist mills and saw mills (\$90.77) -	...
Ross Bros.: circ. saw, \$12; small payments, repairs, \$18.30; freighting, \$4.97	35 27
Watson Hardware Co.: mch. oil, 40 gal., \$34; c. oil, 20 gal. (cs.) \$10; sundries, \$11.50	55 50
General expenses (\$8,183.42) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 336 lb. at 20c.; Burns, P. & Co., Cal., bacon, 1,080 lb. at 12c	196 80
Bates, J: Saddle Lake: plastering, 515 yd. at 25c.; stone work, 300 perch. at \$1.75	653 75
Courtmanche, J.A.: boring 2 wells, 89 ft., \$111.25; C.N.R., demurage, \$1.70; freight, \$12.56	125 51
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona: flour, 48 3/5 sks. (100 lb.) at \$2.30	111 78
Foley Bros., Larson & Co.: soap, 336 lb., \$14.70; Gully, L. 7 Co., c. oil, 41 1/2 gal. at 35c.	29 23
Fraser, D.R. & Co.: Vegreville, grey lime, 122 bush. at 60c	73 20
Harkness, A.A., h. shoeing, \$12; repairs, \$4.50; Nixon, E.B., rice, 252 lb., \$10.33	26 83
Interior Dept., dues on 63.355 ft. b. m. at 50c. per M	31 69
Ross Bros., Edmonton: furnace, per contract, \$250; eaves-trough, 320 ft., \$40	290 00
Spellman, J.: repairs to harness, \$37.15; Stanton, J.J., twine, 270 lb. at 11 1/2c	68 20
Watson Hardware Co., Vegerville: barb wire, 2,941 lb. at 4 1/4c.; boiled oil, 80 gal., \$64; cement, 23 1/2 brls., \$106; harness, 1 set, \$40; nails, 2 kegs, \$10; repairs to harness, & c., \$20.55; wh. lead, 600 lb., \$54; sundry hdw., \$13.20; freight, \$8.23	440 98
Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg: 1 2nd hd. shingle mill, \$350; frt., \$32.06	382 06

Payments under \$10: drugs, \$7.55; salt, \$4.26; sundries, \$5.87	17 68
Indians: beef, 1,908 lb. at 6c.; freighting, \$157.31; services of stallion, \$15; wood, 30 cords at \$2.50	361 79
Legal expenses, W. Gariepy, King vs. Gladu	728 15
Labourers: J. Crandell, sawyer, 55 1/2 d. at \$3; carpenters and joiners, C. Ellis, 82 8/10 d. at \$3.33 1/3, J. Hawke, 509 h. at 35c., H. Medland, 485 h. at 35c., R. Rennie, 287 1/2 h. at 35c.; E. Maizan, miller, 6 d. at \$3; A. Steinhauer, engineer, 30 d. at \$3.50, 62 1/2 d. at \$2.50; board of miller, 6 d., \$6; H. Steinhauer, 6 d. at \$2.50, 9 d. at \$2; S. Steinhauer, 13 d. at \$2	1,235 22
Farmer, A. W. Perry, removal expenses from Morley: board and lodging and horse feed, \$7.50; fares, \$15.90; freight, \$91.80; expenses of men freighting, \$36; livery, \$12.75; telegrams, \$1.25	165 20
Agent, J. Batty, travel, & c.: board and lodging and stabling, \$65.35; fares, \$3.70; taking affidavits, \$17.50; postage, \$5; sundries, \$7.74	99 29
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, J. Batty, \$1,100; clerk, J. W., Carroll, \$360; farmers, V. Smith, 9 m., \$450, Jan., \$16.06, S. Whitford, \$600, A. W. Perry, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; interpreter, J. Steinhauer, \$420; over-payments, V. Smith, \$50	3,146 06
...	24,964 93
LESS - Sawing dues collected	10 85
...	24,954 08

Sarcee Agency, Alberta.	\$ cts
Annuities (\$1,130) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 207 at \$5; arrears, 5 at \$5	1,130 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$70) -	...
Fletcher, T., Calgary, 1 buggy	70 00
Seeds (\$6.71) -	...
Small payments: seeds, 70 1/8 lb., \$5.10; freight, \$1.61	6 71
Live stock (\$1,626) -	...
Alberta Live Stock Association, bulls, 6, \$635; Little Axe (Indian), 1 horse, \$225 Robinson, R.G., horses, 2, \$600; Turner, J.A., 1 horse, \$450	1,050 00
Supplies for destitute (\$1,313.48) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 107 lb. at 20c.; Logan Bros., blankets, 60 1/2 lb. at 37 1/2c	44 09
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: bacon, 410 lb. at 12 1/4c., 929 lb. at 12c	161 71
Calgary Milling Co.: flour, 15 sacks at \$2.10; Dagg, J.G., pants, 10 pr. at \$1.62	47 70
Hudson's Bay Co.: coarse salt, 5 brl., \$16.15; rock salt, 200 lb. at 2c.; tobacco, \$6	26 15
Small payments: freight, \$6.65; sundries, \$6.18	12 83
Indians: hay, 290 2/3 ton	1,021 00
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$300) -	...
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$25	300 00
Triennial clothing (\$31.12) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 26 per cent cost of material for 4 suits	8 08
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent cost of material for 4 suits	23 04
Schools (\$843.35) -	...
Canadian Pacific Railway, freight	6 95
Grant to Sarcee Boarding School, 12 M. to Mar. 31, at \$72 per cap. per annum	836 40
General expenses (\$3,851.13) -	...
Alberta, Government of: telephone service, 12 m. to May 1, \$176; messages, 50c	176 50
Ashdown, J.H., Co.: sunlight oil, 20 gal. at 40c.; sundry hardware, \$28.16	36 16
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 168 lb. at 20c.; King, G.C., postage stamps, \$10	43 60
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: fish, 141 1/4 lb., \$16; mutton, 126 7/12 lb., \$21.06	37 06
Calgary Saddlery Co., harness, 1 set, \$40; harness parts and repairs, \$6.90	46 90
Jaynes Lumber Co., Ltd.: lumber, 1,817 ft., \$39.32; shingles, 3/4 M, \$2.44	41 76
Lines, R.W., services as architect, \$50; Lott, C.S., coal, 6.125 tons, \$47.47	97 47
Riddock, C., buggy, \$86.75; Thomas, R.C., coal, 2,455 tons, \$13.54	100 29
Toole, Peet & Co., coal, 8.45 tons at \$6.50, 17.0248 tons at \$6.25, 1 at \$5.25	166 57
Turner, H., horseshoeing and repairs	26 25
Payments under \$10: horse blankets, 1 pr, \$7.50; rice, 126 lb. at 4 1/10c.; blacksmith repairs, \$6.85; soap, 168 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; freight, \$9.60; small items, \$8	44 47
Travel, agent and inspector: board and lodging, \$78.35; horse feed, \$35.75	114 10
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, A.J. McNeill, \$1,300; clerk and assistant, Wm. Gordon, \$900; farmer, G.	

Hodgson, \$600; scout, Otter, \$120	2,920 00
...	9,455 79
LESS - paid from bull fund, Trust Account No. 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	284 00
Stony Reserve, Alberta	...
Annuities (\$3,440) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; Indians, 660 at \$5; arrears, 1 at \$5	3,440 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$37.05) -	...
Loders Lime Co., Ltd., Kananaskis, lime, 50 bush. at 35c	17 50
McBride, A. & Co., Morley: nails, 2 kegs, \$9; w.w. brushes, 20 at 50c.; freight, 55c.	19 55
Seeds (\$15.35) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry.: freight, \$1.70; Darch & Hunter, veg. seeds, 40 lb, \$13.65	15 35
Live stock (\$1,022) -	...
Ferrier, Rev. T., Brandon: cows, 20 at \$28; heifers, 15, \$306; calves, 13 at \$12	1,022 00
Supplies for destitute (\$3,582.34) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea: 410 lb. at 20c.; Brock, W.R., Co., print, 146 yd. at 7 1/2c	92 95
Burns, P. & Co., bacon, 910 lb. at 12 1/4c., 865 lb. at 12 1/2c.; C.P. Ry., freight, \$59.62	279 23
Clark, J., cattle for beef, 20 at \$40; Coleman, L.L., beef, 2,384 lb. at 6 1/2c	954 96
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 175 sacks at \$2.77; etoffe, 54 3/4 yd. at 36 3/4c.; galatea, 168 yd. at 11 1/5c.; gun powder, 50 lb., \$12.30; shot, 200 lb. at \$6.48; trousers (men's), 25 pr. at \$1.62; twine, No. 25, 24 lb. at 53c.; small items, \$5.57	607 74
Dominion Meat Co., Calgary, beef, 6,333 lb. at \$4.35 per 100 lb	275 49
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., soap, 480 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; Logan Bros., blankets, 253 1/3 lb. at 37 1/2c	116 00
Graham, T.H.: beef, 692 lb. at 7c., 904 lb. at 6 1/2c.; Nixon, E.B., rice, 420 lb. at 4 1/10c	124 42
McDougall, D.H., Morley, beef, 529 lb. at 7 1/2c	39 68
McDougall Orphanage, beef steers and cows, 6,308 lbs., \$474.12; 1 beef steer, \$40	514 12
Morley Trading Co.: rock salt, 8 cwt. at \$1.75; salt, 1 brl., \$4, 1 sack, \$3	21 00
Plantagenet Woollen Mills, serge, 157 1/2 yd. at 20c	31 50
Carried forward	7,571 49

Stony Reserve, Alberta - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,571 49
Supplies for destitute (\$3,852.34) - Concluded.	...
Ricks, F., beef, 857 lb. at 7c., 1,178 lb. at 6 1/2c.; Robinson, J., beef, 938 lb. at 6c.	192 84
Indians: beef, 16,827 2/3 lb. at 6c.; butchering, 14 head cattle at 50c.	1,016 66
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,022.09) -	...
Alberta, Government of, rent of telephone, 12 m. to Dec. 21, 1910	15 00
Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd.: oats, 180 bush. at \$26.50 per ton; wheat, 60 bush. at \$29 per ton	133 29
Bate, H.N. & Sons: tea, 72 lb. at 20c.; Lott, C.S., coal 5 tons at \$6.85	48 65
McBride, A. & Co.: paint, & c., \$21.50; small items, \$1.37	22 87
McDougall, D.H.: beef, 12 lb. at 7 1/2c.; potatoes, 1,118 lb., \$26.83	27 73
McLean, W., Calgary: drugs, & c., \$69.60; freight, \$1.75	71 35
Morley Trading Co.: wheat, 10 cwt. at \$1.75; sundry small items, \$9.70	27 20
Ricks, F.: beef, 145 lb. at 7c.; small payments, sundry small items, \$18.15	28 30
Indians: beef, 295 lb. at 6c	17 70
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: J.D. Lafferty, M.D., \$600; nurse, K.M. Laing, \$400; hospital assist., S. Christianson, \$480; cook, A. Buchanan, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150	1,630 00
Triennial clothing (\$54.46) -	...
Garland, J.M. Son & Co., 26 per cent cost of material for 7 suits	14 14
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 per cent cost of material for 7 suits	40 32
Schools (\$587.71) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$15.02; Dagg, J.G., biscuits, 1,000 lb. at \$5.14	66 42
Small payments: beef, 190 lb., \$11.67; yarn, 18 lb. at 38 1/4c.; small items, \$2.73	21 29
Salary of teacher, 12 m. to Mar. 31, J.W. Niddrie	500 00
General expenses (\$3,880.93) -	...
Alberta, Government of, rent of 2 telephones, 12 m. to Dec. 31	30 00
Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., Ltd., oats, 400 bush. at \$26.50 per ton	180 20
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 168 lb. at 20c.; Can, Pac. Ry., freight, \$11.03	44 63
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: bacon, 150 lb. at 12 1/2c., 300 lb. at 12 1/4c.; mutton, 100 lb. at 14c.	69 50
Calgary Milling Co., Ltd., four, 15 bags at \$2.50; Clark, J., beef cows, 2 at \$40	117 50
Coleman, L.L., mutton, 151 lb., \$18.28; Dagg, J.G., flour, 25 bags at \$2.77	87 53
Dominion Meat Co.; beef, 264 lb. at \$4.35 a cwt.; Ricks, F., beef, 396 lb. at 7c	39 20
Fleetham, T.J., agent, outlay: interpreter, 11 d., \$12.80; labour, 17 d. at \$1.50, 10 d. at \$1.25; small items, \$6.13	56 93
Fletcher, T.: chop, 2 tons, \$44; bran, 2 tons, \$46; plow, 1, \$24.50; freight, \$11.94	126 44
Lott, C.S., Calgary, coal, 24 3/4 tons at \$6.85	169 54
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: calks, \$18.20; coal oil, 50 gal. at 35c.; nails, 3 kegs at \$4.50, 28 lb., \$4.39; paints, oils, & c., \$99.72; water pipes, 7c., \$10.43; small items, \$30.81	194 55
McDougall, D.H., beef, 239 lb. at 7 1/2c.; McDougall Orphanage, beef, 222 lb. at 7 11/21c.	34 62
McFarlane, W., laying water pipes, & c., 24 d. at \$3.25	78 00

Mackenzie, M.: teamster, 104 d., Aug. 1 - Nov. 30, at \$1.50	156 00
Richards Bros.: lumber, 2,150 ft., \$36.01; Indians, beef, 1,539 lb. at 6c	128 35
Riley & McCormick, Ltd.: blankets, 6 at \$2.50; harness parts and repairs, \$17.93	32 93
Young, E.J., Plumbing Co.: repairing furnace, 12 hr. at 70c.; material, \$11.64; freight, \$4.40	24 44
Payments under \$10: postage stamps, \$10; rice, 126 lb. at 4 1/10c.; soap, 168 lb. at \$4.37 1/2; repairs and small items, \$21.75	44 27
Removal expenses, stockman, A.W. Perry: board and lodging, \$7.75; fares and freight, \$46.30	54 05
Salaries: agent, T.J. Fleetham, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; clerk, H. Miller, 1 m. to April 30, \$50; stockmen, J. Grant, 8 m. to Nov. 30, \$400, A.W. Perry, 1 m. to Dec. 31, \$50; labourer and assistant stockman, J. McKenzie, 4 m. to Mar. 31, \$160; interpreters, E. Schmidt, April 1 - 11, \$12.83, G. Erasmus, 6 1/3 m., April 12 to Oct 22, \$208.46, G. Kipling, 3 20/31 m., Dec. 9 to Mar. 31, \$130.96	2,212 25
...	15,326 18
LESS - proceeds of sale of beef	684 25
Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan.	...
Annuities (\$3,300) -	...
Chiefs, 1 at \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; Indians, 646 at \$5	3,300 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$85.11) -	...
Heuback, W.A.: ox harness 3 sets, \$35; coal, 15 cwt., \$18.75; steel, 323 lb., \$16.49; sundry hardware, \$10.87	81 11
Mooney, J.A., Wadena: 1 gauge wheel, \$3.75; clevis and ring, 25c.	4 00
Seed (\$27.17) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seeds, \$8.20; seed oats, \$18; freight, 97c.	27 17
Carried forward	3,412 28

Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,412 28
Live stock (\$10) -	...
Murison, W., agent, outlay, taking 3 bulls from Wokomis to Touchwood Agency	10 00
Supplies for destitute (\$873.42) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 165 lb. at 20c.	33 00
Brock, W.R., Co., Montreal, print, 233 1/4 yd. at 7 1/2c.	17 49
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg: flour, 8,140 lb., \$233.62; powder, 175 lb., \$34.13; shot, 525 lb., \$34.02; gun caps, 10 M. \$5.10; twine, 41 lb., \$14.93; galatea, 110 1/2 yd., \$12.37; etoffe, 50 1/4 yd., \$18.47; small items, \$4.66	357 30
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 1,265 lb. at 13 1/4c.	167 61
Logan Bros., Renfrew, blankets, 101 1/3 lb. at 37 1/2c	38 00
Plantagenet Woollen Mills Co., serge 117 yd. at 20c	23 40
Small payments: freight and express, \$15.75; soap, \$5.25; salt, \$5.95; rice, \$5.33	32 28
Indians: beef, 3,328 lb. at 6c., 10 at 8c; freighting, \$3.86	204 34
Hospitals, medicine and medical attendance, & c. (\$641.37) -	...
Murison, W., agent, paid Indian woman for hospital services	25 00
Small payments: tea, \$4.80; soap, \$1.05; freight, 29c.; small items, \$2.39	8 08
Medical attendance: L.F. Ainley, M.D., \$24; L.E. Downing, M.D., \$13.50; A.C. Phillips, M.D., \$432.50	470 00
Medicines and medical appliances: E.E. Macpherson, \$21.95; A.C. Phillips, \$115.89	137 84
Triennial clothing (\$31.12) -	...
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, 26 p.c. cost of material for 4 suits	8 08
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 p.c. cost of material for 4 suits	23 04
Schools (\$6,682.30) -	...
Canada Drug and Book Co., Regina, hyloplate, 16 x 3 1/2 ft	14 00
Christine, Wm., oxen for ex-pupils, 4, \$340; Dagg, J.G., biscuits, 1,000 lb., \$51.40	391 40
Galleonault, Fred, Touchwood, oxen for ex-pupils, 1 yoke	160 00
Heubach, W.A., Touchwood Hills; lumber, 973 ft., \$40.65; small items, \$6.90	47 55
Larson, J., Punnichy, digging 2 wells, 73 ft. at 50c., 23 ft. at \$1	59 50
Mitten Bros., Saskatoon, building cement tank in school as per contract	75 00
Murchison, Chas., Kutawa, repairing school floors, 4 d. at \$2.50	10 00
Taylor, L.A., Punnichy: slates, 4 doz., \$9.40; small items, \$1.50	10 90
Volman, Mike, kutawa, 1 yoke oxen for ex-pupil	150 00
Small payments: galv. pipe, \$7.50; yarn, \$6.89; repairs, & c., \$3; sundries, 62c.	18 01
Freight and express: C.P.R., \$11.64; Dom. Exp. Co., 80c.; Pere Marquette, \$1	35 34
Salaries of teachers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Sophia E. Smythe, Daystar's, \$400; L.N. Mann, Fishing Lake, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$150; J.B. Hardinge, Fishing Lake, 6 m., \$150	700 00
Grant to boarding schools, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$72 per cap.: Gordon's \$2,151; Muscowequan's \$2,859.60	5,010 60
General expenses (\$6,182.79) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, tea, 336 lb., \$67.20; Dagg, J.G., flour, 7,560 lb., \$216.97	284 17

Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Winnipeg, soap, 336 lb. at 4 3/8c	14 70
Government Telegraph Service, telegrams	20 80
Griffin, J.Y. & Co., bacon, 2,680 lb., \$368.90; Hall, J., jr., oats, 85 bush., \$29.75	398 65
Hall & Butcer, Punnichy, 1 wagon, \$80; Hanson, Edw., threshing oats, 358 bush., \$10.74	90 74
Heubach, W.A., Punnichy: beef, 447 1/2 lb., \$44.75; coal oil, 61 gal., \$21.35; harness supplies, & c., \$16.20; sundry hardware, \$34.41	116 71
Kirby, H.B., Wadena, 1 cow, \$40; Lindeburgh, W., 1 Banner wagon, \$80	120 00
Mulligan, A., kutawa, painting stables, store house and granary	100 00
Nixon, E.B., rice, 252 lb., \$10.33; Robinson, L.M., oats, 88 bush. at 40c.	45 53
Ryan, B., Quill Plain, oats, 25 bush. at 40c	10 00
Stuart, L.I., Wadena: blankets, 1 pr., \$7.50; rug, \$3.75; pads, \$1.50	12 75
Sylvester, C., threshing oats, 640 bush. at 6c	38 40
Small payments: blacksmithing, \$13.40; freight and express, \$10.46; paint, \$9.20; lime, \$9; beef, \$7.36; storm sash, \$6.75; coal oil, \$4.80; sundry items, \$4.25	65 22
Indians: beef, 2,252 lb. at 6c.; wood, 104 1/4 cd., \$208.45; blacksmithing, & c., \$40.10; freighting, \$3.70	387 37
Travel and outlay, agent, W. Murison: board, lodging and horse feed, \$30.50; fares, \$2; oats, 79 bush., \$38.25; lime, 9 bush., \$4.50; services of stallion, \$7; postage, \$10; sundry items, \$5.50	97 75
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, W. Murison, \$1,200; clerk, E. Stanley, \$720; farmers W.B.H. Robinson, \$600, W. Anderson, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$240, S. Field, \$480, W. Pretty, \$480, B.W. Clendinnen, 1 m. to Oct. 31, \$40, W.J. Anderson, 5 m. from Nov. 1, \$200; teamster, C.T. Pratt, \$420	4,380 00
...	17,833 28

Treaty 8, N.W.T.	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$20,480) -	...
Chiefs, 16 at \$25; headmen, 32 at \$15; Indians, 3,672 at \$5; arrears, 2 at \$10; 194 at \$5; commutations, 5 at \$50	20,480 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$74.25) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., new parts for implements and repairs	46 75
Maurice, V., new parts for implements and repairs	27 50
Seeds (\$360.70) -	...
Graham Bros., veg. seeds, 26 lb., \$10.15; Revillon Bros., seeds, 14 pkg., \$1.10	11 25
Hudson's Bay Co.: oats, 56 [illegible number] bush. at \$1; potatoes, 48 1/2 bush., \$74.25; wheat, 50 bush. at \$1; freight, \$156.25; small items, \$12.40	349 45
Supplies for destitute (\$22,882.25) -	...
Christ Church Mission: support of destitute Indians, Aug. 31, 1908 - Sept. 30, 1909, \$91, June 20 - Sept. 30, 1909, \$23	114 00
Fraser, Colin, Chipewyan: bacon, 219 lb. at 25c.; fish, 1,470 at 5c.; flour, 2,045 lb. at 10c.; tea, 116 1/2 lb. at \$1; keep of 2 men and 2 train of dogs, 8 d. at \$2.50; nets, 2, \$12; small items, \$3	484 25
Hislop 7 Nagle: flour, 475 lb. at 12c.; meat, 265 lb. at 10c.; tea, 35 lb. at 50c	101 00
Hudson's Bay Co.; supplied at Chipewyan: bacon, 2,036 lb. at 22c.; flour, 7,000 lb. at 8c.; tea, 145 lb. at 28c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 94c.; gun caps, 18 M at 75c.; powder, 450 lb. at 32c.; shot, 1,700 lb. at 13 1/2c.; twine, gilling, 445 lb. at 68c., seine, 225 lb., \$69.38	1,892 10
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Duncan's: bacon, 893 lb. at 22c.; flour, 2,700 lb. at 8c.; tea, 80 lb at 28c.; tobacco, 54 lb. at 94c.; ball, 25 lb. at 16c.; gun caps, 1 M., 75c.; powder, 50 lb. at 32c.; shot, 75 lb. at 13 1/2c.; twine, gilling, 12 lb. at 68c., seine, 7 lb., \$2.12	526 78
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Dunvegan: bacon, 483 lb. at 22c.; flour, 1,700 lb. at 8 1/4c; tea, 36 lb. at 28 1/2c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 94c; [illegible text], 100 lb. at 16c.; gun caps, 6 M. at 75c.; powder, 175 lb. at 32 1/2c.; shot, 325 [illegible text]. at 14c.; twine, gilling, 59 lb. at 68c., seine, 25 lb. at 33c.; 12 lb. at 26 1/2c	448 12
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fond du Lac: bacon, 1,704 lb. at 23c; flour, 5,900 lb. at 9 1/4c.; tea, 120 lb. at 29 1/2c.; tobacco, 72 lb. at 95c.; ball, 1,600 lb. at 17c.; powder, 800 lb. at 34c.; primers, 26 M at 75c.; twine, Holland, 400 lb. at 41 1/2c. seine, 90 lb. at 34c., 50 lb. at 27 1/2c	1,815 32
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fort Murray: bacon, 704 lb. at 20 1/2c.; flour, 2,450 lb. at 6 3/4c.; tea, 55 lb. at 26 1/2c.; tobacco, 54 lb. at 92c.; ball, 100 lb. at 14 1/2c.; gun caps, 6 M at 75c.; powder, 150 lb. at 30c.; shot, 350 lb. at 12 1/4c.; twine, gilling, 150 lb. at 66 1/2c.; seine, 40 lb. at 31 1/2c., 40 lb. at 25c	603 17
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fort Smith: bacon, 1,114 lb. at 23 1/2c.; flour, 3,800 lb. at 9 3/4c.; tea, 75 lb. at 30 1/2c.; tobacco, 54 lb. at 92c.; ball, 250 lb. at 18c.; gun caps, 15 M at 75c.; powder, 400 lb. at 34 1/2c., shot, 725 lb. at 15 1/2c.; twine, Holland, 180 lb. at 42c., seine, 45 lb. at 34 1/2c., 35 lb. at [illegible number]c	1,114 57
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Fort Vermilion: bacon, 1,762 lb. at 22c.; flour, 6,000 lb. at 8 1/4c.; tea, 125 lb. at 28 1/2c.; tobacco, 72 lb. at 94c.; ball, 250 lb. at 16c.; gun caps, 16 M at 75c.; powder, 500 lb. at 32 1/2c.; shot, 975 lb. at 14c.; twine, Holland, 250 lb. at 41c., seine, 50 lb. at 33 1/2c., 35 lb. at 26 1/2c	1,465 48
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Hay River: bacon, 609 lb. at 25 1/2c.; flour, 2,400 lb. at 11 1/2c.; tea, 30 lb. at 32 1/2c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 98c.; ball, 100 lb. at 19 1/2c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M at 75c.; powder, 175 lb. at 37 1/2c.; shot, 325 lb. at 17 1/4c.; twine, Holland, 70 lb. at 44c., seine, 25 lb. at 36 1/2c., 18 lb. at 30c	649 32
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Lesser Slave Lake: bacon, 1,873 lb. at 19 1/2c.; flour, 6,600 lb. at 5 3/4c.; tea, 155 lb. at 25 1/2c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 91c.; ball, 150 lb. at 13 1/2c.; gun caps, 8 1/2 M. at 75c.; powder, 275 lb. at 28 1/2c.; shot, 525 lb. at 11 1/2c.; twine, gilling, 200 lb. at 65 1/2c., seine, 70 at 30 1/2c., 50 at	1,195 89

24c.	
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Little Red River: bacon, 267 lb. at 23 1/2c.; flour 1,000 lb. at 9 3/4c.; tea, 20 lb. at 30c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 96c.; ball, 50 lb. at 18c.; gun caps, 2 M. at 75c.; powder, 75 lb. at 34 1/2c., 8 lb. at 28c	261 77
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Resolution: bacon, 2,175 lb. at 25c.; flour, 7,200 lb. at 11c.; tea, 150 lb. at 32c.; tobacco, 90 lb. at 97 1/2c.; ball, 325 lb. at 19c.; gun caps, 20 M at 75c.; powder, 625 lb. at 36 1/2c.; shot, 1,250 lb. at 16 1/2c.; twine, Holland, 340 lb. at 43 1/2c., seine, 80 lb. at 36c, 60 lb. at 29 1/2c	2,177 03
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Sturgeon Lake: bacon, 430 lb. at 21 1/2c., 200 lb. at 30c.; flour, 1,500 lb. at 7 3/4c., 700 lb. at 9c.; tea, 40 lb. at 28c., 10 lb. at 50c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 93 1/2c.; ball, 100 lb. at 15 1/2c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M at 75c.; powder, 175 lb. at 31 1/2c.; shot, 325 lb. at 13 1/2c.; twine, gilling, 57 lb. at 67 1/2c., seine, 25 lb. at 32 1/2c., 20 lb. at 26c.	535 18
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at St. John: bacon, 360 lb. at 24c.; flour, 1,200 lb. at 10 1/4c.; tea, 25 lb. at 31c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 96 1/2c.; ball, 25 lb. at 18c.;gun caps, 1 1/2 M at 75c.; powder, 50 lb. at 35 1/2c.; shot, 75 lb. at 16c.; twine, gilling 18 lb. at 70c., seine, 8 lb. at 35c., 3 lb. at 28 1/2c	286 16
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at Wabasca: bacon, 899 lb. at 20 1/2c.; flour, 3,000 lb. at 6 3/4.; tea, 80 lb. at 26 1/2c.; tobacco, 36 lb. at 92c.; ball, 225 lb. at 14 1/2c.; gun caps, 7 M at 75c.; powder, 225 lb. at 30c.; shot, 425 lb. at 12 1/4c.; twine, gilling 159 lb. at 66 1/2c., seine, 50 lb. at 31 1/2c., 36 lb. at 25c	729 02
Carried forward	35,314 11

Treaty 8, N.W.T. - Continued	\$ cts.
Brought forward	35,314 11
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at White Fish Lake: bacon, 414 lb. at 20 1/2c.; flour, 1,500 lb. at 6 3/4c.; tea, 40 lb. at 26 1/2c.; tobacco, 18 lb. at 92c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M at 75c.; powder, 175 lb. at 30c.; shot, 425 lb. at 12 1/4c.; twine, gilling, 57 lb. at 66 1/2c., seine, 25 lb. at 31 1/2c., 20 lb. at 25c	372 75
Hudson's Bay Co., provisions, & c. (not under contract) supplied to Indians at: Chipewyan, \$696.31; Dunevgan, \$322.60; Grand Prairie, \$108.80; Fond du Lac, \$89.50; Fort McKay, \$247; Fort Vermilion, \$302.10; Hay Lakes, \$42.57; hay River, \$1,134.66; Lesser Slave Lake, \$206.38; Peace River, \$15; Spirit River, \$64.20; Sturgeon Lake, \$128.50; fort St. John, \$81.73; Wabasca, \$1,238.20; Wolverine Point, \$93.62	4,771 16
Monkman, A., Grand prairie: bacon, 20 lb. at 35c.: flour, 1 bag, \$12; tea, 7 lb. at 75c	24 25
Revillon Bros., Edmonton: supplies sent to Trout Lake and Chipewyan, provisions, \$680.96; twine and ammunition, \$300.77; provisions supplied at Wabasca, \$68.60	1,050 33
Roberts, D.J., attendance and medical treatment of lunatic Indian woman	25 00
Roman Catholic Mission at Peace River Crossing: maintenance of 4 old and infirm Indians, 3 y., June 1, 1906 - June 1, 1906 - June 1, 1909, \$432	1,296 00
St. Martin's Mission, Wabasca Lake: provisions, \$92.39; clothing, \$20.50; wood, \$12; maintenance of Indians, 39 m. at \$7, 13 m. at \$3.50	443 39
St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, maintenance of blind Indian, 12 m. at \$7	84 00
Tremblay, H.: supplies for destitute Indians, \$40.50; horse hire, \$10	50 50
Expenses re lunatic Bourgon: board and lodging, \$42.25; fares, \$108.71; livery, \$12; small items, \$6.75	169 71
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, & c. (\$2,042.26) -	...
Medical officers: W.B.L. Donald, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$41.66; livery, \$135; Dr. Rymer, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$125	759 92
Medical attendance, J.J. Boulanger, M.D., Lesser Slave Lake	197 00
Medicines and medical appliances: A. Archibald, Edmonton, \$474.58; J.H. Mitchell, Prince Albert, \$26.31	1,085 34
Triennial clothing (\$1,043.28) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, outfits: chiefs', 16 at \$21.26; headmen's, 34 at \$20.68	1,043 28
Schools (\$15,289.66) -	...
Freight charges: Canadian Northern Ry., \$4.83; Can. Pac. Ry., \$107.16; Dom. Express Co., 15c.; Galt, Preston and Hespler Ry., \$2.94; Grand Trunk Ry., \$10.37; Halifax and South Western Ry. \$2.25; Intercolonial Ry., \$5.37; Hudson's Bay Co., \$457.77	590 84
Small payments, slates, 6 doz. at 57c.	3 42
Salaries of teachers: Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.), Miss L. Millan, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$675	1,175 00
Grants to Boarding Schools at \$72 per cap. per annum: Holy Angels, Fort Chipewyan, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,631.60; Fort Resolution, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,374; St. Henri, Fort Vermilion, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,071; Hay River, (C.E.), 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,440; Lesser Slave Lake, (R.C.) 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,799; Sturgeon Lake, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,350; Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.), 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$663.60; Wabiskaw Lake, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,111.20; Whitefish Lake, (St. Andrew's Mission) 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,080	13,520 40
General expenses (\$6,767.31) -	...
Bank of Montreal, insurance on annuity money	25 85
Hudson's Bay Co., house rent, 18 m. to Dec. 31 at \$15	270 00
Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co., premium on policy	24 00

Lamothe, L.H., annuity clerk, salary, 6 18/30 m., April 12 - Oct. 31 at \$2.50 a day	507 50
Small payments: freight and express, \$11.16; rope, 7 3/4 lb., \$2.70	13 86
Inspector, H.A. Conroy, April 20 - Oct. 22, 1909: travelling expenses, Ottawa to Edmonton and return, \$187.80; clerk, H. Laird, 5 9/10 m. to Oct. 21, \$590; travelling expenses, Winnipeg to Edmonton and return to Ottawa, \$121.80; board and lodging, \$54.60; H. Lamothe, asst. clerk, board and lodging and travel, \$143.30; cook, 4 8/30 m., \$234.66; boatmen, \$69; interpreters, \$77; board, lodging and horse feed, \$104.90; provisions, & c., \$524.81; trunk, \$6.50; blankets, 3 pr., \$21.60; tents, tarpaulin, & c., \$85.81; sundry camp equipment, \$64.23; lumber, \$12; transport to Chipewyan, Fond du Lac and Smith Landing, \$350; sundry transportation, \$1,459.22; freight and express, \$153.25; telegrams, 60c.; washing bedding, & c., \$21; labour, \$18.75	4,300 83
Agent, W.B.L. Donald, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31 at \$83.34; travelling expenses, board, lodging and horse feed, \$16; transportation, 22 d. at \$4; supplies, \$3.25	1,107 33
Carried forward	68,421 77

Treaty 8, N.W.T. - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	68,421 77
General expenses (\$6,767.31) - Concluded.	...
Clerk and asst.: H. Laird, salary, 3 14/31 m. at \$100; overpaid, \$9.03; travelling expenses, board and lodging, 443.95; fares, \$93.65; pullmans and porters, \$13; supplies, \$12.80; telegrams, 35c	517 94
...	68,939 71
Annuities and Expenses: Treaty No. 10.	...
Annuities (\$9,725) -	...
Chiefs, 6 at \$25; headmen, 16 at \$15; Indians, 1,642 at \$5; arrears, 1 at \$25, 2 at \$15, 204 at \$5; commutations, 1 at \$50	9,725 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for Indians (\$625.23) -	...
Davis, B., Prince Albert: 6 spades, \$5.40; 8 hoes, \$5.20; 2 lanterns, \$4.30	14 90
Hudson's Bay Co.: lumber wagon, Bain's, \$175; ox harness, 1 set, \$15; plow, \$64; tools, \$209.68; sundry hardware, \$46.65; 2 sets carpenter's tools in chest, \$100	610 33
Live stock (\$175) -	...
Jourdain, J.B., Isle à la Crosse, 1 yoke trained oxen with harness	175 00
Supplies for destitute (\$5,748.81) -	...
Chisholm, W.J., inspector, outlay: net twine, \$1.74; 4 yd. flannel, \$1.50	3 24
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 1,600 lb. at 30c., 1,250 at 25c., 3,668 at 22c.; flour, 36 sacks at \$15, 56 at \$9, 60 at \$8, 71 at \$6.25; tea, 135 lb. at 38 1/2c., 125 at 27c., 255 at 24 1/2c., 30, \$7.95; blankets, 4 pr. at \$7.82, 5 1/2 pr. at \$6.55, 5 at \$6.50 17 1/2 pr. at \$5.50, 8 at \$4.30, 8 pr., \$45.65; cotton, 234 yd., \$39.05; flannel, 196 yd., \$61; duck, 150 yd. at 22 1/2c.; trousers, men's, 6 pr. at \$3, 4 at \$2.80, 11 at \$2.75, boy's, 6 at \$2.50, 15 at \$2.10; cod lines, 65, \$60.47; fishing lines, 240, \$41.04; gun powder, 50 lb. at 35c., 475 lb. at 32c., 225 at 43c.; primers, 4 1/2 M. at \$3, 13 at \$2.60; shot, 575 lb. at 22c., 250 at 16 1/4c., 50 at 15c., 950 at 14c.; spoon baits, 252, \$75.24; twine, gilling, 142 lb. at 83c., 175 at 74c.; twine, Holland, 34 skns. at 71c., 332 at 30c., 350 at 22c., 75, \$63.42; sundries, \$8.88	5,557 57
Isle à la Crosse Boarding School, care of aged Chipewyan woman, 10 m	100 00
Lac la Plonge Boarding School, care of blind Indian woman, 6 m	60 00
Turquetil, R.F.A.: blankets, \$4; clothing, \$11.50; sundry supplies, \$12.50	28 00
Hospitals, medicine, medical attendance, & c. (\$1,305.69) -	...
Gray, T.J., M.D.: board, \$12; fares, \$8.50; services, 102 d. at \$8	836 50
Hudson's Bay Co., freight, \$62.63; Mitchell, J.H., Pr. Albert, drugs, 7c., \$352.06	414 69
Turquetil, R. F.A., attending boy burned, 99 d. at 50c; bandages, 25 yd., \$5	54 50
Triennial clothing (\$222.45) -	...
Dom. Express Co., \$2.60; Garland, J.M., Son & Co., 26 p.c. cost of material for 14 suits, \$28.26	30 86
Greenshields, Ltd., Montreal, 74 p.c. cost of material for 14 suits	80 59
Kingston Penitentiary: chiefs' and headmen's outfits, 1, \$19.33, 4 at \$18.85, 1, \$16.27	111 00
Schools (\$1,760.50) -	...
Howard, A.C., Pr. Albert, desks, 24, \$154.50, 4 at \$5.50	176 50
Grant to Lac la Plonge Boarding School at \$72 per cap., 9 m. to Dec 31	1,584 00
General expenses (\$5,814.40) -	...

Brundrett, J., cook, 3 1/2 m. to Sept. 25, at \$50; Mitchell, J.H., drugs, & c., \$11.65	186 65
Davis, T.C., clerk, making annuity payments, 3 17/30 m. at \$100	356 66
Kernaghan, J.B., Pr. Albert; camp stoves, 2, \$9; cooking utensils, \$13.10; sundry supplies, \$56.40	78 50
Russell, G.R. & Bro.: tents, 3, \$96.80; camp furnishings, \$50.96; freight and cartage, \$7.34	155 10
Dispensers of foods and medicine: Lac la Ronge, Rev. J. Brown, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1909, \$25, 9 m. to Mar. 31 at \$50 a y., Rev. M.B. Edwards, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$12.50; Isle à la Crosse, Rev., J. Rapet, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1909, \$25, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$50; Pelican Narrows, Rev. P. Rossignol, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$50; Lac du Brochet, Rev. R.F.A. Turquetil, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1909, \$25, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$50	275 00
Inspector, W.J. Chisholm, travel, &c: baking, 1,465 lb. of flour, \$50.54; board and horse feed, \$46.50; board, canoe men, 1 w., \$54; blankets, 6 pr., \$28.31; camp furnishings, & c., \$98.01; canoe hire, \$247.93; canoemen, 1,042 2/3 d., \$1,919.06; guide, 47 d., \$27.02; interpreter, \$20.50; freight and transport, \$622.68; hire of steamer Churchill, 16 d., \$300; making 5 sails, \$18.75; provisions, \$1,063.85; railway fares, \$67.90; rent of house for annuity payments, 6 d., \$16; sundry supplies, \$98.42; tent, \$15; rain coat, \$18; 2 pr. rubbers, \$2.60; 2 suits slickers, \$7; pr. shoes, \$6.50; sundries, \$33.92	4,762 49
...	25,377 08

Miscellaneous and General.	\$ cts.
Supplies for destitute (\$12,696.40) -	...
Ayre & Sons: lead, 112 lb. at 5c.; powder, 3 kegs, \$12.75; oat meal, 3 brl. at \$7; split peas, 1 1/2 br., \$10.30	49 65
Cochran, L.B., Medicine Hat: flour, 236 lb., \$8; beef, 165 lb., \$13.20; sundry provisions, \$6.76	27 96
Dominion Express Co., express, 60c.; Harvey, A. 7 Co., biscuits, 12 bags at 44.20	51 00
Hudson's Bay Co., relief supplies for Indians at the following posts: Agumiska, \$132.17; Albany, \$407.25; Arctic Red River, \$177.89; Attawapiskat, \$132.17; Albany, \$407.25; Arctic Red River, \$177.89; Attawapiskat, \$983.46; Eastmain, \$290.68; English River, \$161.55; Fort Churchill, \$814.74; Fort George, \$617.83; fort Good Hope, \$2,033.48; Fort McPherson, \$13.02; fort Nelson, \$404.82; Fort Norman, \$431.35; fort Smith, \$5.89; Fort Wrigley, \$732.68; God's Lake, \$163.86; Green Lake, \$9.20; great Whale River, \$264.26; Island Lake, \$206.47; Laird, \$236.17; Martin's Falls, \$181.11; Mistassinny, \$14.88; Moose Factory, \$184.56; New Post, \$97.10; Noswonaby, \$365.17; Nitchequon, \$37.18; Oxford House, \$85.65; Providence, \$511.69; Rae, \$334.35; Rupert's House, \$1,170.91; Severn, \$49.99; Simpson, \$705.87; Trout Lake, \$102.20; York Factory, \$540.41	12,467 84
Peck, Rev. E.J., balance of advance unaccounted for	99 95
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines, 7c. (\$6,503.25) -	...
Chapman, J.H., Montreal, surgical instruments	9 75
Manitoba Government, expenses of insane, 12 m. to Mar. 31: board, 5,252 d. at \$1; clothing, \$406; burial expenses, \$13	5,671 00
Moose Fort Hospital, James Bay, grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	450 00
Medical officer, O. Lacroix, M.D., salary, 15 m. to Dec., 1909, \$312.50; hire of dogs and men, 15 d. at \$4	372 50
Schools (\$5,682.22) -	...
Briggs, W., Toronto, 250 copies of 'People of the plains' at \$1	250 00
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, \$9.33; Kingston & Pembroke Ry., freight, \$4.56	13 89
Chéné, D., C.E., engineering services, Jan. 11 to Mar. 31, 1910, at \$5, \$350, less advances, \$157.50	192 50
Hope, Jas. & Sons, 'First Year in at School,' 10 copies at 50c	5 00
Hudson's Bay Co., freight, \$3.05; Humphrey & Son, plow, \$31, for ex-pupil	34 05
Jackson, A., Griswold, oxen, 4 at \$87.50, for ex-pupils	350 00
Massey-Harris Co., Griswold: double trees and neck yokes, 3 at \$5; harrows, 2 disc, at \$38.50, 2 drag, at \$19.50; 1 mower, \$52; horse rake, 1, \$36; plows, 3 at \$26, for ex-pupils	297 00
Mattick, H.J., Griswold, ox harness, 1 set, \$60, for ex-pupil	60 00
Resources Publishing Co., Ltd., subscription to magazine, 1 y. for 32 schools at \$1.50	48 00
Travel, auditor, J.W. Jowett: board and lodging, \$30.73; fares, \$7.20; livery, \$9; small items, 85c.	47 78
Travel, Dr. Lafferty, expenses attending tuberculosis meeting at Hamilton	166 60
Salaries of teachers: Nelson House, W.W. Shoup, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1909, \$50; St. David's Mission, Rev. J.R. Lucas, 3 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$50; York Factory, Rev. R. Faries, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200	300 00
Grant to Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding School, 12 m. to Dec. 31	3,917 40
General expenses (\$4,296.56) -	...
Allan, R.C., Ottawa, testing tea, 34 samples	25 00
Bank of Montreal, postage and insurance on annuity money	177 02
Briggs, Wm., 'People of the Plains,' 200 copies, \$200; binding 2 copies, \$5	205 00

Gamble, R., inspecting clothing, 16 d. at \$10; travelling expenses, \$51.60	211 60
Lines, R.W., Edmonton, services as architect	55 00
London Guarantee and Accident Co., premium on guarantee bonds	207 00
McDougall, J., special services and travel: salary, 26 d. at \$10; railway fares, \$80; porters and pullmans, \$18.50; board and lodging, \$30.55; livery, \$6.50; small items, \$1.75	397 30
McKenzie & Co., flags, 11 at \$8, 4 at \$5	108 00
Scott, W. 7 Co., Ottawa, examining flour samples, 29 at \$4	116 00
Stewart, R. & Son, premium on policy for Indian agents	210 60
Small payments: express, \$7.60; trousers, 2 pr. at \$2.70; small items, \$9.38	22 38
Advertising for tenders for sundry supplies	1,360 66
Royal Northwest Mounted Police: bounties on wolves killed, 90 timber wolves, \$1,780; balance of advance unaccounted for, \$470; total, \$2,250, less advance, 1908 - 09, \$1,550	700 00
Bounties on wolves killed by Indian agents: prairie wolves, 491 at \$1; timber wolves, 2 at \$5	501 00
...	29,178 43
LESS - W. Briggs, Toronto, royalty on 'People of the Prairies'	81 50
...	29,096 93

Commissioner's Office, Winnipeg.	\$ cts.
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31: clerks, G.A. Betournay, \$1,400, H. Richardson, 5 m., \$500, 1 m., \$105.55, 6 m., \$650.02; stenographer, Miss M. Gordon, 3 m. to June 30, \$177.48; caretaker, Mrs. E.L. Fewtrell, \$144	2,977 05
Craig, Geo., Co., 50 yd. hessian, \$12.50; Pagod, G., Kenora, board, L.A. Betournay, \$36.50	49 00
Manitoba Government telephones, rent of phone, 1 yr. to July 31, 1910	50 00
Tees & Persse: storage, \$290; receiving and handling goods, \$25; time of men, 135 h. at 30c.; cases, 70 at 25c	373 00
Small payments: express, \$5.75; subscriptions to newspapers, \$5.40; sundries, \$13.77	24 92
Removal expenses of office effects, Winnipeg to Ottawa: freight, \$128; packing, teaming and shipping, \$107.75; moving contents of car to Ottawa office, teams, 2, 3 d., \$36; men, 6, 3 d., \$31.50	303 25
Removal expenses, Winnipeg to Ottawa: E. Jean and family, fares, \$67.60, pullman, \$16; E. Laird, fare, \$33.80, pullman, \$8, meals, \$5.65, cab and baggage, \$1.50; Miss E. Robson, fare, \$33.80, pullman, \$8, cab, \$1.50, baggage, 25c., meals, \$4.90	181 00
...	3,958 22
Inspection of Roman Catholic Schools.	...
J.A.J. McKenna, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$2,600; board, lodging and horse feed, \$106.15; railway fares, \$99; pullmans and porters \$35.60; bus and baggage, \$17; hire of launch, \$12; livery, \$21.50; leather bag, \$15; postage, \$4; p.o. box, \$6.50; telephones and telegrams, \$7.25; type-writing, \$32.70; stationery, \$5.80; small items, \$9.95	2,972 45
Alberta Inspectorate.	...
J.A. Markle, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$2,000; clerk, C.H. Lamothe, 5 m., Nov. 1 - Mar. 31 at \$2.50 per day; board, lodging and horse feed, \$429.35; railway fares, \$172.33; pullmans and porters, \$53.25; bus and baggage, \$4; livery, \$32.50; postage, \$19; p.o. box, \$4; telephone rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$16.50; telegrams and telephones, \$21.31; suit case, \$8.50; allowance for house rent, fuel and light, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; office rent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$96; small items, \$13.85	3,648 09
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.	...
S.J. Jackson, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$2,200; board, lodging and horse feed, \$75.25; railway fares, \$180.95; pullmans and porters, \$37.70; bus and baggage, \$14.15; livery, \$48; camp outfit, \$47; cleaning office, \$10.75; coal, 3.375 tons at \$12; interpreters, \$30.50; office assistance, \$57.75; postage, \$11; p.o. drawer, \$2.25; rent of office, 10 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; stove, & c., \$13.85; telephone rent, 12 m. to Oct. 1, 1910, \$23.42; telegrams and telephones, \$5.27; travelling bag, \$12; typewriter exchanged, \$95; sundry items, \$41.95	3,047 29
North Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.	...
J. Semmens, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$2,200; board, lodging and horse feed, \$70.60; provisions, \$27.23; railway fares, \$143.70; pullmans and porters, \$16; bus and baggage, \$5.55; clerical assistance, \$95.95; livery, \$30; labour, \$11.50; postage, \$11; rent of office, 3 m. to May, 31, \$40; rent of telephone, Feb. 10 - May 31, \$6.70; rent of typewriter, May 4 - July 4, \$10; rent of warehouse, 3 m. May - July, \$15; sundry items, \$14.90	2,698 13
South Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.	...
S. Swinford, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$2,200; board, lodging and horse feed, \$249.50; provisions, \$5.80; railway fares, \$68.75; pullmans and porters, \$5; bus and baggage, \$6.25; clerical	

assistance, \$8; guides, \$4.50; interpreters, 50 d. at \$2; livery, \$186; moving office furniture, \$8.70; postage, \$25; p.o. box, \$7; stationery, \$7.70; searches at Registry Office, \$11.25; telephones and telegrams, \$25.03; typewriting, \$28.30; camp outfit, \$28.60; veterinary services, \$12; sundry items, \$20.85	3,008 23
North Saskatchewan Inspectorate.	...
W.J. Chisholm, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$2,000; board, lodging and horse feed, \$436.05; railway fares, \$73.15; pullmans and porters, \$9.75; camp outfit, \$36.35; horseshoeing, & c., \$22.95; interpreters, \$33.50; livery, \$6; postage, \$10; telephone rent, 6 m. to Sept. 6, 1910, \$10; trunk, \$13.50; teamster, 11 m. to Mar. 31, \$330; allowance for house and office rent, fuel and light, \$400; repairs to harness, wagon, & c., \$95.95; oats, 176 5/6 bush., \$68.65; hay, 7.725 tons, \$82.90; veterinary services, \$20.25; small items, \$9.75	3,658 75

South Saskatchewan Inspectorate.	\$ cts.
W.M. Graham, inspector: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$2,300; clerk, W. Penny, 8 m. to Oct. 31, \$420; board, lodging and horse feed, \$334.25; railway fares, \$312.20; pullmans and porters, \$65.50; bus and baggage, \$12.75; horseshoeing, \$19.25; harness repairs, & c., \$6.55; laundry, \$8.70; livery, \$24.75; lawn mower, \$9; postage, \$25; telegrams and telephones, \$9.06; veterinary services, \$9; wood for fuel, \$150; sundry items, \$28.09	3,734 10
Battleford Industrial School.	...
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines and maintenance of insane (\$498.74) -	...
Brown, N.T., Battleford, sundry drugs and medicines	195 74
Medical officer, S.T. MacAdam, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$300; livery, 43	303 00
Schools (\$9,519.82) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 1,000 lb. at 20c.; Burlingham & Speers, Battleford, 100 rods hog wire, \$45	245 00
C.N. Ry., freight, \$1.30; Clinkskill, J., Battleford, glass, 50 panes, \$33.08; hardware, \$12.50	46 88
Collinge, W., N. Battleford, sundry repairs, \$57.30; Mason, J.A., postage stamps, \$20	77 30
Prince Bros., Battleford: lumber, 4,183 ft., \$133.12; slabs, 270 pcs. at 8c.; cedar shingles, 10 M at \$4.25; stoves, 1, \$18, 1, \$14.95; sundry hardware, \$124.45	354 62
Trim, T.A., Battleford, sundry smithwork	52 00
Grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, at \$145 per pupil per annum	8,744 02
...	10,018 56
Brandon Industrial School.	...
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines and maintenance of insane (\$707.65) -	...
Brandon, Miss A., services as nurse, 3 m. to July 31, 1909, at \$40	120 00
Clement, D.E., Brandon, sundry drugs and medicines	147 65
McDiarmid, Dr. J., Brandon, medical attendance	40 00
Medical officer, M. Fraser, M.D., salary, 10 m. to Jan. 31, 1910	400 00
Schools (\$13,488.88) -	...
Brandon heating and Plumbing Works, sundry repairs	312 39
Brandon Pump and Windmill Works, castings and repairs	19 55
Brown & Mitchell, Brandon: sewer pipe, 6 in., 120 ft. at 23c.; cement, 18 3/4 brl. at \$2.75; raw oil, 10 gal., \$10.25; sundry hardware, \$31.40	120 81
C.P. Ry., freight on stumping machine for Lindsay	12 10
Canadian Swensons, Ltd., Lindsay: Swensons' stump puller, \$105; stump hook, \$10; power pulley, \$10	125 00
Coxe & Robinson, Brandon, veterinaries, professional services and medicines	42 00
Hall, Chas. W., Brandon: lumber, 3,177 1/2 ft., \$220.96; cement, 86 1/2 brl., \$216.25; labour on cement work, \$190; team and drays, \$12.75; expanded metal, 44 sheets, \$72.90; carpenters, & c., \$50.45; livery, \$9; sundry hardware, \$45.69; freight, \$14.56	832 56
Johnson & Co., Brandon: boiled oil, 10 gal. at \$1.20, 15 at \$1.10; raw oil, 25 gal. at \$1.15; white lead, 200 lb. at \$7.50 per 100; trough pipe and elbows, 7c., 184 ft. at 15c., 194 ft. at 12 1/2c.; sundry hardware, \$224.70	348 80

McDiarmid & Clark, Brandon: sundry lumber	86 57
McKelvie, R., Brandon, postage stamps, \$33; Massey-Harris Co., corn binder, \$160	193 00
Peacock, Wm.: fence and gates, \$75.90; freight, \$4.52	80 42
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Brandon: lumber, 1,489 ft., \$212.47; cedar posts, 60, \$12; hardware, & c., \$19.83	244 30
Reliance Machine and Motor Co., Brandon: rotary pump, 440.50; leather belt, & c., \$16.05; livery, \$86.65; sundry supplies and repairs, \$50.48	193 68
Trotter & Trotter, Brandon: one horse, \$250; difference in exchange of teams, \$140 less sale of horse, \$90	300 00
Transport of pupils to and from schools	384 70
Grant, at \$120 per pupil per annum, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	10,193 00
...	14,196 53
Elkhorn Industrial School.	...
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines and maintenance of insane (\$517.65) -	...
Mooney, J., Elkhorn, drugs and medicines, & c.	159 05
Portage la Prairie, General Hospital: treatment, 16 d. at 50c.; phone, 60c	8 60
Medical officer, R. Goodwin, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	350 00
Carried forward	517 65

Elkhorn Industrial School - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	517 65
Schools (\$14,133.63) -	...
Bate, H.N. & Sons, Ottawa, tea, 700 lb. at 20c	140 00
Brandon Machine Works, Brandon, boiler tubes, 6	22 45
Brown's Ltd., Portage la Prairie, burial expenses, \$18.50; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$20.43	38 93
Clingan, Scales & Carscallen, Virden: blue denim, 1,100 yd. at 14 1/2c.; tweed, 150 yd. at 47c.; flannelette, 350 yd. at 12 1/2c.; duck, 300 yd. at 12c.; factory cotton, 450 1/2 yd. at 9c.; butter cloth, 1,000 yd. at 4 1/2c.; military flannel, 425 1/2 yd. at 31c.; grey cotton, 150 yd. at 9c.; pillow cotton, 40 yd. at 15c.; white cotton, 150 yd. at 10 1/2c.; sheeting, 74 yd. at 33c.; towelling, crash, 406 yd. at 12c.; huck, 75 yd. at 14 3/4c.; table linen, 25 yd., \$15.50; duck suits, 36 at \$3.60; underwear, 6 doz. suits at \$15.60, 1 doz. pieces, \$9; braces, men's 4 1/2 doz. at \$3.50, boys', 7 1/2 doz. at \$2.75; combs, 8 doz., \$10.90; brushes, 2 doz. at \$5.50; uniform suits, 30 at \$6; pants, 18 pr. at \$2.50, 24 pr. at \$1.80; straw hats, 3 doz. at \$3.50, 1 1/2 doz. at \$1.50; caps, 1/2 doz. at 47.20, 1/2 doz. at \$5.50, 3 1/2 doz. at \$4.50, 2 doz. at \$4.75, 3 doz. at \$3; ins, assorted, \$11.55; hose, 6 doz. at 43; socks, 10 doz. at \$2.75, 5 at \$1.25; mitts, 4 doz., \$22.20; moccasins, 10 pr. at \$2; jackets, 24 at \$1; overalls, 30 at \$1; rubbers, 6 pr. at \$1.50; sundries, \$26.29	1,468 95
Collins & Preston, Brandon: carbide, 36 drums, \$166; freight, \$7.20	173 20
Danbury, J., repairs to shoes, \$259.60; Davey, W., postage, \$30; p.o. box rent, \$4	293 60
Dixon, W.J., Elkhorn, horse hire for camping at Pipestone Creek	13 00
Foley Bros., Larson & Co., Winnipeg, soap, 1,740 lb. at \$4.37 1/2 per cwt	76 13
Groat Bros., Elkhorn: sugar, 2,395 lb. at 6c.; syrup, 1,043 lb. at 5 1/4c.; apples, evap., 398 lb., \$47.06; apples, 2 brl. at \$5; prunes, 325 lb., \$43.89; canned fruit, 148 tins at 23c.; coffee, 84 lb. at 40c.; beans, 9 1/2 bush. at \$3; salmon, \$24; soda, 697 lb., \$31.14; cheese, 110 1/2 lb. at 20c.; rolled oats, 5 sacks at \$3.50; salt, 4 brl. at \$3.50; soda biscuit, 2 cases at \$9.60; corn flakes, 3 1/2 cases at provisions, \$104.56; soap, 6 1/2 cases at \$5.75, 1, \$5.25; coal oil, 76 gal at 35c.; gasoline, 35 gal. at 35c.; matches, 1 case, \$10; brooms, 7 doz., \$20.60; Sundry hardware, \$86.90	892 53
Hay, A.J., Elkhorn, smithwork, \$98.30; Holland, I., repairs to furnace, \$18.50	116 80
Lambert & Earle, Elkhorn: tamarac wood, 168 cords at \$6.75; pine, 12 cords at \$6; coal, 89.575 tons, \$828.20; lumber, 1,226 ft., \$44.20; cement, 7 sacks, \$7.60; binder twine, 205 lb., \$22.55; gasoline, 35 gal., \$16.25; granite pails, 5, \$13.60; sundry hardware, \$126.05	2,264 45
Lidster, George, Elkhorn: beef, 19,278 3/4 lb. at 9c.; pork, 21 lb. at 15c., 171 1/2 lb. at 12 1/2c.; turkey, 57 1/2 lb. at 20c.; veal, 452 1/4 lb. at 12 1/2c.; lamb, 17 1/2 lb. at 16c, 57 1/2 lb. at 15c.; fish, 113 1/2 lb., \$12.89; suet, 543 lb. at 6c.; sausage, 72 1/2 lb. at 12 1/2c	1,893 64
Marsh, Geo. W., Elkhorn: boots, 171 pr. at \$1.65; boot laces, 4 1/4 gross, \$51.55; christmas tree and gifts, \$11.75; sundry clothing, 7c., \$43.60	389 05
Manitoba Government telephones: rent of phone, 1 year to June 1, \$20; tolls, \$6.60	26 60
Mooney, J., Elkhorn, Christmas books and games, 7c	17 30
Parson & Myles, Elkhorn: threshing grain, 950 bush. at 5c., 1,432 at 4c.; team hire, \$8	112 78
People's Gas Supply Co.: carbide, 5 cans at \$4.75; freight, \$1.95	25 70
Preston, E.L., Brandon: carbide, 46 drums at \$4.50; freight, \$9.20	216 20
Smith, G.C. Elkhorn, parts and repairs to instruments	14 75
Trumbell, C., Elkhorn, bread, 27,808 1/4 lb. at 3 1/2c	973 26
Virden Machine Works, Virden: repairing boiler, & c., \$16.50; dry batteries, 12 at 50c	22 50
Volden & Son, Elkhorn, repairs to harness, & c.	29 75

Payments under \$10: veterinary services, \$6; machine work, & c., \$17.90; express and freight, \$5.38; telegrams, \$1.50; grain crushing, \$6; sundries, \$16.90	53 68
Salaries, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910: 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 head seamstress, Miss J. Cameron, 12 m., \$300; teacher, Miss A.J. Baldurn, 12 m., \$420; assistant teacher, Miss K. Hollies, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; cook, Miss E. Richardson, 4 m. to July 31, \$100; cook, Miss F. Richardson, 8 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; assistant seamstress, Miss F. Richardson, 4 m. to July 31, \$60; laundress, Miss S. Favell, 12., m., \$480; fireman and watchman, A Wood, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; fireman and watchman, J. Hunter, 2.232 m. to Mar. 31, \$84.65	4,570 65
Principal, A.E. Wilson: gratuity of two months salary of late Mrs. A.E. Wilson, \$83.33; railway fares, \$5.85; telegram, 60c.; express and freight, \$12.43	102 31
Travel, W.D. Harper, recruiting pupils	12 10
Travel of pupils and parents to and from school; railway fares	173 32
...	14,651 28

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.	\$ cts.
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines and maintenance of insane (\$738.42) -	...
Clairoux, Dr. J.A. Lebret, assisting in operation	30 00
Monteith, R.E., M.D., Balcarres, medicines, drugs, & c.	140 42
Wright Bros., Regina, linoleum for hospital, 18 yd. at \$1	18 00
Medical officer, Monteith, R.E., M.D., 11 m. to Feb. 28, 1910 at \$50	550 00
Schools (\$29,161.58) -	...
Brunnette Saw Mill Co., Lebret: lumber, 17,528 ft., \$516.04; shingles, 10 M. at \$2.80; picture moulding, 2,000 l. ft., \$22.50	566 54
Can. Pac. Ry., freight \$37.94; Crossley, Wm., Lebret, postage stamps, \$39.50	77 44
Imperial Elevator Lumber Co., Balcarres: cement, 86 sacks at \$1.10; tar paper, 5 rolls at \$1.25; lumber, 2,747 ft., \$69.65	170 50
Robertson, Jas. Co., Winnipeg: nails, 9 kegs, \$27.55; barb wire, 6 coils, \$20.44; glass, \$99.50; hard oil finish, 10 gal., \$14; boiled oil, 1 brl., \$25; sundry hardware, \$105.05	291 54
Hugonard, Rev. J., Lebret, work on new wash house: labour of masons, carpenters, & c., 35 d. at \$4, 26 at \$3, 27 at \$2.50, 48 at \$1.50; bricks, 2,600, \$26	383 50
Grant, 12 m. to March 31, 1910 at \$120 per pupil per annum, \$26,094; special grant on account of deficit, \$1,578.06	27,672 06
...	29,900 00
Red Deer Industrial School.	...
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines and maintenance of insane (\$529.73) -	...
Grieve & Co., Red Deer, medicines and drugs, & c.	89 73
Medical officer, C.C. Grant, M.D., 11 m. to Feb. 28, 1910, at \$40	440 00
Schools (\$6,223.11) -	...
Gaetz, H.H., Red Deer, postage stamps, \$20; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$3.23	23 23
Grant, 12 m. to March 31, 1910 at \$130 per pupil per annum	6,199 88
...	6,752 84
Regina Industrial School.	...
Hospitals, medical attendance and maintenance of insane (\$1,333.25) -	...
Canada Drug & Book Co., Regina, medicines, drugs, & c.	241 99
Meek, E.E., M.D., assisting in operation	90 00
Regina General Hospital, Regina, use of public ward, 50 d. at \$1.50; operation, \$5	80 00
Medical officer, W.A. Thompson, M.D., 11 m. to Feb. 28, at \$41.66	458 26
Nurses: Miss Esther Sawyer, \$79; Miss Margaret Miller, \$304; Miss Margaret Dale, \$80	463 00
Schools (\$8,861.23) -	...
Armstrong, Smyth & Dowswell, Regina: labour erecting two smoke stacks, 2 men, 42 h. at 90c.; iron, 1,205 lb. at 8c.; nails, hinges, & c., \$9.10	143 30
Bancroft, A.C., Regina, repairing brick work, 19 h. at 60c	11 40
Bromley & Co., Winnipeg, tent 16 x 21 1/2	46 95

Canada Drug & Book Co., slates, \$3.50; Cushing Bros. Co., lumber, 2,069 ft. \$73.98	77 48
Heron, R.B., Regina, postage stamps	30 00
Interior Dept., Deputy Minister of Interior, grazing lease	25 60
McCusker Implement Co., Regina, 4 horse power arms and braces	75 00
Muirhead, D. Regina: carpenter work, 52 d. at \$3; less board \$37.50	118 50
Pear Bros., Regina: glass, 72 pieces, \$40.48, 1 case \$11.50; sundry cement, lime, & c., \$9.30	61 28
Freight charges: Galt, Preston and Hespler Street Railway Co., \$33.45; Can. Pac. Ry. Co., \$42.78; G.T. Ry., \$30.72	106 95
Grant, 12 m. to March 31, 1910 at \$145 per pupil per annum	8,164 77
...	10,194 48
St. Joseph's Industrial School.	...
Hospitals, medical attendance, medicines and maintenance of insane (\$635.35) -	...
Findlay, The Jos. Drug Co., Calgary, medicines, drugs, & c.	277 35
Welch, H.W., M.D., Okotoks, medical services	15 00
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D., salary 12 m. to March 31, 1910, \$300; livery, & c., \$43	343 00
School (\$847.32) -	...
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co.: white lead, 625 lb., \$50; raw oil, 40[illegible number]/9 gal. at \$1.06; orange shellac, 5 gal. at \$3; turps, 5 gal. at \$1.25; sundry paint and brushes, \$2.15	115 92
Breckenridge-Lund Lumber and Coal Co., Calgary, oak, 112 ft	13 44
Crown Lumber Co., Okotoks, lumber, 6,218 ft., from \$22 to \$26 per M	146 17
McGillivray, Hugh, painting buildings, 12 d. at \$2.24	26 88
Carried forward	937 76

St. Joseph's Industrial School - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	937 76
Schools (\$847.32) - Concluded.	...
Jaynes, J.R. Lumber Co., lumber, 10,031 ft., \$253.83; Patterson, C.K.K., postage stamps, \$30	283 83
Snowdon, C.C., Calgary, boiled oil, 88 gal. at 65c.	57 20
Young., D.J. 7 Co., Calgary, 5 doz. slates	10 00
Grant, 12 m. to March 31, 1910 at \$130 per pupil per annum	7,824 88
Sioux.	...
Bartram, J.A., Birtle, medicines, \$13.35; Bourke, W., Brandon, sleigh, \$45	58 35
Bridget, A.E., Pipestone, provisions, \$59.25; Brock, Archie, Pipestone, flour, 31 1/2 bags at \$2.90	150 60
Browns', Ltd., Portage la Prairie: services rendered late C. Hall, \$10; coffin, \$15	25 00
Burns, P & Co., Calgary, bacon, 500 lb. at 12 1/4c.; Buxton, H.H., Deloraine, provisions, \$18	79 25
Campbell & Campbell, Brandon, office chair, \$12; Chadbourne, C.M., Maskawata, seed wheat, \$50	62 00
Crawford & Co., Pipestone; lumber, 864 ft. at \$29, 7,889 at \$28, 8,016 at \$27; tarpaper, 12 rolls at \$1.25; less discount, \$27.37	450 00
Dagg, J.G., Winnipeg, biscuits, 415 lb., \$23.13; Dulmage, A., Saskatoon, medicines, \$19.10	42 23
Eagle, Chs. R., Dundurn, calves, 2 at \$25; Farmers' Milling Co., of Duck Lake, flour, 30 bags at \$2.59	127 70
Forke, Thos., Pipestone, meat offal, 1,056 lb. at 2c	21 12
Fuller, A.E., Oak Lake, work on concrete house for interpreter, self and man, 112 h. at 80c., 183 h. at 65c	208 55
Genereaux, Mrs. Geo., Dundurn, seed wheat, 30 bush. at \$1	30 00
Gibson, H., Birtle, coffin, \$15; Gray, Wm., & Sons Co., Brandon, democrat, \$125	140 00
Griffin, J.Y., & Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 452 lb. at 13 3/8c	60 46
Griswold Machine Shop, Griswold, smithwork, \$19.30; Haycock, W., meat offal, 3,550 lb. at 2c	90 30
Helliwell, A.K., Griswold, freighting and care of agency team	18 50
Hendry, W.A., Portage la Prairie, slides for lantern, 20 at 50c	10 00
Hill, A.E. Co., Griswold: provisions, \$232.58; coal oil, 20 gal. at 35c.; bran, 1 bag, \$5; stamps, \$5; rent of p.o. box, \$2	251 58
Hill, J.K., Portage la Prairie, prescriptions and medicines	98 51
Hitchcock, J.S., Griswold: lumber, 715 ft. at \$28 per M; coal, 11.47 tons at \$11.75	154 80
Hitchcock & Lynn, Griswold: lumber at \$48 per M, \$34.60, at \$30, \$9, at \$28, \$70.35, at \$26, \$56. 30; laths, 1 M, \$6.75; shingles, 5 M at \$3.75; cement, 54 1/2 brls. at \$6.35; wood, 1/2 cord, \$2.60; freight, 25c	410 43
Hodgins, W.E., Pipestone, seed wheat, \$8.96; Hudson's Bay Co., flour, 25 sacks (100 lb. each) at \$2.30	66 46
Humphrey & Son, Griswold: cooking range, \$55; sundry hardware, \$50.40	105 40
Ingram, Thos., Griswold: seed wheat, 795 bush. at \$1.05; oats, 70 bush. at 50c	869 75
Lothian, Wm., Pipestone: seed wheat, 25 bush. at \$1.10, 164 bush. at \$1; oats, 50 bush at 50c	216 50
McDonald, Chas., Prince Albert, medicines and medical supplies	145 80
McNichol & Pitt, Pipestone, blankets, 9 at \$2.90	26 10
Manitoba Govt., rent of phone, 12 m. to Mar 31	20 00
Massey-Harris Co., Dundurn: 16-shoe seed drill, \$87.40; No. 14 Verity Combination plows, 2, \$53.20;	263 60

horse rake, \$35; `Bain' wagon, \$88	
Mattick, H.J., Griswold: set hatness, \$38; parts of harness, & c., \$20.25; Millar, T. & W., Portage la Prairie, hardware, \$11.10	69 35
Mitchell & Doig, Birtle, flour, 10 sacks	25 00
Peters, P.J., Langham: cows, 4-year old, 2 at \$28; heifer, 3 year, 4 at \$24, 2 year, 2 at \$17	186 00
Saskatchewan Harness Co., Prince Albert: harness, 2 sets, \$21.50; plow, \$25	46 50
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., Prince Albert, sundry lumber	60 00
Thomson, the J. Co., Winnipeg, burial expenses of Indian girl	15 80
Payments under \$10: provisions, \$25.66; medicines, \$11.30; sundries, \$12.45; care of agency team, \$3; interpreting, \$3; burial expenses, \$3; hardware, \$12.25; vegetable seed, \$6.60; postage stamps, \$7; freight, \$1.13	85 39
Indians: teaming and freighting, \$25.26; hay at \$6 a ton, \$59; oats at 35c. a bush, \$46, at 30c., \$9, at 25c., \$52; 100 hardwood posts, \$18; beef, 800 lb. at 6c.; cows, 3 at \$30; yearlings, 1, \$12; sundries, \$4.60	363 86
Medical attendance: W.R. Baird, M.D., \$63; R.E. Monteith, M.D., \$23; J.A. Montgomery, M.D., \$3; A.G. Wotherspoon, \$16.50; H.A. Wright, \$106.50	212 00
Carried forward	5,266 89

Sioux - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,266 89
Agent, J. Hollies, travel and outlay: board and lodging, \$50.25; fares, \$23.55; livery, \$17; feed and stabling, \$8.50; services of interpreter, \$9; blacksmith work, 75c.	109 05
Salaries: agent, J. Hollies, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,000; physicians, Turnbull & McCullough, M.D.'s, 12 m., \$250, F.B. Lundy, M.D., 2 y. to Mar. 31, 1910, \$200; teacher, Sioux Mission, Jonathan Beverley, \$300; farmers, Jonathan Beverley, \$300, G. Tucker, \$60; overseer, C.K. Eagle, \$120; scout, T. Blacksmith, \$60; interpreters, Peter Holame, \$44.05, Wm. Kasto, \$59.85, Angus McKay, \$175, Peter Ross, \$15.80; constable, Peter Ross, \$60	2,644 70
Grant to Portage la Prairie Boarding School, at \$72 a head per annum, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910	2,160 00
...	10,180 64
LESS - refunded by Indians for seed grain supplied	1,083 45
...	9,097 19
Surveys.	...
Gillon, D.J., D.L.S. (\$131.85) -	...
Retracing Indian reserve lines, 10 d. to May 6, \$80; assistant, D.R. Gillon, 9 d. at \$2; board, \$1; provisions, & c., \$21.45; transport of party, \$11.40	131 85
McLean, J.K., D.L.S. (\$7,620.12) -	...
Assistants: D.H. Calhoun, April 26 - Oct. 10, 168 d. at \$1.33 1/3, H.W.R. Gemmel, April 29 - May 28, 30 d. at \$3, H.S. Pedley, April 22 - Oct. 1, 163 d. at \$1.66 2/3, W.R. White, 1 y. to Mar. 31, 358 d. at \$4; cook, J.T. Smith, April 28 - Oct. 29, 185 d. at \$2	2,387 65
Labourers: 401 d. at \$1.33 1/3, 133 d. at \$1.35, 13 d. at \$1.25, 33 d. at \$1.50, 2 d. at \$2	783 99
Team hire: 283 d. at \$3, 24 d. at \$3.50	933 00
Ration allowance: surveyor and assistants, 343 d. at \$1.10; labourers, 1,412 d. at 70c.	1,365 70
Travel of assistants: W.R. White, \$70.05; H.S. Pedley, \$177.10; H.W.R. Gemmel, \$10.60; D.H. Calhoun, \$29.85; cook, \$25.50	313 10
Board and lodging and horse feed, \$227.55; hay and oats, \$84.05	311 60
Baggage transfer and moving camp, \$96.90; cabs, cars and bus, \$8	104 90
Bank charges, \$5.95; camp outfit and supplies, \$82.90; lumber, \$16.55	105 40
Edmonton hospital, for H.W.R. White, \$10.50; freight and express, \$326.27	336 77
Hardware, \$191.95; insurance premium, \$12.50; livery, \$135.75	340 20
Medicine and drugs, \$22.95; messengers and guides, \$16.50	39 45
Pullmans and porters, \$68.25; railway fares, \$342.05; postage, \$2	412 30
Repairs to instruments, \$23.40; surveyors' instruments, \$84.51	107 91
Telegrams and telephones, \$31.20; washing blankets, \$4.80	36 00
Wood, 9 loads, \$22; storage, \$7.50; small items, \$12.65	42 15
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S. (\$7,442.84) -	...
Assistant, H.W. Fairchild: 207 d. to Nov. 13, at \$4; expenses, Brantford to Battleford and return, \$135.20	963 20
Chainman, 95 d. at \$2; cook, 160 d. at \$2; interpreter, 6 d. at \$2.50	525 00
Labourers: 990 d. at \$1.50, 204 at \$1.33; sundry labour, \$16.25	1,772 57
Ration allowance: self and assistant, 309 7/10 d. at \$1.10; labourers, 1,742 d. at 70c	1,560 05

Hire of men with teams, 174 d. at \$3.50; man with 7 horses, 24 d. at \$7	777 00
Board, lodging and horse feed, \$213.15; camping and cooking outfit, \$128.43	341 58
Fares and pullmans, \$200.70; livery and transport of outfit, \$535	735 70
Tents, 5, \$131.85; stoves, 7, \$35; tables, 3, \$12.50; wagon covers, 2, \$13; wood, \$6	198 35
Band chains, 2, \$31; sundry instruments, \$37.35; dispatch bag, \$10.50; wagon spring, \$5	83 85
Harness, supplies, \$27.75; horseshoeing and repairs, \$9.75; boat, \$6	43 50
Canoes, 4, and 6 paddles, \$370.90; sails, 4, \$15	385 90
Express, \$38.50; telegrams, \$6.99; sundry items, \$11.10	56 59
...	15,195 26
LESS - proceeds of sale of camp equipment, \$27.25; canoe, \$60	87 25
...	15,108 01
Yukon Indians.	...
Supplies for destitute (\$5,878.25) -	...
Chambers, H.: provisions, \$48.75; burial expenses, \$5.25	54 00
Cunningham, G., provisions, \$382.32; Fickard, G., provisions, \$93.05	475 37
Dawson Sheet Metal Works. stove, & c., \$14.70; Gibson Bros., drugs, & c., \$283	297 70
Gillis, A.J., M.D., dental services, \$26; F. Lowe, burial expenses, \$142	168 00
Good Samaritan Hospital, Dawson, board and treatment, 373 d. at \$2.50	932 50
Hansbrough & Robertson, provisions	36 18
Carried forward	1,963 75

Yukon Indians - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,963.75
Supplies for destitute (\$5,878.25) - Concluded.	...
Huxford, E.A., fish net, \$8; twine, 5 balls at \$250	20 50
North American Transportation & Trading Co., clothing, \$14.25: hardware; \$5.95	20 20
Northern Commercial Co., lumber, \$12.02 clothing, \$4.50	16 52
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, supplied at Dawson and vicinity: bacon, 329 lb. at 28c., 18 lb. at 26c.; beef, 367 lb. at 32 1/2c.; flour, 850 lb. at 7c., 50 lb. at 6 2/5c.; mutton, 51 lb. at 40c.; oatmeal, 101 lb at 8 1/2c.; sugar, 197 lb., \$17.43; tea, 67 lb. at 30c.; sundry vegetables, \$39.36; tent, \$9; 10 per cent cost of provisions, \$39.33	432 95
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, supplied at Whitehorse: bacon, 152 1/2 lb., \$36.90; beef, 200 lb. at 23c.; flour, 532 lb., \$35. 02; biscuits, 778 lb. at 10c.; tea, 107 1/2 lb., \$29.62; vegetables, 328 1/2 lb., \$84.42; sundry provisions, \$47.82; board, \$21; clothing, \$7.63; railway fares, \$6.25; medicine, \$70.15; stoves, 2 at \$5; tent, \$10; telegrams, \$8.25; 10 per cent cost of provisions, \$38.49	529 36
Shaw & Spence, Dawson: bacon, 126 lb., \$39.20; bread, 78 lb. at 15c.; flour, 1,075 lb., \$74.15; meat, 50 tins, \$21.01; tea, 46 lb. at 40c.; sundry provisions, \$137.92	302 38
Snure, D.G.: bacon, 22 1/2 lb., \$7.44; flour, 45 lb., \$5.40; sundry provisions, \$4.52	17 36
St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson, treatment, 128 d. at \$2.50	320 00
Taylor & Drury, provisions to destitute Indians for 61 d	10 01
Totty, Rev. B., outlay: cutting wood, \$27.75; wages of servant, 5 m. to June 30, \$25; wood, 9 5/8 cords at \$10; small items, \$1.50	150 50
Whitehorse General Hospital, treatment, 293 d. at \$2.50	732 50
Yukon Sawmill Co., Dawson, lumber, 239 ft. at \$75 per M	17 92
Small payments: drugs, \$9.20: seed potatoes, 100 lb, \$7.50; small items, \$12.90	29 60
Indian (Moses) cabin used as hospital	20 00
Printing 125 cheques	12 50
Medical officers: Dr. L.A. Paré, salary, 12 m. to Feb. 28, \$600; board, \$5.25; railway fares, \$72; express, \$4.95; Dr. A. Thompson, salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600	1,282 20
Schools (\$2,399.41) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight	24 41
Salary of teacher, Teslin Lake, J.R. Bythell, Aug. 13 - Sept. 7, 1908, July 5 - Aug. 19, 1909, 54 d	125 00
Grants to Yukon Schools, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	2,250 00
...	8,277 66

BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS

SUMMARY

1 - 5 1/2 I

[illegible]

29	Industrial School	8,125 00	...	...	...	...	...	8,125 00	...	...	29
...	Total	177,209 56	26,008 33	10,399 43	1,870 61	30,970 96	13,822 13	71,517 93	7,021 46	15,598 71	...

British Columbia: Salaries.	\$ cts.
Victoria office, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910: superintendent, A. W. Vowell, \$3,200; clerks, M.A. Baylis, 9 m., 4450, H.G. Dalby, 4900, M.A. Glover, 3 m. to June, 30, \$150, Wm. McLaughlin, \$1,900, W.A. Stevens, \$1,500; school inspector, A.E. Green, \$1,100; constable, Thos. O'Connell, \$1,000; messenger, D. McLachlan, \$720; surveyor, A.H. Green, 202 1/2 d. at \$10	12,945 00
Babine Agency, agent, R.E. Loring, 12 m. to Mar.31	1,200 00
Cowichan Agency: agent, W.R. Robertson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,200; clerk, Miss Kate Robertson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; constable, Tom, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$240	2,040 00
Fraser Agency, 12 m. to Mar. 31: agent, R.C. McDonald, \$1,200; clerk, N. McDonald, \$600	1,800 00
Kamloops - Okanagan Agency, agent, A. Irwin, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
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
Naas Agency (Northwest, 9 m. to Dec. 31), agent, E. Lorenz, 8 m. to Dec. 31	1,350 00
Stickine Agency, agent, George D. Cox, 12 m. to Mar. 31	600 00
West Coast Agency, agent, A.W. Neill, 12 m. to Mar. 31	1,200 00
Williams Lake Agency: agents, E. Bell, 1 m. to April 30, \$100, E.E. Bell (acting), April 9 - July 20, \$337.85, Isaac Ogden, July 21 - Mar. 31, \$835.48	1,273 33
...	26,008 33
British Columbia: Relief.	...
Babine Agency (\$2,023.81) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., Fraser Lake Post: flour, 2,028 lb. at 14c.; bacon, 1,131 1/2 lb., \$508.58; potatoes, 7,950 lb. at 4c.; rice, 866 lb. at 25c.; rolled oats, 721 lb., \$154.50; beans, 515 lb. at 20c.	1,584 50
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at various posts: flour, 58 sacks, \$210.75, 891 lb., \$105.94; provisions, & c., \$108.42; clothing, & c., \$14.20	439 31
Bella Coola Agency, 3 m. to Mar. 31 (\$146.42) -	...
Public Hospital for Insane, New Westminster, maintenance, 26 2/7 w. at \$5	131 42
Reddick, Rev. C.S., outlay, provisions for Indians	15 00
Cowichan Agency (\$538.99) -	...
Bazett, C., Duncan: flour, 300 lb., \$9.60; provisions, \$16.70	26 30
Butler, W.S., Keating: flour, 850 lb., \$27.25; provisions, \$12.75	40 00
Butler Bros., Keating: flour, 550 lb. at 3 1/2c.; provisions, \$4.95	24 20
Corfield, G.T., Corfield: flour, 200 lb. at 3 1/2c.; provisions, \$5.15	12 15
Holmes, J.B., Comox: flour, 1,100 lb. at 4c.; provisions, \$13.80	57 80
Mearns, Mrs. J., flour and provisions, \$15.40; Morley, Mrs. E., provisions, & c., \$11.30	26 70
Ordano, C., Cowichan Bay: flour, 1,050 lb., \$39.50; pilot bread, 260 lb., \$22.50; provisions, \$22.75	84 75
Rowe, M.A., Nanaimo: flour, 450 lb., \$17.40; provisions, \$12	29.40
Speed, W., Victoria: flour, 575 lb., \$19.60; provisions, \$18.89; blankets, \$6	44 49
Spencer, David, Victoria: flannel and blankets, & c., \$8.50; clothing, \$4.70	13 20
Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co.: flour, 1,650 lb., \$61.05; provisions, \$29.55; blankets and clothing, 7c., \$21.55	112 15

White, J.J., Sidney: flour, 450 lb., \$16.65; provisions, \$4.95	21 60
Payments under \$10: provisions, \$21.25; mats, \$2; transport, \$1.80	25 05
Fraser Agency (\$949.32) -	...
Adams, G., New Westminster: flour and provisions, \$9.88; freight, 70c	10 58
Adams & Deans: flour, 575 lb., \$21.85; provisions, \$9.85; freight, \$1.05	32 75
Allison, Geo. W., Port Hammond, flour and provisions	15 20
Allison & Cross, Port Hammond, flour and provisions	10 20
Anderson & Warnock, Vancouver: cook stove, \$17.50; freight, 60c.	18 10
Ashwell, G.R. & Son: flour, 16 sacks, \$31.90; provisions, \$11; salmon twine, 48 lb. at \$1; blankets, \$3.75	94 65
Bracken, T.H., Brackendale: flour, 8 sacks, \$16.80; provisions, \$6.65	23 45
Des Brisay, M., 7 co., Mission City: flour, 19 sacks, \$35.10; provisions, \$16.05; salmon twine, 16 balls at \$1	67 15
Dominion Grocery, Vancouver: flour, 15 sacks, \$29.80; provisions, \$10.90; clothing, \$2; freight, 50c.	43 20
Fales, W.E., New Westminster: coffin, \$7; burial expenses, \$7	14 00
Gruchy & Carlaw, Vancouver: flour, 7 sacks at \$2; provisions, \$4.90	18 90
Henderson, T.H., Chilliwack: flour, 15 sacks, \$30.40; provisions, \$11.65; boots, clothing, & c., \$9.25; salmon twine, 8 lb. at \$1	59 30
Inkman, C., Harrison Hot Springs: flour, 9 sacks, \$17.30; provisions, \$6.75; salmon twine, 12 lb. at \$1; blankets, \$4	40 05
Kilby, T., Harrison River: flour, 9 sacks, \$17.10; provisions, \$8.10; salmon twine, 8 lb. at \$1	33 20
Kirk, H.T., New Westminster: barb wire, 832 lb., \$33.28; salmon twine, 16 lb., \$14.80; freight, \$2.10	50 18
Logan, J.A., Ladner: flour, 12 sacks, \$23.40; provisions, \$8.40	31 80
Carried forward	3,271 93

British Columbia: Relief - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,271 93
Fraser Agency (\$949.32) - Concluded.	...
McMillan, J.A. & M.: flour, 25 sacks, \$50.90; provisions, \$21.25	72 15
McPhee & McPhee, Abbotsford: flour and provisions, \$12.15; salmon twine, 16 lb. at \$1	28 15
Nicomien Supply Co.: flour and provisions, \$8; sundry items, \$7.25	15 25
Purcell, Catherine: flour, 30 sacks, \$63.10; provisions, \$21	84 10
Sechelt Trading Co.: flour, 27 sacks, \$53.80; provisions, \$20.55	74 35
Spetch, S.W., flour, 15 sacks at \$3.35	50 25
Whiting, R.S., Whonnock: flour and provisions, \$10.90; salmon twine, \$3.80	14 70
Payments under \$10: burial expenses, \$16; shoes and clothing, \$9.30; drill, 47 yd., \$7.05; door and windows, \$6.50; provisions, \$5.66; livery, \$2.50; freight, 65c.	47 66
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency (\$653.35) -	...
Brooke, S., Kamloops: flour, 30 sacks, \$51; provisions, \$34.50	85 50
Gordon, J.L., Kamloops: coffins, 2 at \$15; burial expenses, \$32	62 00
Harvey, Bailey, Ltd., Ashcroft: flour, 44 sacks at \$1.85; provisions, \$18	99 40
Inkman, C., Agassiz: flour, 882 lb., \$37.80; provisions, \$33.30	71 10
O'Hara, D., Bonaparte: flour, 71 sacks at \$2; telegram, 25c	142 25
Rebagliati, B., Lytton: flour, 1,470 lb., \$46; provisions, \$51	97 00
Ward, G.W., Lytton, flour and provisions	11 95
Woodward, Mrs R.M., Lower Nicola: flour, 1,568 lb., \$64; provisions, \$4	68 00
Small payments: flour, \$13.80; provisions, \$2.35	16 15
Kootenay Agency (\$250.30) -	...
Carlin, Wm., Fort Steele: flour, 73 1/2 sacks at \$2; sugar, 355 lb. at 9c.; tea, 34 1/2 lb. at 50c.; small items, \$4.10	200 30
Gateway Mercantile Co.: flour, 700 lb., \$26.45; provisions, \$10	36 45
Hanson, N., flour, & c., \$2.75; Stevens, R., flour and provisions, \$10.80	13 55
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$755.75) -	...
Alert Bay Cannery: biscuits, 405 lb. at 5c.; provisions, \$25.75	46 00
Alert Bay Saw Mills Co.: biscuits, 231 lb., \$22; provisions, \$26.75; lumber, \$2.80	51 55
Anderson, W.E.: flour, 768 lb., \$29.75; provisions, \$39	68 75
Banks, T.E., Cumberland: coffin, \$15; burial expenses, \$10	25 00
Campbell River Trading Co.: biscuits, 248 1/2 lb., \$22.50; provisions, & c., \$36.25; blankets and clothing, \$30	88 75
Cook, S., Alert Bay: biscuits, 450 lb. at 5c.; provisions, \$22.50	45 00
Galley, Mrs. W.H.: biscuits, 1,077 lb. at 8 1/3c.; rice, 960 lb., \$61.50; sugar, \$2.50	153 75
Green, J.A., Quatsino: pilot thread 767 1/2 lb. at 10c.; rice, 854 lb., \$52; provisions, \$11.25	140 00
Skinner, J.J.: biscuits, 154 lb., \$14; provisions, \$17.45; potatoes, \$4.50	35 95
Winter Harbor Canning Co.: pilot thread, 392 lb., \$34.50; rice, 341 lb., \$29.40; provisions, \$5.10	69 00
Small payments: flour, \$5; provisions, \$4; fare, \$3	12 00

Indian Neilson, care of sick Indian, 4 m. at \$5	20 00
Naas Agency, including N.W. Coast (\$363.15) -	...
Armstrong & Edwards, Vancouver: coffin, \$5.50; burial expenses, \$14	19 50
Brynildsen, B. & Co., Bella Coola, flour and provisions	15 00
Cunningham, R. & Son: flour, 12 sacks at \$1.75; provisions, \$16	37 00
Parker, F. & Co., Metlakatla, flour and provisions	5 50
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, maintenance of 2 Indians, 50 4/7 w. at \$5	252 85
Speed, W., provisions, \$11.80; Young, R. Boyd Co., provisions and clothing, & c., \$21.50	33 30
Stickine Agency (\$249.71) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, \$20.01; provisions, \$21.40; blankets, & c., \$4.10	45 51
McDonald, D.H., Atlin: flour, 700 lb., \$52.25; provisions, \$133.15	185 40
Small payments: material for tent, \$6.15; flour, \$7.25; provisions, \$5.40	18 80
West Coast Agency (\$1,454.10) -	...
August, Billy, Ahousaht, flour, 150 lb. at 4c.; Charleson, C., provisions, \$12.65	18 65
Bishop, C.F. & Son: flour, 2,200 lbs., \$89.80; biscuits, 1,038 1/2 lb., \$93.60; provisions, \$12.50; blankets, \$7	202 90
Dawley, W.T., Clayoquot: flour, 2,600 lb., \$93.50; biscuits, 420 lb., \$35.25; tea and sugar, \$7.95; blankets, \$6	142 70
Ellis, A., Kyuquot, flour and provisions	21 25
Janson, A., Ucluelet: flour, 4,900 lb., \$180.15; provisions, \$36.55; blankets, \$10.75; shoes, \$3.75	231 20
Logan, D.: flour, 4,000 lb. at 4c.; biscuits, 480 lb. \$44; sundry items, \$28.75	232 75
McKee, A., Bamfield: flour, 903 3/4 lb., \$35.05; biscuits, 393 lb., \$32.80; blankets, \$9.50; small items, \$1.75	79 10
Sloman & McKenna, Tofino: flour, 2,350 lb., \$95.70; biscuits, 232 lb., \$21; sundry items, \$6	122 70
Speed, W., Victoria: flour, 375 lb., \$12.40; provisions, \$18.92	31 32
Stone, S.S., Tofino: flour and provisions, \$66.13; blankets, \$3	69 13
Carried forward	7,082 50

British Columbia: Relief - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,082 50
West Coast Agency (\$1,454.10) - Concluded.	...
Sutton Lumber and Trading Co., lumber, 3,500 ft. at \$10 per M	35 00
Thomson, J., Alberni: flour, 1,825 lb., \$68.25; bread and biscuits, 484 lb., \$41.60; blankets and clothing, 7c., \$32.95; saw, \$7.50; bear trap, \$5.50; sundry items, \$16.05	171 85
Williams, J.W., Port Renfrew: flour, 1,300 lb., \$47.75; biscuits, 390 lb. at 8 1/3c.; tea and sugar, \$15.30	95 55
Williams Lake Agency (\$3,014.53) -	...
Becher, F.M., Chilcote: flour, 600 lb. at 7c.; provisions, \$30	72 00
Bowe & Koster, Alkali Lake: flour, 1,750 lb. at 6c.; sugar, 280 lb. at 10c.; tea, 35 lb. at 50c.; rice, 350 lb. at 10c	185 50
C.P. Ry., fare, \$10.15; Cariboo Trading Co., flour and provisions, \$51.72	61 87
Cumming, Wm., Lillooet: flour, & c., 2,450 lb. at 4 2/5c.; sugar, 328 lb. at 8 3/4c.; tea, 41 lb. at 50c.; rice, 410 lb. at 8c.; less \$1.41 charged to Trust Fund Account 168	188 39
Dunlop, J., Lillooet: flour, 5,325 lb., \$233.30; sugar, 692 lb. at 10c.; tea, 86 1/2 lb. at 50c.; rice, 865 lb. at 8c	414 95
Garigan, P., flour and provisions, \$22.50; Hance, A.T., flour, 850 lb. at 6c	73 50
Hannon, L.C.: flour, 350 lb. at 6c.; provisions, \$16.10	37 10
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 1,050 lb. at 13c.; tea, 21 lbs. at 50c	147 00
Lee, E.P.: flour, 1,175 lb. at 9c.; sugar and tea, \$39.95; rice, 235 lb. at 15c	180 95
Lee, N.: flour, 200 lb. at 8c.; provisions, \$10	26 00
McDonald & McGillivray, Clinton: flour, 350 lb., \$16.30; provisions, \$13.86	30.16
McLeese, J.A., estate of, flour and provisions	10 11
Marion, T., Quesnel: flour, 3,100 lb. at 5c.; sugar, 404 lb. at 12 1/2c.; tea, 50 1/2 lb. at 50c.; rice, 505 lb., \$63.16	293 91
Moore & Hardie, Cariboo: flour, 800 lb., \$54.75; provisions, \$45	99 75
Phair, C.A., Lillooet: flour, & c., 5,850 lb., \$266.45; sugar, 656 lb., \$65.70; tea, 81 1/2 lb. at 50c.; rice, 820 lb. at 8c	438 50
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, maintenance of 2 Indians, 78 4/7 w. at \$5	392 84
Smith, C.H., Soda Creek: flour, 1,150 lb., \$86.44; sugar and tea, \$34.50; rice, 230 lb., \$28.56	149 50
Webster, Wm., Alexandria: flour, 2,350 lb. at 6c.; sugar and tea, \$29.25; rice, 195 lb. at 15c	199 50
Small payments, board and horse feed	13 00
British columbia: Seeds and Implements.	...
Rabine Agency (\$1,579.85) -	...
British Columbia Saddlery Co.: harness, 4 sets at \$35, 1 at \$18; freight, & c., \$10	168 00
Duncan, W., Victoria: harness, 2 sets at \$35, 2 at \$18; freight, \$7.75	113 75
Fraser, W.S. & Co., Victoria: mowing machines, 5 at \$77; ploughs, 4 at \$21, 3 at \$16; spades, 2 doz., \$24; hoes, 2 doz., \$12; cartage and packing, \$77.30	630 30
Jay & Co., Victoria: vegetable seeds, 676 lb., \$511.70; timothy, 700 lb., \$60; potatoes 27 sacks, \$47.25; freight, \$48.85	667 80

Fraser Agency (\$214.45) -	...
Adams, Geo., potatoes, 600 lb., \$7.50; Anderson & Warnock, 1 plough, \$19	26 50
Davidson, S.J., New Westminster, 1 set harness	37 00
Trapp, T.J. & Co.: plough, \$19; harrow, \$13; mower, \$65; freight, \$2.75	99 75
Indian Chief Jimmy, potatoes, 3,200 lb. at 1 3/5c	51 20
Kootenay Agency (\$38) -	...
McCallum & Co., Cranbrook, 1 set harrows	38 00
West Coast Agency (\$7.60) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seeds, \$3.90; tools, \$3.45; postage, 25c	7 60
Williams Lake Agency (\$30.71) -	...
Baily, W.B., Ltd., freight, & c., \$1.83; Jay & Co., vegetable seed, \$6.50; postage, 15c	8 48
Prior, E.G. & Co., Victoria: 1 road scraper, \$9.75; tools, \$12.23; cartage, 25c	22 23
...	1,870 61
British Columbia: Medical Attendance, Medicines and Hospitals.	...
Victoria Office (\$500) -	...
Medical officer, A.M. Jones, M.D., 12 m. to March 31	500 00
Babine Agency (\$2,327.77) -	...
Medical officer, H.C. Wrinch, M.D., 12 m. to March 31	660 00
Carried forward	1,160 00

British Columbia: Medical Attendance, Medicines and Hospitals - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,160 00
Babine Agency (\$2,327.77) - Concluded.	...
Medicines and medical appliances: J. Cochrane, Victoria, \$22.75; F.W. Fawcett, Victoria, \$101.75; Hall & Co., Victoria, \$40.77	165 27
Hazelton Hospital, board and treatment of patients, 1,000 d. at \$1,610 at 75c	1,457 50
Port Essington Hospital, board and treatment of patients, 45 d. at \$1	45 00
Bella Coola, 3 m. to March 31 (\$840.78) -	...
Medical officers, 3 m. to March 31: T.J. McPhee, M.D., \$150; R. W. Large, M.D., \$150	300 00
Medical attendance, T. Howard Jamieson, M.D., 4 m. to December 31, 1909	260 40
Medicines and medical appliances: J. Cochrane, Victoria, \$44.58; Dean & Hiscocks, Victoria, \$42.05	86 63
Bella-Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, treatment of patients, 193 d. at \$1, 1 d. at 75c	193 75
Cowichan Agency (\$3,900.30) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to March 31: W. Cumming, M.D., \$250; W. F. Drysdale, M.D., \$500; H.B. Rogers, M.D., \$300; Watson Dykes, M.D., \$400; H.P. Millard, M.D., \$240	1,690 00
Medical attendance re smallpox epidemic: W.F. Drysdale, M.D., 51 d. at \$10; L.T. Davis, M.D., \$20; Watson Dykes, M.D., \$830; A.M. Jones, M.D., \$70; x-ray examination, \$20; H.B. Rogers, M.D., 16 d. at \$10; F. Leeder, M.D., auto hire while vaccinating, \$35; C. M. Rolston, M.D., vaccinating, \$3.60	1,648 60
Medicines and medical appliances: R.G. Jessup, \$12.75; Pimbury & Co., \$22; R. Ventress, \$129.80	164 55
British Columbia Government, vaccine points, 1,700 at 7 1/2c	127 50
Chemainus General Hospital: board and treatment, 114 d. at \$1; medicine, \$5	119 00
Nanaimo Hospital board and treatment of patient, 23 d. at \$1	23 00
St. Joseph's Hospital: board and treatment, 72 d. at \$1; special nurse, \$27; medicines, & c., \$28.65	127 65
Fraser Agency (\$5,966.29) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to March 31: W.D. Brydone-Jack, M.D., \$1,200; Hall & Drew, M.Ds., \$1,200; C.A. Elliott, M.D., 6 m. to Sept. 30, 1909, \$375; J.C. Henderson, M.D., \$400; R.F. Greer, M.D., 10 m. to Jan. 31, \$416.60; A.A. King, M.D., \$300; A.J. Stuart, M.D., \$500; R. Elliott, M.D., 5 m., \$312.50; W.G. Hepworth, M.D., 13 d., \$17.47	4,721 57
Medical attendance: W.D. Brydone-Jack, M.D., \$50; R. Elliott M.D., \$21.75; Victor W. Wright, M.D., \$55.25	127 00
Medicines and medical appliances: Campbell-Burns Drug Co., \$27.71; J. Cochrane, \$30.35; McDowell-Burns Drug Co., \$27.96	86 02
St. Mary's Hospital: board and treatment, 219 d. at \$1; medicines and extras, \$100.25	319 25
St. Paul's Hospital: board and treatment, 614 d. at \$1; medicines, & c., \$98.45	712 45
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency (\$4,737.24) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to March 31: H.L.A. Keller, M.D., \$300; G. Williams, M.D., \$300; R.B. White, M.D., \$420; M.S. Wade, M.D., \$780; E.J. Offerhaus, M.D., \$210; G.H. Sutill, M.D., \$480; G. Sanson, M.D., \$420; H.A. Whillans, M.D., \$180	3,090 00
Medical attendance, H.M. Keith, M.D., attending Indian	2 50
Medicines and medical appliances, Mallery's Drug Store, Kamloops	61 24
Royal Inland Hospital, board and treatment of patients, 3 d. at \$2	6 00
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, board and treatment, 1,000 d. at \$1, 722 at 75c	1,541 50

St. Mary's a Hospital: board and treatment, 9 d. at \$1; extras, \$7	16 00
Vernon Jubilee Hospital: board and treatment, 15 d. at \$1; extras, \$5	20 00
Kootenay Agency (\$915) -	...
Medical officers: Hugh Watt, M.D., 12 m. to March 31, \$600; R. Elliott, M.D., 7 m. to Oct. 31, 1909, \$175	775 00
Medical attendance: D.P. Hannington, M.D., \$11; T.F. Saunders, M.D., \$23.50	34 50
St. Eugene Hospital, board and treatment, 95 d. at \$1	95 00
St. Mary's Hospital, board and treatment, & c., 10 d	10 50
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$656.66) -	...
Medical officers: Columbia Coast Mission, physicians, 12 m. to March 31	399 96
Medical attendance, H.P. Millard, vaccinating	35 00
Medicines and medical appliances, Dean & Hiscocks	28 20
Bella-Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, board and treatment, 62 d. at \$1	62 00
Columbia Coast Mission, board and treatment, 98 d. at \$1	98 00
St. Paul's Hospital: board and treatment, 28 d. at \$1; medicine, \$5.50	33 50
Nass Agency, including N.W. Coast Agency (\$5,874.69) -	...
Medical officers: W.T. Kergin, M.D., 12 m. to March 31, \$1,080; D.J. McDonald, M.D., 11 m. to March 31, \$660; T.A. Wilson, M.D., 5 m. to Aug. 31, 1909, \$250, R.W. Large, M.D., 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$450; J.O. Reddie, M.D., 7 m. to Oct. 31, 1909, \$420; T.J. McPhee, M.D., 3 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$150; J.C. Spencer, M.D., 2 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$66.66; A.R. Fraser, M.D., 2 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$83.32	3,159 98
Carried forward	23,004 02

British Columbia: Medical Attendance, Medicines and Hospitals Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	23,004 02
Naas Agency, including N.W. Coast Agency (\$5,874.69) - Concluded.	...
Medicines and medical appliances: Cyrus H. Bowes, \$12.61; D.E. Campbell, \$63; John Cochrane, \$153.87; Dean & Hiscocks, \$87.85; F.W. Fawcett \$62.38; A.G. Kalbfleisch. \$53.30	433 01
Bella-Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, board and treatment, 702 d. at \$1	702 00
Port Essington General Hospital, board and treatment, 177 d. at \$1	177 00
Port Simpson General Hospital, board and treatment, 1,377 d	1,282 75
St. Joseph's Hospital: board and treatment, 39 d. at \$1; medicine, \$3.25	42 25
St. Paul's Hospital: board and treatment 58 d. at \$1; medicine, \$12.70	70 70
Vancouver General Hospital, board and treatment, 7 d. at \$1	7 00
Queen Charlotte Agency, 3 m. to Mar. 31 (\$261.47) -	...
Medical officers, 3 m. to March 31: J.C. Spencer, M.D., \$99.99; A.R. Fraser, M.D., \$124.98	224 97
St. Joseph's Hospital: board and treatment, 22 d. at \$1; medicines, & c., \$14.50	36 50
Stickine Agency (\$974.26) -	...
Medical officer, F. Inglis, M.D., 12 m. to March 31	500 00
Medical attendance, A.K. Connolly, M.D	34 50
Medicines and medical appliances: John Cochrane, \$22.80; F.W. Fawcett, \$32.96	55 76
Hudson's Bay Co., freight on lumber for hospital building	335 00
Hyland & Belfry, poles for scaffolding, 6 cords at \$6.50	39 00
St. Andrew's Hospital, board and treatment, 10 d. at \$1	10 00
West Coast Agency (\$1,899.05) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to Mar. 31: Chas. McLean, M.D., \$780; A. D. Morgan, M.D., \$420	1,200 00
Medical attendance: C.T. Hilton, M.D., \$2.50; C. McLean, M.D., \$9.50, travelling expenses, vaccinating Indians, \$18.55	30 55
Medicines and medical appliances: Cyrus H. Bowes, \$19.10; D.E. Campbell, \$51.75; John Cochrane, \$81.25;. Dean & Hiscocks, \$23.05; F.W. Fawcett, \$39.19; Hall & Co., \$31.45; W.S. Terry, \$62; Terry & Marett, \$76.86	384 65
Bella-Bella Rivers Inlet Hospital, board and treatment, 43 d. at \$1	43 00
St. Joseph's Hospital: treatment, 156 d. at \$1; operating room and medicines, \$55.40	211 40
St. Paul's Hospital: board and treatment, 17 d. at \$1; medicine, \$2.45	19 45
Victoria Transfer Co., rent of ambulance	10 00
Williams Lake Agency (\$2,117.45) -	...
Medical officers, 12 m. to March 31: C.A. Boyd, M.D., \$1,000; A. Beech, M.D., \$300	1,300 00
Medical attendance, H.A. Christie, M.D., 13 m. to March 31	774 25
St. Joseph's Hospital: board and treatment, 36 d. at \$1; medicine, & c., \$7.20	43 20
...	30,970 96
British Columbia: Day Schools.	...
Victoria office (\$48) -	...

Green, A.E., inspector, outlay: postage, \$15; typewriting, & c., \$12	27 00
Resources Publishing Co., 1 year's subscription	21 00
Babine Agency (\$2,311.15) -	...
Andimaul, teacher, Capt. Dunkin Rankin, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	325 00
Gitwingat: teachers, Florence B. Kemp, 6 m. to June 30, 1909, \$175, R.F. Price, 3 m. to Sept. 30, 1909, \$100, Martha Ward, 3 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$100; 1 stove, \$14	389 00
Glen Vowell: teacher, J.P. Thorkildson, 12 m. to mar. 31, \$350; slates, \$3; freight, \$1.65	354 65
Hazelton: teacher, Miss E.J. Soal, 12 m. to Mar. 31	400 00
Kisgegas, teacher, Joshua J. Harvey, 3 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	75 00
Kishpiax, teachers, Rev. W.H. Pierce, 6 m. to June 30, 1909, \$175, Miss F.B. Kemp, 6 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$200	375 00
Kitsegukla: teacher, Miss Susan Edgar, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1909	75 00
Meanskinisht: teachers, Miss L.C. Day, 3 m. to June 30, 1909, \$100, Miss A.L. Tomlinson, 6 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$200	300 00
General: school supplies, \$6; freight on supplies, \$11.50	17 50
Bella Coola: Agency, 3 m. to Mar. 31 (\$275.96) -	...
Bella Coola: teacher, Eveline Gibson, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; sundries, 96c	100 96
China Hat: teacher, Rev. Geo. Read, 3 m. to Mar. 31	75 00
Port Essington, teacher, Kate Tranter, 3 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
Cowichan Agency (\$2,166.71) -	...
Koksilah: teacher, C.A. Dockstader, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; table and chair, \$12.50; wood, \$3; sundry items, \$3.10	168 60
Nanaimo: teacher, Rev. W.J. Knott, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; wood, & c., \$7.25	407 25
Quamichan (Methodist): teacher, Miss J. Johnny, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75; sundry supplies, \$7.10,	82 10
Carried forward	3,293 06

British Columbia: Day schools - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,293 06
Cowichan Agency (\$2,166.71) - Concluded.	...
Quamichan (Roman Catholic): teachers, Miss W. Wilson, 3 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$75, Miss L. Frumento, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75; wood, 8 cords, \$12; 1 bell, \$4; small items, \$10.50	176 50
Saanich: teacher, Daniel Dick, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; lumber, 8,350 ft., \$158.10; shingles, 5 M, \$10.75; door and windows, \$12.05; paint, & c., 16 gal., \$31.05; pipe, 16 ft., \$9.60; nails, \$5.55; wood, \$5; freight, \$29.46; cartage, \$8; sundry items, \$13.35	582 91
Somenos: teacher, Miss M. Lomas, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 4300; wood, 10 cords, \$15; map, \$7; small items, \$1.60	323 60
Songhees: teacher, Sister Mary Berchmans, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; coal, 1 ton, \$7.50; wood, 1 cord, \$7.50; cleaning school and scavenging, \$6; small items, \$4.75	425 75
Fraser Agency (\$1,514.28) -	...
Homalco: teacher, Wm. Thompson, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; assistant matrons, Miss R. Martin, 3 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$75, Mrs. L. De la Giroday, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$75; carpenter work, 17 d. at \$3; pipes, 595 ft., \$64.87; sink and hose, & c., \$16; lumber, \$8; tables and chairs, 4, \$19; sewing material, \$14.60; kitchen utensils, & c., \$9.40; freight and cartage, \$10.50; sundry items, \$26.11	969 48
Massett: teacher, Rev. W.E. Collison, 3 m. to June 30, 1909	100 00
Sliammon: teacher, J.W.L. Browne, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; sink and pipes, \$26.30; hose, & c., \$9.80; school supplies, \$7.80; freight, 90c	444 80
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency (\$984.96) -	...
Lytton: teacher, Miss L. Blatchford, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; lumber, 800 ft., \$24; wood, 4 cords, \$20; desk and chair, \$12.90; labour, 5 d., \$10.40; fares and freight, \$4.07; sundry items, \$5.60	476 97
Sholus: teacher, S.A.F. Hone, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; desks, 6, \$27; furniture, & c., \$17; small items, \$9.99	453 99
Grant for tuition of Indian children attending Penticton public school	54 00
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$888.08) -	...
Alert Bay: teachers, Frank Nelson, 3 m. to June 30, 1909, \$75, Miss L. Harris, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; sundries, \$1.63	301 63
Cape Mudge: teacher, Rev. J.E. Rendle, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, 4225; wood, 4 cords, \$14; desk and chairs, \$18; small items, \$3.90	260 90
Gwayasdums: teacher, Fred. Comley, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$300; wood, 5 cords, \$20; small items, \$5.55	325 55
Naas Agency, including N.W. Coast Agency (\$3,609.49) -	...
Aiyansh: teacher, J. Priestley, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1909	75 00
Bella Bella: teacher, Miss C.S. Rush, 9 m. to Dec.31, 1909, \$300; wood, 3 cords, \$12	312 00
Bella Coola: teacher, Miss Eveline Gibson, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	300 00
China Hat: teacher, Rev. Geo. Read, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	225 00
Kincolith: teacher, Miss E.C. Collison, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; stove and pipes, \$28.02; map, \$2.50; freight and cartage, \$2.70	433 22
Kitamaat: teacher, Miss M.E. Lawson, 3 m. to June 30, 1909, \$100; paint, 16 gal., \$32; freight, \$18.90	150 90
Kitkahtla:, teacher, Miss M.T. Gurd, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	300 00
Lakalsap: teacher, Miss A. Waterman, 48 d. to Mar. 31, 1909, \$56.25, Albert E. Smeath, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$250; sundry items, \$7.12	313 37

Masset: teachers, R. W.E. Collison, 3 m. to Sept. 30, 1909, \$100; N.S. Sherwood, 3 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$125	225 00
Metlakatla: teacher, Miss Helena Jackson, 12 m. to Mar. 31	400 00
Port Essington: teacher, Miss Kate Tranter, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	300 00
Port Simpson: teacher, L. Dineen, 6 m. to June 30, 1909, 4175, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$100	275 00
Skidegate: teacher, P.R. Kelly, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909	300 00
Queen Charlotte Agency, 3 m. to Mar. 31 (\$104.20) -	...
Skidegate: teacher, Peter R. Kelly, 3 m. to Mar. 31	100 00
masset: slates, 2 doz., \$3.60; freight and cartage, 60c	4 20
Stickine Agency (\$951.80) -	...
Atlin: teacher, Rev. J. Allard, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; rent of building for school, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1909, \$150	650 00
Telegraph Creek: teacher, Robt. H. McInnes, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; slates, \$1.80	301 80
West Coast Agency (\$967.50) -	...
Clayoquot: teacher, Rev. Chase. Moser, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00
Nitinat: teacher, J. Gibson, 6 m. to Mar. 31	150 00
Ucluelet: teachers, John T. Ross, 3 m. to June 30, 1909, \$100, H.W. Vanderween, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$100	200 00
Yuquot: teacher, Rev. A.S. Stern, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; cutting and delivering wood, 5 cords, \$17.50	317 50
...	13,822 13

British Columbia: Boarding and Industrial Schools.	\$ cts.
Ahousaht Boarding School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,475; tools for ex-pupil, \$21; slates, \$3.50; freight \$62.41; grant for material for construction of work shop (cost, \$179.35), \$150	1,711 91
Alberni Boarding School grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,371; payment on account of contract for repairs, \$100; slates, \$4.05; freight, \$115.58	2,590 63
Alert Bay Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,118.90; slates, & c., \$3.85; freight, 25c	3,123 00
All Hallows Boarding School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,038.50; slates, 85c.; freight, \$24.71	1,064 06
Clayoquot Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	6,500 00
Coqualeetza Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$10,108. 58; lumber, 12,094 ft., \$218.62; shingles, 20 M, \$50; nails, \$15.40; oil, \$8; building chimneys, 25 ft., \$37.50; windows 8, \$17; heaters, 2, \$17; duck, 3pcs., \$32.42; sewing machines for ex-pupils, 2 at \$28; sundry items, \$15.55	10,576 07
Kamloops Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$6,500; lumber, 14,962 ft., \$303.80; shingles, 12 M, \$39; door and sashes, \$29; oil and paint, & c., \$64.70; bricks, 1,500, \$22.50; nails, \$16.90; sundry items, \$24.10	7,000 00
Kootenay Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$6,500; tents, 2 at \$95; freight, \$18.18; cartage, & c., \$1.87	6,710 05
Kuper Island Industrial School: 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$7,800; supplies for ex-pupils, sewing machines, 3 at \$40; washing machines, 3 at \$7; cooking utensils, & c., \$69	8,010 00
Lytton Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	3,114 54
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School: grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,138; paint, 35 gal., \$52.50; nails, \$4.20; freight, 75c	1,195 45
Port Simpson Girls' Home: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,100; freight, \$24.67	2,124 67
Sechelt Boarding School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,623; paint, \$73; hyloplate, \$8.40; freight, & c., \$2.25; small items, \$4.90	2,711 55
Squamish Boarding School: grant, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,000; hyloplate, \$8.40; small items, \$2.50	3,010 90
St. Mary's Boarding School: 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$3,600; desks, 38, \$282.90; fire extinguishers, 2 doz., \$40; school supplies, \$15.50; freight; \$11.70	3,950 10
Williams Lake Industrial School: grant, 15 m. to Mar. 31	8,125 00
...	71,517 93
British Columbia: Travelling Expenses.	...
Victoria Office (\$2,933.65) -	...
Green, A.E., school inspector: board and lodging, \$366.25; fares, \$428.30; pullmans and porters, \$6.50; express and car fare, \$12.60; baggage and transfer, \$5; livery, \$21.50; launch hire, \$28; Indians and canoes, \$44.75	912 90
McDougall, Rev. John, special officer: board, lodging and horse feed, \$492.60; fares, \$327.85; berths, & c., \$72.75; baggage and porters, \$31.25; car fares, ferry, & c., \$16.10; livery, \$199; launch hire, \$35.25; Indians and canoe, \$8; guide, \$5; sundries, \$9.50	1,197 30
Stevens, W.A., clerk: board and lodging, \$52.25; fares, \$38.85; pullmans and porters, \$7.75; livery and transport, \$14.50	113 35
Vowell, A.W., superintendent: board and lodging, \$296.65; fares, \$268.45; pullmans and porters, \$56.75; livery, \$34.75; launch hire, \$32.50; Indians and canoes, \$5.50; interpreter, \$10; sundry items, \$5.50	710 10
Babine Agency, R.E. Loring, agent: packers, axemen, & c., 110 d. at \$2.50; board and lodging, \$8.25; fares and ferry & c., \$24; provisions, \$124.26; horse hire, \$36.25; Indians with dog trains and canoes, \$46;	522 75

bal. of adv. accounted for in 1910 - 11, \$8.99	
Cowichan Agency, W.R. Robertson, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$93.50; fares, \$37.35; livery, \$123.50; launch hire, \$20; Indian and canoe, \$2	276 35
Fraser Agency, R.C. McDonald, agent: board and lodging, \$149.20; fares, \$193.75; berths, car fare, & c., \$12.80; livery, \$77; Indians and canoes, \$26; launch hire, \$17.50; telephone and telegrams, \$7.60; provisions, \$11.25; sundries, \$1.25	496 35
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, A. Irwin, agent: board and lodging, \$182.25; fares, \$136.10; livery and horse feed, \$143.50; berths, & c., \$3.50	465 35
Kootenay Agency, R.L.T. Galbraith, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$209.95; railway and steamer fares, \$97.75; livery, \$148; stage and bus fares, \$42.25; small items, \$3.25	501 20
Kwawkewlth Agency, W.M. Halliday, agent: board and lodging, \$122.25; provisions, \$72.85; fares, \$86.85; ferry, \$7; livery, \$3; launch hire, \$17.50; assistance on launch, \$88.40; gasoline, \$178.68; cable chain, \$8.58; paint, hardware, & c., \$39.75; freight, \$28.15; small items, \$8.25	661 26
Naas Agency, (including N.W. Coast Agency) E. Lorenz, agent: board and lodging, \$50.20; railway fares, \$38.75; launch hire, \$72; steamer fares, meals and berths, \$60; H. Berryman, constable, board and lodging, \$79.75; steamer fares, meals and berths, \$47; launch hire, \$35; small items, \$4; balance of advance subsequently refunded to casual revenue, 25c	386 95
Carried forward	6,243 86

British Columbia: Travelling Expenses - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.	6,243 86
Stickine Agency, G.D. Cox, agent: board and lodging, \$43; fares, \$45; livery, \$76; provisions, \$6.25	170 25
West Coast Agency, A.W. Neill, agent: board and lodging, \$39.35; provisions, \$9.75; steamer fares, meals and berths, \$83.25; livery, \$125.50; launch hire, \$134; assistance and guide, \$13.25; telegrams, \$1.75	406 85
Williams Lake Agency, E.E. Bell, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$14; horse shoeing, \$2.50; I. Ogden, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$109.50; fares, \$25; berths, \$4; hay, 2 ton at \$20; horse shoeing, repairs, & c., \$5.50	200 50
...	7,021 46
British Columbia: Office Expenses, Miscellaneous, etc.	...
Victoria Office (\$3,615.53) -	...
B.C. Telephone Co.: rent of telephone and extension, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$49.50; long distance tolls, 75c	50 25
C.P.R. Co's Telegraph, telegrams	93 17
Hinton Electric Co., Victoria, electrical repairs and supplies	13 35
McDougall, Rev. John, salary, 195 d. at \$6	1,170 00
McInnes, T.R.E., ottawa, examination of treaties and other documents, re Indian title to lands, 4 1/2 m. to Sept 1	1,150 00
Postmaster, Victoria: stamps, \$105; re of p.o. box, \$5	110 00
Victoria Steam Laundry, washing towels, 24 m. to Mar. 31	16 00
Vowell, A.W., outlay: transport of destitute Indians, \$121; freight, & c., \$9.62	130 62
Small payments: subscriptions to newspapers, \$19.35; fire set and scuttle, \$8.85; towels, \$4.50; express and cartage, \$3.40; telegrams, \$6.57; typewriter repairs, \$2.35; sundry items, \$5.55	50 57
Legal services: J.D. Swanson, Kamloops, re King vs. Pemberton, \$16.50; F.C. Wade, Vancouver, re Indian Reserve, \$75	91 50
Travel, Thos. O'Connell, constable: board and lodging, 4380.85; fares, \$237.10; livery, \$75; telegrams and telephones, \$11.37; typewriting, \$29.75, sundry expenses, \$6	740 07
Babine Agency (\$202.25)	...
Hudson's Bay Co.: wood, 12 cords at \$6; coal oil, 3 cases, \$24, candles, 25 lb., \$6.25	102 25
Ware, Wm., payment of claims for land surrendered	100 00
Bella Coola Agency, 3 m. to Mar. 31 (\$47.25) -	...
B.C. Hardware Co., Victoria: 1 radiator heater, \$25; pipes and elbow, \$1	26 00
Small payments: freight and express, \$15.55; transfer, 70c.; postage, \$5	21 25
Cowichan Agency (\$5,085.80)	...
Bazett, C., Duncan: provisions for quarantined Indians, \$89.05; clothing, \$60.40	149 45
Boak, J., Duncan: wood for quarantined Indians, 30 cords, \$110; drawing hay, \$4.50	114 50
British Columbia Telephone Co.: rent of telephones, 12 m. 7 d. to Mar. 31, \$51.35; installing telephone, \$7.50; long distance messages, \$5	63 85
Corfield, G.T., Corfield: provisions for quarantined Indians, \$42.35; provisions for guards, \$5.70	48 05
Cowichan Waterworks Co., water rental, 12 m. to Mar. 31	12 00
Deasy, Thos., special constable in smallpox outbreak: services, 5 d., \$16.65; board and lodging, \$8; livery, \$15.50; fares, \$5.60	45 75

Ford, David, postmaster: stamps, \$45; rent of p.o. box, \$6	51 00
Gidley, S.W., Duncan, office clock and calender	10 50
Glen, Chas., Duncan, provisions for: quarantined Indians, \$14.50, guards, \$6.90	21 40
Leiser, Simon & Co., provisions for quarantined Indians	17 45
Lewis, Geo., Duncan: wood for quarantined Indians, 13 cords, \$13; hauling, \$19.50; wood for office, 4 cords, \$6	38 50
Mearns, Mrs. Jas., provisions, & c. for: quarantined Indians, \$621.40, guards, \$6.85	628 25
Morley, Mrs. E., provisions, 7c. for: quarantined Indians, \$513.60, guards, \$10.50	524 10
Newhouse, Mrs. G.A., Westholm: provisions, & c., for quarantined Indians, \$299.10; provisions, & c., for guard, \$9.20	308 30
O'Connell, Thos., constable: clothing destroyed during smallpox epidemic, 2 suits, \$65; sweaters, \$3.50; underwear, \$6.50	75 00
Pitt & Peterson, Duncan: provisions for quarantined Indians, \$462.45; clothing, \$68.30; provisions, cooking utensils, & c., for guards and fumigation, \$73.75; tents, 3, \$35; fumigating supplies, \$17.40; hay, 1,100 lb., \$9.90; sundry items, \$15.05	681 85
Robertson, W.R., agent, outlay: burial expenses, \$10; wood for quarantined Indians, 4 1/2 cords, \$8; wood for office, 7 cords, \$10.50; small items, \$14.10	42 60
Rothwell & Thornton: provisions for quarantined Indians, \$289.95; gasoline, 20 gal., \$6	295 95
Trawford, Chas. G., fumigating, 51 d. at \$1	51 00
Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., provisions for quarantined Indians	25 75
Carried forward	7,070 28

British Columbia: Office Expenses, Miscellaneous, etc. - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,070 28
Cowichan Agency (\$5,085.80) - Concluded.	...
Small payments: postage, \$5; provisions and wood for quarantined Indians, \$14.75; tent, stove and provisions for guards, \$9.05; small items, \$1.85	30 65
Indians: compensation for buildings and contents, burned in smallpox outbreak, \$330.65; delivering supplies to quarantined Indians, \$34; transport, \$6.50	371 15
Medical services: Dr. H.B. Rogers, launch hire, \$25; Dr. C.R. Symmes, livery, \$28; Dr. Williams, launch hire, \$46	99 00
Services of quarantine guards: S. Sanbauston, \$32; T. Piele, \$62.50; J. Livingston, \$182; A. Mayea, \$93; J. Evans, \$90; H.T. Hardings, \$35; C. Bibeau, \$21; M.A. Vanier, \$27.50; J.C. McKenzie, \$84; W.E. Lamming, \$81; M.A. Adams, \$106.50; R.B. Reid, \$111; J. Page, \$34; F. Williams, \$60.75; H.C. Thornton, \$90	1,379 75
Fraser Agency (\$2,831.11) -	...
Allison & Cross, Port Hammond, provisions for quarantined Indians	49 25
Anderson & Warnock, Vancouver: cook stove, \$12; hand cuffs, 2 pr., \$12; revolvers, 2, \$7; constables' badges, 2, \$4.50; freight, 85c.; sundry hardware, \$5.55	41 90
Ashwell, G.R. & Son, Chilliwack, provisions for Indians doing road work	25 00
Bowman, Orion, Sardis: lumber, 6,616 ft., \$116.80; doors, 2, \$5; windows, 7, \$21; sundry items, \$7.20	150 00
British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co.: lumber, 4,200 ft., \$57.20; shingles, 5 M. \$9.50; doors and windows, \$11.35; freight, \$17; small items, \$4.95	100 00
British Columbia Telephone Co., rent of telephone, 12 m. to Mar. 31	48 00
Dale, J.M., Port Hammond, clothing for quarantined Indians	41 25
Deane, David, constable: services, 41 d. to Aug. 31, \$99.20; fares, \$5.85; 1 meal, 35c	105 40
Deasy, Thos., constable: services, 77 d. to Oct. 2, \$186.25; board and lodging, \$112.50; fares, \$6.70; launch hire, \$10; small items, \$6.45	321 90
Henderson Bros., Vancouver: raw oil, & c., 81 3/4 gal., \$76; sulphur, \$6.05; freight, \$1.96; small items, \$5.80	89 81
Ironside, Rannie & Campbell: stumping powder, 20 cases, \$135; fuse and caps, \$4.10	139 10
Jervis Inlet Lumber Co., Ladner, lumber, 6,737 ft	99 92
Kennedy, G., postmaster: postage stamps, \$60; rent of p.o. box, \$3	63 00
Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, free admission of Indians to Provincial Exhibition, 5 d.	500 00
Small payments: wringer and iron, \$5; corralling horses, \$5; cartage, \$5; ambulance, \$3; small items, \$5.20	23 20
Quarantine guards: Chief Joe Isaac, \$54; E.W. Barff, \$35; Joe Florence, \$28; E.W. Baker, \$68.50	185 50
Building road to Matsqui Main Reserve: foreman, A.S. Murray, 38 1/2 d. at \$4; labourers, 149 3/4 d. at \$2.50; team and men, 53 1/4 d. at \$6	847 88
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency (\$676.55) -	...
Advance unaccounted for, Agent A. Irwin	500 00
British Columbia Government, water records issued to Deadman's Creek Reserve, 550 inches	121 50
Slavin, W.T., postmaster: stamps, \$25; rent of p.o. box, \$7	32 00
Small payments: telegrams, \$4.15; express, 90c	5 05
Advertising water notices: Kamloops 'Inland Sentinel,' \$9; 'British Columbia Gazett,' \$9	18 00

Kootenay Agency (\$224) -	...
Geary, Geo., wood, 10 cords, \$35; Leeper, M., cleaning office, 11 m. to Mar. 31, \$27.50	62 50
Morrigeau, B., Athalmer, 1 stallion, \$110, less paid by Indians, \$50	60 00
Indian Ambrose, hay, 4 1/2 tons at \$16	72 00
Small payments: oil, \$4.50; fares, \$3.60; telegrams and telephone, \$9.30; postage, \$8; small items, \$4.10	29 50
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$750.50) -	...
Alert Bay Saw Mills: lumber, 803 ft., \$15; pipes, & c., \$1	16 00
Chambers, R., postmaster, postage stamps, \$24; cook, S., coal oil, 4 cases, \$14	38 00
Fraser, W.S. & Co., Victoria, carpenter's tools, & c.	32 50
Halliday, W.M., agent, outlay: insurance on horses, \$8; cab hire, \$2.50; sundry items, \$2.25	12 75
Hinton Electric Co.: 1 stove, \$20.50; dick search light, \$21.50; repairs to launch, material, \$12.17, labour, 20 hr., \$10.75	64 92
Letson & Burpee, Vancouver: Brass rudder, stock and shoe, \$66.50; patterns, \$14.13; labour, \$14.55, freight and cartage, 65c	95 83
Pacific Coast Coal Mines, coal, 5 tons at \$4.50	22 50
Union Steamship Co.: shipping 2 horses, \$11; wharfage, \$1	12 00
Vancouver Transfer Co.: horses, 2, \$425; collars, 2 at \$3; total, \$431, less paid by Indians, \$65	366 00
Weiler Bros., Victoria, linoleum; 41 sq. yd. at \$1	41 00
Carried forward	13,383 99

British Columbia: Office Expenses, Miscellaneous, etc. - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	13,383 99
Kwawkewlth Agency (\$750.50) - Concluded.	...
Indians: wood, 10 cords, \$45; sundry labour, \$4	49 00
Naas Agency, N.W. Coast Agency included (\$1,279.62) -	...
Berryman, H., constable: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, at \$75; hire of man and boat, \$10	910 00
Fraser, W.S. & Co.: wooden pipe, 1,783 ft. at 17c.; tees, 166 lb., \$10.79; hydrants, 3, \$36; machine work, \$3; freight and cartage, \$57; total, \$409.90, less \$400 paid in 1908 - 09. See A.G's. Report, 1 - 81	9 90
Keen, Rev. J.H., postmaster, postage stamps	15 00
Pacific Coast Pipe Co.: hydrants, 19 at \$10; tees, 634 lb., \$34.87; machine work, \$14.25; freight, \$2.95	242 07
Port Simpson Exhibition, grant, \$50; Young, R.B., Co., cement, 10 brl., \$44	94 00
Small payments: repairs, & c., \$5.55; telegrams, \$3.10	8 65
Queen Charlotte Agency, 3 m. to Mar. 31 (\$15.50) -	...
Freight charges: Dom. Express Co., \$12.15; C.P. Ry., \$3.35	15 50
West Coast Agency (\$386.60) -	...
Alberni Trading Store: barbed wire, 415 lb, \$18.65; wheel barrow, \$3.50; staples, 85c	23 00
Haslam, Mrs. P.A., attending to phone in office, 12 m. to Mar. 31	12 00
Neill, A.W., agent, outlay: rent of office, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$120; moving and re-erecting shelter, as per contract, \$22; wood, 10 cords, \$17.50; kalsomining office, \$15.50; coal oil, 16 gal., \$7; cleaning office, \$4.50; telegrams, \$3.90; small items, \$6.50	196 90
Shaw. A., postmaster: postage stamps, \$35; rent of p.o. box, \$4	39 00
Trust Fund Account No. 172, refund for shingles and freight, 1907 -8	43 00
Whyte, E.M., Alberni: barbed wire, 790 lb., \$32; staples, \$1.25	33 25
Labour on Oquitsat waterworks: 97 h., \$14.50; sundry expenses, \$3.50	18 00
Small payments: lifting jacks, \$9.25; nickle-plated badges, \$7.20; cab and transfers, \$5	21 45
Williams Lake Agency (\$484) -	...
Bell, Mrs. M.C., rent of office, 4 1/2 m. to Aug. 16	45 00
Le Bourdais, R., Clinton, postage stamps	15 00
Ogden. I., agent, outlay: rent of office, 6 m. to Feb. 18, \$60; wood, 8 cords, \$24; hay, 1 ton, \$20; postage stamps, \$15; coal oil, 1 case, \$5	124 00
Legal services, D. Murphy, Ashcroft, Rex vs Sandy (Indian)	300 00
...	15,598 71
British Columbia: Survey and Reserve Commission.	...
Green, A.H., D.L.S.: services of chainmen, axemen, cook, & c., 241 1/2 d., \$477.20; board and lodging, \$103.50; fares, \$122.80; provisions, \$101.22; horse hire, \$193; stage, \$69; excess baggage, \$12.25; cab and transfers, \$5; freight, \$11.20; small items, \$14.75	1,109 92
...	1,109 92
British Columbia: Cleansing Indian Orchards.	...
Gerran, H.H., Chilliwack: bluestone, 140 lb., \$17.50; hose, 50 ft., \$8; lime, 2 bush., \$5; small items, \$8.25	38 75

Hewitt, C.G., Dominion Entomologist: board and lodging, \$7.65; fares, \$4.65	12 30
Henderson Bros., Vancouver: lead arsenate, 70 lb., \$12.80; express, \$6.50; small items, \$3.70	23 00
Trapp, T.J. & Co.,: 1 spramotor, \$15.60; hose, & c., \$10.50; barrel and wheels, \$7.50; sundry items, \$7.05	40 65
Wilson, Tom, inspector: services, 5 m. to Sept. 30, at \$110, 11 d., \$16.50; board and lodging, \$264.50; fares, \$101.55; berths, \$19.50; stage and ferry, & c., \$19.40; livery, \$62.50; labour, \$10.50; freight and postage, \$4.45; sundry expenses, \$10.50	1,059 40
Labourers, spraying orchards: labour, 15 d. at \$3.50, 69 at \$3,[illegible number]15 at \$1	274 50
Small payments: spray pump, \$5.50; arsenate, \$9.20; spray, \$4.80; typewriting, \$8; freight, & c., \$3.20; sundry items, \$8.75	39 45
...	1,488 05

British Columbia: Partition of Northwest Coast Agency.	\$ cts.
Scott, John R., estate of, salary, 25 d. to Mar. 31	80 65
Standard Stationery Co., Victoria: typewriters, 2 at \$116.38; freight and cartage, \$1.20	233 96
Weiler Bros., Victoria: 1 pigeon-hole case, \$27; letter press stand, \$8; tables, 2, \$16; chairs, 4, \$18; freight and wharfage, \$4.50	73 50
Agent, Iver Fougner: salary, 3 m. to Mar. 31, at \$100; board and lodging, \$39.45; fares, \$52.50; Freight and cartage, \$9.20; error in refund, 5c	401 20
Agent, C.C. Perry: salary, 3 m. to Mar. 31, at \$100; board and lodging, \$85.40; fares, \$37.50; launch hire, \$7.50; transport, & c., \$1.50	431 90
...	1,221 21
Salaries and Travelling Expenses, & c., of Inspectors and Superintendent.	
A.J. Boyd, superintendent, River Bourgeois, N.S.: salary, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,500; assistance, \$8.50; board and lodging, \$200.10; fares, \$147.60; pullmans, \$6.65; livery, horse hire, & c., \$69.40; telegrams and phones, \$3.81; office desk and chair, \$45.50	1,981 56
John Fraser, timber inspector and valuator, Manitoulin Is., Georgian Bay, & c.: salary, 8 m. to Nov. 30, at \$100; assistants, 4 d. at \$2.50, 23 at \$2.25, 5 at \$2; cook, 19 d., \$33.25; board, lodging and horse feed, \$83.25; camp supplies, \$43.97; fares and meals, \$47.60; horse hire, 33 d. at \$2.50; horse and rig, 5 d. at \$4; boat hire, 3 d., \$10; moving camp outfit, \$14.80; sundries, \$10.30	1,217 42
S.M. Fraser, acting timber inspector, & c.: board and stabling, \$35.40; fares and meals, \$10.50; horse hire, 14 d. at \$2.50; sundry horse hire, \$21.50	102 40
...	3,301 38
Charged as follows -	...
Salaries of inspector and superintendent \$2,300 00	...
Travelling expenses, &c 1,001 38	...
...	3,301 38
Prevention of the spread of Tuberculosis.	...
Beauséjour, Dr. A.: examination of Indians, \$87.50; livery, 20 d. at \$2.50	137 50
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$17.36; Chippewas of Sarnia, tents returned, \$97.92	115 28
Macaulay, J.F., M.D.: drugs, \$6.25; provisions, \$15.29	21 54
McDonald, D., building house: labour, 11 d. at \$2.50; material, \$128.10	155 60
McDonald, J.R., building house: labour, \$97.64; material, \$181.07; furniture, \$50.44	329 15
McDougall, H.: lumber, 3,532 ft., \$37.78; shingles, 14 M, \$21	58 78
Musgrove, J.A.: drugs, & c., \$24.70; freight, \$6.88	31 58
Perley Home for Incurables, Ottawa, maintenance, & c., of C. Commander, 12 m. to Mar. 31, 1910, at \$45	540 00
Shingwauk Home: fares for patient and attendant to hospital, \$25.95; sundry expenses, \$6.94	32 89
Sims, C.L.D., inspector, travelling expenses with patient	22 95
Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, maintenance of patients, 714 d. at \$1	714 00
Woods, Ltd.: tent, \$15; bed, & c., \$4; Indian, F. Gabriel, for shack burned, \$20	39 00

Small payments: express, \$5.78; material for tent, \$7.97; provisions, \$7.73; small items, \$5.70	27 18
Carpenters, building 2 houses for Indians: 27 d. at \$2, 53 1/2 d. at \$1.75	147 65
Six Nations Hospital (\$924.41) -	...
Smith, G., agent, outlay: attendance at hospital, W. Otter, 4 m at \$25; J. Hill, 2 1/2 m. at \$25; sundry labour, \$108.25; building material, & c., \$7.90; wood, 7 cords at \$1.75; balance from 1908 - 9, \$8.50; balance of advance unaccounted for, 60c	300 00
Wilson, G.E., M.D., examination, \$10; The 1900 Washer Co., washer, \$15	25 00.
Matrons and nurses: Miss L. Walker, 8 m. to Oct. 31, \$366.64; Mrs. E.R. Mac Roberts, 4 m. to Feb. 28, \$183.32; Mrs. J. Hill, 9 21/31 m. to Feb. 28, \$96.78; Miss F. Miller, 2 m., Mar. 10 to April 10, \$20.48; Miss J. Johnston, 8 d., \$2.63	669 85
Supplies for hospital: Howie & Feely, Brantford, \$15.56; J.S. Johnson, Ohsweken, \$542.89; R.A. McBride, Hartford, \$126.28; Mrs. C. Martin, Ohsweken, \$87.35; Mrs. M. Martin, Ohsweken, \$9.15; H. Miller, Ohsweken, \$8.32; Tapscott, S. & Co., Brantford, \$58.92; B.W. Thomas, Hartford, \$50.24; small payments, \$11.09	909 80
...	4,277 75
LESS - charged to Trust Fund account No. 83 on account Six Nation Hospital	980 24
...	3,297 51

Payments to Indians on Surrender of Lands.	...
Bobtails Reserve: 2 chiefs at \$87.50; Indians, 21 at \$65, 779 at \$12, total, \$10,888; less \$2,421.69 refunded to Management Fund, Trust account No. 75	8,466 31
Keeseoose Band: 134 Indians at 485; arrears, 4 at \$85	11,730 00
Keys Band, 86 Indians at \$100	8,600 00
Moosomin Reserve: 135 at \$147, 1 at \$155, total, \$20,000; less \$18,670.48 refunded to Management Fund Trust account No. 75	1,329 52
Peigan Reserve, credited to Trust Account No. 210 for the purchase of implements	14,360 33
Thunderchild's Reserve: 126 Indians, \$10,000; less \$4,486.16 refunded to Management Fund, Trust account No. 75	5,513 84
...	50,000 00
Relief Supplied to Indians in Remote Districts.	...
Hudson's Bay Co., supplied at the following posts: Albany, \$145.41; Agumiska, \$75.14; Attawapiskat, \$297.59; Cat Lake, \$408.42; Davis Inlet, \$376.92; Dinorwic, \$40.48; Eastmain, \$261.83; English River, \$57.21; Fort Chimo, \$714.89; Fort Churchill, \$214.24; Fort George, \$465.64; Fort Graham, \$319.93; Fort Hope, \$361.72; Fort St. James, \$627.21; God's Lake, \$2.56; Lac Seul, \$905.01; Long Lake, \$336.74; Martin's Falls, \$102.29; Mattawa, \$352.41; Mingan, \$104.14; Montizambert, \$162.99; Moose Factory, \$506.75; Nepigon House, 413.48; Osnaburgh, \$846.31; Pepekatoche, \$2.87; Romaine, \$436.37; Rupert's House, \$741.46; St. Augustine, \$136.38; Sturgeon Lake, \$51.50; White Dog, \$719.11; York Factory, \$202.51	9,989 51
Printing and Stationery - Outside Service.	...
Supplied by Department of Public Printing and Stationary.	...
Printing, binding, lithographing, & c.	878 52
Stationery supplied to inspectors and surveyors	367 84
Stationery supplied to agents, & c., Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	497 20
Stationary supplied to agencies, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, and British Columbia	1,195 47
Stationery supplied generally	73 91
School material supplied boarding schools	1,161 01
School material supplied industrial schools	980 89
School material supplied day schools	1,411 96
School material supplied to pupils attending public schools	8 23
Miscellaneous: Gratuities paid under Statute.	...
Mrs. E. Bell, widow of late E. Bell, agent Williams Lake Agency, 2 months' salary	200 00
Mrs. John Fraser, widow late J. Fraser, timber inspector, 2 month's salary	200 00
Mrs. Jas. Guthrie, widow of late J. Guthrie, clerk, arrears of gratuity	25 00
...	425 00

Indian Trust Fund: Summary of Balances.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, as shown by A.G's. Report, 1908 - 09,page I - 93 and 1909 - 10, page I - 92		...	...	6,022,187 08
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	4,311,942.61 at 3 p.c	129,358 27	...	...
...	\$6,022,187.08	225,768 94	...	...
Government grant to aid Management Funds	...	10,000 00	...	...
Government grant to aid Six Nations School	...	450 00	...	...
Total interest and government grants	(page I - 92)	...	236,218 94	...
Collections during the year	(Page I - 92)	...	490,245 72	...
Refunds and transfers credited	(Page I - 92)	...	131,505 36	...
Total credits	...	...	857,970 02	...
Expenditure during the year	(Page I - 92)	450,338 44	...	...
Refunds and transfers debited	(Page I - 92)	146,377 40	...	...
Total debits	...	...	596,715 84	...
Excess of credits over debits	...	...	...	261,254 18
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	(Page I - 92)	...	...	6,283,441 26

267,700 14	267,140 26	17 45	542 43	6	Chippewas of Saugeen, Capital	96	266,311 67	...	1,388 47	...	267,700 14
18,595 06	6,080 53	53 12	12,461 41	...	Chippewas of Saugeen, Interest	96	5,268 90	9,936 66	135 00	3,254 50	18,595 06
6,897 50	6,893 82	3 68	...	7	Chippewas of Snake Island, Capital	97	6,860 67	...	36 83	...	6,897 50
2,082 28	668 01	15 05	1,399 22	...	Chippewas of Snake Island, Interest	97	660 22	326 58	250 84	844 64	2,082 28
20,378 19	19,076 33	329 59	972 27	8	Chippewas of Thames, Capital	97	20,378 19	...	...	...	20,378 19
7,402 60	863 96	14 25	6,524 39	...	Chippewas of Thames, Interest	98	847 92	1,026 78	3,124 90	2,403 00	7,402 60
16,572 02	16,018 02	...	554 00	9	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Capital	98	16,572 02	...	...	...	16,572 02
5,711 15	1,207 35	72 00	4,431 80	...	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Interest	98	2,003 26	692 89	1,125 00	1,800 00	5,711 15
16,539 22	16,539 22	...	...	244	Cockburn Island Indians, Capital	143	16,328 78	...	...	210 44	16,539 22
1,089 22	590 01	...	499 21	...	Cockburn Island Indians, Interest	143	567 16	506 88	...	15 18	1,089 22
1,266 07	617 27	54 00	594 80	130	Coutchiching Band	130	355 41	10 66	900 00	...	1,266 07
752,221 68	708,138 54	9,641 50	34,441 64	182	Dokis Band, Capital	136	668,746 65	...	83,475 03	...	752,221 68
21,090 30	12,678 21	12 09	8,400 00	...	Dokis Band, Interest	136	802 33	20,086 47	201 50	...	21,090 30
13,643 80	11,164 66	...	2,479 14	182a	Dokis Timber Management Account	136	11,524 32	345 73	...	1,773 75	13,643 80
1,367 77	1,367 77	...	...	72	Eagle Island Indians	162	1,327 93	39 84	...	...	1,367 77
					Eagle Lake						

5,120 09	5,120 09	...	...	90	Indians, Capital	122	5,120 09	...	...	...	5,120 09
1,893 60	1,873 05	...	20 55	...	Eagle Lake Indians, Interest	122	1,689 32	204 28	...	...	1,893 60
2,049 89	2,039 99	9 90	...	77	Fort Francis Agency	120	1,829 99	54 90	165 00	...	2,049 89
101,704 68	101,483 50	81 18	140 00	10	Fort William Band, Capital	99	100,892 93	...	811 75	...	101,704 68
3,685 80	1,196 39	50 90	2,438 51	...	Fort William Band, Interest	99	342 68	3,037 07	213 30	92 75	3,685 80
98,254 51	98,185 89	68 62	...	12	Garden Indians River, Capital	100	97,568 27	...	686 24	...	98,254 51
3,515 82	459 28	20 25	3,036 29	...	Garden Indians River, Interest	100	162 59	2,931 93	337 50	83 80	3,515 82
1,272 20	1,260 50	11 70	...	123	Gibson Indians, Capital	129	1,155 20	...	117 00	...	1,272 20
191 40	79 76	1 14	110 50	...	Gibson Indians, Interest	129	26 45	35 45	129 50	...	191 40
99 96	99 96	...	...	43	Golden Lake Indians, Capital	113	99 96	...	...	...	99 96
64 90	*10 60	...	75 50	...	Golden Lake Indians, Interest	113	20 78	3 62	40 50	...	64 90
14,604 25	13,664 25	...	940 00	13	Henvey's Inlet Indians, Capital	100	14,604 25	...	...	...	14,604 25
961 13	131 01	...	830 12	...	Henvey's Inlet Indians, Interest	100	507 77	453 36	...	...	961 13
2,041,982 18	1,919,270 25	10,696 61	112,025 92	...	Carried forward	...	1,858,914 19	61,485 37	99,077 26	22,505 36	2,041,982 18

[*Debit item.]

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,041,982 18	1,919,270 25	10,696 61	112,025 92	...	Brought forward	...	1,858,914 19	61,485 37	99,077 26	22,505 36	2,041,982 18
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Ontario - Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...
590 17	471 97	...	118 20	131	Hungry Hall Band, No. 1	130	572 98	17 19	...	...	590 17
276 11	276 11	...	...	240	Hungry Hall Band, No. 2	162	268 07	8 04	...	...	276 11
20,687 06	19,990 39	...	696 67	318	Islands in Georgian Bay	151	17,700 58	531 02	2,455 46	...	20,687 06
91 07	91 37	...	...	174	Islington Band	162	88 42	2 65	...	...	91 07
1,278 05	1,035 61	...	242 44	273	Lac Seul Band	148	435 00	13 05	830 00	...	1,278 05
100,749 88	100,239 75	510 13	...	14	Lake Nipissing Band, Capital	100	95,648 58	...	5,101 30	...	100,749 8
4,036 86	880 48	...	3,156 38	...	Lake Nipissing Band, Interest	101	1,133 40	2,093 46	...	...	4,036 86
194 52	194 52	...	...	61	Little Forks Band, Capital	118	194 52	...	...	...	194 52
19 34	0 34	...	19 00	...	Little Forks Band, Interest	118	13 11	6 23	...	...	19 34
335 34	247 54	8 65	79 15	221	Long Sault Band, No. 30, B	140	173 64	5 21	156 49	...	335 34
2,314 61	2,314 61	...	...	16	Magnettawan Indians, Capital	101	2,314 61	...	...	...	2,314 61
639 87	616 83	...	23 04	...	Magnettawan Indians, Interest	101	553 82	86 05	...	...	639 87
2,149 36	2,119 04	30 32	...	208	Manitou Reserve, No. 1	138	1,792 41	53 77	303 18	...	2,149 36
38,869 77	36,869 64	50 13	1,950 00	15	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded), Capital	101	38,368 45	...	501 32	...	38,869 77
3,552 96	2,500 53	...	1,052 49	...	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded), Interest	101	2,003 89	1,211 17	...	337 90	3,552 96
102,702 07	101,600 18	134 40	967 49	17	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Capital	102	101,350 12	...	1,351 95	...	102,702 07
12,369 07	4,276 36	1 50	8,091 21	...	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Interest	102	4,196 55	3,770 45	1,756 39	2,645 68	12,369 07
60,492 73	58,797 23	31 31	1,664 19	18	Mississaguas of Credit, Capital	102	59,845 15	...	313 10	334 48	60,492 76
12,786 96	2,771 07	326 69	9,689 20	...	Mississaguas of Credit, Interest	102	3,445 92	3,572 91	3,334 82	2,433 31	12,786 96
2,302 68	2,293 51	9 17	...	20	Mississaguas of Mud	103	2,186 00	...	91 67	25 01	2,302 68

					Lake, Capital						
2,201 50	636 58	...	1,567 92	...	Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Interest	104	481 85	80 04	...	1,639 61	2,201 50
5,481 40	5,476 17	5 23	...	19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Capital	103	5,429 15	...	52 25	...	5,481 40
1,579 28	312 40	...	1,266 88	...	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Interest	103	309 36	172 16	136 00	961 76	1,579 28
3,331 60	3,330 07	1 53	...	21	Mississaguas of Scugog, Capital	104	3,316 32	...	15 28	...	3,331 60
2,053 10	1,084 51	35 34	933 25	...	Mississaguas of Scugog, Interest	104	862 82	125 38	673 00	391 90	2,053 10
87,118 64	85,598 29	25 35	1,492 00	22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Capital	104	80,619 62	...	5,620 07	878 95	87,118 64
14,408 35	1,280 11	3 60	13,124 64	...	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Interest	104	535 75	3,649,46	7,681 00	2,542 14	14,408 35
136,769 84	133,769 84	...	3,000 00	23	Moravians of Thames, Capital	105	136,769 84	...	...	...	136,769 84
7,267 67	1,836 55	...	5,431 12	...	Moravians of Thames, Interest	105	1,982 11	4,675 56	10 00	600 00	7,267 67
1,325 97	1,325 97	...	...	79	Mount Elgin Institute	162	1,287 35	38 62	...	...	1,325 97
1,903 16	1,568 16	...	335 00	24	Munsees of Thames, Capital	106	1,906 16	...	...	...	1,903 16
664 38	108 53	3 00	552 85	...	Munsees of Thames, Interest	106	63 00	58 99	531 00	11 39	664 38
33,060 37	32,422 02	368 35	...	285	Nickickousemenecaming Indians, Capital	149	26,676 85	...	6,838 52	...	33,060 37
2,667 64	1,878 67	...	788 97	...	Nickickousemenecaming Indians, Interest	149	1,812 95	854 69	...	...	2,667 64
3,194 90	3,185 39	9 51	...	245	Obidgewon Indians, Capital	143	3,063 37	...	95 11	36 42	3,194 90
122 87	31 99	...	90 88	...	Obidgewon Indians, Interest	143	27 51	92 73	...	2 63	122 87
111,818 18	111,818 18	...	...	26	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Capital	107	111,818 18	...	...	...	111,818 18
7,647 34	170 96	...	7,476 38	...	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Interest	107	1,837 66	3,409 68	...	2,400 00	7,647 34
93,181 82	93,181 82	...	...	27	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Capital	107	93,181 82	...	...	...	93,181 82
22,963 89	20,775 01	...	2,188 88	...	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Interest	107	17,639 26	3,324 63	...	2,000 00	22,963 89
7,382 07	7,283 57	10 45	88 05	28	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Capital	107	7,277 57	...	104 50	...	7,382 07
198 08	*34 51	...	232 59	...	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Interest	107	*24 51	217 59	...	5 00	198 08

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
132 77	132 77	...	...	29	Oneidas of Thames, Capital	107	132 77	...	...	...	132 77
1,232 42	278 08	6 00	948 34	...	Oneidas of Thames, Interest	108	*2 97	3 89	1,231 50	...	1,232 42
4,121 64	...	3,860 14	261 50	25	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Capital	106	...	...	4,121 64	...	4,121 64
453 04	...	273 04	180 00	...	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Interest	106	...	...	434 54	18 50	453 04
429 73	429 73	...	...	85	Pagonakeshicks Band, Capital	162	429 73	...	...	...	429 73
1,569 95	1,569 95	...	...	...	Pagonakeshicks Band, Interest	162	1,511 71	58 24	...	...	1,569 95
74,051 79	73,769 69	282 10	...	30	Parry Island Indians, Capital	1008	71,230 81	...	2,820 98	...	74,051 79
2,997 73	601 03	...	2,396 70	...	Parry Island Indians, Interest	108	668 68	2,222 12	...	106 93	2,997 76
14,729 48	14,610 85	118 63	...	80	Pointe Grondine Indians, Capital	120	13,543 20	...	1,186 28	...	14,729 48
826 67	386 92	2 94	436 81	...	Pointe Grondine Indians, Interest	120	360 59	417 11	49 00	...	826 67
2,069 76	1,951 76	...	118 00	31	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, Capital	108	2,069 76	...	...	...	2,069 76
899 50	630 12	24 00	245 38	...	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, Interest	108	424 67	74 83	400 00	...	899 50
2,547 64	2,526 36	21 28	...	328	Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 17 A, Capital	152	2,334 87	...	212 77	...	2,547 64
121 46	106 46	...	15 00	...	Rainy Lake Reserve, No. 17 A, Interest	152	49 92	71 54	...	...	121 46
2,414 77	2,381 99	32 78	...	102	Reserve 38 A, Treaty 3, Capital	124	2,086 94	...	327 83	...	2,414 77

1,338 78	1,330 94	...	7 85	...	Reserve 38 A, Treaty 3, Interest	124	1,239 01	99 78	...	...	1,338 79
124 26	124 26	...	...	337	Seine River Band, Reserves 23A and 23B, Capital	163	124 26	...	...	...	124 26
23 86	23 86	...	...	...	Seine River Band, Reserves 23A and 23B, Interest	163	19 54	4 32	...	...	23 86
11,119 41	11,087 32	32 09	...	32	Serpent River Indians, Capital	109	10,798 51	...	320 90	...	11,119 41
692 91	302 17	7 20	383 54	...	Serpent River Indians, Interest	109	225 93	330 73	120 00	16 25	692 91
13,982 89	13,893 98	88 91	...	34	Shawanaga Indians, Capital	110	13,093 81	...	889 08	...	13,982 89
1,562 44	*54 22	13 50	1,603 16	...	Shawanaga Indians, Interest	111	917 11	420 33	225 00	...	1,562 44
38,926 24	38,923 24	3 00	...	246	Shequiandah Indians, Capital	144	38,475 37	...	30 00	420 87	38,926 24
1,490 54	498 34	...	992 20	...	Shequiandah Indians, Interest	144	289 25	1,162 94	2 00	36 35	1,490 54
55,329 92	53,789 92	5 75	1,534 25	247	Sheshegwaning Indians, Capital	144	54,576 40	...	57 45	393 07	55,329 92
2,219 06	557 30	...	1,661 76	...	Sheshegwaning Indians, Interest	144	516 09	1,652 77	...	50 20	2,219 06
7 38	7 38	...	...	222	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve No. 39	162	7 16	0 22	...	...	7 38
0 38	0 38	...	...	223	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve No. 40	162	0 37	0 01	...	...	0 38
872,711 30	857,226 28	96 39	15,388 63	33	Six Nation Indians, Capital	109	869,261 45	...	813 92	2,638 93	872,711 30
57,659 71	8,418 86	137 40	49,103 45	...	Six Nation Indians, Interest	109	4,129 38	45,408 76	5,234 85	2,886 72	57,659 71
20,922 28	20,922 28	...	...	248	South Bay Band, Capital	144	20,671 37	...	...	250 91	20,922 28
718 65	154 57	...	564 08	...	South Bay Band, Interest	145	78 08	622 48	...	18 09	718 65
7,254 89	6,825 96	128 93	300 00	35	Spanish River Indians, Capital	111	5,965 60	...	1,289 29	...	7,254 89

737 59	265 16	7 20	465 23	...	Spanish River Indians, Interest	111	425 85	191 74	120 00	...	737 59
114,48	79 72	...	34 76	220	Stangecoming Band	140	111 14	3 34	...	...	114,48
30,688 67	30,667 84	20 83	...	249	Sucker Creek Band, Capital	145	30,075 65	...	208 32	404 70	30,688 67
1,317 73	512 88	...	804 85	...	Sucker Creek Band, Interest	145	367 80	919 75	1 00	29 18	1,317 76
5,016 79	5016 79	...	...	250	Sucker Lake Band, Capital	145	4,960 13	...	...	56 66	5,016 79
274 17	141 45	...	132 72	...	Sucker Lake Band, Interest	145	147 74	152 34	...	4 09	274 17
31,379 66	31,327 65	52 01	...	36	Thessalon River Indians, Capital	111	30,859 53	...	520 13	...	31,379 66
1,539 55	411 75	...	1,127 80	...	Thessalon River Indians, Interest	111	519 34	941 37	18 54	60 30	1,539 55
3,541 11	3,541 11	...	...	37	Tootomenais Band, Capital	112	3,541 11	...	...	...	3,541 11
151 38	137 18	...	14 20	...	Tootomenais Band, Interest	112	35 14	116 24	...	...	151 38
6,478 12	6,478 12	...	...	95	Wabigoon Band, Capital	123	6,487 12	...	...	...	6,478 12
576 65	574 55	...	2 10	...	Wabigoon Band, Interest	123	371 17	205 48	...	...	576 65
29,217 22	29,217 22	...	...	228	Wahnapitae Indians, Capital	141	29,217 22	...	...	...	29,217 22
1,225 39	386 80	...	838 59	...	Wahnapitae Indians, Interest	141	338 71	886 68	...	...	1,225 39
98,534 73	98,156 74	78 74	299 25	251	West Bay Band, Capital	146	96,700 45	...	462 37	1,371 91	98,534 73
5,791 21	2,642 65	...	3,148 56	...	West Bay Band, Interest	146	2,666 14	3,026 14	...	98 93	5,791 21
2,420 86	2,420 86	...	...	81	Whitefish Bay Band, Capital	120	2,420 86	...	...	...	2,420 86
2,161 94	1,867 46	0 60	293 88	...	Whitefish Bay Band, Interest	120	2,018 75	133 19	10 00	...	2,161 94
56,481 92	56,474 42	7 50	...	82	Whitefish Lake Band, Capital	121	56,406 92	...	75 00	...	56,481 92
2,885 43	938 45	12 30	1,934 68	...	Whitefish Lake Band, Interest	121	959 44	1,720 99	205 00	...	2,885 43
30,851 09	30,836 00	15 09	...	38	Whitefish River Indians, Capital	112	30,700 16	...	150 93	...	30,851 09

2,107 22	1,445 40	5 04	656 78	...	Whitefish River Indians, Interest	112	1,070 11	953 11	84 00	...	2,107 22
4,462,938 88	4,180,835 44	17,864 66	264,238 78	...	Carried forward	...	4,103,661 22	152,166 54	158,196 99	48,914 13	4,462,938 88

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,462,938 88	4,180,835 44	17,864 66	264,238 78	...	Brought forward	...	4,103,661 22	152,166 54	158,196 99	48,914 13	4,462,938 88
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Ontario - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,551 61	2,214 73	83 94	252 94	207	Wild Lands Reserve	138	1,662 30	49 87	839 44	...	2,551 61
2,393 48	2,393 48	...	...	39	Wyandottes of Anderdon, Capital	112	2,393 48	...	...	...	2,393 48
*88 77	*132 51	...	43 74	...	Wyandottes of Anderdon, Interest	112	*208 11	119 34	...	...	*88 77
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,609 19	5,609 19	...	...	41	Abenakis of Bécancour, Capital	113	5,609 19	...	...	...	5,609 19
1,236 91	1,151 26	...	85 65	...	Abenakis of Bécancour, Interest	113	1,037 51	199 40	...	...	1,236 91
2,560 72	2,560 72	...	...	40	Abenakis of St. Francis, Capital	112	2,560 72	...	...	...	2,560 72
583 66	98 41	18 52	466 73	...	Abenakis of St. Francis, Interest	113	173 83	91 22	318 61	...	583 66
8,011 31	8,011 31	...	...	42	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, Capital	113	8,011 31	...	...	...	8,011 31
536 90	313 90	...	233 00	...	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, Interest	113	287 92	248 98	...	...	536 90
3,383 54	3,383 54	...	...	137	Betsiamits Indians, Capital	162	3,383 54	...	...	...	3,383 54
930 54	930 54	...	...	...	Betsiamits Indians, Interest	162	804 89	125 65	...	...	930 54
13,982 35	13,399 32	89 53	493 50	44	Hurons of Lorette, Capital	114	13,087 04	...	895 31	...	13,982 35

611 47	286 05	...	325 42	...	Hurons of Lorette, Interest	114	212 39	398 98	0 10	...	611 47
21,626 16	21,461 55	164 61	...	45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Capital	114	19,980 03	...	1,646 13	...	21,626 16
*561 82	*4,773 83	61 24	4,150 77	...	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Interest	114	*5,320 52	470 99	4,287 71	...	*561 82
54,211 24	54,202 29	8 95	...	46	Iroquois of St. Régis, Capital	115	54,121 70	...	89 54	...	54,211 24
4,103 55	1,675 16	...	2,428 39	...	Iroquois of St. Régis, Interest	115	1,509 26	2,448 93	129 76	15 60	4,103 55
150 99	150,99	...	...	46a	Iroquois of St. Régis, Land Funds, Capital	162	150 99	...	...	...	150 99
465 02	465,02	...	...	...	Iroquois of St. Régis, Land Funds, Interest	162	447 08	17 94	...	...	465 02
4,939 74	4,925 95	13 79	...	47	Lake St. John Indians, Capital	115	4,801 88	...	137 86	...	4,939 74
1,105 54	1,103 80	1 74	...	...	Lake St. John Indians, Interest	115	905 32	171 22	29 00	...	1,105 54
5,187 42	5,152 21	35 21	...	48	Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Capital	115	4,835 32	...	352 10	...	5,187 42
503 86	43 19	21 42	439 25	...	Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Interest	116	234 40	162 46	107 00	...	503 86
196 41	188 90	7 51	...	92	Restigouche Indians, Capital	122	121 31	...	75 10	...	196 41
171 31	76 66	3 60	91 05	...	Restigouche Indians, Interest	123	32 69	4 62	134 00	...	171 31
38,363 90	38,163 92	199 98	...	50	River Desert Indians, Capital	116	36,364 13	...	1,999 77	...	38,363 90
2,159 22	429 03	8 10	1,722 09	...	River Desert Indians, Interest	117	478 30	1,199 33	481 59	...	2,159 22
26,011 04	24,736 45	266 59	1,008 00	49	Timiskaming Indians,	116	23,345 17	...	2,665 87	...	26,011 04

					Capital						
2,890 17	*24 20	3 96	2,910 41	...	Timiskaming Indians, Interest	116	696 65	721 25	1,472 27	...	2,890 17
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of New Brunswick.	...	...	...	...	...	...
230 87	229 37	1 50	...	165	Bathurst Indians	133	199 87	6 00	25 00	...	...
14 31	12 89	0 32	1 10	179	Big Cove Indians	135	10 79	0 32	3 20	...	...
30 24	30 24	...	...	114	Brothers Reserve	162	29 36	0 88	...	...	...
137 20	137 20	...	...	239	Buctouche Indians, Capital	162	137 20	...	...	...	...
149 20	149 20	...	...	...	Buctouche Indians, Interest	162	140 86	8 34	...	...	...

31 20	31 20	...	...	...	Cumberland County Indians, Interest	162	28 09	3 11	...	...	31 20
59 05	57 02	1 80	...	66	Fairy Lake Reserve	119	28 20	0 85	30 00	...	59 05
452 52	405 00	47 52	...	315	Franklin Manor or Halfway River Reserve, Capital	151	452 52	...	...	...	452 52
61 10	61 10	...	...	...	Franklin Manor or Halfway River Reserve, Interest	151	...	13 58	...	47 52	61 10
140 33	140 33	...	...	89	Middle River Indians	162	136 24	4 09	...	...	140 33
35 05	33 05	...	2 00	298	North Sydney Indians	150	34 03	1 02	...	...	35 05
171 00	155 29	2 91	12 80	73	Pomquet Reserve	120	118 93	3 57	48 50	...	171 00
1,377 86	1,371 86	6 00	...	101	Port Medway Indians	124	1,240 64	37 22	100 00	...	1,377 86
581 42	385 56	195 86	...	311	Ship Harbour Indians, Capital	151	581 42	...	...	...	581 42
213 30	213 30	...	...	...	Ship Harbour Indians, Interest	151	...	17 44	...	195 86	213 30
183 71	183 71	...	...	321	Sidney Indians	163	178 36	5 35	...	...	183 71
325 22	325 22	...	...	117	Wallabuck Lake Indians	162	315 75	9 47	...	...	325 22
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	...
321 16	164 25	156 91	...	234	Beren's River Band, Capital	142	238 66	...	82 50	...	321 16
155 82	155 82	...	...	...	Beren's River Band, Interest	142	...	7 16	...	148 66	155 82
47 71	47 71	...	...	60	Broken Head River Band, Capital	162	47 71	...	...	...	47 71
7 95	7 95	...	...	...	Broken Head River Band, Interest	162	6 33	1 62	...	...	7 95
944 87	944 87	...	...	296	Crane River Band, Capital	162	944 87	...	...	...	944 87
28 35	28 35	...	...	...	Crane River Band, Interest	162	...	28 35	...	...	28 35
128 50	28 50	...	100 00	91	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians,	122	128 50	...	...	...	128 50

					Capital						
17 44	1 58	...	15 86	...	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Interest	122	13 19	4 25	...	...	17 44
102 82	102 82	...	...	63	Fort Alexander Band, Capital	119	102 82	...	...	...	102 82
53 19	...	...	53 19	...	Fort Alexander Band, Interest	119	19 52	3 67	30 00	...	53 19
214 22	...	...	214 22	335	Hollow Water River Band	154	207 98	6 24	...	...	214 22
583 40	...	583 40	...	109	Keesekaweenew Band, Capital	126	284 40	...	299 00	...	583 40
10 65	...	10 65	...	...	Keesekaweenew Band, Interest	126	0 11	8 54	2 00	...	10 65
27 00	27 00	...	...	219	Oak Lake Sioux, Capital	140	27 00	...	...	...	27 00
11 81	11 15	0 66	...	...	Oak Lake Sioux, Interest	140	...	0 81	11 00	...	11 81
100 46	79 61	8 85	12 00	170	Oak River Sioux	134	...	...	100 46	...	100 46
23,132 06	21,599 79	1,532 27	...	62	Rousseau River Band, Capital	118	7,809 33	...	15,322 73	...	23,132 06
1,795 70	1,630 70	...	165 00	...	Rousseau River Band, Interest	118	*3,209 26	138 00	4,866 96	...	1,795 70
4,727,652 18	4,425,413 94	21,601 02	280,637 22	...	Carried forward	...	4,321,840 41	159,690 52	196,799 48	49,321 77	4,727,652 18

[*Debit items.]

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,727,652 18	4,425,413 94	21,601 02	280,637 22	...	Brought forward	...	4,321,840 41	159,690 52	196,799 48	49,321 77	4,727,652 18
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Manitoba Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...
332 40	332 40	...	...	338	Sandy Bay Indians, Capital	163	332 40	...	...	...	332 40
30 82	30 82	...	...	...	Sandy Bay Indians, Interest	163	20 24	10 58	...	...	30 82
22,553 72	14,809 12	442 50	7,302 10	59	St. Peter's Band, Capital	118	18,128 72	...	4,425 00	...	22,553 72
1,779 52	1,418 62	...	360 90	...	St. Peter's Band, Interest	118	134 24	547 89	1 097 39	...	1,779 52
4,991 31	...	4,991 31	...	106	Swan Lake Band	125	206 51	6 20	4,778 60	...	4,991 31
562 87	557 35	5 52	...	325	Valley River Reserve, Capital	152	207 63	...	55 24	...	562 87
115 23	*14 87	...	130 10	...	Valley River Reserve, Interest	152	...	15 23	100 00	...	115 23
137 60	46 11	0 24	91 25	132	Way-way-see- Cappo's Band	130	131 26	3 94	2 40	...	137 60
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W. Territory.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,619 92	25,047 07	1,572 85	...	139	Alexander's Band, Capital	131	10,891 45	...	15,728 47	...	26,619 92
*494 03	*531 18	2 15	35 00	...	Alexander's Band, Interest	131	*831 73	301 79	35 91	...	*494 03
23,113 44	22,282 22	831 22	...	145	Assiniboine Reserve, Capital	132	14,801 27	...	8,312 17	...	23,113 44
1,403 51	1,055 86	74 20	273 45	...	Assiniboine Reserve, Interest	132	457 30	457 76	488 45	...	1,403 51
8,598 02	4,747 87	706 15	3,144 00	138	Blackfoot Indians, Capital	130	1,536 52	...	7,061 50	...	8,598 02
					Blackfoot						

606 31	396 33	8 55	201 43	...	Indians, Interest	131	405 55	58 26	142 50	...	606 31
613 08	613 08	...	...	173	Blood Indians, Capital	134	613 08	...	...	...	613 08
16,436 06	1,805 55	880 00	13,750 51	...	Blood Indians, Interest	135	2,850 19	103 90	5,000 00	8,481 97	16,436 06
1,004 63	1,004 63	...	...	173a	Blood Sinking Fund	135	...	...	...	1,004 63	1,004 63
27,103 21	12,786 70	10,579 15	3,737 36	142	Cotè's Band, No. 64, Capital	131	6,324 09	...	19,392 02	1,387 10	27,103 21
4,401 24	1,732 14	1,154 10	1,515 00	...	Cotè's Band, No. 64, Interest	131	235 81	196 80	3,968 63	...	4,401 24
11,258 94	7,958 74	3,300 20	...	184	Cowessess Band, No. 73, Capital	136	5,956 14	...	5,302 80	...	11,258 94
1,898 86	707 46	...	1,191 40	...	Cowessess Band, No. 73, Interest	136	95 43	181 55	1,621 88	...	1,898 86
45,457 59	44,621 82	835 77	...	293	Cumberland Reserve, Capital	150	37,099 85	...	8,357 74	...	45,457 59
2,465 05	590 68	...	1,874 37	...	Cumberland Reserve, Interest	150	1,312 68	1,152 37	...	...	2,465 05
154,641 32	146,247 52	1,348 26	7,045 54	120	Enoch's Band, Capital	127	141,158 75	...	13,482 57	...	154,641 32
9,164 91	3,363 94	2 42	5,798 55	...	Enoch's Band, Interest	128	4,375 18	4,366 02	423 71	...	9,164 91
1,735 38	201 69	1,533 69	...	167	Ermineskin's Band	133	30 37	0 91	...	1,704 10	1,735 38
2,505 08	2,343 92	161 16	...	271	Fishing Lake Band, Capital	148	893 53	...	1,611 55	...	2,505 08
119 16	*60 56	0 12	179 60	...	Fishing Lake Band, Interest	148	87 72	29 44	2 00	...	119 16
30,111 14	29,716 86	394 28	...	261	Gambler's Band, Capital	147	26,168 38	...	3,942 76	...	30,111 14
3,208 14	2,188 14	...	1,020 00	...	Gambler's Band, Interest	147	1,984 58	844 59	378 97	...	3,208 14
808 90	808 50	0 40	...	86	Gordon's Band, Capital	121	804 90	...	4 00	...	808 90
79 88	79 88	...	...	...	Gordon's Band, Interest	121	54 11	25 77	...	...	79 88
303 84	303 84	...	...	135	John Smith's Band, Capital	162	303 84	...	...	...	303 84
23 46	23 46	...	...	...	John Smith's Band, Interest	162	13 93	9 53	...	...	23 46
6,000 62	5,394 04	512 58	94 00	188	Kakawistakaw's	137	874 78	...	5,125 84	...	6,000 62

					Band, Capital						
2,707 19	1,520 92	0 72	1,185 55	...	Kakawistakaw's Band, Interest	137	40 34	27 45	2,639 40	...	2,707 19

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
3,562 76	3,553 76	9 00	...	268	Kinistino Band, Capital	147	3,472 79	...	90 00	...	3,562 76
136 76	98 81	...	37 95	...	Kinistino Band, Interest	147	31 63	105 13	...	...	136 76
18 60	18 60	...	...	189	Lac la Ronge Band	162	18 06	0 54	...	...	18 60
3,137 90	824 11	2,313 79	...	146	Louis Bull's Band	132	...	...	3,137 90	...	3,137 90
8,316 83	8,238 20	78 63	...	260	Michel's Band, Capital	147	7,485 49	...	786 34	45 00	8,316 83
387 50	275 40	...	112 10	...	Michel's Band, Interest	147	99 99	227 56	59 95	...	387 50
7,165 30	7,095 80	69 50	...	226	Montreal Lake Band, Capital	140	6,470 32	...	694 98	...	7,165 30
589 94	585 54	0 05	4 35	...	Montreal Lake Band, Interest	141	383 48	205 61	0 85	...	589 94
20,744 98	...	20,744 98	...	319	Moosomin Reserve	151	...	...	20,744 98	...	20,744 98
795 58	793 08	2 50	...	231	Muscowequan's Band, Capital	141	770 58	...	25 00	...	795 58
367 71	367 71	...	...	...	Muscowequan's Band, Interest	141	334 56	33 15	...	...	367 71
15,231 93	4,700 46	10,522 27	9 20	214	Muscowpetung's Band	139	...	...	15,231 93	...	15,231 93
116 14	14 30	1 97	99 87	225	Ochapawasis Band	140	80 96	2 43	32 75	...	116 14
32 29	32 29	...	...	100	One Arrow's Band	162	31 35	0 94	...	...	32 29
419 23	180 37	...	238 86	230	Onion Lake Band	141	407 02	12 21	...	...	419 23
10,221 65	8,987 78	492 86	741 01	233	Pas Mountain Band, Capital	142	5,293 01	...	4,928 64	...	10,221 65
313 25	4 72	...	308 53	...	Pas Mountain Band, Interest	142	146 51	163 19	3 55	...	313 25
73,970 92	70,800 31	3,170 61	...	87	Pasquah's Band, Capital	122	42,264 81	...	31,706 11	...	73,970 92
*143 66	*179 86	...	36 20	...	Pasquah's Band, Interest	122	*6,045 25	1,086 59	4,815 00	...	*143 66
34,929 53	20,640 22	2,015 92	12,273 39	210	Peigan Indians, Capital	138	...	...	20,569 20	14,360 33	34,929 53
2,994 63	939 14	60 00	1,995 49	...	Peigan Indians, Interest	139	1,060 57	31 82	1,534 57	367 67	2,994 63
					Petaquakay's						

14 58	14 58	...	...	294	Band, Capital	162	14 58	...	...	...	14 58
0 52	0 52	...	...	...	Petaquakay's Band, Interest	162	0 08	0 44	...	...	0 52
1,746 34	812 63	933 71	...	199	Sakimay's Band, Capital	137	9 22	...	1,737 12	...	1,746 34
509 50	354 75	10 65	144 10	...	Sakimay's Band, Interest	137	322 11	9 94	177 45	...	509 50
10,798 07	1,229 08	9,155 24	413 75	155	Sampson's Band	132	...	...	10,798 07	...	10,798 07
1,730 76	91 68	101 08	1,538 00	154	Sarcee Indians	132	35 11	1 05	1,694 60	...	1,730 76
55,745 97	55,578 92	167 05	...	202	Sharphead's Band, Capital	137	55,590 17	...	140 50	15 30	55,745 97
2,710 69	1,954 41	0 01	756 27	...	Sharphead's Band, Interest	138	863 90	1,693 62	0 17	153 00	2,710 69
10,431 13	...	3,484 84	6,946 29	171	Stony Indians (Morley), Capital	134	9,000 00	...	353 40	1,077 73	10,431 13
4,993 80	1,786 33	1,176 73	2,030 74	...	Stony Indians (Morley), Interest	134	2,928 45	357 85	1,707 50	...	4,993 80
10,492 45	10,199 59	292 86	...	332	Stony Reserve, Nos. 110 and 111, Capital	153	7,563 88	...	2,928 57	...	10,492 45
661 01	229 01	...	432 00	...	Stony Reserve, Nos. 110 and 111, Interest	153	191 79	232 67	236 55	...	661 01
25,985 46	25,979 29	6 17	...	166	Sturgeon Lake Band, Capital	133	25,923 72	...	61 74	...	25,985 46
2,109 11	1,271 67	231 75	605 69	...	Sturgeon Lake Band, Interest	133	1,292 62	816 49	...	...	2,109 11
6 78	6 78	...	...	227	The Keys Reserve	162	6 58	0 20	...	...	6 78
5,034 62	45 00	4,989 62	...	305	Thunderchild's Band	150	...	...	5,034 62	...	5,034 62
45,182 63	45,127 74	...	54 89	121	White Bear's Band, Capital	128	45,182 63	...	...	...	45,182 63
3,022 06	84 05	641 73	2,296 28	...	White Bear's Band, Interest	128	1,498 44	1,400 43	123 19	...	3,022 06
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of British Columbia.	...	...	...	...	...	...
381 64	312 57	69 07	...	286	Adams Lake Indians, Capital	149	381 64	...	...	...	381 64
80 52	80 52	...	...	...	Adams Lake Indians, Interest	149	...	11 45	69 07	...	80 52
891 25	888 25	3 00	...	200	Bella Coola	137	816 75	24 50	50 00	...	891 25

					Band						
167 94	167 84	...	...	147	Boothroyd Band	162	163 05	4 89	...	...	167 94
891 23	891 23	...	...	161	Boston Bar Band	162	865 27	25 96	...	...	891 23
1 41	...	...	1 41	168	Bridge River Band	134	1 37	0 04	...	...	1 41
355 28	334 33	12 60	8 35	334	Burrard Inlet Band No. 3	154	141 05	4 23	210 00	...	355 28
1,752 16	1,272 25	141 36	338 44	256	Campbell River Reserve, Capital	146	...	...	1,752 16	...	1,752 16
523 62	517 62	6 00	...	...	Campbell River Reserve, Interest	146	411 28	12 34	100 00	...	523 62
891 72	887 39	1 58	2 75	241	Capilano Creek Band	143	840 12	25 20	26 40	...	891 72
34 34	34 34	...	...	243	Chaicclisset Band	162	33 34	1 00	...	...	34 34
108 09	2 89	...	105 20	289	Cheam Indians	149	104 94	3 15	...	...	108 09
6,179 98	5,179 98	...	...	97	Chehalis Band, Capital	123	5,179 98	...	...	...	6,179 98
1,186 16	1,111 19	...	74 97	...	Chehalis Band, Interest	124	1,000 74	185 42	...	...	1,186 16
5,516,981 09	5,043,961 88	111,845 69	...	...	Carried forward	...	4,822,508 11	174,710 54	441,843 84	...	5,516,981 09

[*Debit items.]

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,516,981 09	5,043,961 88	111,845 69	...	...	Brought forward	...	4,822,508 11	174,710 54	441,843 84	...	5,516,981 09
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of British Columbia Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...
267 79	267 79	...	...	57	Chemainus Band, Capital	117	267 79	...	...	...	267 79
202 34	199 34	3 00	...	...	Chemainus Band, Interest	117	140 10	12 24	50 00	...	202 34
2 14	2 14	...	...	58	Chillaheetsa Band, Capital	162	2 14	...	...	...	2 14
2 43	2 43	...	...	...	Chillaheetsa Band, Interest	162	2 30	0 13	...	...	2 43
395 47	395 47	...	...	177	Chuk-chu- kualk Band	162	383 95	11 52	...	...	395 47
18 00	18 00	...	...	342	Comox Indians, Capital	155	18 00	...	...	...	18 00
390 02	349 97	7 50	32 55	...	Comox Indians, Interest	155	256 78	8 24	125 00	...	390 02
60 02	60 02	...	...	52	Cowichan Indians, Capital	162	60 02	...	...	...	60 02
566 98	566 98	...	...	...	Cowichan Indians, Interest	162	548 72	18 26	...	...	566 98
125 00	112 50	12 50	...	330	Deadman's Creek Reserve, Capital	152	...	...	125 00	...	125 00
2,619 56	909 56	90 00	1,620 00	...	Deadman's Creek Reserve, Interest	153	970 45	29 11	1,620 00	...	2,619 56
22 50	22 50	...	...	343	Drew Harbour Indians, Capital	163	22 50	...	...	...	22 50
4 02	4 02	...	...	...	Drew Harbour Indians,	163	3 25	0 77	...	...	4 02

					Interest						
1,177 51	1,160 27	6 00	11 24	322	Esquimalt Indians	151	1,046 13	31 38	100 00	...	1,177 51
5,001 82	4,959 97	12 00	29 85	118	False Creek Reserve	127	4,661 96	139 86	200 00	...	5,001 82
210 62	203 32	...	7 30	141	Halalt Band	131	204 48	6 14	...	...	210 62
14 52	14 52	...	...	347	Homais Reserve	163	14 10	0 42	...	...	14 52
396 55	384 55	12 00	...	341	Homalco (Koomsack) Indians	155	190 82	5 73	200 00	...	396 55
3,621 51	3,621 51	...	...	84	Hope Band, Capital	121	3,621 51	...	...	...	3,621 51
632 69	603 39	...	29 30	...	Hope Band, Interest	121	508 78	123 91	...	...	632 69
171 86	171 86	...	...	149	Kanaka Band	162	166 85	5 01	...	...	171 86
4,000 00	3,600 00	400 00	...	350	Kitsamkaylun Indians, Capital	156	...	...	4,000 00	...	4,000 00
470 00	200 00	...	270 00	...	Kitsamkaylun Indians, Interest	156	...	...	470 00	...	470 00
178 08	176 58	1 50	...	83	Kyuquot Band	121	148 62	4 46	25 00	...	178 08
347 64	304 41	43 23	...	292	Little Lake Band, Capital	149	347 64	...	...	...	347 64
53 66	53 66	...	...	...	Little Lake Band, Interest	150	...	10 43	...	43 23	53 66
620 68	620 68	...	...	111	Lower Kootenay Indians, Capital	126	620 68	...	...	...	620 68
18 62	*1 93	...	20 55	...	Lower Kootenay Indians, Interest	126	...	18 62	...	...	18 62
587 51	587 51	...	...	329	Lower Similkameen Reserve, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8	162	570 40	17 11	...	...	587 51
585 93	585 63	40 30	...	331	Lower Similkameen Reserve, Nos. 10, 10 B, Capital	153	585 93	...	...	...	585 93
57 88	7 88	...	50 00	...	Lower Similkameen Reserve, Nos.	153	...	17 58	...	40 30	57 88

					10, 10 B, Interest						
132 79	132 79	...	...	266	Lyacksun Band (Portier PassGolians), Capital	162	132 79	...	...	...	132 79
9 20	9 20	...	...	...	Lyacksun Band (Portier PassGolians), Interest	162	5 06	4 14	...	...	9 20
0 09	0 09	...	...	151	Lytton Band	162	0 09	...	...	...	0 09
716 68	676 94	39 74	...	274	Mameet Band, Capital	148	319 31	...	397 37	...	716 68
2,981 02	336 02	...	2,645 00	...	Mameet Band, Interest	148	1,933 44	67 58	980 00	...	2,981 02
173 92	95 27	1 50	77 15	242	Marktosis Band	143	128 08	3 84	25 00	17 00	173 92
635 00	450 00	50 00	135 00	129	Matsqui-sah- hah-com Band	129	...	...	635 00	...	635 00
90 54	90 54	...	...	284	Miyuke Band	162	87 90	2 64	...	...	90 54
45,117 83	45,117 83	...	...	340	Metlakahtla Indians, Capital	154	45,117 83	...	...	...	45,117 83
3,737 41	3,130 36	...	607 05	...	Metlakahtla Indians, Interest	154	2,307 16	1,422 75	...	7 50	3,737 41

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
834 16	479 46	6 00	348 70	176	Nanaimo River Band	135	712 78	21 38	100 00	...	834 16
485 55	485 55	...	...	344	Nanoose Reserve, Capital	155	485 55	...	...	...	485 55
33 00	30 65	...	2 35	...	Nanoose Reserve, Interest	155	17 90	15 10	...	...	33 00
667 44	667 44	...	...	134	New Westminster Band	162	648 00	19 44	...	...	667 44
403 74	391 29	...	12 45	126	Nicoamen Band	129	391 98	11 76	...	...	403 74
1,883 77	1,358 01	525 76	...	217	Nisksainlith Band, Capital	139	1,883 77	...	...	...	1,883 77
582 27	582 27	...	...	...	Niskasainlith Band, Interest	139	...	56 51	...	525 76	582 27
18 15	18 15	...	...	276	Nisket Band	162	17 62	0 53	...	...	18 15
34 19	30 77	3 42	...	108	Numakanus Reserve, Capital	125	...	...	34 19	...	34 19
23 62	22 90	0 72	...	...	Numakanus Reserve, Interest	125	11 28	0 34	12 00	...	23 62
512 45	512 45	...	...	320	Nziskat Band	163	497 53	14 92	...	...	512 45
26 21	16 81	...	9 40	157	Ohamil Band	133	25 45	0 76	...	...	26 21
203 11	199 81	3 30	...	172	Ohiat Band	134	102 05	3 06	55 00	43 00	203 11
691 52	641 52	50 00	...	94	Okanagan Band, Capital	123	191 52	...	500 00	...	691 52
129 61	129 61	...	...	...	Okanagan Band, Interest	123	120 26	9 35	...	...	129 61
4,181 82	4,181 82	...	...	324	Patcheena Reserve, Capital	152	4,181 82	...	...	...	4,181 82
140 78	9 98	...	130 80	...	Patcheena Reserve, Interest	152	13 42	125 86	...	1 50	140 78
800 00	752 00	48 00	...	349	Penticton Reserve	155	...	...	800 00	...	800 00
38 73	38 73	...	...	346	Poquiosen and Skamam Indians	163	37 60	1 13	...	...	38 73
45 88	45 88	...	...	339	Port Simpson Indians	163	44 54	1 34	...	...	45 88
14 95	14 95	...	...	345	Quesnel Indians, Capital	163	14 95	...	...	...	14 95
0 45	0 45	...	...	...	Quesnel Indians, Interest	163	...	0 45	...	...	0 45
54 55	54 55	...	...	88	Saanich Band	162	52 96	1 59	...	...	54 55
448 42	448 18	0 24	...	153	Salmon Arm Band	132	431 48	12 94	4 00	...	448 42
					Semiahmoo						

355 66	355 66	...	...	...	Upper Similkameen Indians, Interest	153	...	35 23	...	320 43	355 66
3 52	3 52	...	...	313	Whonnock Band	162	3 42	0 10	...	...	3 52
526 66	388 44	0 72	137 50	125	Yale Indians	129	499 67	14 99	12 00	...	526 66
67 39	37 89	1 50	28 00	119	Yukquodt Indians	127	41 16	1 23	25 00	...	67 39
5,629,604 71	5,147,240 80	113,954 48	368,409 43	...	Carried forward	...	4,918,296 53	177,584 16	454,528 90	79,195 12	5,629,604 71

[*Debit items.]

Total.	Balance, March 31, 1910.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part I.	Balance, April 1 1909.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,629,604 71	5,147,240 80	113,954 48	368,409 43	...	Brought forward	...	4,918,296 53	177,584 16	454,528 90	79,195 12	5,629,604 71
...	...	...	...	...	Individual Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,050 02	1,019 94	...	30 08	96	Marion Tenesco Comondo	123	1,019 44	30 58	...	...	1,050 02
3,428 96	3,329 09	...	99 87	237	John Bull Makateneni	142	3,329 09	99 87	...	...	3,428 96
1,572 97	1,527 16	...	45 81	238	Mary Anne Makateneni	142	1,527 16	45 81	...	...	1,572 97
239 27	231 97	...	7 30	252	Jocko McDougall	146	232 30	6 97	...	...	239 27
1,557 31	1,511 95	...	45 36	224	Gabriel Tenesco	140	1,511 95	45 36	...	...	1,557 31
1,930 87	1,674 63	...	256 24	99	Peter Tenesco and C.T. Dubé	124	1,874 63	56 24	...	...	1,930 87
...	...	...	...	...	General Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...
651,420 11	620,400 10	31,020 01	...	11	Five Per Cent Annuities	156	620,400 10	31,020 01	...	...	651,420 11
300,680 61	300,680 61	...	...	75	Indian Land Management Fund, Capital	156	300,680 61	...	...	...	300,680 61
93,453 06	42,173 63	1,011 80	50,267 63	...	Indian Land Management Fund, Interest	157	27,092 97	14,182 87	405 85	51,771 37	93,453 06
84,281 70	62,602 18	...	21,679 52	201	Indian Savings Account	160	53,393 60	1,601 81	28,792 42	493 87	84,281 70
107,846 30	107,846 30	...	...	74	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Capital	156	107,846 30	...	...	...	107,846 30
*7,021 62	*8,177 93	...	1,156 31	...	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Interest	156	*18,463 50	11,441 88	...	...	*7,021 62

10,112 83	1,380 83	391 11	8,340 89	310	Prevention of Liquor Traffic	161	3,445 90	103 38	6,158 55	45 00	10,112 83
6,880,157 10	6,283,441 26	146,377 40	450,338 44	...	...	...	6,022,187 08	236,218 94	490,245 72	131,505 36	6,880,157 10

1. - BATCHEWANA INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	79,434 36
Michigan Pulp wood Co., timber dues	...	293 40
Payment on land	...	72 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$366.30	36 63	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	79,764 03	...
...	79,800 66	79,800 66
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909 \$1 397.99; interest, 3 p.c. on \$80,832.35, \$2,424.97	...	3,822 96
Michigan Pulpwood Co., ground rent	...	180 00
Management Fund percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$180	10 80	...
Interest distributed \$1,185, chief's salary, \$100; constable, \$44.50	1,329 50	...
Dr. A.S. McCaig, medical attendance, \$51.75; medicines, \$8.60	60 35	...
Maintenance of Indian in asylum, \$78; burial expenses, \$34.40	112 40	...
Supplies for sick and destitute \$274.31; fishing license, \$25	299 31	...
Garden River R.C. school Rev. J.A. Drolet, teacher, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; inspection \$27.25; stationery supplies, \$5.44; wood, 20 cords, \$40; cleaning \$1.50, sundry supplies, \$1.30	375 49	...
Goulais Bay school: stationery supplies, \$6.77; bell and rope, \$17.03; hanging bell, \$5, wood, 12 cords, \$36; care of school and cleaning, \$19.	83 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,731 31	...
...	4,002 96	4,002 96
2. - CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	15,584 48
Canada Iron Furnace Co., timber dues	...	92 26
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$92.26	9 23	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	15,667 51	...
...	15,676 74	15,676 74
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	929 34
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$5,120.23; 3 p.c. on \$11,393.59	...	649 02
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account 11	...	1,716 74
Canada Iron Furnace Co., ground rent	...	49 70
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$49.70	2 98	...
Interest distributed, \$797.35; coffin for chief Assance, \$35	832 35	...
Coffins, 2 at \$15, 6 at \$10; conveying Indian to asylum, \$15	105 00	...
Maintenance of woman in Mimico asylum	143 39	...
Fishing license, \$25; A.A. Corbeau, trip with launch to island, \$12	37 00	...

Insurance: on church, \$13; on school, \$13.50	26 50	...
Medical attendance: Dr. S.B. Biebee, \$3.50; Dr. Geo. Bowman, \$95.50; Dr. P.A. McDonald, \$249.10; Dr. Stone, \$23.25	371 35	...
Chief, \$50; secretary, \$50; councillors, 4, \$20; messenger, \$15; bush-ranger, \$40; sextons, 2, \$30; constable, \$25; pensioners, \$120	350 00	...
Christian Island School: teacher, Rev. J. Wilson, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; Jas. Oliver, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$138.89; stationery supplies, \$3.22; wood, 13 cords, \$30; lighting fires, & c., \$10	332 11	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,144 12	...
...	3,344 80	3,344 80

3. - CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	350,014 35
Timber dues: Kastner Lumber Co., \$299.74; Keenan Bros. (pulpwood), \$68.60; Geo. E. Niebergall, \$1,736.17; J.P. Newman, \$803.61	...	2,908 12
Payments: on land, \$125.64; on islands in Lake Huron, \$48.81	...	174 45
Refunds: on account R.C. church, \$1,420; on account loans, \$176.83	...	1,596 83
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$174.45	17 45	...
Advertising tenders for timber	49 84	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	354,626 46	...
...	354,693 75	354,693 75
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	5,610 57
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$57,555.47, 3 p.c. on \$298,069.45	...	12,395 41
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account 11	...	2,932 62
Colonial Portland Cement Co., rent of lake scales	...	75 00
Sun Portland Cement Co., rent of McNab lake	...	50 00
Rev. Father Cadot, rent of island	...	6 00
Payment on house, \$50; refund of advance for wood, \$70	...	120 00
Refunds of interest, loans, road work, etc.	...	374 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$125	7 50	...
Interest distributed, \$8,070.77; paid for debts, \$437.73; refunded on account R.C. Church, \$1,420, refunded on account Methodist Church, \$200, account of loans, \$270, absentees, \$241.50; balance refunded, \$34.68	10,674 68	...
Dr. A.H. Hough: physician, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$500; expenses re Mrs. Martin, \$15	515 00	...
N. Currie, forest bailiff, \$509.25; Dr. J.H. Bull, medical attendance, \$23	532 25	...
Chief, \$100; councillors, 4, \$112.50; secretary, \$50; caretaker, hall and grounds, \$50 sextons 2, \$60; caretakers, 3 schools, \$68.75; messenger \$20 pensioners, \$545	1,006 25	...
Coffins, 8, \$120.25 relief supplies, \$21.05; spittoons, 12, \$7.10	148 40	...
Rent paid Mrs. L. Johns, \$6; R.J. Taylor, share of house sold, \$12.50	18 50	...
Bonus to telephone line \$50 grant to sports, Victoria Day, \$10	60 00	...
Fishing license, \$25, Sunday school supplies, \$5.55	30 55	...
Handcuffs and police badge \$4.85; lumber, \$9.95	14 80	...
Reshingling old R.C. church and repairing chimney	100 00	...
Wire fencing for cemetery, \$35.02; putting up fence, \$30	65 02	...
Wire fencing for park, \$99.59 fencing 120 rods (park), \$120	219 59	...
Work at park: foreman, at \$1.50, \$21; man and team at \$3, \$10.50; men at \$1.25, \$66.87, spikes, 100 lb., \$3.75	102 12	...
Cape Croker School (No. 11) Mary Moffitt, teacher, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$400, stationery supplies \$29.29; sundry supplies and repairs, \$12.05; wood 12 cords, \$24; inspection, \$14.80	480 14	...
Port Elgin School (No. 3): teacher, Thos. Jones, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$87.50; Geo. R. Jones, 9 m.		

to Dec. 31, \$262.50; stationery supplies, 14.19; sundry supplies and repairs, \$12.14; wood, 2 cords, \$3; inspection, \$15.20	394 53	...
Sydney Bay School (No. 2): Isabella McIvor, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$262.50; stationery supplies, \$4; sundry school supplies, \$1.75; rent of house for school, \$11.25; moving property from old building, \$6; inspection, \$14.80	300 30	...
Expenses at College: Lawrence Keeshig, St. Jerome's College, Berlin, \$143.70; Geo. R. Jones, Albert College, Belleville, \$55.30; Oliver Johnston, Wiarton High School, \$45.60	244 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	6,650 12	...
...	21,564 35	21,564 35

4. - CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	14,335 75
Timber dues: Canada Iron Furnace Co., \$84.40; Canada Wood Specialty Co., \$264.93	...	349 33
Refund of loan	...	2 73
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$349.33	34 93	...
Rev. T. Mason, grant towards new church	1,000 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	13,652 88	...
...	14,687 81	14,687 81
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	274 79
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$7,195, 3 p.c. on \$7,415.54	...	654 17
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account 11	...	1,806 00
Canada Iron Furnace Co., ground rent	...	45 46
Refunds on account of absentees, roadwork, debts, loans, & c.	...	300 44
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$45.46	2 73	...
Interest distributed, \$884.45; debts (Autumn, 1908), \$56.75	941 20	...
Interest refunded: absentees, \$25.75; loans, \$1.30; debts, \$51.80	78 85	...
Chief, \$75; councillors, 3, \$60; secretary, \$20; bush ranger, \$20; caretaker of school, \$20; organist, \$15	210 00	...
Dr. John McLean, medical officer, 12 m., \$300; burial expenses, \$47	347 00	...
Dr. A.S. McCaig, attendance (surgical), \$30; nursing Allan York, \$12	42 00	...
Hospital attendance: Orillia General Hospital, \$37.80; Sault Ste. Marie General Hospital, \$31; Toronto General Hospital, \$49.70	118 50	...
Care of lunatic, W. Snake, \$42.50; relief to sick and destitute, \$93	135 50	...
Repairs to council hall, \$1; supplies for hall and school, \$4	5 00	...
Barbed wire and staples, 1,470 lb., \$51.64; cleaning closets, \$2.30	53 94	...
Teacher, Eva McBain, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$175; inspecting school, \$7; stationery supplies, \$22.53; school supplies, \$15.57; cleaning and repairs, \$6; wood, 16 cords, \$67.90	294 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	852 14	...
...	3,080 86	8,080 86
5. - CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	143,165 04
T.W. Mitchell, dues on timber	...	800 00
Land sales, \$341.16; royalty on oil, \$31	...	372 16
Gravel sold, \$4.25; refunds on account loans, \$120.68	...	124 93
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,176.41	117 64	...
Loans	200 00	...

Balance, March 31, 1910	144,144 49	...
...	144,462 13	144,462 13
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,102 55
Interest 6 p.c. on \$40,199.67, 3 p.c. on \$105,067.92	...	5,564 02
Interest transferred from five per cent annuity account 11	...	2,600 00
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	15 00
Rents, \$190; right of way, \$5	...	195 00
Retained from agent's salary on account of collections	...	115 87
Refunds: interest, loans, debts, & c.	...	506 51
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$5	0 30	...
Interest distributed, \$4,327.18; rents, distributed, \$190	4,517 18	...
Chief, \$100; councillors, at \$30, \$172.50; secretary, \$50; messengers, 2, \$42; timber bailiff, \$50; constables, 2, \$60; chapel stewards, 4, \$75; school janitor, \$24; pensions, \$186	759 50	...
Medical attendants, 12 m.: Dr. W.A. Henderson, \$450; Dr. O. Totten, \$250	700 00	...
Medical attendance: D.J.A. Bell, \$3; Dr. F.B. Colter, \$1; Dr W.A. Henderson, \$5; Dr. H.F. Kinsman, \$26.75; Dr. F.B. Wilkinson, \$15.	50 75	...
Carried forward	6,027 73	11,098 95

5. - CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	6,027 73	11,098 95
Sarnia General Hospital, fees, \$22.40 burial expenses, \$172	194 40	...
Ambulance service, \$8; sanitary inspector, salary, \$10	18 00	...
Relief supplies, \$163.30; Wm. Bird, fire loss \$74.44	237 74	...
Insurance, council house, hall, & c., \$51.42; repairs at council hall, \$13.68	65 10	...
Expenses attending council, \$188.50; wood for council house, \$20	208 50	...
Sundry supplies, council house, \$40.40; wire fence for grounds, \$26.40	66 80	...
Repairs to agricultural hall and fair grounds	30 79	...
Repairs to bridges and culverts, \$56.14; drain tile, 365 lbs., \$35.15	91 29	...
Drawing tile, \$6.50; Sarnia 'Observer,' printing 100 notices, 75c	7 25	...
Grant to Agricultural Society, \$15 refund overpayment, \$5	20 00	...
Taking two girls to Mount Elgin school	5 55	...
Kettle Point School: Mrs. A. George, teacher, 12 m., \$300; stationery supplies, \$2.20; putting in cement foundation, \$59.36; scrubbing, \$3.25, furniture and supplies, \$17.75; wood, 12 cords, \$15; inspection, \$15.10	412 66	...
St. Clair School: Alice M. Matthews, teacher, 12 m., \$325; inspection, \$21; stationery supplies, \$24.55; wood, 27 1/2 cords, \$58.10; cleaning, & c., \$6.30 building culvert at school, \$10.54; repairs to school, \$28.28	473 77	...
Stony Point School: Mrs. Robt. McKinnon (Mrs. W. Cloud), teacher, \$300; stationery supplies, \$12.55; express, \$1.82; school supplies, 90c; lumber, 640 ft., \$17.28; scrubbing, \$3; wood, \$12.50; inspection, \$15.05	363 10	...
Balance March 31, 1910	2,876 27	...
...	11,098 95	11,098 95
6. - CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	266,311 67
Timber dues: N.D. Seaman & Sons, \$287.32; F. Thompson, \$926.68	...	1,214 00
Payments: on island, \$70.93; on land, \$103.54	...	174 47
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$174.47	17 45	...
S. Scoffield, road repairs	474 65	...
Mrs. D. Wahbezee, payment of balance held in trust	60 50	...
Southampton 'Beacon,' advertising	7 28	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	267,140 26	...
...	267,700 14	267,700 14
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	5,268 90
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$59,641.50; 3 p.c. on \$211,939.07	...	9,936 66
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account No. 11	...	2,500 00

Rents, \$125; payment on lot, \$10	...	135 00
Interest refunded	...	754 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$125	7 50	...
Interest distributed \$8,379.23; payment on acct. debts, \$3	8,382 23	...
Mrs. I. Shawanogishy collected from Levi Amgogaboze	20 00	...
Mrs. D. Wahbezee, balance held in trust	42 45	...
Interest, Mandowauk boys, transferred to Acct. 201	48 62	...
R.W. Williams, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31	300 00	...
Neil Currie, forest bailiff, 12 m to Feb. 29	509 25	...
Chief, \$150; interpreter \$75 councillors, 4, \$120; sextons, 3, \$132; caretaker, council house, \$45, caretakers, schools, 3, \$90;. messenger, \$25; truant officers, 3, \$72, constable, \$100; pensioners, \$319	1,128 00	...
Medical attendance Dr P.J. Scott \$21.25; Dr. R.W. Williams, \$12; T.S. Mandowauk, \$6	39 25	...
Relief supplies, \$230.63, burial expenses, 7, \$67	297 63	...
Cows, 2 at \$30, 1 at \$45; step ladders, 25 ft., 8 at \$3.75	135 00	...
Building closet at council house, \$40.30; road work, \$2.75	43 05	...
Repairing bridge, \$15; gravel and clay, 100 Cu. yd., \$30	45 00	...
Oil for church, 50 gal., \$12.50; wood for church, 12 cords, \$24	36 50	...
Carried forward	11,034 48	18,595 06

6. - CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	11,034 48	18,595 06
Repairs at agency, \$5.05; inspection of schools, \$45.10	50 15	...
Whitewashing and cleaning schools	23 05	...
French Bay School: T.J. Wallace, teacher, 12 m., \$400; stationery supplies, \$13.85; well and pump, \$29.60; building fence, teacher's lot, \$53; papering and painting teacher's house, \$36.36	532 81	...
Saugeen School: teacher, Margaret Spurrell, 11 m., \$355.90, Isabella Ruxton, 1 m. to Dec. 31, \$27.78; stationery supplies, \$17.85; sundry supplies, \$2.55; painting and repairing school, \$38	442 08	...
Scotch Settlement: John Burr, teacher, 12 m., \$400; stationery supplies, \$8.81; sundry supplies, \$4; repairing teacher's dwelling, \$19.15	431 96	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	6,080 53	...
...	18,595 06	18,595 06
7. - CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	6,860 67
Canada Iron Furnace Co., timber dues	...	36 83
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$36.83	3 68	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	6,893 82	...
...	6,897 50	6,897 50
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	660 22
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$3,365, 3 p.c. on \$4,155.89	...	326 58
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity acct. 11	...	844 64
Canada Iron Furnace Co., ground rent	...	19 84
Rent of pasture on Georgine and Snake Islands	...	231 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$250.84	15 05	...
Interest distributed, \$793.75; relief supplies, \$23.43	817 18	...
Chief, \$80; councillors, 2, \$24; caretaker, \$50; organist, \$25; pensioners, \$21	200 00	...
Dr. H.H. Pringle, medical attendant, 12 m. to Dec. 31	150 00	...
Burials, 10, \$54; constable charges, \$5.05	59 05	...
Prizes for school, \$7.50; repairing fence, \$7.40	14 90	...
Teacher, J.H. Prosser, 12 m., \$150; school supplies, \$8.09	158 09	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	668 01	...
...	2,082 28	2,082 28
8. - CHIPPEWAS OF THAMES, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	20,378 19

Transfer to Acct. 201 of amount received for gravel lane	329 59	...
Legal services, Chippewas vs. Munceys: A.G. Chisholm, \$357.68; G.E. Kidd, \$36.20; R.V. Sinclair, \$21.08	414 96	...
Treasurer, Caradoc Township, assessment for drain	301 20	...
Building cement culvert over Dummy Creek	158 00	...
Payments from Est. of Isaac Henry	98 11	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	19,076 33	...
...	20,378 19	20,378 19

8. - CHIPPEWAS OF THAMES, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	847 92
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$13,000, 3 p.c. on \$8,226.11	...	1,026 78
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account 11	...	2,400 00
Rents, for band, \$132.50; rents collected for Indians, \$2,887.40	...	3,019 90
Chippewa and Muncey Sporting Association, rent	...	100 00
Fine for trespass, \$5; outstanding cheque of 1907 - 08, refunded, \$3	...	8 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$237.50	14 25	...
Interest distributed, \$1,236.90; rents distributed, \$2,224.45	3,461 35	...
Chief, \$20; councillors, 5, \$100; secretary, \$20; school trustees, 2, \$16; truant officer, \$10; messengers, 2, \$75; janitor, \$12; caretakers for grave yard, 2, \$14	267 00	...
Dr. J.A. McEwen, medical officer, 12 m. to Dec. 31	200 00	...
Dr. Geo. Cairnes, medical attendance, \$10; truss for John Notman, \$2.50	12 50	...
Care of Rose Fisher in London Asylum, \$214.50; burial expenses, \$89.50	304 00	...
Payments on account Geo. Johnson, \$56.30; outstanding cheque, \$9	65 30	...
Julia Waneash: due for improvements, \$100; claim against Sam. Plain estate, \$100	200 00	...
Grant to Agricultural Society, \$50; relief supplies, \$498.01	548 01	...
Handcuffs, 1 pr., \$4.75; stove for John Notman, \$5	9 75	...
Constable fees, \$6.80; taking W. Henry to London jail, \$3.75	10 55	...
Grading hills, & c., \$152.10; repairs to road grader, \$1.10	153 20	...
Building fence, Balsden farm, \$164.99; lumber, & c., \$39.90	204 89	...
Dummy's Creek bridge: inspecting, \$22.50; cement, 17 sacks, \$9.72	32 22	...
Repairs to Hogg Creek bridge, \$5; 6 in. tile for D. Albert, 1 M, \$32	37 00	...
Supplies for council house, & c., \$13.76, moving council house shed, \$8	21 76	...
Wood for Jubilee council house \$19.75 express on map, 12c	19 87	...
Stock and machinery bought from G.M. McClerg for Geo. B. Marshman.	120 00	...
Back Settlement School: Lyman W. Fisher, teacher, 12 m., \$200; inspection, \$22; stationery supplies, \$10.68; care of school, \$9; repairs, \$7.50	249 18	...
Bear Creek School: Minerva McDougall teacher, 12 m., \$200; inspection, \$20.37; stationery supplies, \$2.63; insurance, \$5.40; cleaning, \$3; building fence, \$12; wood 10 3/4 cords \$19.66	263 06	...
River Settlement School: Jos. Fisher, teacher, 12 m., \$300; inspection, \$23.25; care of school, \$9; putting up blackboard, \$5; wood, 5 cords \$7.50	344 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	863 96	...
...	7,402 60	7,402 60
9. - CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	16,572 02
Jos. Nahdee, on account of building dock (contract 665)	200 00	...

W. Mackenzie, surveyor: 94 d. at \$5, travel, \$2, \$472; less 1/4 charged to account, 31	354 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	16,018 02	...
...	16,572 02	16,572 02
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,003 26
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$4,521.20, 3 p.c. on \$14,054.08	...	692 89
Transfer of interest from five cent annuity account 11	...	1,800 60
St. Ann's Island Fishing and Shooting Club, rent, 12 m.	...	562 50
St. Clair Flats Shooting Club, rent, 12 m.	...	600 00
Dues on wild hay, \$37.50; rents collected for Indians, \$15	...	52 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on 1,200	72 00	...
Interest distributed, \$1,954.37; relief grants, \$15	1,969 37	...
Chief, \$30; councillors, 6, \$120; secretary, \$50; messenger, \$10; sextons, 2, \$20; pensioners, \$136; care of Sam Johnson, \$96	462 00	...
Dr. W.W. Hay, physician, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$375; pathmasters, 4, \$20	395 00	...
Forest bailiffs: L. Dodge, \$46.13; Jas. Williams, \$14.63	60 76	...
Carried forward	2,959 13	5,711 15

9. - CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,959 13	5,711 15
Medical attendance: Dr. C.R. Charteris, \$111.50; Dr. Geo. Mitchell \$13.50; Dr. Nelson Tait, \$165.10; Dr. O.B. Van Epps, \$30; travel of Dr. Hay to Toronto, \$21.90	342 00	...
Care of sick: Muskoka Cottage Sanitarium, \$64.38; St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, \$134.51; Toronto Western Hospital, \$212.40	411 29	...
Care of Julia Sands, 12 w., \$24; taking Julia Sands to Chatham, \$7	31 00	...
Antitoxine, \$7; coffins, 24, \$228; digging 24 graves, \$24	259 00	...
Land for graveyard, 2 1/4 acres, \$22.50; road work, \$9	31 50	...
Ferry cables, 2, \$52.35; putting up 2 ferry cables, \$2	54 35	...
Hauling out and repairing High Banks ferry and material	52 93	...
Repairing High Banks bridge, \$8.50; lumber for culvert, & c., \$44	52 50	...
Drawing lumber, \$6; wood for council house, 12 cords, \$12	18 00	...
No. 1 School: teacher, Bessie Cameron, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$200; Mabel McDougall, 3 m. to March 31, \$41.66; inspection, \$7.40; stationery supplies, \$17.39; 'Toronto Globe,' advertising for teacher, \$1.20; freight on stationery, \$1.12; cleaning and repairs, \$5.50; supplies for school, \$2.83; wood, 15 cords, \$15	292 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,207 35	...
...	5,711 15	5,711 15
10. - FORT WILLIAM BAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	100,892 93
Payments on land, \$480; dues on stone, \$231.75, on wood, \$100	...	811 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$811.75	81 18	...
Joe. Collins, G.T.P. purchase money	50 00	...
Clearing lots, & c., 4 acres	90 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	101,483 50	...
...	101,704 68	101,704 68
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$342.68; interest, 3 p.c. on \$101,235.61, \$3,037.07	...	3,379 75
Refunds: of salary, \$87.50; insurance on house, \$5.25	...	92 75
Interest on deferred payments, \$198.30; mining permits, \$15	...	213 30
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$15	0 90	...
Interest distributed, \$1,434.25; John Garrity, refund of payment on land, \$50	1,484 25	...
Dr. J.M. McGrady, medical officer, 12 m. to Dec. 31	100 00	...
Constables, 12 m. to Feb. 28: P. Bannan, \$240; S. Penassie, \$240	480 00	...
Burial of Jos. Waketea, \$26; relief supplies, \$122	148 00	...
Blankets, 2 pr., \$5.50; police badge, 80c	6 30	...
Team hire for chief and councillor	15 00	...

Fort William 'Herald,' advertising for camp outfit	2 40	...
Mission Bay School: inspection, \$18.50; school supplies, \$4.40; repairs to school, \$35.60	58 50	...
Mountain Village School: inspection, \$24.75; stationery supplies, \$2.64; freight on stationery supplies, \$1.20; wood, 10 cords, \$25; cutting wood, \$17.50; drawing wood, \$12.50; blackboard, \$12; seats, 10, \$50; carting blackboards and seats, \$7.50; school supplies, \$5.50; repairs, \$35.47	194 06	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,196 39	...
...	3,685 80	3,685 80

1 - 7 1/2 I

12. - GARDEN RIVER INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	97,568 27
Timber dues: Burton Bros., \$62.16; Echo Bay Lumber Co., \$195.60; Harris Tie & Lumber Co., \$425.48	...	683 24
Payment on land	...	3 00
Management Fund, 10 p.c. on \$686.24	68 62	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	98,185 89	...
...	98,254 51	98,254 51
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$162.59; interest, 3 p.c. on \$97,730.86, \$2,931.93	...	3,094 52
Ground rent: Burton & Son, \$227; Echo Bay Lumber Co., \$85.50	...	312 50
Rent of store and wharf, A. Rintoul	...	25 00
Refund of interest and loans	...	83 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$337.50	20 25	...
Interest distributed, \$1,062.45; special constable, 8 d., \$16	1,078 45	...
Chief, \$100; chief constable, \$300; sub - Constable, \$50; inspector, \$50	500 00	...
Dr. A.S. McCaig, medical officer, 12 m. to Dec. 31	500 00	...
Relief supplies, \$247.25; coffins, 10, \$60; fishing license, \$25	332 25	...
Cook stove for Mrs. A. Nanyzeth, \$15; washing blankets for lock-up, \$4	19 00	...
Wire fence for council house grounds	57 50	...
Repairs to bridge approaches, \$16; burying dead horse, \$2	18 00	...
Garden River Protestant School: L.F. Hardyman, teacher, \$400; inspection, \$15.45; stationery supplies, \$9.36; wood, 16 cords, \$32; cleaning, \$2; school supplies and repairs, \$10.55; paint and oil \$36.73; labour, painting and repairs, \$25	531 09	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	459 28	...
...	3,515 82	3,515 82
13. - HENVEY INLET BAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	14,604 25
Geo. White, contract for building school house	940 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	13,664 25	...
...	14,604 25	14,604 25
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$507.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$15,112.02, \$453.36	...	961 13
Interest distributed, \$348.50; relief supplies, \$24.25	372 75	...
Chief, \$30.08; councillor, \$17.32; secretary, \$16; caretaker, \$20; constable, 9 m., \$9	92 40	...
Medical attendance: Dr. L. Davis, \$3.75; Dr. S.B. Brelin, \$44.25	48 00	...
Care in hospitals: Parry Sound Hospital, \$5; St. Joseph's Gen. Hospital, Parry Sound, \$21.50	26 50	...
Lime, 6 brl., \$7.50, freight, \$3.90; blankets, \$1.95	13 35	...

Board of chief and family at Parry Sound	6 00	...
School: Jos. Partridge, teacher, 12 m., \$100; stationery supplies, \$2.42; wood, 12 cords, \$15; supplies and repairs, \$7.75; paint for teacher's house, \$8.95; repairs to teacher's house, \$112; building 2 closets, \$25	271 12	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	131 01	...
...	961 13	961 13
14. - LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	95,648 58
Dues on timber, ties, & c.: J.R. Booth, \$4,793.26; Harris Tie & Lumber Co., \$87.56; D. Menard, \$156.48; Nipissing Telephone Co., \$64	...	5,101 30
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5,101.30	510 13	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	100,239 75	...
...	100,749 88	100,749 88

14. - LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,133.40; interest, 3 p.c. on \$96,781.98, \$2,903.46	...	4,036 86
Interest distributed, \$2,198.30; relief supplies, \$10; coffin, \$12	2,220 30	...
Chief, \$50; sub-chief, \$20; caretakers of schools, 2, \$30	100 00	...
Garden Village School: teacher, F. Le Tontures, March quarter, \$87.50, Helen Ratchford, May 1 - June 30, \$50, Jennie McDermott, Sept. and Dec. quarter, \$142.59; inspection, \$21.55; stationery supplies, \$3.21; school supplies, \$3.05; wood, 25 cords, \$42.50; rent of shanty, \$12	362 40	...
Nipissing School: Agnes Kelly, teacher, 12 m., \$375; inspection, \$16.30; stationery supplies, \$12.48; wood, 25 cords, \$42.50; repairs to closet, \$5; stove and pipes, \$16.50; school supplies, \$5.90	473 68	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	880 48	...
...	4,036 86	4,036 86
15. - MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS, (Unceded).		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	38,368 45
W.J. Pulling, dues on railway ties	...	501 32
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$501.32	50 13	...
R.C. Guthrie, erecting school house at Wikwemikongsing, contract	1,950 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	36,869 64	...
...	38,869 77	38,869 77
Interest.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$2,003.89; interest, 3 p.c. on \$40,372.34, \$1,211.17	...	3,215 06
Refund on account of hospital tents	...	337 90
Medical attendants: Dr. C.W. Walker, 5 m. to Aug. 31, \$243.50; Dr. R.W. Shaw, 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$340.90	584 40	...
Constable, J.E. Smith, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$60; secretary, \$25	85 00	...
Travel, Mrs. Wabouassi, \$12.60; repairs to shed and school, \$20.80	33 40	...
Building woodshed and closets at Wickwemikongsing school	180 00	...
Beds and mattresses, 9, \$59; blankets, 8 pr., \$26	85 00	...
Paroid roofing, 3 sqs., \$7.50; lumber, nails, & c., \$30	37 50	...
Desks and seats, 5, \$23.60, freight on desk, \$4.65	28 25	...
Moving and placing furniture, \$9; school supplies, \$9.88	18 88	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,500 53	...
...	3,552 90	3,552 96
16. - MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,314 61
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,314 61	...

...	2,314 61	2,314 61
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$553.82; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,868.43, \$86.05	...	639 87
Medical attendants: Dr. C.W. Walker, 5 m. to Aug. 31, \$9.60; Dr. R.W. Shaw, 7 m. to Dec. 31, \$13.44	23 04	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	616 83	...
...	639 87	639 87

17. - MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	101,350 12
Payments: on land, \$350; on islands, \$957.45; old school site, \$10	...	1,317 45
Gravel sold, 690 loads	...	34 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,344	134 40	...
Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Blaker, shares of capital	810 80	...
Minnie and E.A. Chase, share of proceeds of sale of islands	148 74	...
Martha Conego, gravel sold	7 95	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	101,600 18	...
...	102,702 07	102,702 07
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	4,196 55
Interest 6 p.c. on \$20,135.04, 3 p.c. on \$85,411.63	...	3,770 45
Transfer of interest from five p.c. annuity account 11	...	2,570 00
Collected in lieu of road labour, \$72; refund on loan, \$3.68	...	75 68
Payment for not clearing bush land	...	25 00
Interest on deferred payments, \$19.50; rents collected, \$1,711.89	...	1,731 39
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Interest distributed, \$5,126.32; rents distributed, \$1,617.19	6,743 51	...
Chief, \$30; councillors, 2, \$32; secretary, \$24; sexton, \$70; organist, \$25; pensioners, \$55	236 00	...
Dr. E.W. Hayden, physician, 12 m., \$275, vaccinating 63 Indians, \$22.05	297 05	...
Medical attendance: Dr. T.B. Edmison, \$5; Dr. F.R. Niehille, \$12	17 00	...
Peter Crowe, grant, \$5.50; T.G. Salt, hospital fees for wife, \$9	14 50	...
Retained for roadwork, \$72; insurance premium, \$43	115 00	...
Burials, 10, \$94; cement culvert on road, \$10.66	104 66	...
Galvanized shingles, 26 squares, \$119.60; nails, & c., \$9.17	128 77	...
Putting shingles on ball and sundry work	47 25	...
School: F.J. Joblin, teacher, 12 m., \$312.50; inspection, \$12; stationery supplies, \$14.87; building 14 rods of fence, \$24.10; removing closet, \$10; school repairs and supplies, \$14	387 47	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	4,276 36	...
...	12,369 07	12,369 07
18. - MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	59,845 15
Payment on land, \$313.10; refund on account loans, \$334.48	...	647 58
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$313.10	31 31	...
T.A. Snyder, 1/4 cost of bridge over Stony Creek	314 19	...
Loans	1,350 00	...

Balance, March 31, 1910	58,797 23	...
...	60,492 73	60,492 73
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	3,445 92
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$55,806.04, 3 p.c. on \$7,485.03	...	3,572 91
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity, account 11	...	2,090 00
Rents collected: for band, \$71.25; for Indians, \$3,258.32	...	3,329 57
Interest on deferred payments	...	5 25
Refunds: interest, \$54; loans, \$259.16; salary, \$6.25	...	319 41
Account 201, interest credited in error in 1907	...	23 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$71.25	4 28	...
Six Nation Indians, care of Mrs. Jackson in Six Nations Hospital	174 30	...
Transfer to account 201 amounts due from Herkimer Estate	322 41	...
Interest distributed, \$4,012.55; rents distributed, \$2,259.35	6,271 90	...
Missionary, Rev. D. Sharp, \$75; physician, Dr. R. MacDonald, 12 m., \$350	425 00	...
Chief, \$50; councillors, 4, \$92.50; caretakers, council house, \$25, school, \$35, cemeteries, \$30; pensioner, \$87.50;	320 00	...
Carried forward	7,517 89	12,786 85

18. - MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,517 89	12,786 96
Loans to Indians, \$215; payment from Herkimer Estate, \$431.44	646 44	...
J. Checkock re A.G. Chisholm's claim, \$500; insurance, \$20.50	520 50	...
L.C. King, payment on land, \$106; relief supplies, \$258.65	364 65	...
Hospital care, Hamilton: City Hospital, \$57.40; St. Joseph's Hospital, \$15.50	72 90	...
Ambulance service, \$8.50; medicines, \$5; truss, \$5	18 50	...
Care of A.S. Henry, \$15; Miss Secord, \$63	78 00	...
Coffins, 11, \$160; burial of J. Henry at Minden, \$24	184 00	...
Digging grave, \$2.50; burying horse, \$3; serving, & c., notices, \$4	9 50	...
Drain tile, 64 pcs., \$71.05; fence posts, 54, \$10.80	81 85	...
Woven wire fence, \$38; repairing cemetery fence, \$18	56 00	...
Building 40 rods wire fence, \$35; lumber and stone, \$12.06	47 06	...
Cleaning council house grove, \$10; supplies and repairs, \$11.20	21 20	...
F. Tohwah, giving up claims to lands, \$5; building culvert, \$6	11 00	...
Overpayments: J. Heaslip, \$16; Winger & Winger, \$6	22 00	...
Legal services: John H. Scott, \$20; A.T. Thompson, \$35.18	55 18	...
Teacher, Miss L. Mitchell, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$243.75; Miss E. Lang, 5 2/5 w. to Feb. 18, \$32.40; stationery supplies, \$14.33; school supplies, \$2.55; prizes, & c., school picnic, \$12.75; advertising for teacher, 69c.; subscription 'Canadian Teacher,' \$2.75	309 22	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	2,771 07	...
...	12,786 96	12,786 96
19.- MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	5,429 15
Payment on island, \$48.05; sand and gravel sold, \$9.20	...	52 25
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$52.25	5 23	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	5,476 17	...
...	5,481 40	5,481 40
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$309.36; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,738.51, \$172.16	...	481 52
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity, account 11	...	961 76
Rents collected	...	136 00
Interest distributed, \$656.20; rents distributed, \$136	792 20	...
Insurance, \$30.93; road labour performed for absentees, \$14	44 93	...
Chief \$25; secretary, \$12; sexton, \$40; organist, \$20; constable, \$8; pensioners, \$20	125 00	...
Dr. V.H.M. Williams, physician, 12 m., \$185; vaccinating 40 Indians, \$13.75	198 75	...
Miss B. Belcroft, teacher, 12 m., \$100; inspection, \$6	106 00	...

Balance, March 31, 1910	312 40	...
...	1,579 28	1,579 28
20. - MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,186 00
Payments on islands, \$91.67; refunds on loans, \$25.01	...	116 68
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$91.67	9 17	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	2,293 51	...
...	2,302 68	2,302 68

20. - MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$481.85; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,667.85, \$80.04	...	561 89
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account 11	...	1,606 35
Refunds: on loans, \$3.26; on account roadwork, \$30	...	33 26
Interest distributed, \$877.07; insurance, 53c	877 60	...
Chief, \$30; sexton, \$30; secretary, \$25; organist, \$20; hall keeper, \$20; wood ranger, \$10; constable, \$25; pensioners, \$13	173 00	...
Missionary, Rev. H.C. Albin, \$50; medical attendance, Drs. Brown and Gilchrist, \$18.50	68 50	...
Hospital attendance of Geo. McCue	40 70	...
Cement floors, cellars of church and school, \$75; inspecting concrete work, \$15.50	90 50	...
Teacher, A. McCue, 6 m. to June 30, \$150, Geo. Cook, 4 m. to Mar.31, \$100; inspection, \$9; stationery supplies, \$26.26; express, 16c.; cleaning and repairs, \$2.50; wood, 30 cords, \$26.70	314 62	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	636 58	...
...	2,201 50	2,201 50
21. - MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	3,316 32
Payment on islands	...	15 28
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$15.28	1 53	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	3,330 07	...
...	3,331 60	3,331 60
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$862.82; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,179.14, \$125.38	...	988 20
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account 11	...	391 90
Rents collected: for band, \$589; for Indians, \$84	...	673 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$589	35 34	...
Interest distributed, \$699.60; rent distributed, \$84; insurance, 54c	784 14	...
Chief, \$19; secretary, \$6; medical officer, Dr. J.D. Berry, \$75.24	100 24	...
Allowance for children attending public schools	48 87	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,084 51	...
...	2,053 10	2,053 10
22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	80,619 62
Transferred from Interest account, on account of small pox	...	150 00
Refunds on account of fencing and hay	...	728 95
Payments on land	...	253 52
Ontario Limestone and Clay Co., payment on surrendered land	...	5,366 55

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$253.52	25 35	...
Payments for improvements on surrendered land	1,495 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	85,598 29	...
...	87,118 64	87,118 64
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	535 75
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$40,493.33, 3 p.c. on \$40,662.04	...	3,649 46
Transfer from five per cent annuity account 11	...	1,800 00
Refunds: interest, \$659.61; rents, \$16.67; insurance, \$17.50; outstanding cheque, \$11.36	...	705 14
Rents collected: for band, \$60; for Indians, \$5,426.66	...	5,486 66
Interest on deferred payments, \$286.19; hay sold, \$8.15	...	294 34
Collection on account of Oronhyatheka estate	...	1,900 00
Carried forward	...	14,371 35

22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	14,371 35
School Board, half cost of schools	...	37 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$60	3 60	...
Transfer to Capital account, on account of small pox	150 00	...
Interest distributed, \$1,342; rents distributed, \$5199.06	6,541 06	...
Mrs. K. Johnston, payment from Oronhyatheka estate	1,900 00	...
Chief, \$50; councillors, 3, \$72; councillor and chief, \$40; sextons, 2, \$70; organists, 2, \$60; caretaker council house, \$26; caretakers, schools, 4, \$57.50; pensioners, \$128	503 50	...
Missionary, Rev. A.H. Creggan, 12 m. \$580; insurance, \$44.25	624 25	...
Medical attendance Dr. John Moore, \$236.11; Dr. E.D. Vandervoort, \$236.11	472 22	...
Constable, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$37.50; relief supplies, \$203.75	241 25	...
Maintenance in Kingston asylum, \$405.85; burials, 3, \$82.51	488 36	...
F.F. Miller, O.L.S. survey of part of reserve	244 65	...
Fencing at council house, \$13.80; repairing bridge and roads, \$164	177 80	...
Grant to Mrs. J. Moses for cow killed, \$15; stenographer at investigation, \$16	31 00	...
Expenses of delegation to Ottawa, \$29.90; distributing flour, \$5	34 90	...
Coal for churches, 10.665 tons, \$69.36; stove for Mrs. S. Hill, \$19	88 36	...
Grading and gravelling roads, \$118.50; lumber for culverts, \$32.17	150 67	...
Q.T. Maracle: services at interest payments, \$4; valuing buildings, \$14.90	18 90	...
Central School: teacher, Ethel M. Rendell, 6 m. to June 30, \$212.86; Alva V. Martin, 4 1/2 m. to Dec. 31, \$125; care of school, \$3.75; coal, \$10.77.	352 38	...
Eastern School: Bert Van Alstine, teacher, 12 m., \$350; cleaning, \$4.75; school supplies, \$1.75; coal, \$6.37	362 87	...
Western School: teacher, Susan B. Claus, 6 m. to June 30, \$149.31; Hildred Thompson, 4 1/4 m. to Dec. 31, \$115.27; coal and wood, \$10.13; lumber, \$4.93; work at school and grounds, \$4	283 64	...
Milltown School (white), allowance for children at public school	13 21	...
Mission School: Alex. Leween, teacher, 12 m., \$300; coal, \$16.78; brooms, 2, 60c.; supplies for picnic, \$3	320 38	...
Shannonville School (white), L.P. Hinchey, teacher, 3 m. to Mar. 31	31 25	...
Inspecting schools, \$60; stationery, \$27; banking school, \$3.50; school supplies, & c., \$2.70; freight, 79c	93 99	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,280 11	...
...	14,408 35	14,408 35
23. - MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	136,769 84
C. Reid, jr., & Bros., contract for building new school	3,000 00	...

Balance, March 31, 1910	133,769 84	...
...	136,769 84	136,769 84
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,982 11
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$17,100; 3 p.c. on \$121,651.95	...	4,675 56
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuity account 11	600 00	...
Payment on cow	...	10 00
Interest distributed, \$3,515.83; rents distributed, \$95.50	3,611 33	...
Chief, \$60; councillors, 3, \$90; secretary, \$50; grave digger, \$25; caretaker of school, \$15.75; truant officer, \$6; pensioners, \$16	262 75	...
D.P. McPhail, medical officer, 12 m. \$300; vaccine, \$1.75	301 75	...
Maintenance of A. Whiteye in London asylum, \$143; burial expenses, \$116	259 00	...
J.D. Gillis, payment on account of debt, \$134:20; relief supplies \$20	154 20	...
Building 78 rods wire fence, \$39; constructing Henderson drain, \$121	160 00	...
Sewer pipe, 36 p.cs., \$27; hauling lumber and sewer pipe, \$3.50	30 50	...
Lumber, 1,000 ft., \$20; work on road, \$21.25	41 25	...
Repairing hall, \$16.50; supplies for hall and school \$15.54	32 04	...
Damage to sow by dogs, \$7; expenses of chief to Ottawa, \$35	42 00	...
Carried forward	4,894 82	7,267 67

23. - MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	4,894 82	7,267 67
Nursing, \$3; overpayment, \$1; land for school, 1 ac., \$100	104 00	...
Legal services: Boyce and Haywood, Sault Ste. Marie, settling Lacelles claim	4 50	...
Teacher, Geo. A. Snyder, \$328.10; inspection, \$16; stationery supplies, \$29.60; coal, 5,560 lb. and hauling, \$21.77; removing wood and closets to new school, \$4.25; carting school bell, \$3.75; advertising for teacher, \$1.28; varnishing and removing seats, \$23.05	427 80	...
Balance, March 21, 1910	1,836 55	...
...	7,267 67	7,267 67
24. - MUNSEES OF THE THAMES, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,903 16
W.R. Plain, contract for bridge at Hogg Creek	335 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,568 16	...
...	1,903 16	1,903 16
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,966.16, \$58.99	...	121 99
Chippewa and Muncey Sporting Association, rent	...	50 00
Rents collected for Indians, \$481; refund, acct. Logan Est., \$11.39	...	492 39
Management Fund, percentage collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Rents distributed, \$417.75; relief, \$10; coffins, 5, \$17.50	445 25	...
Chief, \$4; councillors, 2, \$8; secretary, \$10; messenger, \$4; truant officer, \$3.75; caretaker of graveyard, \$20	49 75	...
Drawing plans for bridge, \$5; extras on bridge contract, \$25	30 00	...
Wire fence 13 rods, \$11.05; drain tile, 107 1/2 ft., \$16.80	27 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	108 53	...
...	664 38	664 38
25. - OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Timber dues: J. Fraser \$155; Manitoulin Lumber and Ranch Co., \$1,712.89; Playfair & White, \$620.49; E.J. Smith, \$212.50	...	2,700 88
R.L. Graham, trespass dues, \$126.50; J. Lehman, pulpwood seized, \$10	...	136 50
C. Obobassawy, sale of lumber and in trespass Bedford Island	...	82 20
J. Wilson, pine logs sold, \$11; payments on land, \$1,191.06	...	1,202 06
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,121.64	412 16	...
T.J. Patton, O.L.S., survey of portion of Manitoulin Island	261 50	...
Balance transferred to credit of following accounts: Cockburn Island, \$210.44; Obidgewong, \$36.42; Sheguiandah, \$420.87; Sheshegwaning, \$696.07; South Bay, \$250.91; Sucker Creek,	3,447 98	...

\$404.70; Sucker Lake, \$56.66; West Bay, \$1,371.91		
...	4,121 64	4,121 64
Interest.	...	...
Ground rent: Manitoulin Lumber and Ranch Co., \$195; Playfair & White, \$211.44	...	406 44
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	28 10
R.S. Graham, payment account of seizure	...	18 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$406.44	24 39	...
S.M. Fraser, constable, 12 m. to Dec. 31	180 00	...
Balance transferred to the credit of the following accounts: Cockburn Island, \$15.18; Obidgewong, \$2.63; Sheguiandah, \$30.35; Sheshegwaning, \$50.20 South Bay, \$18.09; Sucker Creek, \$29.18; Sucker Lake, \$4.09; West Bay, \$98.93	248 65	...
...	453 04	453 04

26. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	111,818 18
Balance, March 31, 1910	111,818 18	...
...	111,818 18	111,818 18
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,837.66; interest, 3 p.c. on \$113,655.84, \$3,409.88	...	5,247 34
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuities, account 11	...	2,400 00
Expenditure detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities, page I - 8	7,476 38	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	170 96	...
...	7,647 34	7,647 34
27.- OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	93,181 82
Balance, March 31, 1910	93,181 82	...
...	93,181 82	93,181 82
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$17,639.26; interest, 3 p.c. on \$110,821.08, \$3,324.63	...	20,963 89
Transfer of interest from five per cent annuities, account 11	...	2,000 00
Expenditure detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities, page I - 8	2,188 88	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	20,775 01	...
...	22,963 89	22,963 89
28. - OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAGI RIVER, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	7,277 57
Dues on timber, \$54.50; payment on land, \$50	...	104 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$104.50	10 45	...
Desk for school	88 05	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	7,283 57	...
...	7,382 07	7,382 07
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$24.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,253.06, \$217.59	24 51	217 59
Outstanding cheques, \$5; express on stationery, 35c	0 35	5 00
Chief, \$20; Dr. J. Baxter, physician, \$118.75	138 75	...
Lumber, 1,000 ft., \$18; repairs to school, \$44.79	62 79	...
Cleaning school; \$6; painting and papering school, \$24.70	30 70	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1910	...	34 51
...	257 10	257 10

29. - ONEIDAS OF THAMES, ONT.		
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Capital
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	132 77
Balance, March 31, 1910	132 77	...
...	132 77	132 77

29. - ONEIDAS OF THAMES, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$2.97; interest, 3 p.c. on \$129.80, \$3.89	2 97	3 89
Chippewa and Muncey Sporting Association, rent	...	100 00
Rent collected for Indians	1,131 50	...
Management Fund, percentage collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Rents distributed, \$924; gravel, 100 loads, \$15	939 00	...
Drain tile, 17 1/2 ft., \$3.15; stationery supplies and express, \$6.19	9 34	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	278 08	...
...	1,235 39	1,235 39
30. - PARRY ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	71,230 81
Alvin Peter, timber dues	...	2,820 98
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,820.98	282 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	73,769 69	...
...	74,051 79	74,051 79
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	668 68
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$2,170.99, 3 p.c. on \$69,728.50	...	2,222 12
Refund account of seed grain	...	106 93
Interest distributed, \$998.65; seed grain, \$119.07	1,117 72	...
Chief, \$50; secretary, \$50; councillors, 2, \$24; caretakers, 2, \$37; constable, \$25; messenger, \$7.48	193 48	...
Medical attendance: Dr. Geo. Bowman, \$10; Dr. J.R. Stone, \$358	368 00	...
Care in Parry Sound Hospital, \$10; burials, \$70	80 00	...
Relief supplies, \$38.25; expenses removing trespasser, \$6.85	45 10	...
Handcuffs and baton, \$4.75; shovels and mattock, \$12.45	17 20	...
Shingling R.C. church, \$51.25; overpaid J. Jones, \$4.85	56 10	...
Blinds, & c., for council house	9 20	...
Ryerson School: Miss J.E. Armour, teacher, 12 m., \$300; inspection, \$7.75; stationery supplies, 92c.; wood, 13 cords, \$18	326 67	...
Skene School: Miss A.E. McKelvie, teacher, 12 m., \$150; inspection, \$8.75; stationery supplies, \$4.23; wood, 13 cords; \$18; supplies, \$2.25	183 23	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	601 03	...
...	2,997 73	2,997 73
31. - POTTAWATAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,069 76
W. McKenzie, O.L.S., survey of part of Walpole Island, \$472; less 3/4 paid by Chippewas	118 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,951 76	...
...	2,069 76	2,069 76
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$424.67; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,494.43, \$74.83	...	499 50
Rents: St. Ann's Island Shooting and Fishing Club, \$187.50; St. Clair Flats Shooting Co., \$200	...	387 50
Dues on wild hay	...	12 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$400	24 00	...
Dr. W.W. Hay, physician, 12 m., \$125; forest bailiffs, \$20.24	145 24	...
Relief for Mary Watson, \$18.50; coffins, 5, \$47.50	66 00	...
Pathmaster, \$8; digging graves, \$4.50; repairing road scraper, \$2.50	15 00	...
Stationery, \$3.44; brooms for school, 70c.; wood, 15 cords, \$15	19 14	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	630 12	...
...	899 50	899 50

32. - SERPENT RIVER INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	10,798 51
Waldie Bros., Ltd., timber dues	...	320 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$320.90	32 09	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	11,087 32	...
...	11,119 41	11,119 41
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$225.93; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11,024.44, \$330.73	...	556 66
Waldie Bros., Ltd., ground rent	...	120 00
Refund on account of seed	...	16 25
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$120	7 20	...
Dr. T.F. Flaherty, medical officer, 12 m., \$125; chief, \$50	175 00	...
Henry Sims, constable, \$84; potatoes, 13 bags, \$16.25	100 25	...
Inspecting school, \$16.70; scrubbing school, \$3.50; wood, 22 cords, \$33; school desks, 10, \$55.09	108 29	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	302 17	...
...	692 91	692 91
33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	869,261 45
J. Keating for timber seizure	...	8 00
Payments on land, \$805.92; repayment on account loans, \$2,498.53	...	3,304 45
Transfer to interest account for repairs to teacher's house	...	137 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$813.92	...	81 39
Loans, \$7,544.13; D. Doxtater, refund of overpayment on loan, \$15	7,559 13	...
Insurance on Indian building, \$225.37; grant to Agricultural Society for exhibition building, \$1,000	1,225 37	...
Half cost of building fence between property occupied by Bennett & General	25 55	...
Hamilton Bridge Works Co., building new bridge over McKenzie Creek, \$1,002, less \$300 retained	702 00	...
Lawrence Jonathan Co., building concrete abutments, bridge over Williams Creek	425 00	...
Robt. Martin, building abutments, bridge over Spring Creek	620 00	...
Smith & Smith, building concrete arch, bridge over McKenzie Creek	2,780 28	...
Smith & Smith, building concrete arch culvert in front of lot 56, River Range, Onondaga	335 00	...
Half cost of roadway and bridge at Victoria Mills, Tuscarora Tp	1,155 25	...
Drilling and casing 3 wells at schools	576 05	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	857,226 28	...
...	872,711 30	872,711 30

Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	4,129 38
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$625,234.25, 3 p.c. on \$248,156.58	...	44,958 76
Rents collected, \$4,545.75; sundry collections, \$170.55	...	4,716 30
Legislative grant to schools, \$450; collections, account of hospital, \$518.55	...	968 55
Refunds: interest, \$657.34; loans and debts, \$1,049.22; roadwork, \$103.55; acct. of stock, \$146; chief G.W. Hill, balance of expenses, \$6.20	...	1,962 31
Transfer from capital acct. of repairs to teacher's house	137 40	...
Interest distributed, \$25,351.33; rents distributed, \$4,527.75	29,879 08	...
C.U. Holmes, M.D. physician, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$2,850; allowance for drugs, \$300	3,150 00	...
W. Smith, clerk, 12 m. to Mar 31, \$500; caretaker, \$75	575 00	...
A. Jamieson, clerk of works, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; 3 forest bailiffs \$390	790 00	...
Josiah Hill, secretary, \$425; pensioners, \$1,208.73	1,633 73	...
Board allowance: G.J. Smith, agent, \$360; J.C. Martin, speaker, \$800	1,160 00	...
Carried forward	37,325 21	56,735 30

33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	37,325 21	56,735 30
Board of Health, \$50; school board, \$46; services of Indians on various committees, \$113.60	209 80	...
Grant to conventions, \$25; purchase of documents, \$5	30 00	...
Losses, 1/3 allowed: for sheep killed by dogs, \$4; by fire, \$529.96; by lightning, \$31.99; by windstorm, \$85.66	651 61	...
Medical attendance: Dr. C.B. Bell, \$51; Dr. H. Frank, \$5	56 00	...
Hospital treatment: Hamilton City Hospital, \$10.50; Hamilton Insane Asylum, \$458.09; Orillia Insane Asylum, \$143.40; John H. Stratford Hospital, \$39.00; Woodstock Epileptic Asylum, \$161.58	813 47	...
Care of J. Monture, \$6; travel of Indians, \$11.10	17 10	...
Quarantine guard, 16 d., \$16; fumigating house, \$14	30 00	...
Constables, interest distribution, 2, \$48; livery for constables, \$16; board for constables, \$22	86 00	...
Taking census, \$20; burying dog, \$1	21 00	...
Expenses re 24th May celebration, \$135.10; lunch, night council meetings, \$19.77	154 87	...
Expenses, attending Historical Society and Centenary Celebration, Assn., \$28, Farmers Institute, \$2.50; membership fee Centenary Assn., \$10; delegates to Centenary Celebration, \$10	50 50	...
Cost of Six Nations Hospital, detailed under Prevention of the spread of Tuberclosis., page I - 80	980 24	...
Relief supplies, \$61; sundry supplies for council house and school, \$13.83	74 33	...
Coffins, 70 at \$10, 55 at \$5; burial J. Powless, \$9.59	984 59	...
Repairs: bridge, \$76, culvert, \$16, council house, \$5.35	97 35	...
Tile, 426 lengths, \$582.10; cement, 58 brl., \$104.60; lumber, 6,213 ft., \$199.65	886 35	...
Teaming lumber and cement, \$12; putting in pumps at 3 schools, \$10	22 00	...
C. Owens, refund for roadwork, \$2.25 outstanding chq., 19067, \$11	13 25	...
A. Jamieson, 6th installment on loan for education. \$20; insurance, \$20	40 00	...
Revolver for constable, \$12.76; Brantford Police Dept., expenses re J. Curley, \$8.05; bailiff's fees, \$6.20; expenses, Rex vs. Barnhardt, \$15.45	42 46	...
Harley & Sweet re Rex vs. Garlow, \$53.15; Brantford Expositor, ptg. 100 bills, \$2.50	55 65	...
Repairs, to transit, \$12.50, gun carriage; \$2.50; building wire fences and gate, \$8.25	23 25	...
Expenses: attending Good Roads Convention, Toronto, \$30; re S.B. Farmers Ann., \$4	34 00	...
Rent of telephone, 6 m., \$9; payment acct. H. Smith and H. Maracle, \$9.05	18 05	...
Operating road machine, \$22; poundage fees refunded, \$4.50	26 50	...
Council House supplies: wood, 10 cords, \$20.25; sundry, \$20.62; drawing wood, \$2.50	43 37	...
Grant to day school, \$4,550; stationery for schools, \$201.53; books for attending public school, collegiate institute and university, \$74.77	4,826 30	...
Repairs to schools, \$73.25; cleaning schools, \$6.75; 2 pumps with pipe and cylinder, \$42.60; wood, 81 1/2 cords, \$127.77	250 37	...
Repairs, & c., Oshweken school: painting school, \$114.50; painting outbuildings and fences, \$29; drilling well, \$81.20; altering furnace, \$77.20; coal, 11.3575 ton, \$77.95	379 85	...

Rewards for liquor convictions, \$60; postage, \$8.17; wampum, \$5	73 17	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	8,418 86	...
...	56,735 30	56,735 30
34. - SHAWANAGA BAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	13,093 81
Kaufman Lumber Co., timber dues	...	443 68
C.P.R. right of way	...	445 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$889.08	88 91	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	13,893 98	...
...	13,982 89	13,982 89

34. - SHAWANAGA BAND, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$917.11; interest, 8 p.c. on \$14,010.92, \$420.33	...	1,337 44
Parry Sound Lumber Co., rent of houses and yard room	...	225 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$225	13 50	...
Interest distributed, \$460.51; refunded from vote, \$80.75	541 26	...
Chief, \$30; councillors, 2, \$20; caretaker, \$36; constable, 8 m., \$120; forest bailiff, \$24	230 00	...
Medical attendance, Dr. S.N. Davis, \$205.75; relief, \$32.33	238 00	...
Care in St. Joseph's Hospital, \$92.15; burial expenses, \$102.50	194 65	...
Building house for D. James, \$44.13; handcuffs, \$4.75	48 88	...
Mrs. F. Carpenter, grant fire loss, \$50; printing ballots, \$1	51 00	...
Teacher, W.A. Elias, 12 m. \$200; inspection, \$9; stationery supplies, \$19.43; building woodshed and closets, \$69.61; padlock for school, \$1.25	299 29	...
Debit balance, Mar.31, 1910	...	54 22
...	1,616 66	1,616 66
35. - SPANISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	5,965 60
Spanish River Lumber Co., timber dues	...	1,289 29
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,289.29	128 93	...
Work on roads	300 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	6,825 96	...
...	7,254 89	7,254 89
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$425.85; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,391.45, \$191.74	...	617 59
Spanish River Lumber Co., ground rent	...	120 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$120	7 20	...
Chief, \$50; H. Sims, constable, \$84; relief supplies, \$116.90	250 90	...
Rope for scow, \$13.44; wood for school, 53 cords, \$74.50	87 94	...
Inspection, \$14.75; stationery supplies, \$2.06; desks, 10, \$52.46	69 27	...
Cleaning school, \$15.75; shingles for school, 3 M., \$10.50	26 25	...
Repairs at school, \$17.37; sundry supplies, \$13.50	30 87	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	265 16	...
...	737 59	787 59
36. - THESSALON RIVER INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	30,859 53
Payments on land, \$459.49; dues on ties, \$60.64	...	520 13

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$520.13	52 01	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	31,327 65	...
...	31,379 66	31,379 66
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$519.34; interest, 3 p.c. on \$31,378.87, \$941.37	...	1,460 71
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	18 54
Refund on account of seed	...	60 30
Interest distributed, \$446.30; A. Frechette, interest commuted, \$31.50	477 80	...
Physicians: Dr. J. Baxter, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$218.75; Dr. R.W. Shaw, 98c; Dr. C.W. Walker, 70c	220 43	...
Chief, \$25; Dr. D. Campbell, medical attendance, \$42.30	67 30	...
Victoria Hospital, attendance, \$25; care of sick Indian, \$32	57 00	...
Seed grain, \$108.64; work at school, \$193.63; cleaning school, \$3	305 27	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	411 75	...
...	1,539 55	1,539 55

37. - TOO-TOO-MENAI S BAND, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	3,541 11
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	3,541 11	...
...	3,541 11	3,541 11
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	35 14
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$298.41; 3 p.c. on \$3,277.84	...	116 24
Relief supplies	14 20	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	137 18	...
...	151 38	151 38
38. - WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	30,700 16
Rixon, Ainslie & Stoddard Co., Ltd., timber dues	...	67 13
W.J. Cole, dues on ties	...	83 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$150.93	15 09	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	30,836 00	...
...	30,851 09	30,851 09
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,070.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$31,770.27, \$953.11	...	2,023 22
W.A. Charlton, ground rent	...	84 90
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$84	5 04	...
Interest distributed, \$473; chief, \$30; relief, \$10	513 00	...
Dr. J. Carruthers, physician, 12 m. to Mar.31	106 68	...
J.E. Smith, constable, 12 m., \$10.60; 35 rods wire fence, \$26.50	37 10	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	1,445 40	...
...	2,107 22	2,107 22
39. - WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,393 48
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	2,393 48	...
...	2,393 48	2,393 48
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1909	208 11	...
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$1,792.66, 3 p.c. on \$392.71	...	119 34
Interest paid Mrs. Mayville	36 00	...
Building fence at cemetery	7 74	...

Debit Balance, Mar.31, 1910	...	132 51
...	251 85	251 85
40. - ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUE.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,560 72
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,560 72	...
...	2,560 72	2,560 72

40. - ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUE. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	173 83
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$306.11, 3 p.c. on \$2,428.44	...	91 22
Rents collected for band, \$308.61; rent of Mission land, \$10	...	318 61
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$308.61	18 52	...
Rent paid S. Benedict, \$35; relief supplies, \$91; coffins, 5, \$25	151 00	...
Maintenance of insane in asylum, \$55; telegrams, \$1.50	56 50	...
Maintaining winter road, \$40; work on roads, \$83.19	123 19	...
Road Scraper, \$13; travel of Indian, \$72.20; coal oil, 32c	85 52	...
Lumber, \$22.02; work on hall, \$2.50; calling council, \$5.25	29 77	...
Work on line ditch and fence, \$7.25; wintering bull, \$13.50	20 75	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	98 41	...
...	583 66	583 66
41. - ABENAKIS OF BEÇANCOUR, QUE.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	5,609 19
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	5,609 19	...
...	5,609 19	5,609 19
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,037.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,646.70, \$199.40	...	1,236 91
Rev. A.O. Papillon, missionary, 12 m. to Dec. 31	10 00	...
Expenses re proces-verbal of L.J. Desilets	26 62	...
Relief, Supplies \$21; fence repairs, \$21.93; \$6.70	49 63	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,151 26	...
...	1,236 91	1,236 91
42. - ALAMECITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER, QUE.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	8,011 31
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	8,011 31	...
...	8,011 31	8,011 31
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$287.92; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8,299.23, \$248.98	...	536 90
Interest distributed	223 00	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	313 90	...
...	536 90	536 90
43. - GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS, ONT.		

Balance, April 1, 1909	...	99 96
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	99 96	...
...	99 96	99 96
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$20.78; interest, 3 p.c. on \$120.74, \$3.62	...	24 40
Rents	...	40 50
Rents paid F.B. Pesentawatch	75 50	...
Debit balance, Mar.31, 1910	...	10 60
...	75 50	75 50

44. - HURONS OF LORETTE, QUE.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	13,087 04
Land sales	...	895 31
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$895.31	89 53	...
Making old school into missionary house, \$200, painting, \$50	250 00	...
Building: verandah on school, \$100; fence for school, \$62.37	162 37	...
Repairs at school, \$50; work on school road, \$31.13	81 13	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	13,399 32	...
...	13,982 35	13,982 35
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$212.39; interest, 3 p.c. on \$13,299.43, \$398.98	...	611 37
Interest on deferred payment on land	...	0 10
Rev. J.C. Giroux, missionary, 12 m., \$199.93; relief, \$20	219 93	...
Maintenance of insane in asylum, \$55; election bailiff, \$2	57 00	...
Building fence along St. Charles road, \$28.99; printing ballots, \$2	30 99	...
Maintenance of winter road to school	17 50	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	286 05	...
...	611 47	611 47
45. - IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	19,980 03
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., timber dues	...	704 19
Stone dues: Bishop Construction Co., \$307.90; L.J. Jackson, \$534.04; Jos. Curatte, \$100	...	941 94
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,646.13	164 61	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	21,461 55	...
...	21,626 16	21,626 16
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1909	5,320 52	...
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$1,040, 3 p.c. on \$13,619.51	...	470 99
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent	...	54 00
Rent of commons, \$5; censitaire rents, \$961.66	...	966 66
Rents for Indians, \$3,137.60; outstanding cheque, \$2	...	3,139 60
Collected for permits to sell work at Toronto Exhibition	...	16 00
Sale Estate late Peter Day	...	111 45
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1,020.06	61 24	...
Rents distributed, \$3,003.85; money received for land distributed, \$290	3,293 85	...
Rev. L.S. Granger, missionary, 12 m., \$100; organist, \$50	150 00	...

Gate keepers, 2, \$48; interpreter, \$27; relief supplies, \$10.35	85 35	...
Permits for Indians to work at fair, \$16; coal for jail, 80c	16 80	...
M.A. Nolan, share Peter Day estate, \$111.45; travel of Indian, \$18.70	130 15	...
Insurance on church and schools, \$97; lumber, 1,000 ft., \$22	119 00	...
Hauling lumber, \$1.50; work on roads, \$60	61 50	...
Repairing commons fence, \$60.12; repairing bridges, \$11.40	71 52	...
Measuring and weighing stone, \$209.35; election expenses, \$6.75	216 10	...
Expenses re surrender of land	6 50	...
Debit balance, Mar.31, 1910	...	4,773 83
...	9,532 53	9,532 53

46. - IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUE.	DR.	CR.
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	54,121 70
Payments on land	...	89 54
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$89.54	8 95	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	54,202 29	...
...	54,211 24	54,211 24
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,509 26
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$26,000, 3 p.c. on \$29,630.96	...	2,448 93
Collected for permits to sell work, \$4; rents, \$125.76	...	129 76
Refund on account of fencing	...	15 60
Interest distributed, \$1,506.55; blankets, \$46.80	1,553 35	...
Salaries of chiefs, \$115; organist, 9 m., \$15; sexton, \$40	170 00	...
Clerk, \$20; pensioner, \$10; travel of Indian, \$3.40	33 40	...
Missionary, Rev. P.G. Bourget, 9 m., \$93.75; relief, \$20	113 75	...
Permits to trade, \$4; care of sick, \$10; coffins, 3, \$26.50	40 50	...
Care in asylums, \$199; clothing for insane, \$18	217 00	...
Hospital attendance Cornwall Public, \$47.60; Renfrew Victoria, \$46	93 60	...
Lumber and nails, \$29.68; rent of house for council meetings, \$10	39 68	...
Provisions for road labourers, \$44.31; express, 85c	45 16	...
Desk for school, \$82.95; repairs to school, \$39	121 95	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	1,675 16	...
...	4,103 55	4,10 55
47. - LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS, QUE.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	4,801 88
Payments on land	...	137 86
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$137.86	13 79	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	4,925 95	...
...	4,939 74	4,939 74
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$905.32; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,707.20, \$171.22	...	1,076 54
Rent	...	29 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$29	1 74	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	1,103 80	...
...	1,105 54	1,105 54
48. - LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS, QUE.		

Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	4,835 32
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., timber dues	...	352 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$352.10	35 21	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	5,152 21	...
...	5,187 42	5,187 42

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48. - LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS, QUE. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	234 40
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$345.44, 8 p.c. on \$4,724.28	...	162 46
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent	...	27 00
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., rent of islands	...	80 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$107	6 42	...
Refund to vote, \$15; expenses Dominion Police, \$424.95	439 95	...
Expenses of arrest of Indian woman, \$12; express, \$2.30	14 30	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	43 19	...
...	503 86	503 86
49. - TIMISKAMING INDIANS, QUE.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	23,345 17
Payments on land, \$2,090.96; timber dues, \$574.91	...	2,665 87
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,665.87	266 59	...
J.B. Renaud, advance roadwork, \$400; cows, 15, \$608	1,008 90	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	24,736 45	...
...	26,011 04	26,011 04
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$696.65; interest, 3 p.c. on \$24,041.82, \$721.25	...	1,417 90
W.R. Smith, ground rent, \$66; interest on deferred payments, \$30.47	...	96 47
Collections for improvements, \$1,315.80; rent, \$60	...	1,375 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$66	3 96	...
Payment for improvements, \$1,715.80; relief, \$202.57	1,918 37	...
Chief, \$40; councillors, 2, \$24; charwoman, \$12; pension, \$24	100 00	...
Missionary, salary, \$60; rent paid T. & A. McBride, \$166.50	226 50	...
Dr. A. Beausejour, medical attendance, \$228.30; vaccine, \$2.50	230 50	...
Maintenance of insane, \$56; burial expenses, \$16.68	72 68	...
Timothy and clover, 1,320 lb., \$113.40; bags, \$2.40; freight, \$9.41	125 21	...
Building wood shed, \$35; repairs to roads and Bridges, \$38.60	73 60	...
Clothing, \$26; expenses of chief to Ottawa, \$30	56 00	...
Care of bull, \$10; bringing bull to reserve, \$24.95	34 95	...
Care of school, \$8; wood for school, \$12; freight on desk, \$2.15	22 15	...
Fence at school, \$44; supplies for school, \$6.15	50 15	...
Debit balance, Mar.31, 1910	...	24 20
...	2,914 37	2,914 37
50. - RIVER DESERT INDIANS, QUE.		

Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	36,364 13
Timber dues: W.C. Edwards & Co., \$688.38; Foster, Bennett Co., \$10.15; Gilmour & Hughson, \$304.93	...	1,003 46
Payments on land	...	996 31
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,999.77	199 98	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	38,163 92	...
...	38,363 90	38,363 90

50. - RIVER DESERT INDIANS, QUE. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	478 30
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$3,135.38; 3 p.c. on \$33,707.05	...	1,199 33
Ground rent: W.C. Edwards & Co., \$83; Gilmour & Hughson, \$72	...	135 00
Rents collected for Indians, \$273.75; interest on deferred payments on land, \$72.84	...	346 59
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$135	8 10	...
Interest distributed, \$272.25; rents distributed, \$110	382 25	...
Refund to vote, \$2.05; outstanding cheque 3389, \$15.45	17 50	...
Chief, \$125 sub-chiefs, 2, \$100; pensioners, \$162	387 00	...
Dr. E.A. Mulligan, physician, 12 m., \$200; relief, \$108.85	308 81	...
Dr. MacDougall King, medical attendance, \$28; burials, \$19.50	47 50	...
Care of destitute, \$8; repairs to bridge, \$50.84	58 84	...
Table and chairs for council room	18 60	...
Congo Bridge School: stationery supplies, \$28.65; prizes for school, \$4; wood, 13 cords, \$26; care and cleaning, \$23.75; repairs and supplies, \$20.93	103 33	...
Maniwaki School: Margaret McMaffery, teacher, \$312.50; stationery supplies, \$17.77; express, 35c.; wood, 19 cords, \$38; prizes for pupils, \$4; cleaning and lighting fires, \$12.25; supplies and repairs, \$13.35	398 22	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	429 03	...
...	2,159 22	2,159 22
51. - SONGHEES INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	10,824 46
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	10,824 46	...
...	10,824 46	10,824 46
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$733.15; interest; 3 p.c. on \$11,557.61, \$346.73	...	1,079 88
Rents, P. Everett, \$102; C.E. Stewart, \$75; Wm. Turpell, \$240	...	417 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$417	25 02	...
M. Cooper, constable, 12 m. to Feb.28, \$240; relief supplies, \$84.64	324 64	...
Burials, 5, \$79; water rates, \$140.80; nursing sick Indian woman, \$10	229 80	...
Exterminating caterpillars, \$20.60; chloride of lime, 25 lb., \$5; brass tap, \$1.25	26 85	...
Cross-cut saw, \$7.40; picks and shovels, \$6.75	14 15	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	876 42	...
...	1,496 88	1,496 88
57. - CHEMAINUS INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1909	...	267 79
Balance, Mar 31 1910	267 79	...
...	267 79	269 79
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$140.10; interest, 3 p.c. on \$407.89, \$12.24	...	152 34
Rent, Victoria Lumber Co., \$20; Wellington Collery Co., \$30	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	199 34	...
...	202 34	202 34

59. - ST. PETER'S BAND, MAN.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	18,128 72
Payments on land	...	4,425 00
Payments for improvements to land	7,302 10	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,425	442 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	14,809 12	...
...	22,553 72	22,553 72
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$134.24; interest 3 p.c. on \$18,262.96, \$547.89	...	682 13
Collected on account of improvements, \$177; interest on land payments, \$920.39	...	1,097 39
Payments to Indians for improvements, \$172; relief supplies, \$37.65; coffins, 8, \$70	279 65	...
Care of sick, \$4.50; wood for schools, \$76.75	81 25	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,418 62	...
...	1,779 52	1,779 52
61. - LITTLE FORKS BAND, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	194 52
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	194 52	...
...	194 52	194 52
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$13.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$207.63, \$6.23	...	19 34
Seed potatoes	19 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	0 34	...
...	19 34	19 34
62. - ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MAN.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	7,809 33
Receipts on account of land sold	...	15,322 73
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 10 p.c. on \$15,322.73	1,532 27	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	21,599 79	...
...	23,132 06	23,132 06
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April, 1909, \$3,209.26; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,600.07, \$138	3,209 26	138 00
Interest on land sales	...	4,866 96
M.C. O'Brien, M.D., medical attendance	165 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,630 70	...
...	5,004 96	5,004 96



63. - FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MAN.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	102 82
Balance, March 31, 1910	102 82	...
...	102 82	102 82
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$19.52; interest 3 p.c. on \$122.34, \$3.67	...	23 19
C.W.N. Kennedy, rent of mill site	...	30 00
John Aexander, rent paid by C.W.N. Kennedy	30 00	...
Freight on flour, \$14.44; fines re Prov. Govt. hay, \$8.75	23 19	...
...	53 19	53 19
66. - FAIRY LAKE INDIANS, N.S.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$28.20; interest, 3 p.c. on \$28.20, 85c	...	29 05
John Lacy, rent of land	...	30 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$30,	1 80	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	57 25	...
...	59 05	59 05
67. - OROMOCTO RESERVE, N.B.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1 62
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1 62	...
...	1 62	1 62
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909; 5c. interest, 3 p.c. on \$1.62, 5c.; rent 25c	...	0 35
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on 25c	0 01	...
Balance, Mar. 31 1910	0 34	...
...	0 35	0 35
68. - TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	19,020 50
Timber dues: G.T. Baird Co., \$315.19; A.J. Beveridge & Son, \$171.88; C.E. Hanson, \$6.92; G.I. Wilson, purchase of land, \$3.48	...	497 47
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$497.47	49 75	...
Work on priest's house	211 17	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	19,257 05	...
...	19,517 97	19,517 97

Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1909, \$71.73; interest 3 p.c. on \$18,948.77, \$568.46	71 73	568 46
Ground rent, G.T. Baird Co., \$24	...	24 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c on \$24	1 44	...
Repairs to hall	3 25	...
Rev. T.C. Ryan, missionary, 12 m. to Mar 31	350 00	...
Jos. Ellis, constable, 12 m. to Feb.28, \$180; sexton, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$50	230 00	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1910	...	63 96
...	656 42	656 42

73. - POMQUET RESERVE, N.S.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$118.93; interest, 3 p.c. on \$118.93, \$3.57	...	122 50
J.R. McDonald, rent of Indian gardens	...	48 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$48.50	2 91	...
Work on line fence	12 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	155 29	...
...	171 00	171 00
77. - FORT FRANCES AGENCY RESERVE, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,829.99; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,829.99, \$54.90	...	1,884 89
Rents, A. Miller	...	165 00
Management Fund percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$165	9 90	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	2,039 99	...
...	2,049 89	2,049 89
80. - POINTE GRONDINE INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	13,543 20
Timber dues, Sharp & Jackson	...	1,186 28
Management Fund percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,186.28	118 63	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	14,610 85	...
...	14,729 48	14,729 48
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$360.56; interest, 3 p.c. on \$13,903.76, \$417.11	...	777 67
J.L. Burton & Co., ground rent	...	49 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$49	2 94	...
C.W. Walker, M.D., medical attendant, 5 m., \$5.65; H.W. Shaw, M.D., 7 m., \$7.91	13 56	...
J.C. Smith, constable, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$15; chief's salary, \$30	45 00	...
Interest distributed	378 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	386 92	...
...	826 67	826 67
81. - WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,420 86
Balance, March 31, 1910	2,420 86	...
...	2,420 86	2,420 86
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$2,018.75; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,439.61, \$133.19	...	2,151 94

Keewatin Lumber Co., ground rent	...	10 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$10	0 60	...
Lumber, 5,850 ft., \$150.38; windows, 10, \$16; doors, 2, \$5.80; tar and building paper, 27 rolls, \$23.10; metal shingles, \$18; nails, \$7.50; lime, \$10.60; stoves, 2, \$33	264 38	...
Freight, \$27.50; small items, \$2	29 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,867 46	...
...	2,161 94	2,161 94

82. - WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	56,406 92
J.D. Gemmell, dues on 300 cords hardwood	...	75 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$75	7 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	56,474 42	...
...	56,481 92	56,481 92
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$959.44; interest, 3 p.c. on \$57,366.36, \$1,720.99	...	2,680 43
D. Fasken, ground rent	...	205 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$205	12 30	...
Interest distributed, \$973.90; relief supplies, \$10; chief's salary, \$40	1,023 90	...
R.H. Arthur, M.D., medical attendant, 12 m. to Dec. 31	350 00	...
Teacher, Miss J. Keely, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$350; balance Sept. quarter, 1908, \$34.03	384 93	...
School inspection, \$22; stationery, \$14.22; desk, \$12.75; supplies, \$31.21	80 18	...
Wood for school, 20 cords, \$70; small items, \$26.57	96 57	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	938 45	...
...	2,885 43	2,885 43
83. - KYUQUOT INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$148.62; interest, 3 p.c. on \$148.62, \$4.46	...	153 08
A. Ellis, rent of trading privileges	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	176 58	...
...	178 08	178 08
84. - HOPE INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	3,621 51
Balance, March 31, 1910	3,621 51	...
...	3,621 51	3,621 51
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$508.78; interest, 3 p.c. On \$4,130.29, \$123.91	...	632 69
Relief supplies	29 30	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	603 39	...
...	632 69	632 69
86. - GORDON'S BAND, SASK.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	804 90

M. McDonald, fine for removing wood	...	4 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4	0 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	808 50	...
...	808 90	808 90
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$54.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$859.01, \$25.77	...	79 88
Balance, March 31, 1910	79 88	...
...	79 88	79 88

87. - PASQUAH'S BAND, SASK.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	42,264 81
Land sales	...	31,706 11
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$31,706.11	3,170 61	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	70,800 31	...
...	73,970 92	73,970 92
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1909, \$6,045.25; interest, 3 p.c. on \$36,219.56, \$1,086.59	6,045 25	1,086 59
Interest collected on land sales	...	4,815 90
J. Maloney, share of land interest	36 20	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1910	...	179 86
...	6,081 45	6,081 45
90. - EAGLE LAKE INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	5,120 09	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	5,120 09	...
...	5,120 09	5,120 99
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,689.32; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,809.41, \$204.28	...	1,893 60
Agricultural implements	20 55	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,873 05	...
...	1,893 60	1,893 60
91. - EBB AND FLOW LAKE INDIANS, MAN.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	128 50
Lumber, 8,335 ft	100 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	28 50	...
...	128 50	128 50
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$13.19; interest, 3 p.c. on \$141.69, \$4.25	...	17 44
Tea. 32 lb., \$8.96; bacon, 46 lb., \$6.90	15 86	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1 58	...
...	17 44	17 44
92. - RESTIGOUCHE INDIANS, QUE.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1 1909	...	121 31

Chaleur Bay Mills Co., lumber dues	...	75 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$75.10	7 51	...
Balance, Mar. 31 1910	188 90	...
...	196 41	196 41

92. - RESTIGOUCHE INDIANS, QUE. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$32.69; interest, 3 p.c. on \$154, \$4.62	...	37 31
Chaleur Bay Mills Co., ground rent	...	134 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections 6 p.c. on \$60	3 60	...
Rents distributed, \$74; constable, \$10; coal for lockup, \$4.05; scrubbing, & c., \$3	91 05	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	76 66	...
...	171 31	171 31
94. - OKANAGAN INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	191 52
Dues collected on logs cut on Kamloops Reserve	...	500 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$500	50 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	641 52	...
...	691 52	691 52
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$120.26; interest, 3 p.c. on \$311.78, \$9.35	...	129 61
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	129 61	...
...	129 61	129 61
95. - WABIGOON INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1 1909	...	6,478 12
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	6,478 12	...
...	6,478 12	6,478 12
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$371.17; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,849.29, \$205.48	...	576 65
Scythe	2 10	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	574 55	...
...	576 65	576 65
96. - MARION TENESCO COMONDO.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,019.44; interest 3 p.c. on \$1,019.44, \$30.58	...	1,050 02
Interest paid Marion Tenesco	30 08	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,019 94	...
...	1,050 02	1,050 02
97. - CHEBALIS BAND, B.C.		
Capital	...	...

Balance, April 1,1909	...	5,179 98
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	5,179 98	...
...	5,179 98	5,179 98

97. - CHEBALIS BAND, B.C. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,000.74; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,180.72, \$185.42	...	1,186 16
Relief supplies, \$48.97; hospital fees, \$19; coffin, \$7	74 97	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,111 19	...
...	1,186 16	1,186 16
99. - PETER TENESCO AND CHARLOTTE TENESCO DUBÉ.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,874.63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,874.63; \$56.24	...	1,930 87
Peter Tensesco, interest, \$56.24; withdrawn to purchase team of horses, \$200	256 24	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,674 63	...
...	1,930 87	1,930 87
101. - INDIANS OF PORT MEDWAY, N.S.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,240.64 interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,240.64, \$37.22	...	1,277 86
C. Harlow, lease of water power, Wild Cat Reserve	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,371 86	...
...	1,377 86	1,377 86
102. - INDIANS OF RESERVE 38a, TREATY 3, ONT.		
Capital	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,086 94
R.E. Dowsell, timber dues	...	327 83
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$327.83	32 78	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,381 99	...
...	2,414 77	2,414 77
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,239.01; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,325.95, \$99.78	...	1,338 79
Hardware, \$6.35; care in St. Joseph's Hospital, Kenora, \$1.50	7 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,330 94	...
...	1,338 79	1,338 79
103. - INDIANS OF EEL GROUND, N.B.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$326.64; interest, 3 p.c. on \$9.80	...	336 44
Timber dues, R.A. Irving, \$770.44; J. Matchetts, \$40.80	...	811 24
Miss K.C. Quigley, lease of fishing rights	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$811.24, 6 p.c. on \$25	82 62	...
Relief, \$157.69, picnic supplies, \$20; coffin, \$8; repairs to lockup, \$50	235 69	...
Stove and supplies for lockup, \$20.65; travel of Indians, \$10.611	31 26	...

Salary of constable, 9 m. to Dec 31	11 25	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	811 86	...
...	1,172 68	1,172 68

105. - BIG ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,470 45
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,470 45	...
...	2,470 45	2,470 45
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$886.88; interest, 3 p.c. on 33,357.33, \$100.72	...	987 60
Medical attendance, Dr. S.J. Farrell, \$15; Drs. Edmison & Laidlaw, \$10	25 00	...
Care, & c., sick Indian, \$14, hardware, & c., \$31.65	45 65	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	916 95	...
...	987 60	987 60
106. - SWAN LAKE INDIANS, MAN.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$206.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$206.51, \$6.20	...	212 71
Land sales	...	4,778 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,778.60	477 86	...
Refund on account of payment on surrendered land	4,513 45	...
...	4,991 31	4,991 31
107. - SPELLAMCHEEN INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,099 83
Transferred to Interest Account	277 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	822 03	...
...	1,099 83	1,099 83
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,099.83, \$32.99; transferred from Capital Account, \$277.80	...	310 79
Balance, March 31, 1910	310 79	...
...	310 79	310 79
108. - NUMAKAMIS BAND, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Timber dues	...	34 19
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$34.19	3 42	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	30 77	...
...	34 19	34 19
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$11.28; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11.28, 34c	...	11 62
W. & J. Wilson, ground rent	...	12 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$12	0 72	...

Balance, March 31, 1910	22 90	...
...	23 62	23 62

109. - KEESEKOWEENEW BAND, MAN.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	284 40
D. Murray, payment on land	...	299 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$299	29 90	...
Refund to Vote on account of payment at surrender	553 50	...
...	583 40	583 40
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, 11c.; interest, 3 p.c. on \$284.51, \$8.54; license fee, \$2	...	10 65
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$2	0 12	...
Refund to Vote on account of payment at surrender	10 53	...
...	10 65	10 65
111. - LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	620 68
Balance, March 31, 1910	620 68	...
...	620 68	620 68
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$620.68, \$18.62; relief supplies, \$20.55	20 55	18 62
Debit balance, March 31, 1910	...	1 93
...	20 55	20 55
112. - SUMAS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Vancouver Power Co., Ltd., land for right of way	...	812 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$812.50	81 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	731 25	...
...	812 50	812 50
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$3.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3.48, 10c	...	3 58
Vancouver Power Co., Ltd., land for right of way, \$200; F.S. & J.C. McLeod, rent of concession, \$50	...	250 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Payment as compensation for improvements	200 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	50 58	...
...	253 58	253 58
115. - INDIANS OF RED BANK, N.B.		
Capital.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1909	...	4,918 10
R.A. Irving, timber dues, \$252.37; payment on land, \$97.05	...	349 42
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$349.42	34 94	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	5,232 58	...
...	5,267 52	5,267 52

115. - INDIANS OF RED BANK, N.B. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$948.06; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,866.16, \$175.98	...	1,124 04
Miss K.C. Quigley, lease of fishing privileges Big Hole Reserve	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Seed grain and vegetables, \$100; travel of Indians, \$7.75	107 75	...
Balance March 31, 1910	1,039 79	...
...	1,149 04	1,149 04
118. - INDIANS OF FALSE CREEK RESERVE, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$4,661.96; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,661.96, \$139.86	...	4,801 82
Harrison River Mills Co., ground rent, 12 m. to May 12, 1910	...	200 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$200	12 00	...
Supplies for destitute	29 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	4,959 97	...
...	5,001 82	5,001 82
119. - YUQUODT INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$41.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$41.16, \$1.23	...	42 39
W.T. Dawley, rent of trading privilege, 12 m. to Aug.19, 1910	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Cook stove	28 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	37 89	...
...	67 39	67 39
120. - ENOCH'S BAND, ALTA.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	141,158 75
Collections on account of lands sold	...	13,482 57
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$13,482.57	1,348 26	...
Payments for improvements on surrendered land	1,637 40	...
Working Indians: wire and staples, 7,688 lb., \$308.32; building material \$20.63	328 95	...
Brood mare pasture: wire and spikes, 6,149 lb., \$245.81; lumber and labour, \$218.48	464 29	...
Boundary fence: wire and staples, 7,200 lb., \$289; tools, \$6.50	295 50	...
Granary: carpenter, 40 1/2 d., \$151.87; paint and oil, \$28.45; tar, \$10.50; nails and hardware, \$25.61; cement, 16 sacks, \$16; shingles, 10 M, \$29.25; lumber and labour, \$270.56	532 24	...
Ration house: carpenter, 48 d., \$180; travelling hangers and track, \$47.85; cement, 16 sacks, \$16; brick and lime, \$16.30; gravel and sand, \$11.75; making refrigerator, \$110; box stove, \$16.70; Peters pump, \$27.50; paint, 15 gal., \$33.75; lumber, shingles, & c., \$34.94; freighting, \$8; painting, 4 d., \$11.50; roofing, \$14.85; hardware, \$54.06; lumber and labour, \$389.96, less \$300, paid in 1908 - 09	673 16	...

Implements: combination plows, 16 at \$26; drag harrows, 12 at \$15; disc harrows, 3 at \$37; binders, 3 at \$155; mowers, 5 at \$58, 4 at \$54.75, 1 at \$53.25; rakes, 7 at \$37, 5 at \$34.25, 1 at \$83.25; fanning mills and baggers, 2, \$7; grinder, \$52.50; bagger, \$17.50; 10-horse power and extra parts, \$197.65; Pitler's scale, \$140; pulley jack, \$25; parts of implements, \$5	2,705 40	...
Horses, 1 team, \$400; small items, \$8.60	408 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	146,247 52	...
...	154,641 32	154,641 32

120. - ENOCH'S BAND, ALTA. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909 \$4,375 18 interest, 3 p.c. on \$145,533.93, \$4,366.02	...	8,741 20
Hay permits, \$35.37 J. Paul fine for trespass, \$5; band articles sold, \$11.80	...	52 17
Interest on land	...	371 54
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$40.37	2 42	...
Seed potatoes, 68 13/60 bush \$54.57; timothy seed, 210 lb., \$21.75	76 32	...
Seed oats, 61 bush., \$30.50 feed oats, 334 bush., \$115.20	145 70	...
Advertising, beef supplies Edmonton, Alberta 'Herald,' \$8.40; 'Courrier de L'Ouest, \$6; 'Bulletin,' \$7.50	21 90	...
Beef, 30,590 lb., \$1,691 23 freighting beef from Edmonton, \$132.07	1,823 30	...
Flour, 272 sacks, \$666.40 freighting flour from Estevan, \$15	681 40	...
Bacon, 600 lb., \$70.50 tea, 600 lb., \$120; freight on tea, \$22.05	212 55	...
Steers, 9, \$315; lime. \$6.10, storing hay, \$42.50; storing ice, \$40	403 60	...
Binder twine, 1,100 lb., \$118.25; herding brood mares, \$20	138 25	...
Tending colts, \$65; veterinary services and medicine, \$15.50	80 50	...
Medical attendance: Dr. J. Parks, \$652.50; Dr. R. Harwood, \$5; Dr. A. Blair, \$15; medicine, \$72.16, care in hospital, \$20.50	765 16	...
Boundary fence: braces and droppers, \$13.72; wire, 1,829 lb., \$73.16; freighting wire, 3 loads, \$9	95 88	...
Working Indians: building material, \$278.66; stove, \$25; barb wire, 537 lb., \$21.48; fence posts, 400, \$20; bagger, \$25; implements and repairs, \$35.63; machine oil, 34 gal., \$11.39	417 16	...
Saw mill: engineer at \$4.50 per day, \$313.75; labour, \$59.87; supplies, \$12.22; hardware and repairs, \$61.37; advance, March, 1910, \$300	747 21	...
Granary: hardware	21 85	...
Ration house: hardware, \$48.15; shingles 5 M., \$13.50	61 65	...
Machine shop: lumber and shingles, \$19.37; hardware, \$12; labour, \$33.75	65 12	...
Threshing grain, 10 d., \$40; cartridges, \$1	41 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	3,363 94	...
...	9,164 91	9,164 91
121. - WHITE BEAR'S BAND, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	45,182 63
Mrs. A.F. Roberts, share of bonus distributed in 1901 at surrender	54 89	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	45,127 74	...
...	45,182 63	45,182 63
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,498.44; interest, 3 p.c. on \$46,681.07, \$1,400.43	...	2,898 87
Refunds on account of seed and supplies	...	123 19
Interest distributed \$700 medicine, \$161.22; relief supplies, \$71.65	932 87	...

Flour, 72 sacks, \$195.84 seed potatoes, 52 bush., \$39	234 84	...
Seed wheat; 30 1/2 bush \$30.50, bacon, 2,536 lb., \$335.22	365 72	...
Beef at 6c., \$254.21 hardware, \$43.11; fencing, 20 rods, \$15.25	312 57	...
Blacksmiths outfit, \$69.70 blacksmithing, \$8.75	78 45	...
Boiler inspection, \$5 roller and clod crusher, \$100; binder, \$160	265 00	...
Repairs to implements \$48.80, freight and express, \$12.93	61 73	...
Harris, E.W.F., Arcola legal services	45 10	...
Refund to Consolidated Fund for provisions, medicine, & c., in 1908 - 09	641 73	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	84 05	...
...	3,022 06	3,022 06

123. - GIBSON INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April, 1, 1909	...	1,155 20
Georgian. Bay Lumber Co., compensation for flooded lands	...	75 00
Dues on timber cut in trespass	...	42 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$117	11 70	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,260 50	...
...	1,272 20	1,272 20
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$26.45; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,181.65, \$35.45	...	61 90
Compensation for flooded land, \$122.50; dues on hay cut in trespass, \$7	...	129 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$19	1 14	...
Payments to Indians for compensation for flooded lands	110 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	79 76	...
...	191 40	191 40
124. - TEXAS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,313.25; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,313.25, \$39.40	...	1,352 65
Supplies for destitute	18 85	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,333 80	...
...	1,352 65	1,352 65
125. - YALE INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$499.67; interest, 3 p.c. on \$499.67, \$14.99	...	514 66
C. Inkman, rent of concession, 12 m. to June 30, 1910	...	12 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections 6 p.c. on \$12	0 72	...
Supplies for destitute, \$94.50; hospital fees, \$43	137 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	388 44	...
...	526 66	526 66
126. - NICOMEN INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909; \$391.98; interest, 3 p.c. on \$391.98, \$11.76	...	403 74
Supplies for destitute	12 45	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	391 29	...
...	403 74	403 74
129. - MATSQUI-SAH-HAH-COM BAND, B.C.		
Vancouver Power Co.: right of way, \$500; compensation for improvement \$135	...	635 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$500	50 00	...
Compensation to Indians for improvements	135 00	...

Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	450 00	...
...	635 00	635 00

130. - COUTCHICHING BAND, ONT.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$355.41; interest, 3 p.c. on \$355.41, \$10.66	...	366 07
Rent, \$900; management fund, 6 p.c. on \$900	54 00	900 00
Coffins, 15, \$150; potatoes, 57 bush., \$57; flour, 18 sacks, \$50.40	257 40	...
Bacon, 168 lb, \$29.88; tea, 40 lb., \$10; tobacco; \$9.72	49 60	...
Building material, \$263.05; freight and conveyance, \$18; medical attendance, \$5; seed, \$1.75	287 80	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	617 27	...
...	1,266 07	1,266 07
131. - HUNGRY HALL BAND No.1, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$572.98; interest, 3 p.c. on \$572.98, \$17.19	...	590 17
Dr. A.A. McCrimmon, medical attendance, \$34.10; potatoes, 30 bush., \$37.50; carpenters' material, \$46.60	118 20	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	471 97	...
...	590 17	590 17
132. - WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, MAN.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$131.26; interest, 3 p.c. on \$131.26, \$3.94	...	135 20
Receipts for wood and seed oats	...	2 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2.40	0 24	...
Interest distributed	91 25	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	46 11	...
...	137 60	137 60
133. - TSOO-A-DIE (SECHELT) BAND, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	122 94
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	122 94	...
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1909, \$243.75; debit interest, 3 p.c. on \$120.81, \$3.63	247 38	...
Pacific Slate Co., rent of quarry	...	469 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$469	28 14	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	193 48	...
...	469 00	469 00
138. - BLACKFOOT INDIANS, ALTA.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,536 52
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., land for irrigation ditch	...	7,061 50

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$7,061.50	706 15	...
Distributed on account of surrender	3,144 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	4,747 87	...
...	8,598 02	8,598 02

138. - BLACKFOOT INDIANS, ALTA. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$405.55; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,942.07, \$58.26	...	463 81
D.H. McDonald, rent of coal lands	...	142 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$142.50	8 55	...
Plows, 2, \$56; team hire, \$29; lime, 17 bush., \$12.40	97 40	...
Lumber, \$12.13; hardware, \$12.40; improving trails, \$75; freight, \$4.50	104 03	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	396 33	...
...	606 31	606 31
139. - ALEXANDER'S BAND, ALTA.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	10,891 45
Receipts on account of land sales	...	15,728 47
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$15,728.47	1,572 85	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	25,047 07	...
...	26,619 92	26,619 92
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1909, \$831.73; interest, 3 p.c. on \$10,059.72, \$301.79	831 78	301 79
Hay permits	...	35 91
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$35.91	2 15	...
Advertising for purchase of cattle	35 00	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1910	...	531 18
...	868 88	868 88
141. - HALALT INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$204.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$204.48, \$6.14	...	210 62
Supplies for destitute	7 30	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	203 32	...
...	210 62	210 62
142. - COTE'S BAND, No. 64, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	6,324 09
Receipts on account of lands sold	...	19,392 02
Refunds for oxen, implements, & c., in 1904 - 05	...	1,387 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$19,392.02	1,939 20	...
Refund for advance for surrender, \$8,639.95; 2/3 cost of steel bridge, \$3,737.36	12,377 31	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	12,786 70	...
...	27,103 21	27,103 21

Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$235.81; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,559.90, \$196.80	...	432 61
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	3,968 63
Account 201, advance to purchase outfit, \$190; veterinary services, \$15	205 00	...
Interest distributed, \$1,500; refund to capital account for implements, \$964.10	2,464 10	...
Balance, March 31, 190	1,732 14	...
...	4,401 24	4,401 24

1 - 9 1/2 I

145. - ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, SASK.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909.	...	14,801 27
Receipts on account of lands sold	...	8,312 17
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$8,312.17	831 22	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	22,282 22	...
...	23,113 44	23,113 44
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$457.30; interest, 3 p.c. on \$15,258.57, \$457.76	...	915 06
Interest on deferred land payments	...	488 45
Rubber belt, 150 ft., \$75; provisions, \$33.50; hardware, \$30.65	139 15	...
Implements and repairs, \$43; lumber, 1,002 ft., \$25.05	68 05	...
Dr. V. Bouju, medical attendance	66 25	...
Refund to Consolidated Fund for 28 sacks flour at \$2.65	74 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,055 86	...
...	1,403 51	1,403 51
146. - LOUIS BULL'S BAND.		
Receipts on account of lands sold	...	3,137 90
Management Fund: percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$3,137.90, \$313.79; refund of loan at surrender, \$2,000	2,313 79	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	824 11	...
...	3,137 90	3,137 90
153. - SALMON ARM INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$431.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$431.48, \$12.94; rent, \$4	...	448 42
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$4	0 24	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	448 18	...
...	448 42	448 42
154. - SARCEE INDIANS, ALTA.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$35.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$35.11, \$1.05	...	36 16
Grazing dues collected, \$1,575.50; hay permits, \$20	...	1,595 50
Sale of hides, \$89.10; compensation for heifer killed, \$10	...	99 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1,684.60	101 08	...
Stockman, 7 m. at \$40, 5 at \$45; herder, 12 m. at \$25	805 00	...
Herders at \$4.20, \$296.67, at \$5, \$135; medicine, \$97.80	529 47	...
Mower, \$59; plow, \$16; repairs, \$52.77; lumber, \$19.93	147 70	...
Hardware, \$36.68; tobacco and tea, \$19.15	55 83	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	91 68	...

...	1,730 76	1,730 76
155. - SAMPSON'S BAND, ALTA.		
Receipts for lands sold, \$10,384.32: improvements, \$413.75	...	10,798 07
Management Fund, percentage: 10 p.c. on \$10,384.32; refund of advance, \$888	1,926 43	...
Compensation for improvement	413 75	...
Casual Revenue, refund of advance at surrender	5,524 71	...
Account 167, Ermineskin's Band, share of land sales.	1,704 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,229 08	...
...	10,798 07	10,798 07

157. - OHAMIL BAND, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$25.45; interest, 3 p.c. on \$25.45, 76c	...	26 21
Supplies for destitute	9 40	...
March 31, 1910	16 81	...
...	26 21	26 21
158. - SKAWALOOK BAND, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$61.04; interest, 3 p.c. on \$61.04, \$1.83	...	62 87
Supplies for destitute	12 15	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	50 72	...
...	62 87	62 87
159. - UNION BAR BAND, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$595.53; interest, 3 P.C. on \$595.53, \$17.87	...	613 40
Supplies for destitute	26 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	587 15	...
...	613 40	613 40
165. - BATHURST INDIANS, N.B.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$199.87; interest, 3 p.c. on \$199.87, \$6	...	205 87
H. Bishop, rent of fishing privileges, Nipisiquit Reserve	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	229 37	...
...	230 87	230 87
166. - STURGEON LAKE INDIANS, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	25,923 72
Receipts on account of ties sold	...	61 74
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$61.74	6 17	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	25,979 29	...
...	25,985 46	25,985 46
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,292.62; interest, 3 p.c. on \$27,216.34, \$816.49	...	2,109 11
Prince Albert Lumber Co refund of deposit, \$231.75; hardware, \$63.73	295 48	...
Hay, 2 loads, \$12; oats, 200 bush., \$80; salt, 200 lb., \$5	97 00	...
Barb wire, 10,481 lb	444 96	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,271 67	...
...	2,109 11	2,109 11

167. - ERMINESKIN'S BAND, ALTA.

Balance, April 1, 1909, \$30.37; interest, 3 p.c. on \$30.37, 91c	...	31 28
Account 155, share of proceeds of land sale	...	1,704 10
Refund to casual revenue on account of advance at surrender	1,533 69	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	201 69	...
...	1,735 38	1,735 38

168. - BRIDGE RIVER INDIANS, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1.37; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1.37, 4c	...	1 41
Relief supplies	1 41	...
...	1 41	1 41
170. - OAK RIVER SIOUX, Man.		
Rents collected, \$12; timber dues, \$88.46	...	100 46
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$88.46	8 85	...
Rents distributed	12 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	79 61	...
...	100 46	100 46
171. - STONY INDIANS, ALTA.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	9,000 00
Dues collected on saw-logs	...	353 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$353.40	35 34	...
J.A. Markle, advance to purchase brood mares	6,946 29	...
Refund to Casual Revenue of advance at surrender	3,449 50	...
Amount transferred from interest to cover over-expenditure	...	1,077 73
...	10,431 13	10,431 13
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$2,928.45; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11,928.45, \$357.85	...	3,286 30
Calgary Power and Transmission Co., lease of water power, & c.	...	1,600 00
Grazing dues, \$50; C.P. Ry. Co., compensation for pasture and horse, \$57.50	...	107 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1,650	99 00	...
T.J. Fleetham, advance to buy wood, \$500; stockman, 18 d., \$27	527 00	...
Barb wire and staples, 16,863, \$721.92; fence posts, 450, \$45	766 92	...
Fencing, 436 chains, \$327; freight on wire, & c. \$31.91, stove, \$6	364 91	...
Flour, 60 sacks, \$150; tobacco, 45 lb., \$41.85; tent, \$12	203 85	...
Drugs, & c. \$61.41; vaccine, 15 pkgs., \$22.50; hospital supplies, \$30.35	114 26	...
Hardware, & c. \$23.45; repairs to implements, \$10.35	33 80	...
J. Puffer, compensation for horse killed	20 00	...
Transfer to Capital Account to cover over-expenditure	1,077 73	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,786 33	...
...	4,993 80	4,993 80
172. - OHIAT INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$102.05; interest, 3 p.c. on \$102.05, \$3.06	...	105 11

Wm. Pigott, et al. ground rent, 12 m. to Feb. 1, 1911	...	55 00
Refund on account of lumber purchased in 1907 - 08	...	43 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$55	3 30	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	199 81	...
...	203 11	203 11
173. - BLOOD INDIANS, ALTA.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	613 08
Balance, March 31, 1910	613 08	...
...	613 08	613 08

173. - BLOOD INDIANS, ALTA. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$2,850.19; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,463.27, \$103.90	...	2,954 09
C. Millar, rent of pasture, \$5,000; outstanding cheque refunded, \$36	...	5,036 00
Refunds on account of beef, flour, wagons, & c. sold	...	1,193 34
Refund on account of farming operations	...	7,252 63
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$5,000	300 00	...
Refund to beef appropriation, \$580; Chief Bull Horn, lease money, 1904, \$20	600 00	...
Labour, & c.: assistant stockmen at \$20 a m., \$740; separator man, 42 d., \$294, pumpman, 18 d., \$36; pilot, 3 d., \$3; coalman, 11 1/2 d., \$44.50, 75 loads, \$75; cook at \$35 a m, \$191.05; waterman, 9 1/4 d., \$27.75; steerman, 21 1/4 d, \$31.87 binder expert 13 1/2 d., \$27 engineer, 137 d., \$738 plowman 73 1/4 d \$109.88, 146 1/2 h, \$29 30, pitching, 79 d., \$197.50, stacking 44 d \$54; cleaning engine 4 1/2 d \$13.50; farm assistant 1 28/30 m, \$38.05; foreman, 529 h., \$105 80 tankman, 24 d. at \$4, 88 at \$3, 18 at \$2; cutting grass and thistles, \$95.50; picking stones 18 1/2 d; \$18.50 hauling wheat 101 1/4 d \$405; bluestoning at \$40 a m., \$99.99, 124 1/4 d., \$120.25; sundry labour, \$17.70	3,909 14	...
Barb wire 4,000 lb \$400; binders, 7 at \$145 binder whips, 16, \$11.10	1,426 10	...
Bluestone 350 lb \$35; boiler inspection, \$5; bran, 3 tons, \$78	118 60	...
Coal, 54.65 tons at \$240, 153.005 at \$2.15, disc harrow \$78	538 15	...
Fanning mill, \$50; flour, 500 sacks at \$225, 300 at \$2, 400 at \$1.90	2,535 00	...
Gears for 32 h.p. engine, 2, \$175; hardware & c. \$82 35	257 35	...
Hay, 177.725 tons at \$3, 610.5 at \$2 insurance, bail \$215.90	1,970 07	...
Livery, \$29.7;5 oil black, 63 gal., \$20.16; cylinder, 81 gal., \$62	111 91	...
Provisions for workers, \$160.72; repairs to engines, \$209.40	370 12	...
Repairs to tools and implements, \$270.10; rock salt, 3 tons, \$90	360 10	...
Seed oats, 874 7/34 bush. at 63c.; seed wheat, 72 bush. at \$1, 175 at \$1.25	841 50	...
Suction hoes, 105 ft., \$48; telegrams and trips re repairs, \$73.76	121 76	...
Wheat sacks, 900, \$87.75; wood for engine, 3 loads, \$8	95 75	...
Freight, & c. on coal, \$751.53; flour, 700 sacks, \$80; binder, \$30; lumber, \$52; repairs, \$61.73; supplies, \$69.30; wheat, \$19; demurrage, \$12	1,075 56	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,805 55	...
...	16,436 06	16,436 06
173A. - BLOOD SINKING FUND.		
Transfer from Account 173, 5 p.c. tax on grain sales	...	1,004 63
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,004 63	...
...	1,004 63	1,004 63
176. - NANAIMO RIVER BAND, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$712.78; interest, 3 p.c. on \$712.78, \$21.38	...	734 16
Western Fuel Co., rent of mining privileges	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...

Supplies for destitute, \$60.15; harrows, 2, \$42; plows, 2, \$44	146 15	...
Cultivators, 2, \$32; crosscut saws, 4, \$30; barb wire, 5 coils, \$21.25	83 25	...
Lumber, 2,500 ft., \$35; stumping powder, 5 boxes, \$22.50; sundry hardware, \$61.80	119 30	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	479 46	...
...	834 16	834 16
179. - BIG COVE INDIANS, N.B.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$10.79; interest, 32c.; timber dues, \$3.20	...	14 31
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$3.20	0 32	...
Meals for Indians at Buctouche	1 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	12 89	...
...	14 31	14 31

182. - DOKIS BAND, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	...
Timber dues: P. Shannon & Co., \$7,777.16; Georgian Bay Lumber Co., \$64,700; Hettler Lumber Co., \$4,008.38; Bank of Toronto, Brockville, \$6,907.35; G.P. Cockburn, \$57.94; H.P. Chamberlain, \$24.20	...	83,475 03
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$83,475.03	8,347 50	...
Distributed among Indians account of surrender, 82 at \$78.90	6,469 80	...
Distributed among Indians account sale of timber, 82 at \$341.12	27,971 84	...
Account 182A, Dokis Timber Fund, 2 p.c. bonus on lumber	1,294 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	708,138 54	...
...	752,221 68	752,221 68
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$802.33; interest, 3 p.c. on \$669,548.98, \$20,086.47	...	20,888 80
Ground rent of timber berths: E.H. Baines, \$24; Chene Bros., \$48; W.H. Comstock, \$26; Georgian Bay Lumber Co., \$75; Hettler Lumber Co., \$28.50	...	201 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$201.50	12 09	...
Interest distributed, 84 Indians at \$100	8,400 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	12,678 21	...
...	21,090 30	21,090 30
182A. - DOKIS TIMBER MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$11,524.32; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11,524.32, \$345.73	...	11,870 05
Account 182, 2 p.c. on payment of Georgian Bay Lumber Co	...	1,294 00
Payments on account of fire rangers	...	400 00
Refunds: on account of timber seizure, \$73.80; valuation of lumber, \$5.95	...	79 75
G.P. Cockburn, salary 12 m. to March 31, \$800.04; travelling expenses, \$37.80	837 84	...
Fire rangers, 4, season 1909, \$1,376; fire buckets and shovels, \$29.30	1,405 30	...
Cole, W.A., Ottawa: commission on sale of limit, (\$64,700)	200 00	...
Dawson, T., sheriff, Kingston, seizing timber	36 60	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	11,164 66	...
...	13,643 80	13,643 80
184. - COWESSESS BAND, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	5,956 14
Collections on land sales	...	5,302 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5,302.80	530 28	...
Refund to casual revenue on account of advance at surrender	2,769 92	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	7,958 74	...

...	11,258 94	11,258 94
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$95.43; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,051.57, \$181.55	...	276 98
Interest on deferred land payments	...	1,621 88
Jos. Pelletier, expenses of operation for appendicitis: Dr. J.O. Todd, \$165; St. Boniface Hospital, 49 d., \$29.40; ambulance, \$2	196 40	...
M. Miller, interest for distribution	995 90	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	707 46	...
...	1,898 86	1,898 86

188. - KAKAWISHTHAW'S BAND, SASK.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	874 78
Collections on land sales	...	5,125 84
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 pc. on \$5,125.84	512 58	...
Payment to Indian at surrender, 1 - 10 share	94 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	5,394 04	...
...	6,000 62	6,000 62
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909; \$40.34, interest, 3 p.c. on \$915.12, \$27.45	...	67 79
Interest on deferred land payments, \$2,627.40; hay and camp permits, \$12	...	2,639 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$12	0 72	...
M. Millar, interest for distribution, \$1,176; binder repairs, \$9.55	1,185 55	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,520 92	...
...	2,707 19	2,707 19
199. - SAKIMAY'S BAND, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1 1909	...	9 22
Collection on account of land sales	...	\$1,737 12
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1737.12	173 71	...
Refund to Casual Revenue on account of advance at surrender	760 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	812 63	...
...	1,746 34	1,746 34
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$322.11; interest, 3 p.c. on \$331.33, \$9.94	...	332 05
Hay and camp permits	...	177 45
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$177.45	10 65	...
Harrow, \$37; mower, \$55; repairs to implements, \$42.10	134 10	...
Compensation for damage to crops	10 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	354 75	...
...	509 50	509 50
200. - BELLA COOLA BAND, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$816.75, interest, 3 p.c. on \$816.75, \$24.50	...	841 25
P.B. Jacobson, rent of ground 12 m. to Feb.1, 1910	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	888 25	...
...	891 25	891 25

202. - SHARPHEAD'S BAND, ALTA.

Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	55,590 17
Collections on account of land sales	...	140 50
Transfer from Management Fund of percentage on \$153, improvement collection in 1906	...	15 30
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$140.50	14 05	...
Transfer to interest account of improvement collections in 1906	153 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	55,578 92	...
...	55,745 97	55,745 97

202. - SHARPHEAD'S BAND, ALTA. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$863.00; interest, 3 p.c. on \$56,454.01, \$1,698.62	...	2,557 52
Transfer from capital account for damages in 1906, \$153; hay permit 17c	...	153 17
Percentage, 1 p.c.; veterinary attendance, \$12.50; drug and medicine, \$17.66	30 17	...
Bacon, 600 lb. at 11 3/4c.; beef, 4,017 lb. at 8c.; binder, \$170	561 86	...
Binder twine, 50 lb., \$6.25; farm labourer, 1 m., \$40; lime, & c. \$6.10	52 35	...
Oats, 140 bush. at 35c.; repairs, & c., \$12.90; threshing grain, \$50	111 90	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,954 41	...
...	2,710 69	2,710 69
203. - SEYMOUR CREEK INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1900	...	597 66
Balance, March 31, 1910	597 66	...
...	597 66	597 66
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$141.70; interest, 3 p.c. on \$739.36, \$22.18	...	163 88
St. Paul's Hospital, care Indian woman, 118 d. at \$1; bandages, & c. \$30	148 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	15 88	...
...	163 88	163 88
207. - WILD LANDS RESERVE, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,662.30; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,662.30, \$49.87	...	1,712 17
Timber dues: Rat Portage Lumber Co., \$47.17; J.P. Wright, \$644.85; trespass, \$147.42	...	839 44
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$839.44	83 94	...
Expenses of chief to Ottawa, detailed under Fort Frances Agency	204 94	...
Gillon, D.J., O.L.S. survey reserve	48 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,214 73	...
...	2,551 61	2,551 61
208. - MANITOU RESERVE No.1, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,792.41; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,792.41, \$53.77	...	1,846 18
Dues on timber cut by Indians	...	303 18
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$303.18	30 32	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	2,119 64	...
...	2,149 36	2,149 36
210. - PEIGAN INDIANS, ALTA.		
Capital.	...	...

Receipts on account of lands sold, \$20,159.20; improvements, \$410	...	20,569 20
Advance from Consolidated Fund on account of surrender	...	14,360 33
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$20,159.20	2,015 92	...
Compensation for improvements	410 00	...
E.H. Yeomans, advance to pay freight on horses	300 00	...
Carried forward	2,725 92	34,929 53

210. - PEIGAN INDIANS, ALTA. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Capital - Concluded	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,725 92	34,929 53
Horses: 20 at \$260, 8 at \$187.50, 3 at \$180, 2 at \$185, 11 at \$175, 2 at \$165, 2 at \$160, 2 at \$150, 3 at \$140, 1 at \$130, 3 at \$125; lunch for horsemen, \$4.10	10,214 10	...
Implement shed: lumber, 18,188 ft., \$578.77; hauling lumber, \$20.50; hardware, \$89.12; paint, 15 gal., \$25.50; cement roofing, 40 sq., \$156.77; labour \$173.38	1,044 04	...
Seed oats, 1,000 bush., \$300; repairing fence, \$5.25	305 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	20,640 22	...
...	34,929 53	34,929 53
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1910, \$1,060.57; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,060.57, \$31.82	...	1,092 39
Maunsell Bros., grazing dues, \$1,000; collections on account of saw mill, \$534.57	...	1,534 57
Refund on account of seed grain	...	262 67
Transferred from Account 201 on account of hay	...	105 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1,000	60 00	...
Interest on debit balance on Berth No. 886, 24c.; subscription, \$3	3 24	...
Advertising for offers for Peigan saw mill, \$8.40; Dr. Gillespie, medical attendance, \$25	33 40	...
Removing saw mill to Brocket, \$300; barb wire, 11,771 lb., \$500; scales, \$3.40	803 40	...
Treating cattle for mange, 1,539 head, twice at 8c.; blacksmith, 5 m. at \$40	446 24	...
Expenses at round-up: provisions, \$111.27; outfit, \$36.45; wood, \$2; cook, 30 d., \$60; herders at \$2, \$24, at \$1.75, \$5.25, at \$1.50, \$260.25; moving camp, \$39	538 22	...
Hay, 35 loads at \$3; repairs, \$52.24; freighting, \$11; bringing in Heifer, \$2.75	170 99	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	939 14	...
...	2,994 63	2,994 63
214. - MUSCOWPETUNG'S BAND.		
Collections: land sales, \$15,222.73; improvements, \$9.20	...	15,231 93
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$15,222.73	1,522 27	...
Refund to Casual Revenue of advance at surrender	9,000 00	...
Payments on account of improvements	9 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1900	4,700 46	...
...	15,231 93	15,251 93
217. - NISKSAINLITH BAND, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,883 77
Transfer to Interest Account of interest included in above balance	525 76	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,358 01	...
...	1,883 77	1,883 77

Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,883.77, \$56.51; transfer of interest from Capital Account, \$525.76	...	582 27
Balance, March 31, 1910	582 27	...
...	582 27	582 27

219. - OAK LAKE SIOUX.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	27 00
Balance, March 31, 1910	27 00	...
...	27 00	27 00
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$27, 81c.; hay permits, \$11	...	11 81
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$11	0 66	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	11 15	...
...	11 81	11 81
220. - STANGECOMING BAND, No. 18B, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$111.14; interest, 3 p.c. on \$111.14, \$3.34	...	114 48
Coffins, 2, \$20; potatoes, 12 5/6 bush., \$14.76	34 76	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	79 72	...
...	114 48	114 48
221. - LONG SAULT RESERVE, No. 30B, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$173.64; interest, 3 p.c. on \$173.64, \$5.21	...	178 85
Timber dues, \$86.49; sale of Oxen, \$70	...	156 49
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$86.49	8 65	...
Dr. A.A. McCrimmen, medical attendance, \$9.50; telephone rent, \$10.	19 50	...
Potatoes, 63 bush	59 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	247 54	...
...	335 34	335 34
224. - GABRIEL TENESCO.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,511.95; interest; 3 p.c. on \$1,511.95, \$45.36	...	1,557 31
Peter Tenesco, interest	45 36	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,511 95	...
...	1,557 31	1,557 31
225. - OCHAPAWASIS BAND, SASK.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$80.96; interest, \$2.43; hay permits, \$32.75	...	116 14
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$32.75	1 97	...
Shoe drill, No.15, \$98; parts of binder, \$1.87	99 87	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	14 30	...
...	116 14	116 14
226. - MONTREAL LAKE BAND, SASK.		

Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	6,470 32
Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co., timber dues	...	694 98
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$694.98	69 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	7,095 80	...
...	7,165 30	7,165 30

226. - MONTREAL LAKE BAND, SASK. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$383.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,853.80, \$205.61	...	589 09
Ground rent, 85c.; percentage, 5c.; freight, \$4.35	4 40	0 85
Balance, March 31, 1910	585 54	...
...	589 94	589 94
228. - WAHNAPITAE INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	29,217 22
Balance, March 31, 1910	29,217 22	...
...	29,217 22	29,217 22
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$338.71 interest, 3 p.c. on \$29,555.93, \$886.68	...	1,225 39
Medical attendants: Dr. C.W.Walker, 5 m., \$37.60; Dr. R.W. Shaw, 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$52.69	90 24	...
J.E. Smith, constable, 12 m. to Dec. 31	34 80	...
Interest distributed	713 55	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	386 80	...
...	1,225 39	1,225 39
230. - ONION LAKE INDIANS, SASK.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$407.02; interest, 3 p.c. on \$407.02, \$12.21	...	419 23
Interior Department, rent of timber berth and fire protection	144 85	...
Tents, 2, \$30.06; express on tents, \$6.16; unloading engine, \$15	51 22	...
Tobacco, 36 lb. at 78c.; repairs, \$6.38; blacksmith's coal, 555 lb., \$8.33	42 79	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	180 37	...
...	419 23	419 23
231. - MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	770 58
G.T.P. Ry., right to lay water main	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$25	2 50	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	793 08	...
...	795 58	795 58
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$334.56; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,105.14, \$33.15	...	367 71
Balance, March 31, 1910	367 71	...
...	367 71	367 71

233. - PAS MOUNTAIN INDIANS, SASK.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	5,293 01
Receipts on account of lands sold	...	4,928 64
Management Fund; percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,928.64	492 86	...
Capital distributed, \$435.81; heifers, 10, \$250	685 81	...
Freight on heifers, \$50.20; hay for heifers, \$5	55 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	8,987 78	...
...	10,221 65	10,221 65
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$146.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,439.52, \$163.19	...	309 70
Interest on deferred land payment	...	3 55
Grub hoes, 50 at 95c.; saw teeth, 400, \$25; nails, 6 kegs, \$21.90	94 40	...
Blacksmith's outfit, \$48; wood grates for boiler, 10, \$30.25	78 25	...
Oil, 20 gal., \$23; rubber belting, 10 - in., 50 ft., \$45; lace leather, \$3.60	71 60	...
Sundry hardware, \$35.47; freight, \$11.56; seed potatoes, 11 1/2 bush. at \$1.50	64 28	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	4 72	...
...	313 25	313 25
234. - BERENS RIVER BAND, MAN.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	238 66
Dues on wood cut by Indians	...	82 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$82.50	8 25	...
Transfer to interest Account of interest included in above balance	148 66	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	164 25	...
...	321 16	321 16
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$238.66	...	7 16
Transfer from Capital Account of interest included in balance	...	148 66
Balance, March 31, 1910	155 82	...
...	155 82	155 82
237. - JOHN BULL MAKETENENAI.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$3,329.09; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,329.09, \$99.87	...	3,428 96
Interest paid Jocko M. Maketenenai	99 87	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	3,329 60	...
...	3,428 96	3,428 96
238. - MARY ANNE MAKETENENAI.		

Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,527.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,527.16, \$45.81	...	1,572 97
Interest paid Mary Anne Decoutier	45 81	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,527 16	...
...	1,572 97	1,572 97

241. - CAPILANO CREEK BAND, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$840.12; interest, 3 p.c. on \$840.12, \$25.20	...	865 32
City of Vancouver, rent of concession, 12 m. to June 80, 1910	...	26 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$26.40	1 58	...
Supplies for destitute	2 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	887	89
...	891 72	891 72
242. - MARKTOSIS BAND, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$128.08; interest, 3 p.c. on \$128.08, \$3.84	...	131 92
W.T. Dowley, rent of trading privileges	...	25 00
Refund of balance of interest money advanced in 1908 - 09	...	17 00
Management Fund, percentage, \$1.50; supplies for destitute, \$77.15	78 65	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	95 27	...
...	173 92	173 92
244. - COCKBURN ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	16,328 78
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collection	...	210 44
Balance, March 31, 1910	16,539 22	...
...	16,539 22	16,539 22
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$567.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$16,895.94, \$506.88	...	1,074 04
Account 25, share of collections, \$15.18; interest distributed, \$299.51	299 51	15 18
J.J. Johnson, M.D., medical attendant, 12 m. to Dec. 31	56 80	...
Hay, 8 tons at \$17; Victoria Hospital, fees, \$6.90	142 90	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	590 01	...
...	1,089 22	1,089 22
245. - OBIDGEWON INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	3,063 37
Jackson Bros., timber dues	...	95 11
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	36 42
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$95.11	9 51	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	3,185 39	...
...	3,194 90	3,194 90
Interest.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1910, \$27.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,090.88, \$92.73	...	120 24
Account 25, share of collections, \$2.63; interest distributed, \$79.96	79 96	2 63
J.J., Johnson, M.D., medical attendant, 12 m. to Dec. 31	10 92	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	31 99	...
...	122 87	122 87

246. - SHEGUIANDAH INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	38,475 37
W.J. Pulling & Co., timber dues	...	30 00
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	420 87
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$30	3 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	38,923 24	...
...	38,926 24	38,926 24
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$289.25; interest, 3 p.c. on \$38,764.62, \$1,162.94	...	1,452 19
Account 25, share of net collections	...	30 35
School fees, \$2; refund of full interest 1909, \$6	...	8 00
Interest distributed, \$427; care of old Indians, 12 m., \$62.50	489 50	...
J. Carruthers, M.D., medical attendant, 12 m. to March 31	103 68	...
J.F. Smith, constable, 12 m., \$15; chief's salary, \$30	45 00	...
F.W. Major, teacher, 12 m. to March 31, \$360; school supplies, \$1.27	301 27	...
Wood for school, 12 1/2 cords, \$37.50; labour, \$15.25	52 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	498 34	...
...	1,490 54	1,490 54
247. - SHESHEGWANING INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	54,576 40
Dues on timber cut in trespass, Hewitt & Dunsmore	...	57 45
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collection	...	696 07
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$57.45	5 75	...
Hay, 99 1/4 tons at \$17	1,534 25	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	53,789 92	...
...	55,329 92	55,329 92
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$516.09; Interest, 3 p.c. on \$55,092.49, \$1,652.77	...	2,168 86
Account 25, share of net collections	...	50 20
Interest distributed, \$868.98; constable, 12 m., \$6, carrying mail, \$32.25	907 23	...
J.J. Johnson, M.D., medical attendant, 12 m. to Dec. 31	182 28	...
Penetanguishene Asylum, care of Indian, \$78; care of school, \$12	90 00	...
Adele Duhamel, teacher, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; school inspection, \$17.25	317 25	...
Wood for school, 29 cords, \$58; desks, 16, \$74.81, 1, \$14.65	147 46	...
Stationary and supplies	17 54	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	557 30	...

...	2,219 06	2,219 06
248. - SOUTH BAY BAND, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	20,671 37
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	250 91
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	20,922 28	...
...	20,922 28	20,922 28

248. - SOUTH BAY BAND, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$78.08; interest, 3 p.c. on \$20,749.45, \$622.48	...	700 56
Account 25, share of net collections	...	18 09
Interest distributed, \$171.60; salary of chief, \$20	191 60	...
Medical attendant: C.W. Walker, M.D., 5 m., \$37.60; R.W. Shaw, M.D., 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$52.64	90 24	...
Handcuffs and baton	5 55	...
Zoé St. James, teacher, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; school inspection, \$22.41	222 41	...
Stationery and supplies for school, \$37.78; care of school, \$16.50	54 28	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	154 57	...
...	718 65	718 65
249. - SUCKER CREEK BAND, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	30,075 65
John Dawson, timber dues	...	208 32
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	404 70
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$208.32	20 83	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	30,667 84	...
...	30,688 67	30,688 67
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	367 80
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$214.97; 3 p.c. on \$30,228.48	...	919 75
Account 25, share of collections, \$29.18; tuition fee, \$1	...	30 18
Interest distributed, \$590.20; salary of chief, \$40	630 20	...
J. Carruthers, M.D., medical attendant, 12 m. to Mar. 31	99 48	...
J.E. Smith, constable, 12 m., \$39.60; stationery for school, \$2.07	41 67	...
Care of school, \$7; wood for school, 8 cords, \$26.50	33 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	512 88	...
...	1,317 73	1,317 73
250. - SUCKER LAKE INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	4,960 13	...
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	56 66
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	5,016 79	...
...	5,016 79	5,016 79
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$117.74; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,077.87, \$152.34	...	270 68

Account 25, share of net collections, \$4.09; interest distributed, \$120	120 00	4 09
Medical attendant: C.W. Walker, M.D., 5 m., \$5.30; R.W. Shaw, M.D., 7 m. to Mar. 31, \$7.42	12 72	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	141 45	...
...	274 17	274 17

251. - WEST BAY INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	96,700 45
Timber dues, \$262.37; guarantee for timber dues, \$200	...	462 37
Account 25, Manitoulin Island Indians, share of net collections	...	1,371 91
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$437.37	43 74	...
R.C. Graham, refund of deposit, \$35; road work, \$299.25	334 25	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	98,156 74	...
...	98,534 73	98,534 73
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,666 14
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$1,504.80; 3 p.c. on \$97,861.79	...	3,026 14
Account 25, share of net collections	...	98 93
Interest distributed, \$2,132.88; chief, \$25; constable, \$12	2,169 88	...
J. Carruthers, M.D., physician, 12 m., \$290.16, examination of insane, \$24.16	314 32	...
Relief supplies, \$133; bringing child to reserve, \$5; repairs to church, \$13.14	151 14	...
School: Annie K. Peacock, teacher 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$360; inspection, \$13.25; stationery, \$6.32; painting, \$100; wood, 51 cords, \$76.50; caretaking, \$15; sundry supplies, \$2.15	513 22	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,642 65	...
...	5,791 21	5,791 21
252. - JOCKO MCDOUGALL.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$232.30; interest, 3 p.c. on \$232.30, \$6.97	...	239 27
Interest, & c., paid Jocko McDougall	7 30	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	231 97	...
...	239 27	239 27
253. - SOMENOS BAND, B.C.		
Debit balance, April 1, 1909, 6c.; rent of concession, \$5; ground rent, \$1	0 06	6 00
Management Fund, percentage, 6c.; rent paid, \$5	5 60	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	0 88	...
...	6 00	6 00
256. - CAMPBELL RIVER BAND, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Proceeds of sale of timber, \$1,752.16; supplies for Indians logging	338 55	1,752 16
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,413.61	141 36	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,272 25	...
...	1,752 16	1,752 16
Interest.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1909, \$411.28; interest, 3 p.c. on \$411.28, \$12.34	...	423 62
International Timber Co., rent of right of way	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	517 62	...
...	523 62	523 62

260. - MICHEL'S BAND, ALTA.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	7,485 49
Payments on land	...	786 34
Refund of overpayment for machinery	...	45 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$786.34	78 63	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	8,238 20	...
...	8,316 83	8,316 83
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$99.99; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,585.48, \$227.56	...	327 55
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	59 95
Maintenance in Edmonton Hospital	78 00	...
Veterinary attendance and medicine, \$28; lime, & c., \$6.10	34 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	275 40	...
...	387 50	387 50
261. - GAMBLER'S BAND, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	26,168 38
Payments on land sold	...	3,942 76
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$3,942.76	394 28	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	29,716 86	...
...	30,111 14	30,111 14
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,984.58; interest, 3 p.c. on \$28,152.96, \$844.59	...	2,829 17
Interest on deferred payments on land	...	378 97
Interest distributed	1,020 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	2,188 14	...
...	3,208 14	3,208 14
268. - KINISTINO BAND, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	3,472 76
Permit to cut timber	...	90 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$90	9 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	3,553 76	...
...	3,562 76	3,562 76
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$31.63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,504.39, \$105.13	...	136 76
Dr. F. Hogan, medical attendance	19 00	...

Lumber, & c. \$16.70; repair to mower, \$2.25	18 95	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	98 81	...
...	136 76	136 76

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271. - FISHING LAKE BAND, SASK.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	893 53
Payments on land sold	...	1,611 55
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,611.55	161 16	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	2,343 92	...
...	2,505 08	2,505 08
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$87.72; interest, 3 p.c. on \$981.25, \$29.44	...	117 16
Permit to cut ice on reserve	...	2 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$2	0 12	...
Wire and staples 1,559 lb., \$64.60; 16 disc drill, \$115	179 60	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	...	60 56
...	179 72	179 72
272. - PABINEAU RESERVE, N.B.		
Payments on land sold	...	263 40
Dues on ties	...	24 20
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$287.60	28 76	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	258 84	...
...	287 60	287 60
278. - LAC SEUL INDIANS, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$435; interest, 3 p.c. on \$435, \$13.05	...	448 05
Claim for loss by fire, J.D. McArthur Co.	...	830 00
Potatoes and freight, \$209.19; tools, \$33.25	242 44	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,035 61	...
...	1,278 05	1,278 05
274. - MAMEET INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	319 31
C.P. Ry. right of way	...	397 37
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$397.37	39 74	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	676 94	...
...	716 68	716 68
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,933.44; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,252.75, \$67.58	...	2,001 02
C.P. Ry., payment for improvements	...	980 60
Payment for improvements	2,645 00	...

Balance, March 31, 1910	336 02	...
...	2,981 02	2,981 02

285. - NICKICKOUSEMENECAMING INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	26,676 85
Rainy River Lumber Co., timber dues	...	6,383 52
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$6,383.52	638 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	32,422 02	...
...	33,060 37	33,060 37
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,812.95; interest, 8 p.c. on \$28,489.80, \$854.69	...	2,667 64
Interest distributed, \$572; burial of Alex. Dale, \$25	597 00	...
Expenses of chief to Ottawa, \$70.67; bacon, 400 lb., \$72	142 67	...
Flour, 10 sacks, \$28; sundry provisions, \$14.50; freight, \$1.70	44 20	...
Nails, 50 lb., \$1.75; seed, \$3.35	5 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,878 67	...
...	2,667 64	2,667 64
286. - ADAMS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	381 64
Transfer to Interest of interest included in above balance	69 07	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	312 57	...
...	381 64	381 64
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$381.64	...	11 45
Transfer from Capital	...	69 07
Balance, March 31, 1910	80 52	...
...	80 52	80 52
289. - CHEAM INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$104.94; interest, 3 p.c. on \$104.94, \$3.15	...	108 09
St. Mary's Hospital, attendance	20 00	...
Provisions for destitute, \$65.15; 2 road scrapers, \$20.05	85 20	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	2 89	...
...	108 09	108 09
290. - FORT FOLLY INDIANS, N.B.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$22.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$22.54, 68c	...	23 22
Fares for Indian	0 96	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	22 26	...
...	23 22	23 22

292. - LITTLE LAKE INDIANS, B.C.

Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	347 64
Transfer to interest of interest included in above balance	43 23	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	304 41	...
...	347 64	347 64

292. - LITTLE LAKE INDIANS, B.C. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$347.64; \$10.43; transfer from capital, \$43.23	...	53 66
Balance, March 31, 1910	53 66	...
...	53 66	53 66
293. - CUMBERLAND (JAMES SMITH'S) BAND.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	37,099 85
Payments on land sold	...	8,357 74
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$8,357.70	835 77	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	44,621 82	...
...	45,457 59	45,457 59
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,312.68; interest, 3 p.c. on \$38,412.53, \$1,152.37	...	2,465 05
Lady Minto Hospital, Melfort, treatment of John Bighead	110 00	...
Drs. Shadd and Spence, attendance John Bighead	100 00	...
Bacon, 2,500 lb. at 12 1/4c.; beef, 3,508 lb., \$210.48; provisions, \$2	518 73	...
Flour, 8,000 lb. at 2.3c.; medicine, \$106 61; oats, 20 bush., \$9	299 61	...
Oxen, 6, \$240; steer, 1, \$30; breaking ox, \$10	280 00	...
Cleaner and bagger, \$39; farm wagons, 2, \$176; mower, \$54	269 00	...
Harrows, 2 sets, \$30; comb. plows, 2, \$56; rakes, 3, \$105	191 00	...
Ox harness, 3 sets, \$36; hardware, \$3.75; lumber, \$3	42 75	...
Repairing mower, & c., \$43.50; repairing fences, \$2; freighting, \$17.78	63 28	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	590 68	...
...	2,465 05	2,465 05
297. - SLIAMMON BAND, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$391.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$391.48, \$11.74	...	403 22
Rent of concession on reserve: Merrill Bros., \$100; Thulin Bros., \$24	...	124 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$124	7 44	...
Provisions for destitute	17 40	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	502 38	...
...	527 22	527 22
298. - NORTH SYDNEY INDIANS, N.S.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$34.03; interest, 3 p.c. on \$34.03, \$1.02	...	35 05
I.C. Ry., ground rent	2 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	33 05	...
...	35 05	35 05

305. - THUNDERCHILD'S BAND.

Payments for land sold	...	4,984 62
C.N. Ry. Co., wood burnt by sparks from engine	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5,034.62	503 46	...
Refund of advance at surrender	4,486 16	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	45 00	...
...	5,034 62	5,034 62

311. - SAM HARBOUR INDIANS, N.S.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	581 42
Transfer to interest acct. of interest included in above balance	195 86	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	385 56	...
...	581 42	581 42
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$581.42, \$17.44; transfer from Capital, \$195.88	...	213 30
Balance, March 31, 1910	218 30	...
...	213 30	213 30
315. - FRANKLIN MANOR (HALFWAY RIVER) BAND, No.8.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	452 52
Transfer to interest acct. of interest included in above balance	47 52	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	405 00	...
...	452 52	452 52
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$452.52, \$13.58; transfer from capital, \$47.52	...	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	61 10	...
...	61 10	61 10
318. - ISLANDS IN GEORGIAN BAY, ONT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	17,700 58
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$17,700.58, \$531.02; rent of island, \$163	...	694 02
Payments on islands sold	...	2,292 46
Advertising tenders for islands	360 67	...
Dept. of P.P. and Stationery, lithographing 500 each of 3 maps	336 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	19,990 39	...
...	20,687 06	20,687 06
319. - MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE.		
Payments on land sold	...	20,744 98
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$20,744.98	2,074 50	...
Refund to Consolidated Fund for advance at surrender	18,670 48	...
...	20,744 98	20,744 98
322. - ESQUIMALT BAND, B.C.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$1,046.13; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,046.13, \$31.38	...	1,077 51
Rent of ground	...	100 00

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Supplies for sick and destitute	11 24	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,160 27	...
...	1,177 51	1,177 51

324. - PATCHEENA RESERVE, B.C.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	4,181 82
...	4,181 82	4,181 82
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$13.42; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,195.24, \$125.86	...	139 28
Refund of balance of interest, 1908	...	1 50
Interest distributed, 54 at \$2	108 00	...
Supplies for sick and destitute	22 80	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	9 98	...
...	140 78	140 78
325. - VALLEY RIVER RESERVE, MAN.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	507 63
Trespass dues on timber	...	55 24
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$55.24	5 52	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	557 35	...
...	562 87	562 87
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$507.63; \$15.23; damages to bridge, \$100	...	115 23
Dr. Geo. D. Shortreed: medical attendance, \$97.60; examining 65 Indians, \$32.50	130 10	...
Debit balance, Mar. 31, 1910	...	14 87
...	130 10	130 10
328. - RAINY LAKE RESERVE, No. 17A, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	2,334 87
Rat Portage Lumber Co., dues on timber	...	212 77
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$212.77	21 28	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	2,526 36	...
...	2,547 64	2,547 64
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$49.92; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,384.79, \$71.54	...	121 46
Hire of gasoline launch to North-West Bay with Dr. Moore	15 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	106 46	...
...	121 46	121 46
330. - DEADMAN'S CHEEK RESERVE, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...

Snohosh, W.L. & Power Co., right of way	...	125 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$125	12 50	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	112 50	...
...	125 00	125 00

330. - DEADMAN'S CREEK RESERVE, B.C. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$970.45; interest, 3 p.c. on \$970.45, \$29.11	...	999 56
Improvements, right of way	...	120 00
Union Trust Co., half rent on lease	...	1,500 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$1,500	90 00	...
Compensation for right of way	120 00	...
Advance to build church	1,000 00	...
Lumber, 20,000 ft., \$360; shingles, 20 M., \$65; hauling, \$75	500 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	909 56	...
...	2,619 56	2,619 56
331. - LOWER SIMILKAMEEN RESERVES 10 AND 10B, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	585 93
Transfer to interest account, of interest included in above balance	40 30	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	545 63	...
...	585 93	585 93
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$585.93, \$17.58; transfer from capital, \$40.30	...	57 88
Port Simpson Indian Council, for land sold	50 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	7 88	...
...	57 88	57 88
332. - STONY RESERVES, Nos. 110 AND 111, SASK.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	7,563 88
Payments on land	...	2,928 57
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,928.57	292 86	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	10,199 59	...
...	10,492 45	10,492 45
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$191.79; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,775.67, \$232.67	...	424 46
Interest on deferred land payments	...	236 55
Interest distributed, \$180; binder, \$165; wagon, \$87	432 00	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	229 01	...
...	661 01	661 01
333. - UPPER SIMILKAMEEN INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...

Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,174 35
Transfer to interest account of interest included in above balance	320 43	...
Balance, Mar.31, 1910	853 92	...
...	1,174 35	1,174 35
Interest.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$1;174.35, \$35.23; transfer from capital, \$320.43	...	355 66
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	355 66	...
...	355 66	355 66

334. - BURRARD INLET BAND, No.3, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$141.05; interest, 3 p.c. on \$141.05, \$4.23	...	145 28
Brittingham & Young Co.: rent of concession, \$100; booming privilege, \$50	...	150 00
Vancouver Timber & Trading Co., rent of booming privilege	...	60 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$210	12 60	...
Supplies for sick and destitute	8 85	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	334 33	...
...	355 28	355 28
335. - HOLLOW WATER RIVER BAND, MAN.		
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$207.98; interest, 3 p.c. on \$207.98, \$6.24	...	214 22
Timber money distributed	214 22	...
...	214 22	214 22
336. - SEMIAHMOO BAND, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	1,147 50
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	1,147 50	...
...	1,147 50	1,147 50
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$91.47; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,238.97, \$37.17	...	128 64
Customs Dept., rent of land	...	12 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$12	0 72	...
Provisions for sick and destitute	8 63	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	131 29	...
...	140 64	140 64
340. - METLAKAHTLA INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	45,117 83
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	45,117 83	...
...	45,117 83	45,117 83
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$2,307.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$47,424.99, \$1,422.75	...	3,729 91
Refund of freight overpaid in 1908 - 09	...	7 50
Payments to 3 children on reaching age of 21 years	600 00	...
Provisions for sick and destitute, \$3.90; medicines, \$3.15	7 05	...
Balance, Mar. 31, 1910	3,130 36	...
...	3,737 41	3,737 41

341. - HOMALCO (KOOMSACK) INDIANS, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$190.82; interest, 3 p.c. on \$190.82, \$5.73	...	196 55
Tidewater Timber Co., Ltd., rent of concession	...	200 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$200	12 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	384 55	...
...	396 55	396 55
342. - COMOX RESERVE, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	18 00
Balance, March 31, 1910	18 00	...
...	18 00	18 00
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$256.78; interest, 3 p.c. on \$274.78, \$8.24	...	265 02
Fraser River Saw Mills Co., Ltd., rent of right of way	...	125 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$125	7 50	...
Supplies for sick and destitute	32 55	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	349 97	...
...	390 02	390 02
344. - NAMOOSE RESERVE, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	485 55
Balance, March 31, 1910	485 55	...
...	485 55	485 55
Interest.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$17.90; interest, 3 p.c. on \$503.45, \$15.10	...	33 00
Provisions for sick and destitute	2 35	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	30 65	...
...	33 00	33 00
348. - SQUAMISH INDIANS, B.C.		
Squamish Timber Co., payment for boom privileges	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$160	6 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	94 00	...
...	100 00	100 00
349. - PENTICTON RESERVE, B.C.		
Jas. Ritchie, concession for building irrigation ditch	...	800 00

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$800	48 00	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	752 00	...
...	800 00	800 00

350. - KITSAMKAYLUN INDIANS, B.C.	DR.	CR.
Capital	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G.T.P. Ry. Co., right of way	...	4,000 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,000	400 00	...
Balance, March 31, 19	3,600 00	...
...	4,000 00	4,000 00
Interest.	...	...
G.T.P. Ry. Co., damage to cemetery	...	470 00
Compensation for improvements, right of way	254 25	...
Lumber and nails, moving graves	15 75	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	200 00	...
...	470 00	470 00
11. - FIVE PER CENT ANNUITY ACCOUNT.		
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	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 Islands, \$844.64; 8, Chips. of Thames, \$2,400; 9, Chips. of Walpole Island, \$1,800; 17, Misissguas 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, 1910	620,400 10	...
...	651,420 11	651 420 11
74. - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	107,846 30
Balance, March 31, 1910	107,846 30	...
...	107,846 30	107,846 30
Interest.	...	...
Debit balance, April 1, 1909	18,463 50	...
Interest, 6 p.c. on \$5,680; 3 p.c. on \$80,702.80	...	2,941 88
Legislative grant	...	8,500 00
Rev. C. Armand, grant to missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence	500 00	...
Rev. P.J. Bourget, missionary, St. Regis, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 1909	31 25	...
Rev. S.W. de Gonzague, missionary, St. Francis, 12 m. to Dec. 31	400 00	...
Rev. S.C. Giroux, missionary, Jeune Lorette, 12 m. to Feb. 28	225 06	...
Debit balance, March 31, 1910	...	8,177 93
...	19,619 81	19,619 81

75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND.

Capital.	...	...
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	300,680 61
Balance, March 31, 1910	300,680 61	...
...	300,680 61	300,680 61

75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Interest.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909	...	27,092 97
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$94,988.88; 3 p.c. on \$232,784.70	...	12,682 87
Government grant	...	1,500 00
Refunds of advances	...	13,428 00
Refund on account of surrender, Bobtail's Reserve	...	17 00
Superannuation abatements: A.O. Bashieu, \$2.50; J. Thackeray, \$4.06	...	6 56
Sundry accounts, percentage on collections	...	38,319 81
Rent of Customs house at St. Regis, \$100; Barton Bros., license fee, \$22	...	122 00
Murphy & Fisher, transfer fee, \$60; A. Hayden, transfer fee, \$16	...	76 00
Chew Bros., transfer fee, \$32; Manitoba Ranch Co., renewal fee \$14	...	46 00
Assignment and transfer fees, \$95; renewal fees, \$58	...	153 00
Fees for copies of plans, maps, & c.	...	8 85
Battleford Indian Office: Bank of Montreal, transmitting \$20,000 currency, Winnipeg to Battleford, surrender Moosomin Reserve	10 06	...
Bècancour Indian Office J.R. Dube, agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31	100 00	...
Belleville and Deseronto Indian office: J.R. Stainton, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$700; expenses to Ottawa, \$9.50; livery, \$92; express, 50c	802 00	...
Bersimis Indian office A. Gagnon, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; transport, 14 d. at \$5 carter \$3; postage and telegrams, \$5.81; building sidewalk at agency, \$15 50	494 31	...
Brantford Indian office G.S. Smith, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,500; clerks, H.M. Hill, \$600 B. Pearl Hill, \$300; express, & c., \$9.41; postage, \$55.25 rent of hall, \$2; rent of p.o. box, \$3.50; rent of telephone, \$42, stationery, \$4.85; telegrams. \$7.09; travel, \$2.70	2,526 80	...
Cacouna Indian Office E. Beaulieu, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31	150 00	...
Cape Croker Indian Office J. McIvor, agent, 11 m. to Feb.28, \$458.26; horse hire, \$123 meals and feed, \$34; sundry expenses, \$6.69	621 95	...
Caughnawaga Indian Office J. Blain, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; livery, \$11; fares \$745, meals, \$6.50; expenses collecting rents, \$41.15; office rent 14 m to Feb.28, \$70	736 10	...
Chapleau Agency: H.A. West agent, office rent, 11 m. to Dec. 31, \$55; desk and chairs \$24.88 sundry expenditure, \$9.90	89 78	...
Chippewa Hill Indian Office J. Scoffield, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; allowance for horse and rig, \$100; postage, \$6.23; wood for office, \$21	727 23	...
Clandeboyce Agency: J. Kuhn wood constable, 12 m. to Feb.28, \$480; livery, \$2.50; printing 100 forms, \$4, typewriting, \$12.05	498 55	...
Deleware Indian Office: S. Sutherland, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; allowance for clerk, 9 m., \$150; use of horse and rig, \$192.50; postage, \$34.07; telephone, \$2.60; detectives services re Dr. Mitchell investigation, \$17.35	996 52	...
Duart Indian Office: A.R. McDonald, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; wood for office, 8 1/2 cords, \$17	517 00	...
Gananogue Indian Office: O.V. Goulette, island guardian, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$150; boat hire, \$41; hire of men, \$18; board of men and self, \$5.70; paint, \$1 postage, 20c	215 90	...
Gaspé 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; M.K. Thorburn assistant at \$1 per d., \$96.50; board and feed, \$175; livery, \$235; fares, \$34.95; maintaining seizures, 126 d. at 50c., 13 m. at \$2; guides; interpreters, & c., \$33.50; rent of office, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$96, wood for office, 4c., \$16; postage and telegrams, \$19.60; cleaning office \$1.50, express, \$1.18	1,598 23	...
Griswald agency: J. Hollies agent, fares, \$8.70; board, \$16.25; livery, \$4, assistance \$2	30 95	...
Hagersville Indian Office W.C. Van Loon, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; travel \$5 75 clerk \$4.50, livery, \$48.75; rent of office, 12 m. to Dec. 31 \$80, rent of telephone, \$15; postage, telegrams, & c. \$14.54	766 54	...
Keene Indian Office: Wm. MacFarland, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$325; 7 1/2 p.c. on sales, \$11.25; travel, \$46, postage, \$3.40	385 65	...
Killaloe Indian Office: M. Mullin, agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$60; travel, \$11.25, postage, \$1.98	73 23	...
Lorette Indian Office: A.O. Bastien, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$425; travel \$7.40 express, \$1.30; electric light, \$4.35	438 05	...
Mallorytown Indian Office: J.R. Gibson, island guardian, 12 m	25 00	...
Manitowaning Indian Office: C.L.D. Sims, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,000; R.W. Nelson, clerk, 12 m., \$720; board, \$76.65; fares, \$53.45; livery, \$97; tug hire, \$112; provisions, \$3.50; interpreter, \$26; collecting statistics. 16 d., \$24; postage, & c., \$53.01; wood, 12 cords, \$50.50; despatch bag, \$6.95; sundry labour and supplies, \$14.15	2,237 21	...
Carried forward	14,053 56	93,453 06

75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Continued	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	14,058 56	93,453 06
Maniwaki Indian Office: W.J. McCaffrey, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$600; team, 27 d., \$54; wood, 6 cords, \$25.50, office rent 12 m., \$50	729 50	...
Maria Indian Office: Rev. J.D. Mona, agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31	200 00	...
Mingan Indian Office: J.E. Tremblay, M.D., agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$400; telegrams, \$12.94	412 94	...
North Temiskaming Indian Office: agents, A. Burwash, 2 m. to May 31, \$33 32; 5 p.c. on collections, \$42.99; J.A. Renaud, 9 21/30 m. to Mar. 31, \$161.12, 5 p.c. commission on collections, \$86.87; postage \$1, cartage, \$3, inspecting lots, 8 d., \$16	344 30	...
Oka Indian Office: J. Perillard, agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$200; travel, \$4.80; telephone \$6.50 livery, \$9; postage, 58c	220 88	...
Orillia Indian Office: D. Graham, agent, 11 m. to Feb.28, \$366.63; stationery, \$1.75	368 38	...
Parry Sound Indian Office: D.F. Macdonald, superintendent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$900, commission on collections, 5 p.c. on \$19,166.55, \$958.33; board \$56.20 boat hire, \$30, coal 5.05 tons, \$38.13; express, \$2.30; interpreter, \$13.50, fares, \$47.50 livery \$28.75; office desk, \$35.30; office rent, 21 m to Dec. 31, 1909, \$105, postage, & c., \$43.32; office lamp \$4.25 forest ranger, 27 d., \$40.50	2,303 08	...
Peigan Agency: expenses securing surrender of land	10 00	...
Penetanguishene Indian Office: C. McGibbon agent 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500, Wm. Fryer, contract for building agency at Christian Island, \$3,400; Wm. Pratt, inspecting agency building, 5 trips, \$50, boat and horse hire, \$53; agent's launch and horse hire, \$30.50	4,033 50	...
Pointe Bleue Indian Office: A. Tessier agent 12 m. to Mar 31, \$400; chief Wm. Wasto, labour, 14 d., \$35, travelling expenses, \$27.90	462 90	...
Portage la Prairie Indian Office: J.C. Ginn additional salary, 6 m. to Sept.30, 1909	50 00	...
Port Arthur Indian Office: Neil McDougall agent, 9 m. to Nov.30, \$600.02; office rent, 12 m., \$120 board \$3.50; electric light, \$2.95; fares, \$29.60, labour 14 d., \$28 livery \$3; postage, & c., \$12.70; repairs \$5 provisions, \$17.80, telephone rent, \$30; printing 500 letter heads, \$5.50	856 07	...
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; livery \$70; boat hire \$109; fares \$4.60; assistance, \$5.25	488 85	...
Roseneath Indian Office: J. Thackeray agent 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$325; travel \$9 80	334 80	...
St. Francis Indian Office: A.O Comire agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$460; board \$2 fares 85c	402 85	...
St. Regis Indian Office: G. Long agent 10 p.c. commission on collection, \$25.03; 2 1/2 p.c. on distributions \$95.67, travelling expenses, \$23.25; coal, 6 ton, \$43.50, postage, & c. \$1.46, repairs to agency, \$6.75	195 66	...
Sarnia Indian Office: W. Nisbett, agent 12 m to Mar. 31, \$500; board, \$64; fares, \$104.55; livery, \$96.11 postage, & c. \$12.16, assistance, \$3.25	780 07	...
Sault Ste. Marie Indian Office: W.L. Nichols agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$825; board \$61.15, boat hire \$40; fares, \$29.50; horse hire, \$83.75, hire of tug, \$25, postage, \$14.75; telephone, rent, \$27, messages, \$14.77 expenses on account of land surrender, \$9; total, \$1,129.92 less \$17 overpaid 1908 - 09	1,112 92	...
Sturgeon Falls Indian Office: G.P. Cockburn, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$999.96 board, \$54.75, fares \$46.45, hire of tug, \$25; livery, \$48; man and canoe 11 d., \$22, messengers, \$14.15; postage, \$6; provisions \$5.36; rent of office, \$60; telegrams, & c., \$8.84	1,290 51	...

Thessalon Indian Office: S. Hogan, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; board, \$47.05; fares, \$150.75; livery, \$93.25; office rent, \$60; postage, & c., \$13.88 measuring stumps on Spanish Reserve, 119 d. at \$2	1,102 93	...
Tobique Reserve: expenses cruising reserve	36 00	...
Virginia Indian Office: J. Yates agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$350; livery, \$2	352 00	...
Wallaceburg Indian Office: J.B. McDougall, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$500; horse hire 12 m. to Sept. 30, \$50	550 00	...
Wiarton Indian Office: W.J. Ferguson, lands agent, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$200; commission on collections, \$34.01; rent of office 12 m., \$80; allowance for heat and light, \$24; livery, \$3; express, & c., \$3.28; cleaning and painting office, \$7	351 29	...
Carried forward	31,142 99	93,453 06

75. - LAND MANAGEMENT FUND - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Interest - Concluded	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	31,142 99	93,453 06
New Brunswick Indians; scaling lumber, Eel Ground, \$36.50, fled Bank, \$26; expenses of chief, Eel Ground to Ottawa and return, \$50	112 50	...
J. Fraser, timber inspector board, \$14.70; fares, \$9; livery, \$22	45 70	...
J. Lusted, timber inspector board, \$14.75; guide, \$4.50	19 25	...
Superannuation allowances: A.B. Cowan, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$115; B.W. Ross, 9 14/31 m., \$126.13; W. Van Abbott 3 m., \$38.50	279 63	...
Advertising and printing -	...	...
Land sales: Bobtail's Reserve, Ponoka, \$213.89 Fishing Lake Res., Wadena, \$375.76 Little Bone Res., Yorkton, \$198, Louis Bull's Res., Wetaskiwin, \$138.88; Moosomin and Thunderchild Res., Old Battleford \$212.05, Muscowpetung Res., Balgonie, \$151.20; Peigan Res., Pincher Creek \$243.88; Stony Res., North Battleford, \$174.38, Stony Plain Res., Edmonton, \$181.56; Swan Lake Res., \$98.28; Turtle Mountain Res., Deloraine \$98.60, Kakewistahaw and Cowessess Res., Broadview, \$35.24 land timber & c., North Bay, \$476.58	2,598 30	...
Tenders for timber: Air Island, \$69.36; Campbell River B.C., \$32.50; Crane River Res., Man, \$16 92 Dokis Res., \$274.23; Garden River Res., \$25.44 Gore Bay, \$11.80, Lake Wolsey \$26.05; Manitoulin Island, \$30.60, Rainy Lake \$75.62 Shesheganwaning Res., \$36; Tobique Res., \$9.50 Watha Res., \$46.50	654 52	...
Pasturage: Blackfoot Agency, \$87.28, Sarcee Reserve, \$28	115 28	...
Christian Island Residency	18 72	...
Expenses of land sales -	...	...
Bobtail and Samson Reserves, rent of hall	12 00	...
Enoch's Reserve: rent of hall, \$10; clerk and assistance, \$19	29 00	...
Fishing Lake Reserve: commission, \$8.06; rent of hall, \$10; board, \$18.50; clerk, \$9; pullmans, \$15; telegrams, & c. \$1.50	62 06	...
Kekewistahaw and Cowessess Reserves: J.L. Lamont commission	114 56	...
Little Bone Reserve: T.B. Willey, auctioneer, 1/2 p.c. on \$14,636.10, \$73.18; rent of hall, \$20; board, \$23.45; livery and pullmans, \$15; clerk, \$12; telegrams, \$1.80	145 43	...
Louis Bull's Reserve: rent of hall	2 00	...
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserves: T. Leckey, commission on sale, \$200; rent of hall, \$16; board, \$9	225 00	...
Muscowpetung Reserve: rent of hall, \$11.50; clerk, \$9; fares, & c., \$6.15; board and feed, \$20.25	46 90	...
Peigan Reserve: Geo. Walton, commission on sale, \$200; rent of hall \$15	215 00	...
Rainy Lake Reserve, R. Ferris, guarding timber, 30 d	30 00	...
St. Peter's Reserve: C.R. Mullard, commission on sale, \$200; rent of hall, \$10; clerks, \$37; constable, \$5; notices, \$1.75	253 75	...
Stony Reserve: rent of hall, \$10; meals, \$2; exchange on cheque, \$16.08	28 08	...
Stony Plain Reserve: T.C. Norris, auctioneer, 1/2 p.c. on \$13,770.90, \$68.85; R. Smith, commission on sale, \$200	268 85	...
Swan Lake Reserve: G. Walton, commission on sale	200 00	...

Legal expenses, Lent & Jones, Calgary, re Stony Reserve	7 39	...
Advance on account of surrender Thunderchild's Reserve	10,000 00	...
Advance on account of surrender, Rev. J. McDougall	2,000 00	...
Advance on account of surrender, W.G. Blewitt	255 00	...
Advance on account of improvements, W.G. Blewitt	755 00	...
Advance for travel J.G. Ramsden	200 00	...
Refunded on account of surrender	990 00	...
Imperial Guarantee Co., premium on bonds for agents	309 12	...
McKenzie & Co., Ottawa, flags, 3 at \$8, 12 at \$5	84 00	...
Miscellaneous payments and transfers -	...	...
Chief White Bear, expenses of delegation	25 00	...
Bank of Montreal: outstanding cheque, \$4; exchange, \$4	8 00	...
River Desert Band, cost of copies of transfer	2 40	...
Sharphead's Band, transfer of percentage, 1906 - 7	15 30	...
Refunds of overpayments and fees, \$6.50; express, \$2.20	8 70	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	42,173 63	...
...	93,453 06	98,458 06

201. - INDIAN SAVINGS ACCOUNT.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$53,893.60; interest, 3 p.c. \$53,393.60, \$1,601.81	...	54,995 41
Collections on account of savings, bull funds and ranch funds	...	28,792 42
Refund of outstanding cheques, 1908 - 09	...	493 87
Blackfoot Agency -	...	...
Assistant stockmen 12 m, \$240; chop feed, 1 ton, \$27	267 00	...
Coal, 1 ton, \$7.45; dipping cattle, 2 3/4 d., \$5.50, 95 /12 h., \$14.32	27 27	...
Engineer, 80 1/3 h. at 60c; hardware, \$64.50; hay, 134 tons, \$275	387 70	...
Ice, 30 1/4 tons \$90; lumber, \$10.60; provisions for round up, \$52.40	153 00	...
Salt, 4 brl., at \$3.50; sulphur, 1,500 lb., \$61.87; tent, \$29	104 87	...
Veterinary services and medicine	11 00	...
Work on round up, 71 d. at \$2, 247, at \$1.50, 19 at \$1	531 51	...
Blood Agency -	...	...
Cattle brands, 21, \$29.25 coal, 13.5 tons, \$40.50; drugs, \$6.75	76 50	...
Hardware, \$32.85; inspecting boiler, \$5; lime, 33 brl., \$74.25	112 10	...
Lumber, \$9.65; preparing dipping reports, \$14.66; provisions, \$79.60	103 91	...
Repairs to corrals, \$36; wagons, 3 at \$115, less \$100 paid in 1908 - 09, \$245	281 00	...
Wagon sheet, \$14; wood, 2 loads, \$7; freighting, \$66.71	87 71	...
Work on round-up, & c.: at \$60 a month, \$113.35; at \$40, \$28.39; at \$20, \$236.64; 16 d. at \$5, 24 1/2 at \$4, 45 at \$3.25, 45 at \$3, 319 at \$1.50 124 at \$1	1,440 13	...
Carlton Agency -	...	...
G.W. Beaver, M.D., travelling expenses, \$75; expenses with bulls, \$55	130 00	...
Duck Lake Agency, expenses with bulls	7 25	...
Edmonton Agency, expenses with bulls	13 00	...
File Hills Agency, assistant farmer, 1 m.	43 00	...
Griswold Agency, expenses with bull	3 00	...
Hobbema Agency, expenses with bull	15 00	...
Onion Lake Agency, expenses with bull	8 50	...
Pas Agency, purchase of mare	100 00	...
Peigan Agency -	...	...
Assistant stockman, 4 m. at \$20; corral poles, 120, \$42; hauling, \$1.50	123 50	...
Hardware, \$7.27; hay, \$90; ice, 25 tons at \$1; provisions, & c., \$22.70	144 97	...
Work on round-up, 10 d. at \$2, 41 1/2 at \$1.50, 20 1/2 at \$1, 24 h. at 20c. team, 6 d. at \$2.50	122 55	...
Pelly Agency -	...	...
Wire fencing; 481 rods, \$339.95; posts, 250, \$15; hardware, \$30.88	385 83	...
Bull stables on Key and Coté Reserves: Lumber, \$278.84; shingles, 8 M., \$28; nails and staples, \$21.10 window sash, \$1.75; hardware, & c., \$10.70	340 39	...
Qu'Appelle -	...	...
Wintering buss, 55 at \$4, 26 at \$3; unloading bulls, \$18.25	316 25	...

Purchase of horse	100 00	...
Saddle Lake Agency, expenses with bulls	14 80	...
Sarcee Agency -	...	...
Hay, for details see Sarcee Agency Consolidated Fund	408 95	...
Posts, 5,916, \$231; care of bull, 5 d. at \$1	236 00	...
Touchwood Agency, oxen, 2 yoke, with harness	275 00	...
Payments on account of savings withdrawn	15,307 83	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	62,602 18	...
...	84,281 70	84,281 70

310. - PREVENTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, April 1, 1909, \$3,445.90; interest, 3 pc. on \$3,445.90, \$103.38	...	3,549 28
Fines collected, less moieties paid informers	...	6,518 55
J.A. Macrae refund balance of advance	...	45 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$6,518.55	391 11	...
Legal services re liquor prosecutions Allard, Lanctot & Mangan, Sorel, \$56.20; R. Bergeron, Murray Bay, \$35.60 Brown, Wylie & Mundell, Moosomin, \$20.60; Clary & Buchanan Sudbury, \$20; C.H. Cline; Cornwall, \$49.19; Gariepy & Landry, Edmonton, \$20; D.I. Grant, Orillia, \$30; V. Gaudet, Montreal \$60.50; W.S. Harrington, Napanee, \$205.40 Hopkins & Hopkins, Lindsay, \$10; J.H. Keely, New Carlisle \$108.20; A.T. Leblanc, Campbellton, \$20.55; A.E.G. McKenzie, Campbellton \$61.85; McPherson, Williams & Garland, Portage la Prairie \$5; G.E. Mathieu, Sorel \$50; J. McD. Mowat, Kingston, \$5.50; J.A. Murphy, Cayuga, \$56; A.G. Murray, Gore Bay, \$10; Simmons & Shepherd, Lethbridge, \$80; H.E. Stone, Parry Sound, \$15; D.S. Storey, Midland, \$12; M. Wiley, Sault Ste. Marie, \$25; H.G.W. Wilson, Indian Head, \$30; W.C. Winslow, Chatham, \$18	1,004 59	...
Services of detectives, constables & c. -	...	...
R.W. Delbridge, Selkirk 11 m. to Feb.28 at \$70; expenses, \$163.20	933 20	...
H.M. Hill, Brantford expenses to Cayuga and Hagersville	11 20	...
John Rath, Hagersville, 15 d., prosecutions	30 00	...
Jas. Rees, Hagersville, 17 d., constable	26 05	...
J.A. Robertson: salary, \$935; board, \$429.92; fares, \$211.25; pullmans, \$18.50 information and assistance, \$218.60; livery, \$33.50; telegrams and phone, \$16.05; cabs, & c. \$3.45; office stationery, \$5.40; balance of advances not accounted for, \$252.25	2,123 92	...
J.E. Smith, Little Current livery	8 50	...
L.J. Smith, Griswold services, constable	23 30	...
Wm. Sullivan, Thessalon detective, 45 d. at \$2.50; expenses, \$101.80	214 30	...
F.A. Wilcox, Birtle services, 10 d., \$50; expenses, \$60.80	110 80	...
Expenses of Dominion Police: Wm Charron, \$64.35; C.A. Ramsay, \$40; handcuffs, 7 pr., \$31.15 badges, batons, & c. \$12.56	148 06	...
Expenses of agents, & c., re liquor cases: R. Logan, \$71.70; J. McIvor, advance, \$50; livery, \$4; J. Perillard, \$4.75; W.C. Van Loon, advance for legal, \$50; G.W. Wheatley, \$51.90	232 35	...
Salaries of constables: Belleville, \$12.50; Berens and Fisher River, \$25; Bersimis, \$60; Blood Agency, \$260; Caughnawaga, \$480; Fort Francis, \$520; Maniwaki, \$100; Maria, \$20; Mingan, \$410; Port Arthur, \$120; Restigouche, \$360; Tobique, \$26	2,393 50	...
Expenses of arrests and prosecutions for violations of liquor regulations	1,057 02	...
Supplies for lock-ups: Burnt Church, \$8; Restigouche, \$16.10	24 10	...
Balance, March 31, 1910	1,380 83	...
...	10,112 83	10,112 83

ACCOUNTS IN WHICH NO TRANSACTIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

No.	Name of Account.	Balance, April 1,1909.	Interest.	Balance, March 31, 1910.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
46A	St. Regis Land Fund, Capital	150 99	...	150 99
...	St. Regis Land Fund, Interest	447 08	17 94	465 02
52	Cowichan Indians, B.C., Capital	60 02	...	60 02
...	Cowichan Indians, B.C., Interest	548 72	18 26	566 98
54	Squamish Indians, B.C., Capital	86 46	...	86 46
...	Squamish Indians, B.C., Interest	2 04	2 66	4 70
58	Chillaheetsa Band, B.C., Capital	2 14	...	2 14
...	Chillaheetsa Band, B.C., Interest	2 30	0 13	2 43
60	Broken Head River Band, Man., Capital	47 71	...	47 71
...	Broken Head River Band, Man., Interest	6 33	1 62	7 95
64	Woodstock Reserve, N.B., Capital	454 50	...	454 50
...	Woodstock Reserve, N.B., Interest	13 64	...	13 64
72	Eagle Island Indians, Que.	1,327 93	39 54	1,367 77
79	Mount Elgin Institute, Ont.	1,287 35	38 62	1,325 97
85	Pagonakeshikis Band, Ont., Capital	429 73	...	429 73
...	Pagonakeshikis Band, Ont., Interest	1,511 71	58 24	1,569 95
88	Saanich Band B.C.,	52 96	1 59	54 55
89	Middle River Indians, N.S.	136 24	4 09	140 33
93	St. Mary's Indians, N.B., Capital	45 94	...	45 94
...	St. Mary's Indians, N.B., Interest	5 74	1 55	7 29
98	Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S., Capital	75 42	...	75 42
...	Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S., Interest	28 60	3 11	31 20
100	One Arrow's Band, Sask	31 35	0 94	32 29
114	The Brother's Reserve, N.B.	29 36	0 88	30 24
117	Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S.	315 75	9 47	325 22
134	New Westminster Band, B.C.	648 60	19 44	667 44
135	John Smith's Band, Sask., Capital	303 84	...	303 84
...	John Smith's Band, Sask., Interest	13 93	9 53	23 46
137	Betsiamits Indians, Que., Capital	3,383 54	...	3,383 54
...	Betsiamits Indians, Que., Interest	804 89	125 65	930 54
147	Boothroyd Indians, B.C.	163 05	4 89	167 94
148	Siska Flat Indians, B.C.	135 90	4 08	139 98
149	Kanaka Indians, B.C.	166 85	5 01	171 86
150	Skuppa Indians, B.C.	116 78	3 50	120 28
151	Lytton Indians, B.C.	0 60	...	0 60
160.	Spuzzum, B.C.	197 48	5 92	203 40

161	Boston Bar Band, B.C.	865 27	25 98	891 23
164	Indians of Little South West Reserve, N.B.	249 60	7 47	256 47
174	Islington Band, Ont.	8 42	2 65	91 07
175	Edmundston Reserve, N.B., Capital	152 71	...	152 71
...	Edmundston Reserve, N.B., Interest	4 58	...	4 58
177	Chuk-chu-kualk Band, B.C	383 95	11 52	395 47
186	Stryen Band, B.C.	354 88	10 65	365 53
189	Lac La Ronge Indians, Sask.	18 06	0 54	18 60
204	Umpukpulquatum Band, B.C.	998 46	29 95	1,028 41
211	Assabaska Band, Ont.	131 93	3 96	135 89
222	Shoal Lake Band No.39, Ont.	7 16	0 22	7 38
223	Shoal Lake Band No.40, Ont.	0 37	0 01	0 38
227	The Keys Reserve, Man	6 58	0 20	6 78
239	Buctouche Indians, N.B., Capital	137 20	...	137 20
...	Buctouche Indians, N.B., Interest	140 86	8 34	149 20
240	Hungry Hall Band, Reserve No.2, Ont.	268 07	8 94	276 11
243	Chaicclisset Band, B.C.	33 34	1 60	34 34
266	Lyacksum Band, (Portier Pass Gadins), B.C., Capital	132 79	...	132 79
...	Lyacksum Band, (Portier Pass Gadins), B.C., Interest	5 06	4 14	9 20
276	Nisket Indians, B.C.	17 62	0 53	18 15
284	Miyuke Band, B.C.	87 90	2 64	90 54
294	Petaguakay's Band, Sask., Capital	14 58	...	14 58
...	Petaguakay's Band, Sask., Interest	0 08	0 44	0 52
296	Crane River Indians, Man., Capital	944 87	...	944 87
...	Crane River Indians, Man., Interest	...	28 35	28 35
300	St. Croix Indians, N.B.	56 96	1 71	58 67
313	Whonock Band, B.C.	3 42	0 10	3 52
314	Towinock Band, B.C.	20 12	0 60	20 72

No.	Name of Account.	Balance, April 1, 1909	Interest.	Balance, March 31, 1910
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
320	Nziskat Indians, B.C.	497 53	14 92	512 45
321	Sydney Indians, N.S.	178 36	5 35	183 71
329	Lower Smilkameen Reserves 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, B.C.	570 40	17 11	587 51
337	Seine River Band, Reserves 23A and 23B, Ont., Capital	124 26	...	124 26
...	Seine River Band, Reserves 23A and 23B, Ont., Interest	19 54	4 32	23 86
338	Sandy Bay Indians, Reserve No. 5, Man., Capital	332 40	...	332 40
...	Sandy Bay Indians, Reserve No. 5, Man., Interest	20 24	10 58	30 82
339	Port Simpson Indians, B.C.	44 54	1 34	45 88
343	Drew Harbour Indians, B.C., Capital	22 50	...	22 50
...	Drew Harbour Indians, B.C., Interest	3 25	0 77	4 02
345	Quesnel Band, B.C., Capital	14 95	...	14 95
...	Quesnel Band, B.C., Interest	...	0 45	0 45
346	Pogniosin & Skamain Reserves, B.C.	37 60	1 13	38 73
347	Homais Reserve, B.C.	14 10	0 42	14 52

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: REVENUE.	
Casual Revenue.	\$ cts.
Calgary Industrial School, sales	19 35
Elkhorn Industrial School -	...
Sales of animals and produce	44 20
Metalakatla Industrial School -	...
Rent of rooms	13 40
Refund of advances for Surrender	...
Cotes Reserve, advanced 1907 - 08	8,639 95
Crooked Lake Reserve advanced 1907 - 08	2,769 92
Little Bones Reserve, advanced 1907 - 08	760 00
Muscowpetung Reserve, advanced 1908 - 09	9,000 00
Riding Mountain Reserve, advanced 1906 - 07	293 05
Samson's Band, advanced 1908 - 09	5,524 71
Swan Lake Band, advanced 1907 - 05	4,513 45
Stony Reserve, advanced 1907 - 08	3,449 50
Refunds of advances to Indian -	...
Battleford Agency	447 81
Birtle Agency	113 65
Carlton Agency	565 45
Crooked Lake Agency	8 00
Oak Lakes Reserve	40 00
Peigan Agency	7 20
Pelly Agency	926 83
Portage La Prairie Agency	507 50
Qu'Appelle Agency	158 00
Riding Mountain Band	270 98
Sarcee Agency	117 65
Stony Agency	272 00
Touchwood Agency	596 85
Refunds previous years expenditure -	...
Cons., Berryman B.C., travel	65 75
Dr. Bryce, travel	27 15
Mrs. W. Campbell, commutation of annuity	25 00
A.W. Vowell, fare advanced to Indians	5 00
C.E. Beckwith, N.S., chk. 466	1 00
Cornwall Island School, overpaid caretaker	10 00
Legal services, Quebec Bridge disaster	91 88

J.H. Brownley, surveys, B.C.	17 28
Rev. Jas. Taylor, Prince Albert, salary, Aug. and Sept., 1908	116 66
Dr. McAllister, N.B., overpayment salary, Dec., 1908	16 30
Refunds of Annuities overpaid -	...
Onion Lake Agency	10 00
Edmonton Agency	5 00
Francis Agency	5 00
Sales -	...
Shinwank Home, typewriter	75 00
Edward Arcand, account hayrake	10 00
Inspector Jackson, 2 gasoline drums	28 56
Tobique Reserve, N.B., school	17 50
Birtle Agency, horse	70 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, account house	100 00
Kenona Agency, wood, Str. Redwing	20 00
Tuition of white children -	...
Sucker Creek School	1 50
Sundries -	...
B.C. Govt., hire launch Gi-Kimi	60 00
Chas. McLean, rent, house Ucluclet	24 00
...	39,862 03