

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1915

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1915

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JAMES ROCHE,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, October, 1915.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915.

OTTAWA, September 30, 1915.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1915.

The year has been a quiet and comparatively uneventful one for the Indians. At the time of writing my last report it was feared that the trade disadvantages attributable to the war would cause untoward hardship. I am now glad to say that the Indians passed the winter exceptionally well, and that there has been very little destitution among them. In agricultural and other pursuits their earnings present a most creditable showing in view of the unfavourable climatic conditions and the general industrial depression.

A novel and pleasing feature of the past departmental year was the visit to Ottawa and tour of Canadian Indian reserves by Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States. Last August a letter was received from Mr. George Vaux, jr., chairman of the board, with the request that the secretary should be permitted to make a first-hand study of the management of Indian affairs in Canada, with a view to obtaining suggestions which might be of use to their Government. This communication was viewed with interest and favour, and accordingly, on August 27, Mr. Abbott arrived in Ottawa, where he remained for a few days, after which he spent a fortnight going over the reserves in Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Abbott returned to Ottawa on September 10, and on the following day left for the West, where he was occupied for a month in studying the work of the department in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, returning to Ottawa on October 10, whence he proceeded to Washington. The quick perception, clear comprehension, and ready appreciation displayed by Mr. Abbott, rendered the task of explaining our systems and policies to him a peculiarly easy and pleasant one, and the perusal of his report, which appeared on February 4, 1915, has left with officials of this department a marked impression of singular correctness in every respect.

In the opening pages of the report Mr. Abbott lays particular stress upon the brevity, lucidity, and efficiency of Canadian Indian legislation, which he contrasts with, to quote his own words: "the thousands of pages of laws and rules and regula-

tions, many of them undigested, conflicting and inharmonious, which hamper efficiency in the Indian Service of the United States." He further goes on to say: "I could have brought Canada's laws and rules and regulations relating to Indian administration all back to Washington with me in my coat pocket." Mr. Abbott makes some pleasing and complimentary references to "the spirit of loyalty and esprit de corps in the Canadian Indian service," and seemed impressed with the fact that there are "no 'sleuths' to dog the trails of agents," and that all employees are treated "with dignity and respect." He praises the Canadian method of appropriating funds, and appears to favour the greater measure of responsibility given to the agents and superintendent in this country in dealing with the individual financial affairs of the Indians.

In regard to educational work, Mr. Abbott finds the Canadian Indian schools, with one exception, not equal to those of his own country in point of equipment, but he regards this shortcoming as amply compensated by the beneficial effects derived from the harmonious spirit of co-operation existing in Canada between the department and the various religious denominations. He compares this feature with the policy of the United States, which does not contribute any financial support to the educational work of the missionaries, and the following quotation from his report evidences his preference in favour of the Canadian system:—

"The difference between Canada and the United States as respects the attitude toward the churches which have engaged in educational and missionary work among Indians is, that Canada from the beginning has frankly recognized her debt to the churches and her need of their continued help, whereas the United States Government, by raising the fetish of "church separation," has weakened the effectiveness of missionary work among the Indians, and has come near to depriving the Indian youth of really beneficial religious instruction in the schools."

Mr. Abbott gives an intimate and accurate description of the various reserves which he visited. He makes special comment upon the condition of some of the more advanced and progressive Indians, such as the File Hills colony of ex-pupils, the Six Nations at Brantford, the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, the Abenaki, the Hurons of Lorette, and others; among these he discerns the fruits of the Canadian policy of endeavouring to develop communities of civilized Indians who nevertheless retain their ancient tribal customs and executive organization, which is in contradistinction to the policy of the Government of the United States, which has always striven by segregation of the individual Indian to obliterate his racial identity and make him, in one generation, an American citizen.

There is a lengthy appendix to the report which comprises excerpts from, and summarized explanations of, certain clauses of the Indian Act, together with copies of statistical and other forms used in carrying on the routine work of the various branches of the department.

The only salient point wherein Mr. Abbott is somewhat critical towards the attitude of this department is in the matter of enfranchisement. In regard to this question, the position taken by the Canadian Government is characterized by caution and reserve, and although it is not in keeping with our policy to emulate, herein, the example of the American authorities, our ultimate aim is none the less at one with theirs.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

I have personally, for some time, been sensible of the desirability of an easier approach to enfranchisement for the Canadian Indian, and I may here quote from my report of last year:—

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

The following recommendations which Mr. Abbott has submitted to the Board of Indian Commissioners at Washington, as a result of his investigation of Indian Affairs in Canada, will be read, it is hoped, with satisfaction by those who are interested in the work of this department. It is, moreover, reasonably assured that an investigation of Indian affairs in the United States would yield many valuable suggestions to us; we cannot but regard with envy the lavish and generous appropriations made by that Government for Indian work, and these, in themselves, offer an eloquent illustration of that country's sincere desire to further the welfare of her aboriginal inhabitants:—

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Following are some of the features of Canadian Indian law and administration which are worthy of particularly earnest consideration in connection with Indian affairs in the United States:

1. The brief and simple Indian Act of Canada furnishes a form and plan suitable for a consolidated Indian Act adapted to customs, usages and laws in the United States.

2. A law, similar to Canada's, should be enacted defining an Indian.

3. While it is too late to adopt the “closed reserve” policy in the United States, we should slow up in the allotment of our unallotted reservations and make beneficial use a condition to making further allotments, following the practice of Canada in granting “locations” to her Indians.

4. The condition of the half-breeds in Canada, if we had no similar examples in this country, should be a warning against too early removal of restrictions from the lands of Indians in the United States.

5. The Canadian plan of co-operation between the Government and the Churches in the education and Christianizing of Indians and the use of government funds to pay for their education and support in denominational schools and to pay part or all the salary of nurses employed in church hospitals which treat Indian, is worthy of serious consideration in this country.

6. The exercise of magisterial authority by Indian agents in Canada is one of the main reasons for the efficiency of administration on its Indian reserves. Similar jurisdiction should be conferred by Congress on Indian superintendents in the United States.

7. The definite judicial procedure for the punishment of offenses on Indian reservations in Canada suggests a proper substitute for the anomalous, incomplete, unregulated and irresponsible judicial procedure of the so-called courts of Indian offenses on unallotted Indian reservations in the United States.

8. The Indian liquor laws and methods of administering them, in Canada, furnish models which should be adopted by our Government.

9. The File Hills colony for ex-pupils embodies ideal methods of dealing with returned students which are practicable to adopt on many reservations in the United States.

10. The simple, liberal, and localized plan of supervising the business affairs of Indians in Canada could be adopted to advantage here.

11. The system of supervising the Indian cattle industry in Canada, especially the system on the Blackfoot reserve, is an ideal one for the reservations of this country, and superior to any plan so far developed here.

12. The fact that not a single transfer was made last year in the agency service of Canada is full of eloquent suggestion to those charged with the administration of Indian affairs in this country, where approximately 50 per cent of the service is transferred annually.

POPULATION.

The total Indian population remains approximately the same as last year, there being, as usual, considerable increase in some bands and corresponding decreases in others. The appended table shows a net decrease of 243; this does not, however, represent an actual decrease, but is the result of the compilation of a more accurate census for the far North; the gradual opening up of this part of the country renders it more easy to secure correct statistics.

Upon examination the table referred to above will show increases in Alberta, British Columbia, and Manitoba. The increase in Quebec and corresponding decrease in Ontario is due to the inclusion of the Abitibi band in the former province, this band having heretofore been shown under the latter. Decreases will be found in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan. The decrease shown in the Northwest is due to the causes which are explained above. A complete recapitulation of the Indian census, by inspectorates, will be found on page 58, and by provinces on page 60.

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	
	1914.	1915.
Alberta.....	8,281	8,500
British Columbia.....	25,370	25,399
Manitoba.....	10,290	10,798
New Brunswick.....	1,906	1,862
Nova Scotia.....	2,050	2,042
Ontario.....	26,419	26,162
Prince Edward Island.....	288	288
Quebec.....	12,935	13,174
Saskatchewan.....	9,779	9,775
Northwest Territories.....	4,928	4,003
Yukon.....	1,528	1,528
Total.....	103,774	103,531
Eskimos.....	3,447	3,447
Total.....	107,221	106,978

HEALTH.

The health of the Indians during the past year has, on the whole, been good. A serious epidemic of smallpox broke out in the Lake Winnipeg district in January; the prompt and effective measures adopted by the doctors and other departmental officials, however, were successful in checking and localizing the disease; the co-operation of the Royal North West Mounted Police was of great assistance to the department in establishing and maintaining a strict quarantine.

The department conducts a system of medical relief which enables the Indians to receive the services of qualified practitioners who are paid either by salary or on accounts rendered. Field nurses have been appointed on many of the reserves, and in most cases their work has proved to be of great benefit.

In the province of Ontario an experiment is being carried on whereby it is hoped to more effectively combat tuberculosis among the Indians; a thorough medical survey of the reserves has been made and many incipient cases have been placed in sanatoria. Great effort has been made to introduce more sanitary conditions in the dwellings of the Indians. Insanitary houses have been destroyed, and circulars containing instruction with regard to ventilation, removal of rubbish and other precautions have been widely distributed. It is the aim of the department to adopt a similar policy in the other provinces, but such a course will require a much larger appropriation than has heretofore been voted.

In our residential schools special attention is given to all that pertains to healthy living. Calisthenics is practised and the benefits of fresh air and personal cleanliness are carefully impressed upon the children; the instruction which they thus received cannot fail to influence their later life upon the reserve.

In the more remote districts the nomadic mode of life prevalent among the Indians renders the introduction of effective prophylactic measures extremely difficult. Careful and detailed instructions have, however, been given to our agents and superintendents concerning the supervision of sanitation among the Indians.

The following circular, consisting of a simple series of questions and answers designed to easily arouse the attention of the more primitive type of Indian mind, has been posted in prominent places on the reserves; it has been translated into Cree syllabic:—

INSTRUCTIONS WHICH IF FOLLOWED WILL PREVENT INDIANS CONTRACTING TUBERCULOSIS.

The Air.

1. Is fresh air good for me? I cannot live without it.
2. Is air ever bad? Yes. It gets very poisonous.
3. What makes it poisonous? Every time any one breathes he throws poison into the air.
4. What are these poisons like? Some are poisonous gases, some like tiny poison seeds (germs).
5. Will they hurt me? Yes. They will kill me in time.
6. How can I avoid these poisons? By always keeping in fresh air.

The Sunshine.

1. Must I let in the sunshine? Yes, every bit I can let in.
2. Why must I let in the sunshine? Because nothing else cleans the room so well.
3. How does sunshine clean the room? It kills all the poisonous germs it falls upon.
4. Ought I to sit in the sunshine? Yes, I must always keep in it when I can.
5. Why must I do this? Because it will kill the poison germs in my blood.

The Window.

1. Must I open the window? Yes.
2. When must I open my window? All day and all night.
3. Will not the cold hurt me? Cold does not hurt anybody.
4. Why must I open the window? Because I cannot grow strong unless I do.
5. Will not the draught hurt me? I must arrange to avoid draughts as far as possible.
6. What good is it to open the window? It lets in the pure air to clean my blood.

Washing.

1. Must I wash? Yes, as often as possible.
2. Why must I wash? Because a clean skin keeps me in good health.
3. Must I use cold water? Yes, every day.
4. Will it hurt me? Not at all. It will make me very strong.
5. How does it do that? It sends my blood flying round my body.
6. What is the good of that? The blood carries food to every part of it and washes away all the poisons out of it.
7. Is hot water good? It is better than none at all.

Spitting.

1. Is it wrong to spit in the house? Yes, and on the ground outside. It is dirty and dangerous and cruel.
2. Why? What harm does it do? It spreads poisons everywhere and hurts everybody.
3. How does it do this? Spittle is full of poison germs.
4. How do the germs get at us? They get loose as soon as the spittle dries up and then they can fly about.
5. What do the germs do to us? They go down with our breath and eat up our lungs.
6. Must I never spit? Never, except into a piece of rag or paper, which I must burn at once.

Some Don'ts.

1. Don't drink whisky. Whisky and allied drinks are the world's national curse.
2. Don't throw slop water near the house or near the well.
3. Don't neglect to call the medical doctor when seriously sick, and, when you do call him, co-operate with him.

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4. Don't wear wet moccasins. They may be economical, but they are not healthy.
 5. Don't allow dogs in the house. They bring filth into it.
 6. Don't hunt for \$100 a season if you can make \$1,000 by farming.
- Learn farming.
7. Don't be filthy. Water is free where you live.
 8. Keep the flies off your food. They carry disease.
 9. Drink pure water only. Boiling makes water pure.

DWELLINGS.

A gradual but steady improvement is observed in the Indian habitations and in their mode of living; this is largely attributable to the efforts of the ex-pupils, whose influence for good is a gratifying tribute to the educational policy of the department. In the Far North and other outlying districts, it is difficult to instruct the Indians in the principles of sanitation, but our agents are making a determined effort to do away with the stuffy and unhealthy mudded shacks which have been resorted to during the transitional period from tent-dwelling to living in modern houses. In the more densely settled parts of the country the conditions found on many of the reserves fairly approximate those of the average white community. In the Indian schools special stress is laid upon the instruction given to the young women in regard to domestic duties, and thereby a very desirable change is being effected in the appearance and cleanliness of their homes. Interesting details concerning Indian dwellings will be found in some of the agent's reports in Part II.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In the past, special reference has not been made to the building activities of the department, and it is proposed to place on record, from year to year, a statement showing the extent of the work done. It is the policy of the department to replace, as required, the old buildings which were erected throughout the country as residential institutions for the education of Indian boys and girls, known as boarding and industrial schools, by modern buildings with the latest sanitary equipment. As is recorded further on in the report, three of the school buildings that were erected in 1914 were to replace structures built years ago, which were no longer serviceable.

The buildings required at the agencies, dwelling-houses, stables and storehouses, are kept in repair and added to as the needs of the service demand. During the past few years it has been found necessary to replace, throughout the western provinces, the buildings erected by the officers who first represented the Government in the unsettled country. These first posts of civilization were for the most part log structures, which became dilapidated as years went by. They have gradually disappeared and on their sites modern buildings have been erected. It is our aim to have the agency buildings and their surroundings an object lesson to the Indians and worthy of the Government service, both in appearance and practical usefulness. In this ideal the department has been cordially supported by its officers.

During the season of 1914, new boarding school buildings were erected at Kuper Island, Portage la Prairie, Norway House, and The Pas; the three first replaced old buildings, and the last mentioned was established for the accommodation of the children

of The Pas agency, many of whom previously attended the Battleford industrial school, which was closed on May 31, 1914.

Hospitals with all modern sanitary conveniences were erected in connection with the Norway House and The Pas schools; they each have accommodation for fourteen patients and staff.

A modern combined school and teacher's residence was erected in the Port Elgin section on the Cape Croker reserve, and a new day school on the Eel River reserve, in New Brunswick.

New agency buildings, including three residences, office and storehouse, were erected at the Touchwood agency, and residence for farmers on the Gordon, Muscowpetung, Poorman, Duck Lake, Sandy Lake, and Alexander reserves.

A concrete lock-up was built on the Rama reserve

During the present season, 1915, with but two exceptions, no extensive building operations have been undertaken.

Twenty-three Indian residences are being built on Muscowpetung reserve to replace those that had to be destroyed owing to repeated smallpox epidemics.

The commodious barns in connection with the Mount Elgin Institute were destroyed by fire on May 24 last, and modern buildings to take their place are now under construction.

Improved day school buildings are being erected at Fisher River, Fairford, and the Coté reserves, in Manitoba, and on the Parry Island reserve, in Ontario.

The Council-house at Chapel Island, New Brunswick, was destroyed by fire in 1914, and a new one is being built.

Other minor building operations under way are: teacher's residence at Eel Ground; office building at File Hills agency; overseer's cottage and stable on the Long Plain reserve. Outbuildings are also being erected in connection with the Elkhorn and the Kootenay industrial schools.

AGRICULTURE.

An interesting agricultural experiment is being conducted in Ontario, which, if successful, will doubtless be followed out in the other provinces.

In the past, the Indians of Ontario, as elsewhere, made little effort to develop the agricultural possibilities of their land; during recent years, however, the department has encouraged teachers of Indian schools to cultivate school gardens, and in this manner it is hoped not only to inculcate in the children an interest in agriculture, but also through them to create a like interest in the parents.

With a view to further assisting the Indians to properly cultivate their land, and also to give practical assistance to the teachers who are conducting these school gardens, the department communicated with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. After some correspondence, it was decided that the most effective way of rendering such assistance was to appoint a field agent, who would visit the reserves, study conditions on each, and give helpful suggestions, both to the Indians and the teachers. The department has accordingly secured the services of Mr. R. H. Abraham as field agent. Mr. Abraham has completed his third year at the Ontario Agricultural College. He commenced his work for the department on May 1, and is to be employed for a period of five months.

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Up to the present, Mr. Abraham has visited the following agencies: Alnwick, Cape Croker, Caradoc, Christian Island, Manitowaning, Moravian, New Credit, Rama, Rice Lake, Sarnia, Seugog, Six Nations, Saugeen, Tyendinaga, and Walpole Island. On each of these agencies Mr. Abraham has submitted to the department a complete report, both on the general farming conditions and on the work of the teachers in promoting school gardens and garden plots at the homes of the children. Public addresses, in regard to which the Indians evinced considerable interest, were given on each reserve visited. Mr. Abraham reports very favourably on the agricultural work at many of the reserves. The Indians are beginning to realize how valuable an asset they possess in their farm lands, and, with capable oversight and guidance, it is hoped that better methods of cultivation will be adopted, and good use made of much of the land which has hitherto remained uncultivated. The department will give special attention to this phase of the work. In many localities industries such as lumbering, hunting, and fishing, on which the Indians relied for their livelihood, are no longer active, and they must now look to the soil for their subsistence. The period of transition will necessarily be a long one, but careful supervision and thorough instruction should eventually produce successful farming among the Indians.

The following table shows only a slight decrease in the total value of agricultural products, which is very encouraging considering the severe losses sustained through climatic conditions in the western provinces, where a considerable portion of the crop was destroyed by early frost, hail-storms, and drought:—

Province.	Population.	Land under	Grain and	Hay.	Value.
		crop.	Roots.		
		Acres.	Bushels.	Tons.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	8,500	11,826	160,005	21,841	161,494 00
British Columbia.....	25,399	11,603	567,528	24,847	594,329 00
Manitoba.....	10,728	5,749	91,240	14,206	130,597 00
New Brunswick.....	1,862	337½	9,406	294	8,664 00
Nova Scotia.....	2,042	244	10,345	859	17,304 00
Ontario.....	26,162	16,180	495,767	31,958	506,648 00
Prince Edward Island.....	288	51	1,569	55	950 00
Quebec.....	13,174	4,318½	107,966	3,363	130,978 00
Saskatchewan.....	9,775	14,948½	196,792	34,9·2	258,655 00
Total, 1915.....	198,000	65,256½	1,640,558	132,355	1,813,619 00
Total, 1914.....	97,318	67,366½	1,784,279	122,826½	1,856,424 95
Increase.....	682	.....	.....	9,528½	.....
Decrease.....	.....	2,110	143,721	.....	42,805 95

½ Not including 5,531 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There is a considerable depreciation in the total value of real and personal property which may be attributed to the adverse conditions brought about by the war.

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The value of land in the Indian reserves has been slightly augmented. The figures for provinces are as follows:—

Alberta.....	\$12,615,240
British Columbia.....	15,796,510
Manitoba.....	2,331,591
New Brunswick.....	71,589
Nova Scotia.....	82,985
Ontario.....	4,648,455
Prince Edward Island.....	19,914
Quebec.....	1,082,327
Saskatchewan.....	10,116,327
Total.....	\$46,765,011

The following table shows the value per capita of real and personal property:—

Province.	Population.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	Value per Capita of Real and Personal Property.
		\$	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	8,500	14,252,454	1,676 76
British Columbia.....	25,399	19,950,924	785 50
Manitoba.....	10,798	3,110,670	288 05
New Brunswick.....	1,862	237,414	127 50
Nova Scotia.....	2,042	218,543	107 02
Ontario.....	26,162	8,509,217	325 48
Prince Edward Island.....	288	43,924	152 51
Quebec.....	13,174	2,410,230	182 95
Saskatchewan.....	9,775	11,705,834	1,197 52
Total.....	198,000	60,439,210	616 72

¹ Not including 5,531 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

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

Value of farm products, including hay.....	\$1,813,619 00
Value of beef sold and consumed for food.....	309,506 00
Wages earned.....	1,419,244 00
Received from land rentals.....	81,160 00
Earned by fishing.....	586,781 00
Earned by hunting.....	654,501 00
Earned by other industries and occupations.....	632,113 00
Annuities and interest on Indian trust funds.....	430,665 52
Total.....	\$5,927,594 52

The above table discloses a very marked decrease in the amount earned by hunting. Heretofore hunting and trapping have always been a most lucrative source of income to the Indians. During the past year, however, the price of furs has fallen to a point which is practically without parallel; this has, of course, greatly curtailed the earnings of many of the Indians, especially in the more remote districts where the fur catch is practically the only available means of livelihood.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the adverse conditions resulting from the war, all the items in the foregoing table, with the above mentioned exception, remain approximately the same as last year.

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The per capita income of the Indians of Canada, given by provinces, is as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Total Income of Indians.	Per Capita Income of Indians.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta	8,500	492,413 36	57 93
British Columbia	25,399	1,640,192 50	64 57
Manitoba	10,798	590,973 00	54 72
New Brunswick	1,892	90,717 41	48 72
Nova Scotia	2,042	111,480 81	54 60
Ontario	26,162	1,740,097 54	66 51
Prince Edward Island	288	8,225 00	28 56
Quebec	13,174	558,135 24	42 36
Saskatchewan	9,775	695,359 49	71 13
Total	198,000	5,927,594 52	60 48

¹Not including 5,531 Indians in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

EDUCATION.

This branch of Indian work is extensively dealt with in the report of the Superintendent of Indian Education and in the reports of the Inspectors of Indian Schools and Agencies.

There were in operation during the year, 257 day schools, 60 boarding and 18 industrial, a total of 335. As compared with the previous year, this is an increase of one day and one boarding school.

Several of the day schools were closed during the year, owing to a lack of attendance or inability to secure teachers; while on the other hand several were re-opened or new schools started, thus making an increase of one school in this class.

There is an increase of one in the boarding schools. A new school building with modern equipment accommodating eighty pupils was opened at the Pas, on October 1, 1914, under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The school conducted by the Anglican Church at Lesser Slave Lake during the past eleven years as a day school, was, from January 1, 1915, converted into a boarding school, and a per capita grant provided. The Keeseekoose boarding school in the Pelly agency was closed during the year. A day school will, in future, be conducted at this point. The boarding school formerly conducted by the Roman Catholic Church at Norway House has been discontinued at this point, having been transferred to Cross Lake, where new school buildings with accommodation for eighty pupils are in course of construction.

The Battleford industrial school was closed May 31, 1914, but as this school was in operation during two months of the year it is included in the tabular statement.

The improved day school system has also been extended by the establishment of two such institutions in the West. One on the Coté and the other on the Fairfield reserve, where good results are anticipated. The day school at Coté reserve will take the place of the Crowstand boarding school, which is to be closed December 1, 1915.

The total enrolment for the year was 12,468 pupils, viz., 6,367 boys and 6,101 girls. This, as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 754 pupils, 459 boys and 295 girls. There was an enrolment of 8,065 in the day schools, 2,661 in the boarding schools, and 1,742 in the industrial schools. The average attendance of pupils enrolled was 8,711, being an increase of 493 in the average attendance as compared with that of the preceding year. The percentage of attendance of the pupils enrolled during the year was 69.87, an increase of 8¼ per cent.

In addition to the above, about one hundred Indian children, the greater number of whom are orphans, are being cared for and educated in public and private residential institutions throughout the Dominion.

The 235 schools, comprising day, boarding, and industrial, in operation during the year were conducted under the following auspices:—

Udenominational, 49 day and 2 industrial; Roman Catholic, 90 day, 31 boarding, 8 industrial; Anglican Church, 71 day, 17 boarding, 4 industrial; Methodist, 40 day, 4 boarding, 4 industrial; Presbyterian, 5 day, 8 boarding; Salvation Army, 2 day schools.

The Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are inspected semi-annually by the provincial, separate, and public school inspectors under arrangements with the Department of Education in each province. In New Brunswick and British Columbia the Indian schools are inspected by officials appointed by the department. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories the schools are inspected by the inspectors of the different Indian agencies; regular visits are made, and reports submitted to the department. In addition to this inspection, almost all the schools are under the direct supervision of the different Indian agents, who are required to make monthly inspections and reports.

Qualified teachers with professional training are engaged whenever it is possible to obtain them, and in the older settled portions of the different provinces the greater number of the teachers are so qualified. In the schools situated on the more remote reserves it is difficult to secure teachers with certificates. Many of our teachers who have not professional qualifications have, however, long experience and are meeting with a great measure of success in Indian school work.

During the last fiscal year thirty girl and thirty-nine boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of \$6,467.23. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year, \$1,499.45. Reports received from agents regarding assisted ex-pupils are encouraging, and while the refunds have not been as great as expected, they are considered satisfactory in view of general conditions.

THE WAR.

Since my last report the Indians have given further evidence of their loyalty by enlisting and contributing liberally to the patriotic or other funds. In addition to the contribution noted last year, the following have been offered: Chippewas of Saugeen, \$500; Sioux Indians of Oak River, \$101; Enoch's band, \$300; Abenakis of Pierreville, \$50; Metlakatla Indians, B.C., \$50; Roseau reserves, \$9.60; Samson's Indians, \$1,000; West Bay band, \$500; Rice Lake band, \$100; William Charles band, No. 106, Carlton agency, \$50; Mistawasis Indians, \$100; Massett and Skidegate bands,

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B.C., \$150; Montagnais children, Pointe Bleue reserve, \$5; Squamish band, B.C., \$300; Squamish band, B.C., \$41.25; Councillor David Saulteaux, of Carry-the-Kettle's band, Assiniboine reserve, \$10; Sturgeon Lake band No. 101, Carlton agency, \$100; Georgian Island band, \$50; Cockburn Island band, \$200; South Bay band, \$200; and Thunderchild's band, \$300. Many individual Indians have also contributed locally to the different funds, but of these we have no record. The contributions to date, including those of last year, amount to \$16,016.85.

I drew attention in my last report to the effect which the war would have upon the fur trade, and consequently upon the earning power of the Indians, and I briefly outlined the steps which we had taken to prevent any hardship that might ensue. I am glad to say that these precautionary measures have had the desired results, and that no evitable suffering has occurred amongst the tribes who maintain themselves by hunting. In fact, the news from the outposts is uniformly encouraging, and the Indians are approaching another winter with every likelihood that they will be able to maintain themselves. It is hoped that these conditions will exist throughout the term of the war.

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

The work of the commission was resumed on April 22, 1914, and during the summer its activities were largely afield, in the West Coast, Kwawkewlth, Kamloops, William's Lake, Stuart Lake, Kootenay, and Lytton agencies, and evidence was obtained regarding 555 reserves. In September the commission divided, the chairman, with Commissioners McKenna and Macdowall, taking up the work of the Kootenay agency, while Commissioners Shaw and Carmichael visited that portion of British Columbia covered by treaty No. 8. During the winter months their attention was given to the agencies of New Westminster, Lytton, and Kamloops.

Fifty interim reports were submitted during the year confirming 183 Indian reserves, making additions to 13, reducing the size of 4, and cutting off 5; and dealing with applications for lands for railway purposes and for a Dominion experimental farm and for sites for a Customs House and a Dominion Government wharf.

The Game Act of British Columbia and the rights of the Indians to hunt for their own requirements, the water rights of the Indians, the projects for dyking, the protection of Indian interests in wharf construction and numerous other subjects were made the objects of special inquiry.

During the summer of 1915 the commission was dealing with the reserves in the Babine, Skeena, Stuart Lake, Naas and Stikine agencies.

SURVEYS.

Nova Scotia.—The surveys of certain limits and of trespasses made on the Whycocomagh reserve, Inverness county, were completed.

In order to place the fences on the correct lines, a re-survey was made of the limits of the small reserve at Sidney.

In order to ascertain the correct line for a fence and to settle a dispute with adjoining proprietors, one of the limits was retraced of the Malagawatch reserve, Inverness county.

New Brunswick.—A survey was made to define the limits of the property of the Roman Catholic Church in the Kingsclear reserve.

As the boundaries of the Big Hole Tract reserve and certain lines in the Eel Ground reserve, county of Northumberland, had become obliterated and timber was being cut in trespass, the lines were retraced and the monuments renewed.

Quebec.—The islands in front of the Caughnawaga reserve were surveyed and duly noted in the Cadastral Office, Montreal.

In the Caughnawaga reserve the following matters were attended to: an examination and survey of the disputed limits of lot 130A; an exchange was arranged of a piece of land for a small portion of road allowance at Adirondack station; certain disputed values in connection with the right of way of the Canadian Light and Power Company were adjusted; an examination was made of a dispute regarding a lane in the rear of lot 366; and an examination of the locality of a road allowance proposed to be opened across certain lots in the reserve.

A preliminary survey was made of the proposed reserve at Obiduan Lake, county of Champlain.

Ontario.—A subdivision was made of part of island 107, Dummer, Stony lake, and an examination and re-valuation of all the unsold islands in the lake; also a new map showing all the islands.

An examination and valuation was made of extra land for ballast pit in the Shawanaga reserve, required by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The lands to be retained in the Gibson reserve were selected, and examination was made of the timber cut on certain lots.

Baker island in the bay of Quinté and islands in Wellers bay were surveyed.

Survey, plans, specifications, and estimate were made of the Walker drain in the Caradoc reserve; also plans and specifications for a reinforced culvert over the drain.

A highway was located across the Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves; also plans for a bridge across a stream in the said reserve.

A survey was made of the claim to a lot of land in the Long Sault reserve, Rainy river, occupied by the Anglican Church for missionary purposes.

The survey of limits of reserves in Treaty No. 3 has been completed.

In order to settle disputes between adjacent owners a resurvey was made of a number of lots in the River range, township of Onandaga, being a part of the Six Nations reserve.

Survey, profile, plans, and estimate were made of the Walker drain in the Caradoc reserve.

Manitoba.—A subdivision for sale was made of the recently surrendered portion of the Coté reserve and the lands were valued.

Saskatchewan.—On account of friction between the Indians and settlers, the boundaries of Piapots reserve, which had become obliterated, were surveyed and re-posted.

Reserve 112F was selected for the Moosomin band, and reserve No. 115D, also an addition to No. 115C, were selected for the Thunderchild band.

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It has been found necessary to retrace the limits of the sections in the surrendered portion of reserve No. 100A, to set at rest the persistent complaints of certain purchasers to the effect that the original plan of survey did not show correctly the limits of lands covered by water.

A special examination and readjustment of the limits of the Manistikwan reserve were made.

Alberta.—A reserve of 4,032 acres, known as The Horse Lake reserve, was selected in township 73, range 12, and township 73, range 11, west of the sixth meridian, for the Beaver Indians of the Dunvegan band, living in the district west of Grande Prairie.

A survey of certain drains in the Stony Plain reserve No. 135, and an estimate of their cost was made.

Peace River Block, B.C.—The West Moberly Lake reserve, 5,035 acres, was surveyed for the Hudson's Hope band of Beaver Indians. The East Moberly reserve, 7,336 acres, was surveyed for the Saulteaux Indians and a number of Beaver Indians of St. John.

The Halfway reserve, containing 9,893 acres, was laid out, being the balance of the land to which the Hudson Hope band was entitled.

A reserve was laid out near Fort St. John for the St. John band of Beaver Indians, containing 28 square miles, in township 85, range 18, and in township 85, range 19, west of the sixth meridian.

British Columbia.—An examination and report were made on measures proposed to be taken to prevent damage by overflow of certain streams in the Bella Coola reserve.

A survey, report, and estimate of cost were made of the proposed Comeaken dyke in the Cowichan reserve.

A re-survey was made of a disputed boundary between the Spallumcheen reserve and the Stepncy ranch.

Surveys were made to locate the ditches, flumes, etc., and to furnish estimates of cost of bringing water for irrigation to reserves Nos. 2, 21, and 24 of the Lytton band.

LANDS.

Sales made of surrendered lands are shown in the tabular statement on page 172, Part I, and during the past year 15,267.57 acres were sold, realizing \$142,968.97.

During the year, 352 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act, and forwarded either direct to the patentees or to the different registrars of titles for the districts in which the lands were situate, in accordance with the Land Titles Act.

Returns of Crown grants to the number of forty-eight were prepared and forwarded to the registrars of the counties and districts in which the lands patented were situated, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within that province.

The unsold islands in the Trent waters were re-examined and re-valued, and tenders were called therefor through the press in April, 1914, but only one tender was received.

A re-examination and re-valuation having been made of the unsold lots in the townplot of Shaftesbury (Little Current) the same were offered for sale by public auction at Little Current on the 10th of June, 1914, Eighteen lots were offered for sale, but only one lot was disposed of.

On March 31, 1914, tenders were called for the unsold islands in the Georgian bay, lying between Penetanguishene and Moose Deer point, opposite the townships of Tay, Baxter, Gibson, Freeman, and Conger, in the province of Ontario; thirty-eight islands were sold, realizing sums over and above the upset prices.

The Witzimagon Indian reserve, No. 25, in the Skeena district, in the province of British Columbia, containing an area of 950 acres, having been surrendered for sale by the Indians, was sold on the 2nd of March last for the sum of \$21,500.

Final reports having been received from the valutors of land on the Manitoulin island, the unsold lands not covered by timber license were placed in the hands of the local agents for sale at upset prices, subject to the land regulations of the department. The unsold lots in the townships of Tupper, Vankoughnet, Havilland, Laird, and Kehoe which had been examined and valued and reported fit for settlement, were placed in the hands of the local agent in April, 1914, at upset prices based on the valuation and subject to the land regulations of the department.

The Sarcee band of Indians, having surrendered a tract of land comprising 18,040 acres of their reserve to be leased for grazing purposes, tenders therefor were called on December 18 last, and the grazing rights awarded the highest tenderer for a term of five years.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual owners for lands on their reserve, were issued during the past year, to the number of 169, and on March 31 last, there were current 1,882 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued in triplicate to white men, at the request of the Indian locatees, to the number of 133, and on March 31 last, there were 1,228 leases current.

The regulations adopted last year, in connection with the issuing of leases, requiring that applications should be passed on by the band, and tenders called for by the local agents, have given good results.

TIMBER.

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

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

Trespass cases, under the vigorous action taken by the department, are becoming less every year.

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Timber is becoming scarce on several reserves, and fires damage considerable quantities, which are as promptly disposed of as circumstances may permit.

The cutting of timber for sale under permits has been curtailed on all reserves not covered by timber licenses, in order to conserve it for the future requirements of the Indians, for building, fencing, and fuel.

The Crown dues collected during the year ending April 30, 1915, amount to \$15,388.09.

The timber on Ship Harbour reserve was sold for a bonus of \$5,500, and dues as per tariff.

Owing to the depressed state of the timber trade, some licensees have not operated their limits during the season, and similar action may follow during the ensuing winter.

There are several licensees who have not yet sent in their returns, which will account for the difference between the amount of dues for last season and the previous one.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1915, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$7,653,029.20, had increased to \$7,738,145.97.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund was as follows voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, \$2,195,319.20; and annuities by statute, \$204,297.80.

On March 31 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchases of cattle and for ranching expenses, was \$68,679.90. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated \$51,866.79, and withdrawals \$38,641.26.

The officers, both of the Inside and Outside Service, have evidenced an admirable spirit of co-operation in carrying on the work of the department, and I have pleasure in acknowledging the efficient and conscientious manner in which their respective duties have been performed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

TABULAR STATEMENTS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorate, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Blackfoot Agency—</i> Blackfoot.....	734	250			250			234
<i>Blood Agency—</i> Blood.....	1,138	278			203			657
<i>Edmonton Agency—</i> Alexander's.....	146				146			
Enoch's.....	111		9		102			
Joseph's.....	161				161			
Michel's.....	113				113			
Paul's.....	147		129		18			
Total.....	678		138		540			
<i>Hobbema Agency—</i> Errmskin's.....	193				193			
Louis Bull's.....	83		62		21			
Montana (Little Bear's)	72		15		9			48
Samson's.....	433		277		148			8
Total.....	781		354		371			56
<i>Peigan Agency—</i> Peigan.....	424	196			143			85
<i>Saddle Lake Agency—</i> Beaver Lake.....	105				105			
Chipewyan.....	70				70			
James Seenum.....	263		184		79			
Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's.....	392		194		198			
Total.....	830		378		452			
<i>Sarcee Agency—</i> Bull's Head.....	193	76			26			91
<i>Stony Agency—</i> Bear's Paw.....	242		242					
Chiniquay's.....	129		129					
Wesley's.....	283		283					
Total.....	654		654					
Total, Alberta Inspectorate..	5,432	800	1,524		1,985			1,123

¹To this total should be added 2,093 Indians from the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, who are also in Alberta, and 975 Indians from the Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate, Northern Division, which brings the total Indian population in the province of Alberta to 8,500.

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CENSUS.

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
65	56	58	53	36	28	211	209	8	10	.....	3	35	5	38	5
105	127	114	116	64	53	270	239	18	32	.....	16	45	2	48	15
23	15	7	8	10	8	33	38	1	3	6	.....	5	8	4	3
12	3	16	16	.....	4	26	24	6	4	.....	10	2	3	9	6
24	31	12	13	9	11	28	28	2	3	11	.....	10	6	1	4
22	15	13	8	6	9	11	24	2	3	.....	4	2	.....	1	5
25	22	13	8	9	10	29	27	2	2	.....	5	4	.....	6	3
106	86	61	53	34	42	127	141	13	15	17	19	23	17	21	21
17	16	14	13	12	18	50	44	3	6	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1
8	7	7	9	8	10	17	17	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2
8	5	7	4	8	3	15	17	2	3	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....
38	36	51	38	46	27	86	90	7	14	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
71	64	79	64	74	58	168	168	12	23	13	8	12	1	5	3
49	38	36	44	19	17	107	99	4	11	.....	12	14	2	24	4
15	18	10	7	9	10	16	20	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....
5	4	6	9	6	6	14	20	.....	.....	.....	10	2	1	13	.....
22	35	27	27	15	16	58	61	.....	2	.....	2	6	3	11	.....
56	65	41	36	30	30	63	70	.....	1	7	.....	16	.....	8	1
98	122	84	79	60	62	151	171	.....	3	7	14	26	4	36	1
19	25	19	12	4	6	52	43	3	10	5	.....	6	7	7	1
18	20	26	30	14	18	46	64	1	5	1	.....	14	.....	7	6
9	8	13	14	9	9	29	36	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	5	3
24	21	36	31	20	17	61	66	1	6	.....	6	6	6	18	.....
51	49	75	75	43	44	136	166	3	12	1	6	28	6	30	9
564	567	526	496	334	310	1,222	1,236	61	116	43	78	189	44	209	59

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.								
<i>Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency—</i>								
Andimaul	94							94
Fort Babine	158				158			
Getamax (Hazelton)	232	224						8
Glen Vowell	105						105	
Kisgegas	230	183						47
Kispiax	228		213					15
Kitselas	76		76					
Kitsigukla	65		59					6
Kitwanga	154	145						9
Kitwankool	46	36						10
Kuldoe	36		12					24
Moricetown	165			165				
Old Fort Babine	137			137				
Rocher Deboulé (Hagwilget)	175			175				
Total	1,901	588	360		635		199	119
<i>Bella Coola Agency—</i>								
Bella Bella	307		307					
Bella Coola and Tallio	209		193					16
China Hat (Kitasoo)	114		114					
Hartley Bay (Kitkahta)	86		86					
Kimsquit	44							44
Kitimat	269		269					
Kitkatla	218	218						
Kitlope	73							73
Rivers Inlet (Owekano)	107							107
Ulkatcho and Anaham Lake	92				92			
Total	1,519	218	969		92			240
<i>Cowichan Agency—</i>								
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	30				16			14
Clemclemaluts	112		10		102			
Comeaken	60				60			
Comox	34			32	2			
Cowichan Lake	10		10					
Discovery Island	22				22			
Esquimalt	15				15			
Galiano Island	31				31			
Hellet	28				14			14
Khenipson	40		1		39			
Kilpaulus	4				4			
Koksilah	17		3		14			
Kulleets	72				72			
Limalche	7				7			
Lyackson	80				80			
Malakut	10				10			
Mayne Island	17				17			
Nansimo	150		150					
Pauquachen	66				66			
Penelakut	135				135			
Qualicum	13		13					

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	5	10	11	6	7	24	24	1	1			4		2	2
6	7	13	15	6	13	43	43	5	7			5		4	1
2	2	22	22	10	10	80	80	1	3			9	6	15	
4	5	16	16	5	7	25	25	1	1			4		1	3
6	6	20	21	11	11	72	72	5	6			7	1	8	
7	7	25	26	12	12	65	65	4	5			6		3	3
4	4	8	8	6	7	13	13	6	7	3		7	3	7	
3	3	10	10	4	4	14	14	1	2			3		2	1
5	6	15	15	8	8	42	43	6	6			9		6	3
2	3	5	5	3	3	9	9	3	4			1		1	
2	2	4	3	3	3	6	8	2	3				1	1	
5	5	14	16	11	11	48	49	3	3			3	3	6	
4	4	11	12	9	9	40	44	4	4			3		3	
7	8	17	17	11	12	46	47	4	6			9		2	7
62	67	190	197	105	117	527	536	42	58	3		70	14	61	20
32	30	34	36	14	14	65	64	11	7			14		14	
20	16	21	17	12	7	54	37	18	7		2	7		9	
15	12	14	10	5	4	26	24	3	1		1	2		3	
11	7	7	8	6	1	22	17	3	4		8			1	8
2	3	2	1	1	1	17	12	3	3		1			1	
30	28	39	35	13	10	52	41	11	10	4		14		8	2
21	14	20	23	12	8	38	40	16	6	3		6		3	
6	10	6	4	2	1	21	19	1	3		2			2	
5	4	9	10	6	6	32	29	4	2		2			2	2
11	7	7	9	5	3	26	21	1	2	2		3		1	
153	131	159	153	76	54	373	304	71	45	9	14	48		41	12
2	2	3	2	3	2	7	9		1	1		1		1	
5	7	18	12	3	3	29	33	1	1		1	4		5	
3	4	3	2	3	2	19	21	1	2		1	1		2	
		3	2	5		12	12				1	1		1	
2						4									
3		4	4	2	1	3	4	1		1		1			
2		3	4		1	1	3		1		1			1	
2	1	2	2	3	4	9	8								
2	3	4	3	1	2	5	6	1	1						
2	2	3	4	2	3	11	11	1	1						
		2	1			1	1								
1	1	1	1	1		6	6	1							
8	7	8	6	4	2	18	18		1		1	3		4	
		1	2			1	3				1			1	
5	3	7	13	8	9	16	17	1	1			2		2	
				1	2	3	3		1						
				3	4	5	5								
5	5	15	15	17	17	34	38	2	2		7	4		11	
4	5	5	3	5	2	21	21		1		1	2		1	
10	7	9	8	8	9	39	43	1	1		1	3		4	
		1	1	1	1	4	4		1						

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies,

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Cowichan Agency—Con.</i>								
Quamichan.....	232		37		195			
Sicameen.....	44				44			
Snowas (Nanoose).....	12		8				4	
Somenos.....	97		8		89			
Songhees.....	93		10		83			
Sooke.....	31				31			
Tsartlip.....	69				69			
Tsawout.....	92				92			
Taekum.....	20				20			
Tsussie.....	52				52			
Total	1,695		250	32	1,381		32	
<i>Kamloops Agency—</i>								
Adams Lake (Sahhaltkum).....	185				185			
Ashcroft.....	86	55			31			
Bonaparte.....	183				183			
Coldwater.....	84				84			
Cooks Ferry.....	132	132						
Deadman's Creek.....	144				144			
Kamloops.....	258				258			
Little Shuswap Lake.....	95				95			
Lower Nicola.....	499	488			11			
Neskainlith (Halaut).....	194				194			
Nicomin.....	42	42						
North Thompson (Cukchuqualk).....	189				189			
Oregon Jack Creek.....	24	24						
Upper Nicola.....	173				173			
Total	2,288	741			1,547			
<i>Kootenay Agency—</i>								
Arrow Lake (Shuswap and Kootenay).....	21				21			
Lower Columbia Lake.....	84				84			
Lower Kootenay.....	165				165			
Shuswap or Kinbasket.....	65				65			
St. Mary's.....	210				210			
Tobacco Plains.....	56				56			
Total	601				601			
<i>Kwawkwalth Agency—</i>								
Klawatsis and Matlip.....	88							88
Koskemo and Klaskino.....	62							62
Kwashela.....	37							37
Kwatsino.....	13							13
Kwawkwalth.....	117	117						
Kwiahkah.....	12		12					
Mamallilkulla.....	74							74
Nakwakto.....	99							99
Nimkish.....	135	135						
Nuwitti.....	52							52

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Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
17	14	16	23	10	8	68	75								
5	5	6	5	4	1	10	7		1	1		3		4	7
15	10	8	7	1	1	4	3								
4	4	7	8	5	5	28	28		2	1					
3	2	2	4	1	2	9	7		1						
6	5	7	6	8	8	16	13					1		4	5
7	6	4	5	10	11	25	23		1			1		1	2
	1	1	2	2	7	7									
4	3	2	2	6	9	14	12								3
117	97	147	147	124	121	450	460	14	18	4	22	40			58
11	8	19	16	6	13	58	49	2	3	4		10		6	
5	4	6	9	6	7	17	21	6	5	2		4		2	
16	21	19	21	10	12	38	35	7	4		3	4		7	
8	6	6	7	10	9	17	15	3	3			18		8	15
11	9	13	7	5	3	33	39	3	3			3		8	11
14	16	8	6	8	9	38	40	5	3	3		6	1	4	
11	12	26	29	18	19	71	65	3	3		22	8		10	20
8	7	9	5	3	3	23	26	3	3	3		5		12	
36	33	29	26	33	34	130	131	19	28	25		20	16	11	
13	15	16	23	11	13	51	45	2	5	1		8		7	
3	3	5	4	2	2	11	11	1	1	5		3	4	2	
20	17	20	18	10	11	43	45	3	2	2		10		8	
2	2	5	2		1	5	6		1	2		2	4	4	
21	19	18	14	8	13	34	39	3	4		1	7		8	
179	172	195	197	134	151	569	567	58	66	47	47	100	25	90	35
12	1	1		2	1	8	7		1						
4	3	7	9	5	4	18	22	2	2	3		3			
14	16	10	17	8	8	40	43	5	4						
5	4	11	6	5	1	14	12	4	3						
20	15	27	20	7	9	51	45	4	12	1		1			
1	4	4	6		3	16	15		7						
52	43	60	58	27	26	147	144	15	29	6		6			
10	5	6	4	2		30	26	4	1		4	2		3	3
5	3	3	3			18	22	3	5		4	1		5	
3	3	2		3	2	10	8	2	2	4		3	2	1	
	2					5	5	1				1		1	
2	7	12	15	8	5	36	30	2			1	2		3	
						5	5								
6	4	6	4	2		31	20		1	1		2	1	2	
8	6	9	8	3		30	32		2	9	11	4	9	4	10
12	10	20	7	2	2	42	36	2	2		2	3		4	5
3	3	5	1	3		15	15	4	3						

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Kwawkwalth Agency—Con.</i>								
Tanakleuk	81							81
Tsawataineuk	218	218						
Wawlitaum	24		24					
Wewaisaika (Cape Mudge)	90		90					
Wewaisaikum (Campbell River)	59		59					
Total	1,161	470	185					506
<i>Lytton Agency—</i>								
Anderson Lake	48				48			
Boothroyd	145	139			6			
Boston Bar	119	88			31			
Bridge River	100				100			
Cayoosé Creek No. 1	27				27			
Cayoosé Creek No. 2	15				15			
Cheam	37		1		36			
Cisco	31	31						
Clinton	31				31			
Fountain	248				248			
High Bar	33				33			
Hope	93	4	2		87			
Kanaka Bar	53	53						
Lillooet	77	15			62			
Lytton	456	456						
Maria Island	121				121			
Ohamil	46				46			
Pavilion	90				90			
Popcum	11	11						
Seton Lake	110				110			
Shawahlook	14				14			
Skuppah	16	16						
Spuzum	116	60			56			
Squawtitis	39	10	2		27			
Texas Lake	30	3			27			
Union Bar (including Ewawoosé)	69	12			57			
Yale	75	15			60			
Total	2,250	913	5		1,332			
<i>Nass Agency—</i>								
Aiyansh	181	181						
Gitladamax	83	83						
Gwanaha	65	65						
Kincolith	251	251						
Lakkaizap	238	238						
Metlakatla	188	150						38
Port Essington and Kitsumkalum	184		90					94
Port Simpson	744		700					44
Total	1,934	968	790					176

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	4	9	5	3	3	30	22	1	-1		8	2		3	7
13	12	16	16	7	3	72	68	2	9		2	5		6	1
3	2					9	9				2				2
10	5	6	9	3	1	26	26	1	2	1		5		4	
2	1	3	9	3		21	19		1		2		1	3	
80	67	100	83	39	16	380	343	23	30	15	37	29	13	41	23
2	2	4	6	4	4	13	11	1	1		2			2	
15	11	10	10	6	7	42	42	1	1		23			6	17
9	9	11	8	9	9	30	28	3	3		35			4	31
9	5	2	9	11	5	25	26	2	2		3			3	
1	1	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	3						
1	1	2	1	1	1	5	3		1						
1	2	3	3	2	2	10	12	1	1		37				35
2	1	2	3	2	2	7	10	1	1		7				5
2	1	1	2	3	2	9	9	1	1		29			6	23
30	27	12	13	13	15	55	62	7	14		12			7	4
2	1	1	2	2	2	11	9	1	2		24			7	17
9	9	10	9	7	6	20	21	1	1	12		4	8		
4	3	4	7	5	6	12	9	1	2		59			5	54
6	7	7	6	7	6	12	19	3	4		23			6	17
40	38	42	41	23	26	114	116	7	9		12			8	4
10	10	11	8	9	9	31	28	3	2	121			121		
3	3	3	6	4	4	11	8	2	2						
8	8	9	9	7	6	19	20	2	2	26			20		
1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1		1		6		
8	8	16	10	5	1	21	24	8	9		25		1	8	17
1	1	2	1	1	1	4	3	3			5		2	3	3
1	2	1	1	1	1	5	5		4			2	2		
10	10	9	9	7	7	32	28	2	2		49			5	44
3	2	4	6	4	3	8	8	1	1		6				6
3	2	3	4	3	2	3	5	4	1	1		1			
3	5	4	5	10	9	14	16	1	2	11		3	8		
6	7	7	6	7	6	12	19	2	3		3			3	
190	177	188	189	154	144	534	548	57	69	176	354	18	159	78	277
21	15	19	24	10	9	37	33	7	6			2		2	
12	11	16	2	1	4	16	18	2	1				2		2
10	6	11	8	1	2	14	11	1	1	2		2			
24	25	34	26	6	10	55	54	8	9	5		10		5	
26	27	25	33	12	7	48	49	6	5	4		9		5	
16	23	26	14	5	9	46	43	3	3		2			2	
21	23	20	19	11	18	34	30	4	4	5		12		7	
76	96	85	94	31	27	162	156	13	4	4		14	9	19	
206	226	236	220	77	86	412	394	44	33	20	2	49	11	40	2

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>New Westminster Agency—</i>								
Aitchelitz	5		5					
Burrard Inlet	38				38			
Capilano	42				40			2
Chehalis	116	3			113			
Coquitlam	26				26			
Douglas	68				68			
Homalco	108				108			
Katzie	79				79			
Klahoose	68				68			
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt	20				20			
Langley	36				36			
Matsqui	36				36			
Mission Burrard Inlet	226				226			
Musquam	113		10		100			3
New Westminster	36				36			
Nicomen	8				8			
Pemberton Meadows	275				275			
Samahquam	60				60			
Scowlitz	33				33			
Sechelt	253				253			
Semlahmoo	39				39			
Seymour Creek	18				18			
Skookum Chuck	102				102			
Skulkayu	28		22		6			
Skwah	110		4		106			
Skway	28	3			25			
Skweahm	22				22			
Sliammon	112				112			
Soowahlie	42		35		7			
Skwamish (Howe Sound)	58				40			18
Squiala	11		1		10			
Sumas	45		22		23			
Tsawassen	50				50			
Tzeachten	47	5	18		24			
Whonnock	29				29			
Yukkewkwoose	26		6		20			
Total	2,413	11	123		2,256			23
<i>Okanagan Agency—</i>								
Okanagan	277				277			
Osoyoos	70				70			
Penticton	179				179			
Similkameen, Lower	135				135			
Similkameen, Upper	36				36			
Spallumcheen	168				168			
Total	865				865			

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
1				1	1	1	1				1			1	
4	4		5	2	2	8	8								
4	4	4	3	2	2	10	10	1	2						
13	14	7	6	8	7	25	28	4	4		1				
5	4	3	2	1	1	7	4								
9	7	5	6	6	6	10	15	10	12						
13	12	16	14	9	11	14	15	12	12	6				4	
9	6	5	7	7	7	17	18	1	1						
7	6	6	6	7	7	10	14	2	3						
4	4	2	2	1	1	4	4							1	
4	4	3	3	2	2	8	5	2	3						
5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1						
28	28	22	17	19	19	38	44	5	6			6		6	
12	10	10	10	10	13	19	22	3	3	3				5	
3	3	3	3	4	3	7	9				2			1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							2	
30	35	26	22	23	22	52	55	4	6	5			10	5	
5	5	7	8	6	5	8	12	2	2		2		1	3	
2	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	1	2				2	2	
28	29	26	24	19	17	51	50	4	5	3			10	7	
3	3	3	4	1	3	8	10	2	2				2	2	
1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4							2	
11	12	9	9	8	9	16	19	4	5				5	5	
3	2	1	2	2	2	7	7	2	1				3	3	
10	8	12	11	9	10	20	21	4	5				3	3	
1	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1					2	2	
2	2	3	3	2	2	3	4		1		3			2	
13	13	11	13	11	12	16	17	2	4				6	6	
5	3	3	4	4	4	6	9	2	2		2			3	
6	4	3	4	7	6	8	9	5	6				3	3	
2	1	1	1	1		3	3							2	
4	3	3	4	2	3	8	14	1	3				2	2	
6	6	6	4	4	4	8	8	1	3				3	3	
6	6	4	4	3	3	8	10	1	2				1	1	
3	4	4	2	1	2	5	6	2	2				3	3	
3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	3				2	2	
266	257	226	215	196	201	427	478	62	85	20	10	99	4	93	
24	24	24	27	12	14	61	60	15	16						
7	6	10	10	2	3	14	15		3						
17	18	19	18	11	10	37	36	7	6	9		5	4		
13	12	16	13	5	6	30	28	5	7						
2	1	5	5	4	1	7	6	1	4	1		1			
11	10	21	20	11	10	38	39	3	5						
74	71	95	93	45	44	184	31	41	10			6	4		

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Queen Charlotte Agency—</i>								
Massett.....	350	350						
Skidegate.....	238		238					
Total.....	588	350	238					
<i>Stikine Agency—</i>								
Atlin and Teslin.....	150				150			
Casca (McDames).....	70	10			6			54
Grahame Nomads.....	32				32			
Liard.....	79							79
Nelson Nomads (Liard).....	91				30			61
Tahltan.....	217	160		30	27			
Total.....	639	170		30	245			194
<i>Stuart Lake Agency—</i>								
Blackwater.....	20				20			
Cheslatta Lake.....	65				65			
Fort Connelly (Bear Lake).....	86				86			
Fort George.....	124				124			
Fort Grahame.....	59				59			
Francois Lake.....	81				81			
Fraser Lake.....	71				71			
Grand Rapids.....	11				11			
Klaskus.....	79				79			
McLeod's Lake.....	76				76			
Naanees ¹	90							90
Pintsee.....	38				38			
Stella.....	77				77			
Stony Creek.....	170				170			
Stuart Lake.....	183				183			
Tatsee.....	39				39			
Tsislaini (Trembleur Lake).....	27				27			
Yacutsee.....	42				42			
Total ¹	1,338				1,248			90
<i>West Coast Agency—</i>								
Ahousaht.....	191			125	20			46
Chaicleasht.....	48				40			8
Clayoquot.....	222				210			12
Ehattisaht.....	88				68			20
Hequiat.....	112				112			
Howchucklisit.....	33			20	3			10
Kilsemahst.....	94				92			2
Kyuquot.....	159				145			14
Matchilaht.....	51				45			6
Moachahst.....	138				120			18

¹No information as to ages of 90 Indians available.

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
33	30	41	43	12	18	89	76	5	3	6		14	1	9	
11	16	33	34	6	9	66	58	4	1	2		8	1	6	1
44	46	74	77	18	27	155	134	9	4	8		22	2	15	1
9	8	22	20	6	4	42	37	1	1		3			3	
8	5	5	11	3	4	19	15			8		2	6		
	1	3	2	5	5	8	6		2						
8	4	7	11	1	5	20	18	3	2	10		4	6		
7	4	21	13	5	9	16	15	1		3		4			1
17	13	28	22	16	11	51	48	8	3		15	2		11	6
49	35	86	79	36	38	156	139	13	8	21	18	12	12	14	7
1	2	2	3	2	2	4	3				4	1		5	
6	5	10	7	6	5	11	13		2		1	3		4	
10	8	11	10	4	5	18	19		1		4	4		8	
12	9	13	13	5	3	32	31	3	3	2		5	1	4	
4	5	6	9	3	5	12	14		1		27	3		18	12
5	6	9	11	4	2	23	19	1	1		4	4		8	
6	9	8	5	6	4	16	14	1	2	1		3	1	3	
2	1	2	1		1	2	2		2	1		2		1	
5	7	9	10	3	3	21	18	1		3		6		3	
7	8	7	10	4	3	16	16	2	3		12	3		9	6
											10				10
4	4	4	2	3	2	7	10	1	1			1		1	
8	8	10	6	3	3	18	18	2	1			4		4	
22	22	13	19	7	5	38	39	2	3	7		12		4	1
19	22	23	24	9	7	36	37	2	4	11		9	6	4	
3	5	4	3	2	3	9	8		2	1		3		2	
3	2	4	3	2	3	5	4		1		1	1		2	
4	4	6	5	3	3	10	7			1		2		1	
121	127	141	141	66	59	278	272	15	28	27	63	66	8	81	29
18	12	12	15	10	11	53	54	2	4		4	6		8	2
2	2	2	3	4	5	14	13	2	1	4		4	1	1	
17	17	18	19	5	4	66	74	1	1		2	7		8	1
6	7	4	4	9	10	24	24				4	1		3	2
11	12	16	8	4	2	29	25	1	3		10	2		8	4
4	3	7	5	1	1	6	6			2		2			
12	10	6	10	2	3	26	25			1		3		4	
10	8	10	6	7	9	48	56		3	7		8	2	5	
2	1	3	2	4	2	20	15		1		1	1		2	
8	8	9	8	4	5	41	38	8	9	17		10	9	2	

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.	Aboriginal beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—Con.									
<i>West Coast Agency—Con.</i>									
Nitinaht.....	142		90					25	27
Noochatlaht.....	32				28				4
Ohiaht.....	133			95	20				18
Opitcheisahht.....	48			40					8
Pacheenaht.....	52		28						24
Sesahht.....	139			125					14
Toquot.....	19			16					3
Ucluellet.....	134			120					14
Total.....	1,835		118	541	903			25	248
<i>Williams Lake Agency—</i>									
Alexandria.....	47				47				
Alkali Lake.....	193				193				
Anaham.....	285				285				
Canim Lake.....	59				59				
Canoe Creek.....	122				122				
Dog Creek.....	20				20				
Nemiah Valley.....	58				58				
Quesnel.....	36				36				
Red Stone.....	56				56				
Riskie Creek (Toosey).....	53				53				
Soda Creek.....	98				98				
Stone.....	54				54				
Williams Lake (Sugar Cane).....	151				151				
Total.....	1,232				1,232				
Nomadic Indians (estimated).....	2,500								
Total, British Columbia*.....	24,759	4,429	3,038	603	12,337			432	1,420

* This total does not include 221 Indians at Fort Nelson, B. C., who have been included in the Macenzie river census, and 101 from treaty 8 District. Total for British Columbia would reach 25,399.

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	6	15	14	3	3	41	46	5	2		13	4		10	7
12	1	2	2	2	1	11	10	1			6	1		4	3
9	10	9	12	7	5	30	32	6	13	4		6		3	1
4	6	3	4	4	1	11	13	1	1	3		2	1		
2	2	6	7	3	2	13	12	3	2	1		2		1	
11	11	12	14	5	7	35	34	4	6	3		5		2	
1	2	4	2			5	5			1		1			
10	10	10	14	9	9	34	33	3	2		1	4		4	1
136	128	148	149	83	81	507	515	40	48	43	41	69	19	65	21
5	4	4	3	3	4	15	6	2	1		2	1		3	
23	9	10	8	8	9	49	64	5	8		5	6		11	
33	24	17	20	26	32	58	71	3	1	5		10		5	
10	7	4	5	2	3	15	11	1	1			7		6	1
15	18	9	6	8	7	28	26	1	4		14	9		23	
3	2	3	1			4	3	1	3						
5	8	5	3	4	3	8	10	6	6						
6	3	2	2	3	4	5	7	2	2		2	3		5	
6	6	9	4	3		12	13	2	1		1				1
6	7	2	2	3	2	13	15	2	5	4		3	1		
18	15	8	4	9	14	17	14	5	5		1	8		9	
14	11	4	6	2		6	9	1	1	2		3		1	
20	22	10	9	5	5	31	38	5	6		4	4		8	
164	136	87	72	71	78	258	290	36	40	11	29	54	1	71	2
1,893	1,780	2,132	2,070	1,251	1,243	5,360	5,308	530	602	420	637	688	272	748	429

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian beliefs.
MANTONA INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Birtle Agency—</i>								
Bird Tail Sioux.....	75		1	67				7
Clearwater Lake.....	3				3			
Gambler's.....	16				16			
Keeseekoowenin's.....	95			89	6			
Rolling River.....	92			13	32			47
Waywayseecappo's.....	204	1		80	43			80
Total.....	485	1	1	249	100			134
<i>Clandeboye Agency—</i>								
Black River.....	76	76						
Brokenhead.....	145	117			17			11
Fort Alexander.....	539	300			220			19
Hollow Water River.....	102	24	16	10				52
Total.....	862	517	16	10	237			82
<i>Fisher River Agency—</i>								
Bereus River.....	278		230		45		3	
Bloodvein.....	62		15		10			37
Deer Lake.....	179		79					100
Fisher River.....	510		290				220	
Grand Rapids.....	122	120			1		1	
Jackhead.....	93	70					23	
Little Grand Rapids.....	195		20					175
Peguis.....	413	240			15	25	133	
Pegangekum.....	155							155
Poplar River.....	154		145		3			6
Total.....	2,161	430	779		74	25	386	467
<i>Fort Frances Agency—</i>								
Buffalo Bay.....	43	1						42
Couchiching.....	212	1			185			26
Hungry Hall No. 1.....	23	6						17
Hungry Hall No. 2.....	12	2			2			8
Lac la Croix.....	105							105
Little Forks.....	46	2						44
Long Sault No. 1.....	22	7						15
Long Sault No. 2.....	42	16						26
Manitou Rapids No. 1.....	78	4						74
Manitou Rapids No. 2.....	23							23
Naicatchewinin.....	63							63
Nickickonsemeneaning.....	50							50
Seine River.....	130							130
Stangecoming.....	41				1			40
Sturgeon Lake.....	11							11
Total.....	901	39			188			674

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
3	11	8	4	3	4	12	15	5	10		2	3		2	3
	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	1		1		1			
5	6	10	14	6	2	18	29	2	3	1		4	1	2	2
5	7	9	7	4	4	21	26	5	4		4	3	1	5	3
18	20	29	17	14	7	38	44	9	8	4		11	4	11	
31	46	59	45	28	19	92	118	22	25	6	6	22	6	20	8
3	3	3	7	8	8	13	15	7	9	2		4	1	3	
6	9	13	12	7	8	34	35	11	10	5		9		4	
35	26	44	31	80	61	135	104	7	16	9		28		14	5
4	6	9	8	9	10	21	22	6	7		2	5		7	
48	44	69	58	104	87	203	176	31	42	16	2	46	1	28	5
16	18	55	37	19	14	50	57	6	6		5	13	8	7	19
7	6	6	2	6	4	10	17	2	2	3		3			
13	19	32	20	10	7	31	45		2			7	2	3	6
32	57	73	70	25	18	97	92	25	21	32		22	30	7	13
13	9	15	18	5	8	29	23		2		3	3		6	
12	10	10	4	8	6	14	19	4	6	6		6			
22	25	28	14	16	4	47	39		7	4		8	6	6	4
39	25	40	40	50	35	90	77	10	7	60		12	70	12	10
14	21	19	30	4	7	28	30	1	1	7		8	7	1	7
15	12	22	17	12	6	33	30	2	5	3		5	3	3	2
183	202	300	252	155	109	429	429	50	52	115	8	87	126	45	61
5	2	8	2	2		12	12					1		1	
15	11	21	32	10	11	47	53	4	8	17		7	15	5	
		2	3	1	1	4	11	1			4		2	2	4
	1			1	2	5			2						
3	3	12	11	4	5	23	38	3	3		7	1		8	
3		6	4	1	3	9	12	3	5		3	2		5	
2			2	1	1	6	9	1	1						
	4	4	5	2	2	8	12	1	4		2	1		2	1
7	4	12	6	2	1	22	24		7		7	3	5	1	
		3	1	1	1	9	7	1	1	4		4			
5	1	5	11	2	4	16	15	2	2		2	2		4	
2	4	5	10	2	2	10	13		2	1		3		2	
5	6	19	11	5	3	28	39	9	5			4	2	5	1
1	1	7	5	1	3	7	15		1	3			3		
			1	2		3	5				1			1	
48	37	105	104	35	38	206	270	24	34	32	19	24	31	36	6

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—Con.								
<i>Griswold Agency—</i>								
Oak Lake.....	63			29	15			19
Oak River.....	331	174	1	11	45			100
Total.....	394	174	1	40	60			119
<i>Kenora and Savanne Agency—</i>								
<i>Kenora Division—</i>								
Assabasca.....	132				8			124
Big Island.....	106			2	4			100
Dalles, the.....	76	21			40			15
Islington.....	244	156			16			72
Northwest Angle No. 33.....	38							38
Northwest Angle No. 34.....	8							8
Northwest Angle No. 37.....	75	8			1			66
Rat Portage.....	84	9			4			71
Shoal Lake No. 39.....	62			11				51
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	92			16	1			75
Whitefish Bay.....	67	3			4			60
Total.....	984	197		29	78			680
<i>Savanne Division—</i>								
Eagle Lake.....	55	2			11			42
Frenchman's Head.....	155	155						
Grassy Narrows.....	170	38			73			59
Ignace.....	48	1			39			8
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	80	1			6			73
Lac Seul.....	444	418			12			14
Wabigon.....	88	14			7			67
Wabuskang.....	45	11			8			26
Total.....	1,085	640			156			289
Total, Kenora and Savanne Agency.....	2,069	837		29	234			969
<i>Manitowapah Agency—</i>								
Crane River.....	42	7						35
Ebb and Flow.....	83				73			10
Fairford.....	197	117			30	50		
Lake Manitoba.....	129	25			93			11
Lake St. Martin.....	176	132			6	38		
Little Saskatchewan.....	152	67			67	85		
Pine Creek.....	238				220			18
Sandy Bay.....	335	10			285			40
Shoal River.....	190	150						40
Waterhen.....	72				59			13
Total.....	1,614	508			766	173		167

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
29	30	36	34	14	12	15	14	7	20	1		2		2	
31	33	39	40	18	17	89	89	11	27	1		10		9	
12	13	15	17	3	4	26	32	6	4		21	7	2	5	25
7	8	15	11	9	6	24	24	1	1		11	2	7	3	18
8	5	17	8	3		14	18	2	1		9			3	6
17	30	31	30	8	8	57	55	4	4	1		10	7	14	2
1	5	5	4	2	5	7	7		2		2	1			3
6	4	9	5	4	3	2	4		1		1			1	2
8	8	13	13	5	1	16	16	2	2		5	1	3	5	4
3	9	7	8	3	2	14	13		3	3	2	5		4	
13	7	14	9	3	1	19	24	1	1		3	4	10	1	2
8	6	2	10	2	2	18	19			6		5	12	6	5
83	95	128	115	42	33	220	232	16	20	19	51	37	41	41	69
5	5	6	8	3	1	11	14	1	1		1	1	3	3	2
17	10	27	20	6	7	32	32	3	3		16	6	5	8	19
21	13	25	21	9	5	37	35	1	3	6		7	2	3	
5	2	7	6		2	10	14	1	1		31	1	1	4	29
7	4	7	16	4	7	16	19		7	7		2	13	1	7
52	42	59	64	29	9	85	83	4	7		32	17	8	34	23
1	6	9	13	4	19	17	25		4		4	3	4	4	7
3	4	6	5		2	7	12	4	2		6	2			8
111	86	146	153	55	52	215	234	14	19	13	90	39	36	57	95
194	181	274	268	97	85	435	466	30	39	32	141	76	77	98	164
3	3	4	2	4	5	8	12		1	5		4	2		1
7	7	8	8	14	10	11	15	1	2		2	1	1	2	2
16	13	20	20	15	18	39	41	7	8	15		11	12	6	2
11	9	13	10	11	17	32	24	1	1		5	5	3	6	7
15	16	17	20	18	14	31	38	4	3		12	6	1	2	17
10	15	11	12	21	15	33	32	1	2	5		5	10	7	3
20	18	15	37	21	22	36	60	4	4	16		4	18	4	2
38	20	25	38	43	20	60	78	7	6	15		20	4	5	4
10	18	12	14	21	29	32	46	4	4	28		7	24	3	8
6	7	8	4	10	8	12	15	1	1		4	2	2		3
136	126	133	165	178	159	294	361	30	32	84	23	65	77	32	49

ARRANGED under Departmenta In-pectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>MANITOBA INSPECTORATE—Con.</i>								
<i>Norway House Agency—</i>								
Cross Lake.....	542		325		217			
God's Lake.....	289		289					
Island Lake.....	498		498					
Nelson House.....	461		387		74			
Norway House.....	743	213	500		30			
Oxford House.....	333		333					
Split Lake.....	341	341						
Total.....	3,207	554	2,332		321			
<i>Agency—</i>								
Chemawawin.....	140	138			2			
Cumberland.....	161	137			24			
Le Pas.....	438	424			4		10	
Moose Lake.....	121	120			1			
Red Earth.....	142	142						
Sboal Lake.....	93	93						
Total.....	1,095	1,054			31		10	
<i>Portage la Prairie Agency—</i>								
Long Plain.....	113			40				73
Roseau River (including Rapids).....	200				80			120
Stoux.....	122			106				16
Swan Lake (including Indian Gardens).....	166			90	16			
Total.....	541			236	96			209
<i>Fort Churchill District—</i>								
Fort Churchill.....	89							
Moose Factory.....	215							
Total.....	304							
Total, Manitoba Inspectorates ¹	13,633	4,114	3,129	564	2,107	198	396	2,821

¹No details of ages or religions of 304 Indians obtainable.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
62	71	61	56	43	38	83	98	13	17	9	.....	25	.....	15	1
36	46	19	33	22	30	38	47	7	11	.....	10	9	2	21	.....
79	61	53	47	43	44	65	89	5	11	.....	9	18	.....	7	2
52	61	52	63	34	44	67	67	9	12	.....	41	23	36	15	3
51	73	114	73	25	26	158	175	19	29	.....	3	23	5	23	8
48	41	29	26	31	24	54	59	9	12	.....	1	20	.....	13	6
52	38	39	38	36	28	44	51	6	9	.....	1	10	3	12	.....
380	391	367	336	234	234	509	586	69	101	61	13	128	46	106	20
9	3	17	17	8	4	25	37	10	10	.....	13	7	.....	16	4
13	14	13	18	11	8	31	44	3	6	.....	6	6	3	6	9
42	42	34	24	38	36	80	104	18	20	.....	11	21	12	19	3
6	5	14	13	4	6	26	31	8	8	.....	3	5	6	8	.....
12	10	19	16	8	6	25	32	5	9	.....	4	4	2	1	1
6	8	14	12	2	5	19	19	5	3	.....	2	6	1	5	.....
88	82	111	100	71	65	206	267	49	56	20	19	49	24	55	17
11	10	10	9	6	11	24	23	5	4	.....	6	2	.....	7	1
15	14	20	23	15	17	45	40	6	5	.....	3	7	5	6	3
23	22	9	11	5	3	20	21	5	3	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....
9	11	12	13	10	11	16	19	2	3	.....	4	.....	2	1	5
58	57	51	56	36	42	105	103	18	15	4	10	12	7	16	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	133
1,197	1,199	1,508	1,424	956	855	2,568	2,865	334	423	371	374	519	395	445	472

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.								
NORTHERN AGENCY.								
Edmundston	55				55			
Tobique	169				169			
Total	224				224			
NORTHEASTERN AGENCY.								
<i>Gloucester County—</i>								
Bathurst Reserve	17				17			
<i>Kent County—</i>								
Big Cove reserve	263				263			
Buctouche reserve	19				19			
Indian Island reserve	32				32			
Total	314				314			
<i>Northumberland County—</i>								
Burnt Church reserve	237				237			
Eel Ground reserve	166				166			
Red Bank reserve	64				64			
Total	467				467			
<i>Restigouche County—</i>								
Eel River reserve	91				91			
<i>Westmorland County—</i>								
Fort Folly reserve and vicinity	50				50			
Total	939				939			
SOUTHWESTERN AGENCY.								
Kingclear, York Co.	80				80			
St. Mary's, York Co.	105				105			
Oromocto, Sunbury Co.	87				87			
Woodstock, Carleton Co.	61				61			
Charlotte County	30							
Kings County	75							
Queens County	75							
St. John County	30							
Total ¹	543				333			
Indians of Nova Scotia living in Kings, Queens, St. John, and Charlotte counties ²	156				156			
Total, New Brunswick ³	1,862				1,652			

¹ No details as to ages or religions of 210 Indians available² No details as to ages of 156 Indians available.³ No details as to ages of 366 Indians or religions of 210 Indians available.

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
2	3	8	8	4	4	9	8	6	3	2		2			
14	9	23	21	4	8	47	39	2	12						
16	12	31	29	8	12	56	47	8	5	2		2			
1	1	5	2			3	5					7	2	2	7
25	24	26	24	16	13	70	44	11	10		63	4		12	55
4	2	3	2	4	3	7	6	1	1	1		1		1	1
14	2	3	2	4	3	8	6	1	1	1		1		1	1
31	26	29	26	20	17	85	56	12	12	1	63	6		13	55
32	28	17	17	5	11	66	52	7	2	6		10	2	6	...
19	14	14	16	4	6	42	38	5	8	2		3		1	...
6	5	6	7	2	3	14	13	3	5	6		2	5	1	...
57	47	37	40	11	20	122	103	15	15	14		15	7	8	...
13	14	9	11	2	3	17	18	2	2	1		1			...
3	7	6	6	2		13	10	1	2		6	1		2	5
105	95	86	85	35	40	240	192	30	31	16	76	25	7	25	67
3	10	8	14	5	7	14	14	3	2			2		2	...
13	13	13	9	8	2	21	23	2	1		16	8		2	22
11	13	9	8	6	4	17	14	3	2	25		4	21		...
5	5	9	6	6	8	9	11	1	1	7		4	3		...
											20				20
										10				10	
										8				8	
32	41	39	37	25	21	61	62	9	6	50	36	18	42	4	42
153	148	156	151	68	73	357	301	47	42	68	112	45	49	29	109

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.								
<i>Annapolis County—</i>								
Micmacs.....	58				58			
<i>Antigonish and Guysborough—</i>								
Alton.....	155				155			
Antigonish Landing.....	8				8			
Beech Hill.....	5				5			
Guysborough.....	17				17			
Heatherton.....	15				15			
Summerside.....	20				20			
Williams Point.....	6				6			
Total.....	226				226			
<i>Cape Breton County—</i>								
Eskasoni (Micmacs).....	124				124			
<i>Cape Breton County—</i>								
Sydney (Micmacs).....	125				125			
<i>Colchester County—</i>								
Millbrook.....	102				102			
<i>Cumberland County—</i>								
Franklin Manor (Micmacs).....	69				69			
<i>Digby County—</i>								
Bear River (Micmacs).....	96				96			
<i>Halifax County—</i>								
Bedford.....	14				14			
Dartmouth.....	58				58			
Elmsdale.....	96				96			
Enfield.....	30				30			
Sheet Harbour.....	23				23			
Wellington.....	14				14			
Total.....	235				235			
<i>Hants County—</i>								
Indian Brook (Micmacs).....	81				81			
<i>Inverness County—</i>								
Malagawatch.....	37				37			
Whyoccomagh.....	156				156			
Total.....	193				193			

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
5	8	6	4	4	4	15	13	3				2		1	1
10	11	21	20	9	6	36	42			37		5	35	3	
		2	2	2	1	1	1	1							
				4	3	4	3	3	1	4			4		
2	1	1	2	1	5	3	3	3			16				16
1	1		8	2		2	2	2				1			
13	13	24	32	19	15	49	60		1	50	16	6	47	3	16
13	22	8	9	6	6	22	28	4	6		1	1		2	
17	17	15	10	8	6	27	25			3		6	2	5	
2	6	12	8	4	8	29	23	5	5	6		2	7	3	
8	8	7	8	3	3	12	13	5	2		26			5	21
7	6	16	9	2	7	23	19	6	1		1				1
1	1	2				5	3	2		5			5		
4	8	5	7	3	2	13	10	4	2		6	5		4	7
15	16	7	7	7	8	17	14	3	2		7				7
4	5	3	2		1	6	6	3			12				2
1	2	1	2	2	3	7	4		1		12			2	
1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1							
26	33	19	19	14	15	50	41	13	5	5	17	5	5	6	16
8	6	8	10	4	5	16	16	3	5	1		1			
3	4	1	1	2	1	14	9		2	8		2	8	2	
17	21	10	21	13	6	27	26	5	10	14		5	13	4	
20	25	11	22	15	7	41	35	5	12	22		7	21	6	

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental In-pectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES—Con.								
<i>Kings County—</i>								
<i>Micmaes</i>	87				87			
<i>Lunenburg County—</i>								
Bridgewater and surroundings....	30				29	1		
Gold River	25	14			3	8		
New Germany.....	50	1			48		1	
Total	105	15			80	9	1	
<i>Pictou County—</i>								
Fisher's Grant	154				154			
<i>Queens County—</i>								
Caledonia.....								
Mill Village.....	8				8			
Milton.....	35				35			
Wild Cat.....								
Total	43				43			
<i>Richmond County—</i>								
Chapel Island (Micmaes).	146				146			
<i>Shelburne County—</i>								
Clyde River	16							
Sable River	19				41			
Shelburne River.....	6							
Total	41				41			
<i>Victoria County—</i>								
Middle River (Micmaes)	75				75			
<i>Windsor Agency—</i>								
Micmaes...								
<i>Yarmouth County—</i>								
Micmaes.....	82				82			
Total, Nova Scotia	2,042	15			2,117	9	1	

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
6	5	10	13	10	10	15	12	2	4		4				4
12	1	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	1			1			1
12	7	4	2	12	12	3	3					2			2
33	3	5	5	12	12	12	16	1	1						
7	11	13	10	8	8	19	24	3	2			3			3
4	7	25	21	6	7	40	29	8	7		14	5		8	11
1	1	2			1	1	1	1				4			4
1	2	6	5	2	3	4	5	3	4			5			5
												6			6
2	3	8	5	2	4	5	6	4	4		17				17
12	13	16	13	21	19	23	20	6	3	12		7	12	7	
	7	7	1	3	2	12	9			1		1			
	7	7	1	3	2	12	9			1		1			
7	4	11	9	5	2	16	14	4	3		7	3		4	6
											33				33
1	7	3	8	5	6	26	24	1	1	28		2	28	2	
158	201	219	211	135	134	440	411	72	61	128	136	51	122	52	129

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES.								
<i>Atnwick Agency—</i> Mississaguas.....	265	1	264					
<i>Cape Croker Agency—</i> Chippewas of Nawash.....	378	18	206		154			
<i>Caradoc Agency—</i> Chippewas of the Thames.....	478	231	245					2
Munsees of the Thames.....	119	52	66					1
Oncidas of the Thames.....	810	230	324		184		12	60
Total.....	1,407	513	635		184		12	63
<i>Chapleau Agency—</i> Moose Factory Crees, Chapleau*.....	92	92						
Moose Factory Crees, Missinaibi*.....	61	61						
Ojibbewas, Chapleau (Robinson Treaty)*.....	65	65						
Ojibbewas, New Brunswick Post*.....	112	112						
Ojibbewas, Flying Post*.....	96	96						
Ojibbewas, Metagami*.....	87	87						
Michipicotent.....								
Mississagi River.....								
Spanish River.....								
Total.....	513	513						
<i>Christian Island Agency—</i> Chippewas of Beausoleil.....	249		201		48			
<i>Golden Lake Agency—</i> Algonquins.....	127				127			
<i>Gore Bay Agency—</i> Cockburn Island.....	54	2			52			
Obidgewong.....	5				3			2
Sheshogwaning.....	186	55			131			
West Bay.....	310				310			
Total.....	555	57			496			2
<i>Hagersville Agency—</i> Mississaguas of the Credit.....	295	15	233	6		17		24
<i>Georgina Island Agency—</i> Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands.....	107	1	106					

*Previously shown under Treaty 9 District.
‡Shown under Thessalon Agency.

†Shown under Sault Ste. Marie Agency.

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
26	15	33	24	18	11	58	65	7	8	2		5	1	3	1
14	22	30	34	20	15	108	99	16	20	1		10	1	8	2
31	26	36	52	50	49	117	100	9	8	7		9	6	4	4
9	9	7	9	5	8	35	30	4	3	9		5	4		
88	66	101	55	33	21	224	188	19	15	20		25	15	15	5
128	101	144	116	88	78	376	318	32	26	36		39	25	19	9
6	3	10	3	1	6	33	29		1	92				92	
2	3	20	4	2	1	14	14			61				61	
2	7	11	4	5	4	15	14	1	2	65				65	
10	12	10	7	1	8	24	35	2	3	112				112	
10	1	14	8	5	5	22	19	5	1	96				96	
10	7	16	13	8	4	13	16			87				87	
											171				171
											29				29
											38				38
41	39	81	39	22	28	121	127	8	7	513	238		513		238
12	16	25	30	24	20	50	68	1	3		26	6	2	4	30
13	15	18	20	10	7	19	18	3	4		5	1		5	1
2	3	7	9	6	3	13	9	1	1		2			1	1
		1				2	2								
11	13	17	13	25	9	50	46	1	1	3				4	
28	26	36	38	10	15	68	78	5	6	10		7	11	7	1
41	42	61	60	41	27	133	135	7	8	13	2	14	11	12	2
22	16	23	25	10	9	87	86	8	9	9		7	9	6	1
8	10	15	6	1	2	24	24	8	9	1		2	1	2	

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
<i>ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.</i>								
<i>Manitowaning Agency—</i>								
Beausoleil.....	8				8			
Manitoulin Island, Wendell, including West Bay.....	1,189				1,189			
Point Grondin.....	49				49			
Sheguiandah.....	115	78			37			
Spanish River.....	198				198			
Sucker Creek.....	125	112			13			
Sucker Lake.....	11				11			
Tahgawini.....	134				134			
Whitefish Lake.....	170				170			
Whitefish River.....	69	41			28			
Maganatawan*.....								
Total.....	2,068	231			1,837			
<i>Moravian Agency—</i>								
Moravians.....	337	100	237					
<i>Parry Sound Agency—</i>								
Gibson.....	136		133	1	2			
Henvey Inlet.....	163		35		128			
Maganatawan ¹	46		5		41			
Parry Island.....	119		56		62			1
Shawanaga.....	123		86		37			
Total.....	587		315	1	270			1
<i>Fort William Agency—</i>								
Fort William.....	295				276			25
Lake Nipigon (Gull Bay and Jackfish Island).....	406	20			278			108
Long Lake.....	274	10			220			44
Long Lake (Treaty 9) ²	145							
Pays Plat.....	38				38			
Pic.....	208				208			
Red Rock (Lake Helen).....	233	32			201			
Total ³	1,599	62			1,215			177
<i>Rice Lake Agency—</i>								
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	213		213					
Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	102		102					
Total.....	315		315					
<i>Rama Agency—</i>								
Chippewas of Rama.....	232		216		12			4

* Now shown under Parry Sound Agency. ¹Including 15 Indians previously shown under Manitowaning Agency. ²Previously included under Treaty 9 District. ³No details of ages or religion of 145 Indians obtainable.

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
94	90	83	105	81	49	303	304	55	25	24		46	119	40	101
1	5	3	2	5	3	13	14	2	1				1		1
9	19	10	7	6	5	31	22	3	3	5		4	5	3	1
18	13	26	12	12	5	44	51	10	7	1		4	4	1	9
14	11	11	13	7	1	34	28			4		5	4		5
	1	2				2	5			1					
	9	21	7	8	8	36	32		3	2		3	6	1	6
14	17	22	14	10	11	40	33		5	1		6	2	3	4
2	2	3	6	7	4	18	22		2			1	1	2	
											14				14
162	173	181	168	137	86	524	513	76	48	37	15	71	142	50	141
40	27	32	23	26	23	79	76	6	5	10		4	9		3
8	17	14	20	9	10	31	24	1	2	3		5		1	1
6	6	12	10	8	7	48	55	5	6		4			4	
3	3	3	4	2	5	10	12	2	2	16		1	15		
5	6	16	12	4	2	45	22	4	3	3		2	1		
8	11	15	14	5	6	23	28	5	8	3		3			
30	43	60	60	28	30	157	141	17	21	25	4	11	16	5	1
28	29	30	28	35	30	56	45	8	6		5	7	3	6	9
45	50	33	25	43	38	88	74	4	6	4		11	26	27	6
32	36	31	36	18	19	45	52	2	3	13		9	20	7	9
										145			145		
2	3	6	5	3	3	8	7			1					
17	16	18	20	16	18	48	50	2	3		12	8	8	20	8
24	30	29	26	16	19	36	46	3	4			7	3	9	1
148	164	147	140	131	127	281	274	19	23	162	17	42	205	69	33
24	18	18	23	8	8	62	46	3	3		1	4		5	
8	13	9	12	4	8	21	23	2	2		3	3		6	
32	31	27	35	12	16	83	69	5	5		4	7		11	
14	13	27	26	15	4	52	59	6	16		4	1	2	7	

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>ONTARIO AGENCIES—Continued.</i>								
<i>Sarnia Agency—</i> Chippewas of Sarnia and Kettle and Stony Points.....	428	129	298		1			
<i>Saugeen Agency—</i> Chippewas of Saugeen.....	442	12	394		36			
<i>Sault Ste. Marie Agency—</i> Batchawana.....	423	40	6		377			
Garden River.....	430	180			250			
Michipocoten ¹	314	12			302			
Total.....	1,167	232	6		929			
<i>Scugog Agency—</i> Mississaguas.....	30		30					
<i>Six Nations Agency—</i> Six Nations of the Grand River.....	4,716	1,610	803	2	969	20	422	890
<i>Sturgeon Falls Agency—</i> Dokis.....	102				102			
Matatchewan.....	84				84			
Nipissing.....	307				307			
Temagami.....	85				85			
Total.....	578				578			
<i>Thessalon Agency—</i> Mississagi River.....	136				136			
Serpent River.....	119				119			
Spanish River No. 1.....	224				218			6
Spanish River No. 2.....	77	32			45			
Thessalon.....	102				102			
Total ²	658	32			620			6
<i>Tyendinaga Agency—</i> Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	1,421	1,397		4	5		15	
<i>Walpole Island Agency—</i> Chippewas.....	585	309	198		5		73	
Pottawatwarries.....	178	66	78				29	5
Total.....	763	375	276		5		102	5

¹ Including 171 Indians previously shown under the Chapleau Agency.² Including 67 Indians previously shown under the Chapleau Agency.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1916.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
35	22	43	33	11	29	83	144	10	18	3	.....	2	3	2	.....
35	24	50	43	30	26	100	112	12	10	.....	2	11	2	14	1
19	23	43	44	28	32	107	117	5	5	6	.....	8	8	5	5
26	26	45	46	31	33	102	107	6	8	3	.....	14	7	9	9
20	30	24	27	33	31	61	75	5	8	182	.....	1	183	1	1
65	79	112	117	92	96	270	299	16	21	191	.....	23	198	15	15
2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	8	9	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	316	403	405	370	381	1,199	1,149	91	98	110	.....	173	80	66	77
15	20	6	9	3	2	18	27	1	1	1	.....	5	1	5	.....
13	7	5	5	2	2	18	32	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
56	58	27	34	10	5	47	68	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	.....
12	8	5	5	3	3	18	30	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....
96	93	43	53	18	12	101	157	3	2	4	.....	4	18	1	19
7	8	13	13	12	11	30	31	6	5	35	.....	1	34	.....	.....
7	6	11	8	14	11	29	23	5	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
15	12	18	21	22	24	49	46	9	8	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
6	7	8	7	7	5	17	18	2	.....	37	.....	.....	38	.....	1
2	3	5	6	5	5	36	31	4	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
37	36	55	55	60	50	161	149	26	23	84	.....	13	72	.....	1
108	97	137	140	75	64	360	365	40	35	10	.....	35	.....	25	.....
94	86	46	55	16	11	110	162	3	2	18	.....	5	17	4	.....
16	25	15	14	15	15	27	41	3	7	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
110	111	61	69	31	26	137	203	6	9	18	.....	7	17	6	.....

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.							
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>ONTARIO AGENCIES—Concluded.</i>									
<i>North Renfrew County—</i>									
Algonquins.....	198								
<i>District of Patricia—</i>									
Agumiska Island.....	44								
Attawapiskat.....	150								
Beaver House.....	153								
Cat Lake.....	107								
Deer Lodge.....	100								
Fort Severn.....	250								
Trout Lake.....	471								
Winisk River.....	102								
Total.....	1,377								
Total, Ontario Agencies ¹	20,812	5,298	4,535	13	6,333	1,170	20	579	1,144

¹No details as to ages and religions of 1,720 Indians.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
1,523	1,505	1,811	1,721	1,270	1,178	4,571	4,659	425	429	1,229	321	502	1,310	348	556

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Lennox Island.....	213				213			
Morell.....	75				75			
Total, P.E.I.....	288				288			

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
18	24	22	21	13	15	42	40	8	10		1	10		11	
7	4	10	8	6	4	17	15	2	2	1		4		3	
25	28	32	29	19	19	59	55	10	12	1	1	14		14	

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
QUEBEC.								
<i>Béancour Agency—</i> Abenakis of Béancour.....	23				23			
<i>Bersimis Agency—</i> Montagnais of Bersimis.....	526				526			
Montagnais of Escoumains.....	44				44			
Total	570				570			
<i>Cacouna Agency—</i> Amalécites of Viger.....	122				122			
<i>Caughnawaga Agency—</i> Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	2,154	4	37		2,113			
<i>Jayne Lorette Agency—</i> Hurons of Lorette.....	507	1		7	499			
<i>Maniwaki Agency—</i> River Desert.....	443	15			428			
<i>Maria Agency—</i> Micmacs of Maria.....	116				116			
<i>Mingan Agency—</i> Montagnais of Mingan.....	176				176			
<i>Oka Agency—</i> Iroquois.....	411		304		107			
Algonquins.....	51		2		49			
Total	462		306		156			
<i>Pierreville Agency—</i> Abenakis of St. Francis.....	289	37			247	5		
<i>Pointe Bleue Agency—</i> Montagnais of Pointe Bleue.....	599	51			548			
<i>Restigouche Agency—</i> Micmacs.....	541				541			
<i>St. Augustine Agency—</i> Natashquan, Romaine and St. Augustine.	489				489			

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Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
4	3					1	11	3	1			1		1	
48	46	54	47	23	25	131	127	12	13	10		26		15	1
3	2	5	5	5	3	9	11	1		1		2		1	
51	48	50	52	28	28	140	138	13	13	11		28		16	1
7	6	9	7	13	12	27	35	2	4	2		2	1	1	
131	232	254	254	143	96	463	443	74	64		80	89		58	111
67	61	56	46	39	36	97	94	6	5	7		14		7	
39	24	26	44	21	26	110	129	10	14	9		15	6	10	2
14	15	14	16	5	6	19	22	2	3	1		2	1	2	
18	13	9	14	10	12	50	38	5	7	1		8	8	15	
34	34	33	48	22	16	115	84	12	13	3		20		7	16
2	4	8	5	3	4	10	11	2	2	6		1		2	5
36	38	41	53	25	20	125	95	14	15	9		21		9	21
16	15	21	28	28	18	75	76	7	5	26		3	1	11	19
83	89	61	65	36	32	114	107	4	8	9		26		17	
56	55	52	53	27	26	127	119	12	14	4		4			
60	57	51	64	33	36	86	86	8	8			1		1	

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
<i>QUEBEC—Continued.</i>								
<i>St. Regis Agency—</i> Iroquois of St. Regis.....	1,630		125		1,486			19
<i>Seven Islands Agency—</i> Montagnais of Seven Islands....	694				694			
<i>Timiskaming Agency.....</i>	245				245			
<i>Pontiac County—</i>								
Grand Lac Victoria.....	227							
Hunter's Point.....	11							
Kipiwa and Grassy Lake.....	135							
Lac Barrière.....	128							
Long Point.....	105							
Opasatika.....	30							
Unorganized.....	37							
Total.....	673							
<i>Labelle and Wright Counties.....</i>	69							
<i>Quebec County.....</i>	379							
<i>Upper St. Maurice District—</i>								
Kikendatch (Obidjuan) ¹	168							
Weymontachi ¹	98							
Mannan Lake.....	75							
Megiskan Lake.....	44							
Upper St. Maurice.....	275							
Total.....	660							
<i>Northern District—</i>								
Abitibi (Timiskaming) ²	281							
Mistassini Lake.....	169							
Wasoanipi Lake.....	283							
Total.....	733							

¹ In Champlain County.² Previously shown under Ontario, but actually in Quebec.

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega- tionalist.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.
<i>QUEBEC—Concluded.</i>								
<i>Hudson's Bay (Eastern) District—</i>								
East Main.....	144							
Nemiskan and Strutton Island.....	45							
Ruperts House.....	386							
Total.....	575							
<i>Ungava—</i>								
Fort Chimo.....	260							
Fort George.....	450							
Great Whale River.....	150							
Little Whale River.....	100							
Nichikum.....	65							
Total.....	1,025							
Total, Quebec ¹	13,174	108	468	7	8,453		19	

¹No details as to ages or religions of 4114 Indians obtainable.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
863	938	881	931	575	545	1,927	1,896	249	255	360	121	275	338	187	187

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Assiniboine Agency—</i>								
Carry the Kettle.....	203			98	67			38
Moosejaw Sioux.....	124							
Total.....	327			98	67			38
<i>Battleford Agency—</i>								
Little Pine.....	132	70			22			40
Meadow Lake.....	85				85			
Moosomin.....	135	39			87			9
Poundmaker.....	115	20			90			5
Red Pheasant.....	138	108			28			2
Sweet Grass.....	90	65			5			20
Thunderchild.....	71	35			30			6
	116	75			37			4
Total.....	882	412			384			86
<i>Carlton Agency—</i>								
Big River (Kenemotoyoos)....	141	65			56			20
Mistawasis.....	148	5		106	37			
Montreal Lake.....	245	242						3
Muskeg Lake (Petaquaakey)	127				127			
New Reserve.....								
Pelican Lake.....	56				26			30
Sandy Lake (Ahtahkakoops)...	224	205			18			1
Sturgeon Lake.....	174	53		9	12			100
Wahpeton Sioux.....	60			35				25
Total.....	1,175	570		150	276			179
<i>Crooked Lake Agency—</i>								
Cowessess.....	221			21	197			3
Kahkewistahaw.....	105			43	11			51
Ochapowace.....	117			40	23			54
Sakimay.....	148			20	20			108
Total.....	591			124	251			216
<i>Duck Lake Agency—</i>								
Beardy's and Okamasis.....	154	14			140			
James Smith's.....	262	262						
John Smith's.....	155	155						
Kinistino.....	70							70
Nut Lake.....	258	1			1			256
One Arrow.....	103				103			
Total.....	1,002	432			244			326

¹No details for 124 Indians are available.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
12	14	15	16	6	7	49	35	20	29		1	4	3	4	4
12	14	15	16	6	7	49	35	20	29		1	4	3	4	4
13	10	14	16	6	7	30	26	1	9		14	5		10	9
7	6	10	9	7	9	12	20	2	3	2		4		2	
17	25	10	8	6	7	21	25	6	10		2	6		1	
10	8	12	10	6	7	25	26	3	8		4	3		6	1
10	13	11	13	3	4	38	36	3	7		10	9		7	14
7	10	7	7	2	8	20	19	4	6	6		2	5	2	
7	8	3	5	4		20	18	2	4		4	4		2	6
11	8	12	10	2	3	30	34	2	4		3	5		7	
82	88	79	78	36	45	196	204	23	51	8	37	39	7	44	31
18	16	15	12	12	13	24	28	1	2	5		5	3	3	
16	15	17	12	9	10	36	30	2	1	5		8	1	4	
20	28	19	19	24	23	48	55	5	4	5		10	1	5	
11	16	9	12	10	12	27	28	1	1	4		6		1	1
10	9	2	2	7	7	4	13	1	1			2	1	2	1
20	28	24	19	16	11	46	58	1	1		8	6		11	3
10	16	17	10	16	15	30	50	6	4	2		7	2	7	
5	11	5	2	2	3	13	15	2	2			2		2	
110	139	108	88	96	94	228	277	19	16	21	8	46	8	35	6
20	16	33	35	10	9	34	51	6	7	6		8	2	3	1
9	15	10	15	3	4	18	25	3	3		3	3		3	3
9	8	13	9	8	2	28	27	5	8		3	3	1	5	2
11	17	11	13	6	5	36	37	3	9	6		8	1	3	
49	56	67	72	27	20	116	140	17	27	12	6	22	4	14	6
12	16	23	19	3	11	26	22	7	15	1		7	1	6	1
40	34	25	28	22	20	39	43	5	6	12		22	4	12	
18	20	18	14	12	16	24	27	5	1	5		5	6	6	
11	3	9	6	2	1	14	17	4	3	1		4	1	3	1
32	36	27	29	12	8	52	57	3	2	5		10	9	9	5
12	9	12	4	10	2	25	19	3	7	4		4	5	5	
125	118	114	100	61	58	180	185	27	34	28		52	26	41	9

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

TABLE No. 1--

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
<i>SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.</i>								
<i>File Hills Agency—</i>								
File Hills Colony.....	146	12	9	31	94			
Little Black Bear.....	42			13	19			10
Okanees.....	42			16	14			12
Peepeekesis.....	35				2			33
Star Blanket.....	43			9	20			14
Total ¹	308	12	9	69	149			69
<i>Moose Mountain Agency—</i>								
White Bear.....	218	3			17			198
<i>Moose Woods Reserve—</i>								
Whitecap's Sioux.....	66		58		4			4
<i>Onion Lake Agency—</i>								
Chipewyan.....	277				277			
Frog Lake.....	144	12			132			
Island Lake.....	112	18			7			87
Joseph Bighead's.....	86				7			79
Keecheewin's.....	163	11			150			
Loon Lake.....	32				5			34
Onion Lake.....	234	72			160			2
Total ²	1,055	113			740			202
<i>Pelly Agency—</i>								
Cote.....	262			176	27			59
Keeseekeoose.....	144	4		16	104			20
Key.....	85	45			33			7
Valley River.....	76		8	16	52			
Total.....	567	49	8	208	216			86
<i>Qu'Appelle Agency—</i>								
Muscowpetung.....	83			15	28			40
Pasqua.....	142			31	102			9
Piapot.....	182			27	107			48
Standing Buffalo.....	188				135			53
Total.....	595			73	372			150

¹Difference accounted for through error last year. Amation of several bands.²No details for 124 Indians available. Amal

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
30	21	15	14	2	2	36	26			30		14	17	1	
1	2	4	6	2	1	9	11							1	2
3	1	3	7	2	3	9	12	2	3			1			
2	4	1	1	1	2	8	10	2	5		135				133
3	5	5	3	2	1	8	13	3				1		1	
39	33	28	31	9	9	70	72	7	10	30	140	16	17	8	135
43	30	17	15	3	3	39	46	11	11	5		12	3	9	1
4	7	12	6			16	15	2	4	2		2	1	1	
32	26	43	43	3	4	50	61	3	12		2	16		18	
13	16	10	16	4	1	32	35	5	12		18	8		14	12
18	14	11	19		1	24	17	2	6		76	4	8	8	80
5	9	12	5	3	2	22	24		4	59		2	57	1	
21	20	21	19	3	1	29	29	5	15		36	8	2	8	38
3	3	2	4	3	4	8	9	1	2	39		3	36		
33	29	16	20	9	6	47	49	9	16	30		10	31	11	
125	117	115	126	25	19	212	224	25	67	128	132	52	134	60	130
34	33	40	28	21	17	43	41	1	10	4		8	7	17	1
11	16	13	12	9	8	29	32		7		7	7	1	7	8
12	11	11	11	6	5	12	15		1		1	1	3	3	
4	6	14				15	21	5	3		3	5	1	2	1
61	64	79	60	36	24	102	109	12	20	8	7	21	14	24	10
9	8	9	12	2		17	20	5	10	10		1	12	3	
18	12	6	4	5		30	40	6	12		1	7	5	10	3
6	15	13	13	10	7	52	55	5	6		4	5		9	
15	21	21	16	5	2	49	42	7	10	4		9		5	
30	62	55	47	21	14	148	157	23	38	14	5	22	17	27	3

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TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
<i>SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.</i>								
<i>Touchwood Agency—</i>								
Day Star's	72	1		1				70
Fishing Lake	118	2		2	22			91
George Gordon's	221	149			33			39
Muscowekwan's	161				132			29
Poorman's	142	20			26			96
Total	714	172		4	213			325
Total, Saskatchewan Agencies ¹ .	7,500	1,763	75	726	2,933		198	1,681

¹No details for 124 Indians available.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
7	6	7	6	3	5	18	13	3	4		2	1		2	1
15	14	22	5	4	2	22	28	5	1	2		5		3	
28	26	28	22	4	9	50	43	5	6		3	3		3	3
23	20	12	18	4	8	37	34	1	4		4	7	1	3	9
11	18	19	17	5	4	27	34	5	2	21		6	18	3	
84	84	88	68	20	28	154	152	19	17	23	9	27	19	14	18
764	812	777	707	340	321	1,510	1,616	205	324	279	345	315	253	281	353

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presby-terian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congrega-tionalist.	Other Chris-tian Beliefs.
TREATY NO. 8 INSPECTORATE.								
<i>Lesser Slave Lake Agency—</i>								
Dunvegan and Grande Prairie (Beavers)...	143							
Hay River (Upper) Slaves.....	407							
Hudson's Hope (Beaver).....	116							
<i>Lesser Slave Lake and District (Crees)—</i>								
Driftpile River.....	175							
Grouard.....	37							
Sawridge.....	83							
Sucker Creek.....	123							
Swan River.....	63							
Moberley Lake (Salteaux).....	34							
Peace River Crossing (Crees).....	68							
Red River (Crees).....	136							
St. John (Beavers).....	168							
Sturgeon Lake (Crees).....	221							
Vermilion, Ambrose's Band (Beavers).....	134							
Vermilion, Tall Cree Band.....	71							
Wabasca Lake, Bigston's Band (Crees)...	320							
Whitefish Lake (Crees).....	112							
Total, Lesser Slave Lake Agency ¹	2,411							
NORTHERN DISTRICT.								
Athabasca Landing, Stragglers.....	1				1			
Fond du Lac (Chipewyans).....	367				367			
<i>Fort Chipewyan District—</i>								
Crees.....	230				230			
Chipewyans.....	343				343			
<i>Fort Murray District—</i>								
Cree and Chipewyan.....	131				131			
Stragglers.....	23				23			
Fort Nelson (Slaves and Sicannies).....	101							101
<i>Fort Resolution District—</i>								
Chipewyan.....	140				140			
Dog Rib.....	188				188			
Yellow Knife.....	195				195			
Fort Smith (Chipewyan).....	247				247			
Hay River (Slaves).....	101	66			35			
Total.....	2,067	66			1,900			101
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate ² ...	4,478	66			1,900			101

¹No details of religion or age for these 2,411 Indians are available.²No details of religion of 2,411 Indians, or of age of 4,478 Indians available.

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and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
															3
											3				12
										116			116		
										11			11		
										34			34		
											4				4
										6			6		
										6			6		
											6				6
										39			39		
										9			9		
										221	25		221		25
											101				101
											32				32
										8			8		
											3				3
											131				131
										5			5		
										10	15		10		15
										23	282		23		282
										244	307		244		307

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
TREATY No. 9 DISTRICT.								
<i>Albany River District—</i>								
English River.....	86							
Fort Hope.....	533							
Martin Falls.....	134							
Osnaburg.....	443							
Total.....	1,196							
<i>James Bay District—</i>								
Fort Albany.....	920							
Moose Factory.....	370							
New Post.....	29							
Total.....	1,319							
Chapleau Agency ¹								
Port Arthur Agency ²								
Sturgeon Falls Agency ³								
Timiskaming Agency ⁴								
Total.....								
Total, Treaty No. 9 District.....	2,515							

¹ Now shown under Chapleau Agency proper.² Now shown under Port Arthur Agency proper.³ Shown under Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ontario.⁴ Now shown under Province of Quebec.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
										2		2			
										4		4			
										5		5			
										11		11			
										20			20		
										13			13		
											3				3
										33	3		33		3
											511			8	503
											145				145
											81				81
											281				281
											1,018			8	1010
										44	1,021	11	33	8	1013

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

TABLE No. 1—

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ISLE A LA CROSSE DISTRICT TREATY No. 6—								
<i>Lac la Ronge District—</i>								
Peter Balleandine's Band.....	344							
Matthias Colomb's Band.....	241							
James Roberts' Band.....	315							
Amos Charles' Band.....	234							
Total.....	1,134							
TREATY No. 8.								
Fort McMurray Indians.....	39							
Stragglers.....	10							
Total.....	49							
TREATY No. 10.								
English River.....	181							
Clear Lake.....	178							
Canoe Lake.....	94							
Barren Lands.....	174							
Lac la Hache.....	98							
Total.....	725							
Total, Isle a la Crosse District.	1,908							

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
											17				17
										12			12		
										12	17		12		17
										16			16		
										16			16		
										1	5		1		5
										8	2		8		2
										5			5		
										14	7		14		7
										42	24		42		24

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies

Agency and Band.	No. in Band.	RELIGION.						
		Anglican.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.								
<i>Mackenzie River District—</i>								
Arctic Red River (Loucheux).....	120	20			100			
Fort Good Hope (Hare Skins).....	410				410			
Fort Liard (Slavery).....	214				214			
Fort Macpherson (Loucheux).....	120	120						
Fort Nelson (Siccanne) (non Treaty) ¹ ..	102				102			
Fort Nelson (Slaveys) (non Treaty) ¹ ..	119				119			
Fort Norman (Hare Skins).....	345	62			283			
Fort Providence (Slavery).....	194				194			
Fort Rae ² ..	759				759			
Fort Simpson (Slavery).....	357	118			239			
Fort Wrigley (Slavery).....	70				70			
Mackenzie Delta (estimated) ²	170							
Trout Lake (Slavery).....	70				70			
Nomads (estimated) ²	550							
Total ³	3,600	320			2,550			
YUKON.								
Carcross	60	60						
Carmacks and Little Salmon.....	200							
Champagne and Teslin	250	250						
Forty Mile.....	30	30						
Klinkits and Taku.....								
Lac Labarge	50	50						
Lancing Creek (Slaves).....	100				100			
Livingstone Creek.....	43							
Mayo.....	50	50						
Moosehide	250	250						
Rampart House.....	140	140						
Selkirk.....	85	85						
Whitehorse.....	206							
Wood or Stick.....	64							
Total, Yukon ⁴	1,528	915			100			

¹These Indians are living in British Columbia.²No details for these Indians available.³No details of the religion of 720 Indians, nor the ages of 1,479 Indians obtainable.⁴No information as to the religion of 913 Indians, nor the ages of 1528 Indians obtainable.

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CENSUS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
9	8	13	14	6	5	27	28	6	4						
31	30	53	50	20	19	94	95	10	8		68				68
23	15	21	21	7	11	51	57	1	7	78					13
7	10	17	10	3	5	30	31	2	5		220		78		220
8	7	14	22	7	8	14	19	5	1	102			102		
10	7	18	14	4	4	26	29	2	2	119			119		
25	22	47	48	10	18	72	85	9	9	47			47		
2	6	31	16	17	8	61	49	3	1		234				234
31	38	44	41	20	15	75	75	11	7	16			16		
8	6	6	5	1	2	23	14	2	3	12			12		
										102			102		
										70			70		
5	5	9	6	5	4	16	17	2	1						
159	154	273	247	100	99	489	499	53	48	546	335		546		535

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INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

and Districts, for the Year ended March 31, 1915.

Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Change in Population during year.		Cause of increase.		Cause of decrease.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Migration.	Deaths.	Migration.
564	567	526	496	334	310	1,222	1,236	61	116	43	78	189	44	209	59
1,893	1,780	2,132	2,070	1,251	1,243	5,360	5,308	530	602	420	637	688	272	748	429
1,197	1,199	1,508	1,424	956	855	2,568	2,865	334	423	371	374	519	395	445	472
153	148	156	151	68	73	357	301	47	42	68	112	45	49	29	109
138	201	219	211	135	134	440	411	72	61	128	136	51	122	52	129
1,523	1,505	1,811	1,721	1,270	1,178	4,571	4,659	425	429	1,229	321	502	1,310	348	556
25	29	32	29	19	19	59	55	10	12	1	1	14	..	14	..
863	938	881	931	575	545	1,927	1,896	249	255	360	121	275	338	187	187
764	812	777	707	340	321	1,510	1,616	205	324	279	345	315	244	281	353
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	307	..	..	..	307
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1,021	11	33	8	1,013
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	24	..	42	24	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546	535	..	546	..	535
159	154	273	247	100	99	489	499	53	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,209	7,333	8,315	7,987	5,048	4,777	18,503	18,846	1,986	2,312	3,775	4,012	2,609	3,648	2,321	4173

TABLE No. 2.—GRAIN PRODUCTION.

Agency.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot.....	1,621	20,551	886	8,341												
Blood.....	2,100	13,263	838	80	275	462										
Edmonton.....	58	1,289	1,569	42,522	240	7,567										
Hobbema.....	35	594	1,030	37,850	29	846										
Insler Slave Lake.....	10	115	16	290	5	55										
Peigan.....	1,354	1,388	550	78	108	64										
Saddle Lake.....	13	91	385	9,716	33	506			33	424						
Survee.....	8	133	471	1,539												
Stony.....																
Total.....	5,199	37,424	5,745	109,246	740	9,500			33	424						
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena.....																
Bella Coola.....			96	245												
Cowichan.....	4	160	254	12,215												
Kamloops.....	414	12,166	1,219	64,255			64	234					1	40		730
Kootenay.....	55	980	1,345	26,100									145	556		168
Kwakwaka'wich.....																
Lytton.....	64	1,423	89	2,209												
Nasas.....																
New Westminster.....	38	1,530	333	22,100												
Okanagan.....	1,370	14,970	1,600	32,800			18	750					103	4,120	16	550
Queen Charlotte.....							4	72								
Stikine.....																
Stuart Lake.....			113	3,130												
West Coast.....																
Williams Lake.....	125	1,585	410	10,167												
Total, British Columbia.....	2,070	32,854	5,500	173,261			86	1,056					249	4,776	345	6,642

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MANITOBA.										
Birdie.....	429	3,803	1,127	21,224	133	1,524	7	78		
Chandohoye.....	5	15	53	950	4	75				
Fisher River.....	11	23	30	670	25	63				
Griswold.....	1,907	21,485	440	6,422	77	721	20	880		
Manitowapah.....	9	185	93	3,379						
Norway House.....										
Pas.....										
Portage la Prairie.....	626	5,746	280	4,622						
Total, Manitoba.....	2,987	31,257	2,029	37,267	239	2,383	27	928		
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
Northern Division.										
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	2	35	25	500					20	400
Northeastern Division.										
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties.....	4	52	80	1,315				9		11 144
Southeastern Division.										
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St Johns, and York Counties.....	6	87	107	1,850			2	12		11
Total.....	6	87	107	1,850			2	21		31 544
NOVA SCOTIA.										
Annapolis.										
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.....			9	53						
Cape Breton (Esquason).....			6	175						
Cape Breton (Sydney).....										
Colchester County.....	1	30								
Cumberland County.....										
Digby County.....	2	50								
Hants County.....			5	120						
Halifax County.....	9		41	130						
Inverness County.....			2	40						
Kings County.....			7	205	3	57			1	10
Lanenburg County.....			5						4	52
Pictou County.....			60							
Queens County.....			11	45						12

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

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Peas.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta.....	5,199	37,424	5,745	100,246	740	9,500			33	424						
British Columbia	2,070	32,824	5,500	173,261			86	1,056					249	4716	345	6,642
Manitoba.....	2,987	31,257	2,029	37,267	239	2,383										
New Brunswick.....	6	87	107	1,850			2	21							21	19
Nova Scotia.....	12	80	66	1,158	3	57	3	3	1	10	51	84	41	28	21	28
Ontario.....	3,134	47,861	7,367	213,952	982	25,399	1,623	61,552	168	2,233	142	2,858	532	7,208	259	3,492
Prince Edward Island.....	7	83	32	439	1	20										
Quebec.....	188	2,276	2,276	39,315	135	2,683	459	8,013							29	643
Saskatchewan.....	5,357	65,127	8,854	113,567	504	4,486										
Total.....	18,960	217,019	31,976	681,055	2,604	44,528	2,198	71,573	202	2,667	380	7,294	883	13,147	637	10,824

TABLE No. 3.—ROOTS AND FODDER.

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
ALBERTA.													
Blackfoot.....	3	153										2,153	31
Blood.....	2	2,100										6,804	261
Edmonton.....	35	2,503	3	140	4	240					275	2,148	202
Hobbema.....	15	2,953	3						6	563		3,651	44
Lesser Slave Lake.....	91	1,085										1,180	84
Peigan.....	10	597	4	5	3	23						2,100	84
Saddle lake.....	9	1,200	3	103	2	166						2,875	498
Sarcee.....	2	350	4	20	4	80						750	
Stony.....													
Total.....	89	11,001	7	268	74	549			6	563	360	20,361	1,120
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	346	54,500			52	10,700					437	355	
Bella Coola.....	11	1,195	1	100							30	335	10
Cowichan.....	48	2,400									842		
Kamloops.....	708	81,663	174	16,983	177	22,366	104	17,116	803	32,933	10,180	485	2,148
Kootenay.....	81	9,500									375	840	290
Kwakwewith.....													
Lytton.....	316	5,950									742		
Nash.....	303	31,200									75		
New Westminster.....	182	30,860	22	2,540	37	6,165					853	582	288
Okanagan.....	235	4,650	18	540	17	510	12	360			2,100	535	420
Queen Charlotte.....	5	250	1	25	1	25							
Stikine.....	1	5											
Stuart Lake.....	43	6,070	2	200	16	2,480			1	125	119	912	24
West Coast.....	2	277	1	80							22	11	8
Williams Lake.....	95	4,130	14	1,075	16	1,385			7	605	389	1,432	
Total, British Columbia.....	2,376	232,700	233	21,543	317	43,647	116	17,476	311	33,663	16,170	5,489	3,188

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

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
											Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
MANITOBA.													
Birtle.....	17	740							6	164		1,842	806
Claudeboye.....	31	1,450									30	550	
Fisher River.....	100	5,415			14	79	4		10	58		1,864	
Griswold.....	17	1,407										1,312	78
Manitowang.....	54	5,697			5	241						210	5,971
Norway House.....	93	7,940			5							1,010	
Pass.....	75	2,310			3	92			2	37		512	21
Portage la Prairie.....	9	468											
Total, Manitoba.....	396	18,337	22	373	27	412	4	24	18	259	30	7,300	6,876
NEW BRUNSWICK.													
<i>Northern Division.</i>													
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	20	1,020	1	20	1	40	1	30			77		
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>													
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	143	4,825	11	35	21	175	1	20			106	44	
<i>Southeastern Division.</i>													
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	12	705				15							
Total.....	175	6,550	21	55	31	230	2	50			250	44	

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	1	85	80	5	5	215	640	183	35
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	1	85	80					4	6
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.....	74	385						13	23
Cape Breton (Eskasoni).....	20	250	75	1				80	30
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	4	12							
Colchester County.....	2	120							
Cumberland County.....	4	250							
Digby County.....	6	210							
Halifax County.....	14	150						8	
Hants County.....	5	150						50	20
Inverness County.....	24	2,402	130	14				151	65
Lanark County.....	2	150	100	1				25	5
Lunenburg County.....	11	975	525	11	3			94	35
Pictou County.....	13	1,061						94	
Queens County.....	1	100	175	14				130	10
Richmond County.....	10	970	150	14				35	2
Shelbourne County.....	1	75	25	6	5			5	5
Victoria County.....	7	85	120	1				156	10
Yarmouth County.....									
Total.....	1284	7,280	1,380	17	144	1,380	1	5	5
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick.....	23	2,195	550	12	2	550	1	100	
Cape Croker.....	28	2,800	600	5	5	600			30
Caradoc.....	153	13,396	112	60	1	112			48
Chapleau.....	24	60							
Christian Island.....	10	350	100	1		100			40
Fort Frances.....	20	2,405							84
Fort William.....	13	970							8
Georgina Island.....	3	325							2
Golden Lake.....	5	100							8
Gore Bay.....	110	9,507	554	55	64	554	11	68	25
Kemora.....	52	4,335	305	9		305	11	5	392
Manitowaning.....	221	23,711	2,247	225	32	2,247	16	16	517
New Credit.....	50	2,500	112	40	3	112	1	31	888
Parry Sound.....	25	2,350	65	1		65	2	233	157
Rama.....	11	750	250	100	13	250	3	100	740
Rice and Mud Lakes.....	17	3,150	275	17		275	11	450	210
Sarnia.....	20	2,221	1	94	4	1		55	15
Sauguen.....	30	700	130	2		130	2	39	35
Sault Ste. Marie.....	66	1,430	425	60	6	425	5	177	90
Savanne.....	29	1,761	327	5	35	327	4	73	55
Seabrook.....	6	370						19	77
Six Nations.....	330	13,200	1,200	450	20	1,200	2	180	4
Sturgeon Falls.....	29	980	240	6		240		38	3
Total.....	2,900	240,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	1,000	6,020

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

Agency.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
ONTARIO—Continued.													
Thessalon.....	81	6,270									30	45	3
Tyendinaga.....	140	8,030	2	150	1	125	2	240	3	160	3,675	200	3,075
Walpole Island.....	118	5,840	1	25	10	450				232	679	117	117
Total.....	1,642½	109,494	43½	1,640	147½	13,332	13½	808	124½	5,938	19,076	2,205	10,677
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.													
Prince Edward Island.....	10½	947			½	20					30	25	
QUEBEC.													
Becancour.....	1½	120									28	12	7
Bersimis.....	4	295									7		
Cacouna.....											1,000		
Caughnawaga.....	260	25,000	2	80	2	90	3	380					
Jean Lorette.....					7½	1,170					96	21	
Maniwaki.....	30	2,077		10	½	15					26		
Marie.....	7	400	½										
Mingan.....	2	10											
Oka.....	22	2,250									60	6	55
Pierreville.....	16	976									101	20	20
Pointe Bleu.....	100	2,000	1	50	1	60	1	50			130	5	18
Restigouche.....	90	4,300									160	6	170
Seven Islands.....													
St. Regis.....	350	9,000	7	310	8	630	4	90			425	375	585
Timiskaming.....	7	600			2	120					20	30	
Total.....	887½	47,028	9½	400	21	2,065	8	520			2,053	455	855

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Assiniboine.....	5	100	4	200	10	300	1,926	275
Battleford.....	29½	592	1	30	4	257	3,856	113
Carlton.....	23	1,510	.....	.....	9	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,913	1,485
Crooked Lake.....	4	407	.....	34	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,643	.....
Duck Lake.....	3½	254	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,819	76
Fife Hills Agency.....	9	430	2	40	0	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650	1,650
Fife Hills Colony.....	8	400	1	20	3	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	2,000
Isle à la Crosse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain.....	2½	313	1	80	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	500
Moose Woods.....	10	50	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	24
Onion Lake.....	21	1,283	.....	.....	2	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,710	320
Pelly.....	6	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,461	265
Qu'Appelle.....	25	3,025	3½	485	44	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,005	840
Touchwood.....	15½	953	1½	104	2½	154	2,123	37
Total.....	161½	9,822	16½	993	48½	2,457	27,237	7,495

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

Province.	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Beets.		Other Roots.		Fodder.		
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Hay, Cultivated.	Hay, Wild.	Other Fodder.
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alberta.....	89	11,001	7	208	74	549	.....	.....	6	503	360	20,361	1,120
British Columbia.....	2,376	232,700	233	21,543	317	43,647	116	17,476	311	33,663	16,170	5,489	3,188
Manitoba.....	396	18,337	22	373	27	412	4	24	18	259	30	7,300	6,376
New Brunswick.....	175	6,550	21	55	31	230	2	50	.....	.....	250	44	.....
Nova Scotia.....	123	7,280	1	17	14	1,360	.....	5	5	215	640	183	35
Ontario.....	1,642	109,494	43	1,640	147	13,332	13	808	124	5,938	19,076	2,205	10,677
Prince Edward Island.....	10	947	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	.....
Quebec.....	887	47,028	9	400	21	2,065	8	520	.....	.....	2,053	455	855
Saskatchewan.....	161	9,822	16	993	48	2,457	1	.....	6	340	200	27,237	7,495
Total.....	5,867	443,159	334	25,289	586	64,112	144	18,883	470	41,008	38,809	63,299	30,246

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

Agency.	Area of Reserve (Acres.)	Acres Under Wood. ¹	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated. ¹	Acres Under actual Cultivation. ¹	Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.							Corn Ctrbs.			
						Stone.	Brick.	Tram.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.		Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.
ALBERTA.																
Blackfoot.....	175,580	3,300	168,316	3,964	18,880	74	100	20	1	130	20	65	1	45	2	1
Blood.....	354,086	4,760	344,661	4,665	27,000	25	258	5	75	5	75	60	35	60	35	2
Edmonton.....	82,101	43,371	35,908	2,822	8,213	12	89	15	30	81	52	27	18	35	9	25
Hobbema.....	76,420	75,078	248	1,094	6,320	3	74	56	103	30	22	27	27	27	27	7
Lesser Slave Lake ²	146,866	54,640	31,904	2,689	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan.....	93,141	89,179	3,262	108,140	17	62	5	4	50	50	6	6	6	6	6	6
Saddle Lake.....	117,221	37,605	78,547	1,069	68,130	115	72	1	102	75	6	35	3	6	35	3
Sarcee.....	69,120	10,782	57,627	711	71,000	39	6	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Stony.....	88,253	40,000	47,903	355	11,000	10	130	50	40	50	40	50	40	50	40	50
Total.....	1,202,793	270,236	854,293	20,631	318,602	180	834	168	41	625	217	114	25	208	49	26
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	30,150	21,778	7,678	907	1,089	419	314	60	8	122	85	8	4	40	183	.....
Bella Coola.....	22,616	22,357	180	79	1,307	304	14	187	8	9	13	1	1	65	68	.....
Cowichan.....	19,926	11,134	5,471	3,321	5,575	600	10	25	218	4	69	10	4	3	282	3
Kamloops.....	172,185	89,253	72,379	10,553	98,185	239	332	7	348	10	41	4	4	3	282	3
Kootenay.....	42,316	2,320	38,975	1,921	1,921	43	140	80	37	23	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwakwakaith.....	16,498	15,971	509	18	24	107	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lytton.....	55,360	32,655	18,725	3,110	5,168	402	340	264	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nass.....	55,547	54,918	320	3,069	205	518	67	122	67	122	67	122	67	122	67	122
New Westminster.....	37,896	31,476	3,478	2,942	3,910	614	55	236	243	212	201	11	67	10	23	1
Okanagan.....	147,339	51,038	86,911	9,390	25,500	66	120	147	97	39	37	83	4	83	4	1
Queen Charlotte.....	3,488	2,471	1,066	11	14	141	1	29	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stikine.....	3,415	15	400	330	1,715	1	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake.....	27,465	24,048	3,087	330	1,715	47	222	98	25	38	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ The sum of the three columns make up the total area of the reserve, as shown in the lesser column.

² Complete details of the land cleared, under wood, or under actual cultivation in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency are not available.

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

Agency.	Area of Reserve (Acres.)	Acres Under Wood.)	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated. ¹	Acres Under actual Cultivation.)	Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.					Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Hoot Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cnbs.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.									
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Con.																			
West Coast.....	12,364	11,897	372	95	147	500	211	5	2										
Williams Lake.....	66,598	49,696	15,499	1,403	10,480	14	255	153					206						
Total, British Columbia ²	710,163	421,897	254,090	34,398	155,240	4015	1910	814	1260	544	91	184	190	894	9				
MANITOBA.																			
Birtle.....	51,649	31,303	17,874	2,472	10,546	18	82	26	3	100	48	7	6	73	2	5			
Claudeboye.....	39,784	29,940	9,561	283	283	5	207				79			3					
Fisher River.....	113,075	112,471	7,254	350	769	358					162		12	46	27				
Griswold.....	12,294	900	7,732	3,662	1,296	1	36	39	27	50	15	13	3	36	23				
Manitowapah.....	81,429	40,413	40,765	251	568	1	320	17	148	192	17		18	124	26	37			
Norway House.....	51,726	43,171	8,215	340	131	1	418	69	17				5						
Pas.....	28,482	18,354	9,990	138	199	29	175	12	19	54	29		4	14					
Portage la Prairie.....	26,280	6,000	19,043	1,237	2,750		86	21			75	29		3	21	10	6		
Total, Manitoba.....	404,719	282,552	113,434	8,733	16,542	1	89	1685	172	3	392	596	20	46	322	88	48		
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
<i>Northern Division.</i>																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	6,506	6,069	234	203	220	52	3	1	13		3	1	1						
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	13,488	12,288	607	593	858	191	1	16	45	1				3	1	7	2		

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Southwestern Division.		747	506	211	30	173		55	3	9	11	6	3	3		3	
Carlston, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury St. Johns and York Counties		20,741	18,863	1,052	826	1,251		298	7	26	69	7	6	4	1	16	
Total																	
NOVA SCOTIA.																	
Annapolis County	400	395	3	2	5			15	4	2	1						
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	680	375	235	70	135			29	23	7	3	2					
Cape Breton (Esakason)	2,800	2,000	200	600	700			22	1	2	10	10	3			5	
Cape Breton (Sydney)	535	3	538	1	3			25	1	4	3						
Colchester County	155	120	20	15	15			15	4	3							
Cumberland County	1,000	999		1	1			10	5	3	2	4					
Digby County	1,600	1,321	225	54	200			23	3	3							
Halifax County	2,268	1,860	356	52	55			31	15	1	1						
Hants County	3,250	2,852	300	98	98			15	1	2	7	1	7				
Inverness County	2,755	1,021	1,589	7	782			36	4	17	1						
Kings County	459	400	52	7	50			14	1	2	1	2				3	
Lunenburg County	2,000	1,400	390	210	519			17	7	13	9	10	15				
Pictou County	246	90	96	60	33			33	7	3	3						
Queens County	1,000	600	200	200	150			15	7	2							
Richmond County	1,281	900	180	201	200			23	8	14						5	
Sheburne County					10			7	1	2	1					5	
Victoria County	650	380	210	60	60			18	1	8	8	1	4	3		2	
Yarmouth County																4	
Total	21,082	15,848	3,063	2,171	3,015			348	4	69	99	39	46	4	27	6	
ONTARIO.																	
Alnwick	3,575	900	125	2,550	2,800			36	1	1	18	16	9	2	5	3	
Cape Croker	15,586	10,526	3,550	1,510	1,580			5	1	38	37	7	40	46	31	4	
Carleton Place	16,506	2,598	7,743	6,165	11,990			6	10	190	69	14	47	103	29	20	
Chapleau	183,350	183,314	23	13	4			17	10	1						15	
Christian Island	9,472	8,892	580	200	500			2	18	20	1	1	20			4	
Fort Frances	125,577	195,419	66	92	1,543			19	142	12	42	9				2	
Fort William	21,786	21	76	13	1,443			55	81	35	6	7	11	6		1	
Georgina Island	3,497	2,713	492	290	402			14	18	4	8	15	10	4	9	3	
Golden Lake	1,500	1,230	20	20	20			4	18	4	1	7	2			2	
Gore Bay	15,302	12,323	1,578	901	1,828			14	100	1	17	71	24	20	64	45	
Total	357,575	258,448	63,578	35,301	53,578			141	100	1	17	71	24	20	64	45	

1 These three columns make up total area of Reserve.
 * 216 acres under cultivation outside the reserve.
 ** No reserves in Sheburne County; 10 acres private land fenced.

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

Agency.	Area of Reserve (Acres).	Acres Under Wood ¹ .	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated. ¹	Acres Under actual Cultivation. ¹	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings.						Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.								
ONTARIO—Concluded.																			
Kenora.....	123,153	122,938	148	67	184	.....	58	27	186	.....	58	27	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning.....	179,685	147,207	28,130	4,348	7,084	1	34	422	21	134	341	77	1	228	129	239	4	16	.....
Moravian.....	3,010	3,810	1,200	1,000	2,500	1	34	35	2	8	37	14	15	7	5	2	4	.....	.....
New Credit.....	6,000	200	1,900	3,900	6,000	1	62	8	1	35	16	9	14	8	6	5	7	.....	.....
Parry Sound.....	87,432	85,400	1,177	855	840	.....	37	82	20	10	20	17	12	12	3	6	4	2	.....
Rama.....	2,300	1,150	750	400	1,150	.....	52	10	2	8	7	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice and Mud Lakes.....	3,850	2,150	600	1,050	2,000	.....	2	45	14	1	15	14	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	10,500	5,048	2,802	2,050	4,033	.....	1	120	3	18	32	70	13	10	19	20	12	10	11
Saugeen.....	9,020	3,840	4,000	1,180	1,500	.....	1	80	28	30	65	30	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	39,600	36,325	1,500	1,775	1,865	.....	59	95	21	61	65	38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savanne.....	101,267	100,670	557	40	88	.....	152	8	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seagov.....	800	60	225	515	800	.....	8	1	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations.....	43,686	9,000	8,120	26,576	43,686	14	33	486	364	8	268	393	189	119	183	65	41	108	71
Sturgeon Falls.....	64,780	64,345	15	420	276	.....	37	62	24	20	24	8	4	7	25	5	4	.....	.....
Thessalon.....	60,374	59,171	500	703	903	.....	35	72	16	27	30	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga.....	16,700	7,134	1,726	7,840	13,730	1	227	8	.....	115	110	38	140	75	20	6	15	37	.....
Walpole Island.....	40,480	3,385	33,426	3,669	3,000	1	84	53	6	9	65	18	12	32	41	5	9	61	.....
Total.....	1,180,008	1,018,623	102,243	68,142	181,243	29	55	1801	2092	214	915	1603	659	422	709	431	466	224	246
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island.....	1,524	726	404	394	542	43	23	25	22	25	3	5	37	6

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QUEBEC																				
Beaucouir.....	122	10	112	90	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Bersimis.....	63,147	62,784	75	50	30	42	4	1	8	4	1	8	4	1	8	4	1	8	4	1
Cacouna.....	3,306	3,306	335	50	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Caughnawaga.....	12,397	1,383	3,824	2,650	2	428	50	2	428	134	184	152	3	402	16	3	402	16	3	402
Jeune Lorette.....	2,675	2,675	2,675	20	1	86	20	1	86	6	5	5	1	6	5	5	1	6	5	5
Maniwaki.....	44,537	43,626	649	555	40	37	32	15	30	6	3	2	10	1	1	2	1	2	1	2
María.....	416	200	136	150	20	1	20	1	15	8	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mingan.....					87					17	49	30	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oka.....					2	60	10	2	10	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierreville.....	579	95	554	234	42	16	1	32	27	33	4	10	19	4	10	19	4	10	19	4
Pointe Bleue.....	3,779	2,465	830	1,100	84	8	2	62	28	64	10	42	4	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Restigouche.....	8,856	8,204	600	600	177	31	71	60	48	9	9	11	4	8	11	4	8	11	4	8
Seven Islands.....	6	6	1,478	580	12	26	12	11	7											
St. Regis.....	6,908	80	273	187																
Timiskaming.....	14,936	14,440	223	380																
Total.....	158,668	133,372	16,762	8,543	92	1018	164	50	368	513	318	91	510	40	36	45	17			
SASKATCHEWAN																				
Assiniboine.....	40,897	27,264	12,265	11,198	6	41	125	12	106	79	2	1	31	2	1	31	2	1	31	2
Battleford.....	172,736	19,890	151,296	8,577	2	107	125	12	106	79	2	6	57	2	6	57	2	6	57	2
Carleton.....	219,641	84,610	131,750	3,281	48	103	66	81	6	47	4	5	87	1	5	87	1	5	87	1
Crooked Lake.....	120,895	17,200	101,693	2,002	4	129	48	39	148	16	34	4	12	7	12	7	12	7	12	7
Duck Lake.....	123,508	39,868	81,945	1,965	2	47	44	30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
File Hills Agency.....	65,614	25,000	40,488	126	7	18	4	20	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
File Hills Colony.....	18,840	2,000	12,853	3,987																
Isle à la Crosse.....																				
Moose Mountain.....	30,088	25,486	3,453	1,140	14	40	27	31	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
Moose Woods.....	4,160	1,361	2,724	75	14	6	10	14	3	1	14	3	1	14	3	1	14	3	1	14
Onion Lake.....	190,432	41,896	147,995	541	4	158	4	158	90	32	7	19	85	8	9	85	8	9	85	8
Pelly.....	44,605	18,522	24,407	1,676	2	57	38	58	32	1	59	59	30	8	9	30	8	9	30	8
Qu'Appelle.....	81,087	6,180	71,913	2,994	2	109	25	1	59	59	1	5	64	1	5	64	1	5	64	1
Touchwood.....	110,873	35,465	71,540	3,808	53	997	488	39	714	864	8	79	401	20	26	149				
Total.....	1,223,370	344,382	854,322	24,672	140,895															

These three columns make up total area of reserve.

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

PROVINCE.	Area of Reserve (Acres.)	Acres Under Wood. ¹	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated. ¹	Acres Under actual Cultivation. ¹	Acres Fenced.	DWELLINGS.						Barns.	Horse Stables.	Cattle Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	
						Stone.	Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Shanties.											
Alberta ²	1,202,793	270,236	854,293	20,031	318,692	180	834	108	41	625	217	114	25	208	49	26	7				
British Columbia ²	710,163	421,897	264,090	34,398	155,240	1	4015	1910	1214	814	1260	544	91	184	190	894	9				
Manitoba.....	404,719	282,552	113,434	8,733	16,542	1	89	1685	172	3	392	596	20	46	322	88	48				
New Brunswick.....	20,741	18,863	1,052	826	1,251		298	7	26	69	7	6	4	1	16	2					
Nova Scotia.....	21,082	15,848	3,063	2,171	3,016		348	4	69	90	39	46	4	27	6	9	17				
Ontario.....	1,189,008	1,018,623	102,243	68,142	181,243	29	55	1801	2092	214	915	1061	659	422	769	481	466	224	246		
Prince Edward Island.....	1,524	726	404	394	542		43		23	25	22	25	3	5	37	6					
Quebec.....	158,668	133,372	16,762	8,543	6,216	53	92	1018	164	50	368	513	318	91	510	40	36	45	17		
Saskatchewan.....	1,223,376	344,382	854,322	24,072	140,895		53	997	488	39	714	864	8	79	401	20	26	149			
Total.....	4,932,074	2,506,499	2,199,693	168,510	823,637	84	147	7845	7693	2428	2373	5233	3275	757	1644	1654	1615	403	419		

¹These three columns make up total area of reserve.

²Complete returns not available for Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

³213 acres not in reserve cultivated.

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TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
ALBERTA.									
Blackfoot.....								2	185
Blood.....		2	3	7	11		2	2	
Edmonton.....	2		2		9	2	1	1	2
Hobbems.....							1	1	1
Lesser Slave Lake.....									
Peigan.....	1	1	1		13	1	1	2	3
Saddle Lake.....			4						
Sarcine.....	2	1	1		1				
Stony.....		3							
Total.....	5	7	11	7	34	4	6	6	191
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
Babine and Upper Skeena.....		1							
Bella Coola.....	7	3							
Cowichan.....	4		6						
Kamloops.....	15	6	2	7	11				
Kootenay.....	5		1						1
Kwawkwath.....			4					1	
Lytton.....	34	3					1		
Nass.....	12	4	6		8	4		2	
New Westminster.....	29	5	5						
Okanagan.....	8	5	1						
Queen Charlotte.....	2	2	2	1	7				
Stikert Lake.....									
Stuart Lake.....	12	1	1		1				
West Coast.....	10		8					2	
Williams Lake.....	12	1				2			
Total British Columbia.....	150	31	43	8	29	9	3	5	1
MANITOBA.									
Birdle.....	4		1	2	1		2	2	
Chandoyne.....	5		5						
Fisher River.....	6		8	1	9				

TABLE No. 5—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
MANITOBA.									
Griswold.....	2		2		4				
Manitowish.....	10		10		8				
Norway House.....	1		7		10	2			
Pas.....	7		12		5				
Portage la Prairie.....	1		2	1	5				
Total, Manitoba.....	46		47	4	37	2	2	2	
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	1	1	2		4				3
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Resti- gouche and Westmorland Counties.....	6	3	3		6				
<i>Southeastern Division—</i>									
Carlton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties.....		2	3						
Total.....	7	6	8		10				3
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	1		1	1	1	1		1	1
Antigonish and Guysboro County.....	1		1						
Cape Breton (Es-kasoni).....	1		1		2				
Cape Breton (Sydney).....			1						
Colchester County.....			1		1				
Cumberland County.....	1								
Digby County.....	1		1	1					
Halifax County.....			1						
Hants County.....	1		1		1				
Inverness County.....	1		2	2	2				
Kings County.....			1				1		

TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.

Agency.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
QUEBEC.									
Beaucourt.....	1								
Bertrms.....									
Cacouna.....			5		2	1		2	
Caughnawaga.....	1	1						2	
Jeune Lorette.....	1	1	2		2				
Maniwaki.....	1	1					1		
María.....	1								
Mingan.....	1	1		1			1		
Oka.....	1	1	2	1	2				
Pierreville.....	3	1	1		1				
Pointe Bleue.....	1		1			1	2		
Restigouche.....	1	1	1						
Seven Islands.....	1								2
St. Regis.....	2	1	5		11		2	2	1
Timiskaming.....	1	1			2		2		
Total	14	9	16	2	20	2	8	6	3
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine.....		1	1		4		1	1	45
Battleford.....	3		5	5	19	1	2	1	
Carlton.....	4		6		7	1	2	3	1
Crooked Lake.....							1	1	
Duck Lake.....	3		3				4	3	2
Pile Hills Agency.....	3			2			2	2	
Pile Hills Colony.....									
Lake La Croix.....									
Moose Mountain.....	1		1	2	1		1	1	60
Moose Woods.....									
Onion Lake.....	4		2		2	1	1	1	
Pelly.....									
Qt. Appelle.....	1		3				2	1	
Touchwood.....									
Total	20	1	21	9	33	3	19	16	108

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TABLE No. 5.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Saw Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.
Alberta.....	5	7	11	7	34	4	6	8	191
British Columbia.....	150	31	43	8	29	9	3	5	1
Manitoba.....	46	.....	47	4	37	2	2	2	.....
New Brunswick.....	7	6	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3
Nova Scotia.....	9	1	14	4	9	1	1	2	3
Ontario.....	92	28	80	45	87	3	9	9	107
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Quebec.....	14	9	16	2	20	2	8	6	3
Saskatchewan.....	20	1	21	9	33	3	19	16	108
Total.....	344	84	241	80	262	24	49	48	416

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

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Stieghs, Drivng.	Stieghs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot.	53	15	2	3		90	80				3	280	180		50	30	50	50
Blood.	90	18	28	9	2	105	5	100	5	2	8	2,050	250		3	1	125	15
Edmonton.	87	73	19	5		55	19	54	5	2	4	224	91		40	58	14	23
Hobbema.	82	33	5	19		77	11	62				769	132		24	104	17	11
Lesser Slave Lake.	15	12				19	19											
Peigan.	78	56	15		1	44	14	41	2		28	808	120		4	3	26	9
Saddle Lake.	65	41	2			56	7	51			1	280	101	5	21	86	30	7
Sarsse.	21	12	2	2	1	26	2	15	1		1	1	70		22	16		
Stony.	40	10	1			45	25						100		45		80	25
Total.	531	270	74	33	4	517	60	447	13	4	44	4,476	1,044	5	187	304	338	140
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena.	8	9	1	1		10		11			70	4,950	37		2	75		
Bella Coola.	10	7				5		3			47	15	15	5	15	10		2
Courchane.	167	111		7	3	42	16	28	6	16	9	4,400	186	2	14	7	32	166
Kamloops.	570	576	15	107	44	230	22	264	11	4	9	1,002	227	24	189	117	173	52
Kootenay.	151	40				38	4	25	3	1		330	69		16	67	23	19
Kwakwewith.	172	139	7	40	25	65		35	5			757	175		101	10	40	13
Lytton.	8										147				135			
New Westminster.	80	68		4		30	3	9				1,816	87	5	6	6	3	4
Okanagan.	178	134	10	22	47	65	10	65	7			550	118	21	42	90	69	106
Queen Charlotte.	1	1											1		1			
Stikine.												5	1		1			
Stuart Lake.	23	10				7	1	5			10	1,700	9		34	35	12	
West Coast.												230	6		1			11
Williams Lake.	132	66			44	84	8	80	4	2	4		85		12	174	59	15
Total, British Columbia.	1,504	1,161	33	181	163	566	64	555	36	23	301	15,785	1,016	40	426	727	414	338

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MANITOBA.	114	66	29	6	1	49	37	41	6	2	1	1,230	90	4	67	01	41	82
Birtle.....	19	14	1	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	9	2	3	27	8
Claudeboye.....	30	15	1	1	40	1	37	1	.....	.....	.....	57	7	12	69	.....	.....	32
Fisher River.....	103	44	18	31	38	26	9	2	4	406	71	37	68	50	111	17	99	32
Griswold.....	42	35	4	1	73	53	.....	.....	.....	17	920	123	27	104	111	12	.....	.....
Manitowapah.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	725	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway House.....	14	12	.....	1	10	8	.....	.....	.....	5	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pas.....	37	19	9	1	28	10	19	7	.....	.....	275	30	.....	28	32	16	42	.....
Portage la Prairie.....	363	208	61	10	1	235	86	186	22	5	36	4,760	387	36	251	411	124	263
Total, Manitoba.....	10	10	2	7	1	7	2	4	.....	.....	1	45	9	.....	5	9	4	4
NEW BRUNSWICK.	21	20	.....	9	5	9	.....	7	1	.....	855	36	2	11	20	6	2	.....
Northwestern Division.	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	4	5	1	.....	.....
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sun- bury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	34	32	2	17	6	17	2	12	2	.....	1	900	51	2	20	34	11	6
Total.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.	6	4	.....	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	25	500	13	11	5	12	1	3	.....
Antigonish County.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.....	6	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Esquasomi), Cape Breton (Sydney), Colesister County, Cumberland County, Digby County, Halifax County, Hants County, Inverness County, Kings County, Lunenburg County, Pictou County, Queens County.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	2	2	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
.....	9	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	2	2	6	6	6	3	.....
.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	145	3	8	5	9	1	.....	.....
.....	6	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	2	2	8	4	1	.....	.....
.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	15	17	8	4	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	1	1	5	2	1	.....	.....

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

Agency.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Burgies and Road Carts.
NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.																		
Richmond County.....	7	6		3		1	1	1			4	150	4	4	5	8		
Shelburne County.....																		
Victoria County.....	4	3		1		1	1	1			2		3	3	1	4		
Yarmouth County.....																		
Total.....	53	43	1	19	1	16	10	10	1		94	912	56	31	41	50	3	16
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick.....	16	13	7	6	5	6	6	6	6		3	158	8		19	9	4	14
Cape Croker.....	40	38	3	5	2	15	6	20	14	1	2	320	28	2	15	30	19	22
Caslooc.....	135	142	35	125	25	62	33	50	33	2	22	542	94	8	62	68	47	112
Chaplain.....	1	1																
Chaplain Island.....	12	10	2	4	1	4	4	5	3	1	7	90	10	1	6	15	4	9
Fort Frances.....	27	16									2	665	3		8	12		
Fort Williams.....	18	18									1	326	9		9	10		1
Georgina.....	15	14	4	2	1	7	4	3	4	1	1	50	8		6	6	4	2
Georgina Island.....	5	2									1	100	3		8	8		
Golden Lake.....	63	51	3	6	3	20	3	18	5		23	307	39	1	41	34	15	40
Gore Bay.....	12	12										8						
Kenora.....	171	139	6	18	11	85	17	88	27	4	49	3,215	139	13	205	163	55	92
Montawing.....	35	27	0	55	7	13	10	5			4	250	26	4	18	9	8	35
Montvian.....	10	8																
New Credit.....	28	16	32	12	18	16	16	10				375	28	11	20	24	13	30
Perry Sound.....	33	30	3	3	9	9	1	10	10	1		250	17		13	13	5	8
Rama.....	3	3																
Rice and Mud Lakes.....	98	22	0	12	7	12	0	11	11	1			21	17	2	15	10	24
Sarnia.....	50	43	15	22	5	26	18	22	19	1	31	457	46	5	25	27	29	46
Saugeen.....	50	30	3	4	1	13	2	14	3		20	1,400	32		35	25	25	35
Sault Ste. Marie.....	38	21	1	4		9		9	1		13	1,175	22		71	41	5	18
Savanne.....	5	5										5	2,055					
Savanne.....	5	5										2	60					
Seagoe.....	4	2	2				2	1	1									
Six Nations.....	390	330	120	215	122	226	145	201	186	6	60	4,500	312	65	204	226	164	270
Sturgeon Falls.....	19	8			1	2		3	4		50	150	11	4	33	43	3	13
Thessalon.....	8	8										941	2		19	8		

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Tyendinaga.....	157	120	55	87	30	74	43	67	44	1	33	822	100	4	85	102	48	115	
Walpole Island.....	92	63	9	87	1	42	16	30	17	2	9	112	60	5	23	50	17	75	
Total.....	1,493	1,189	305	696	234	644	333	591	407	21	349	20,390	1,019	127	944	951	480	968	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			
Prince Edward Island.....	8	9			5	1	1	3	1	1			2	4		12		1	
QUEBEC.																			
Beaucevoir.....	2	2	1	2		2		2						1	1	1		1	
Beramis.....	2	1												3	4	1		3	
Cacouna.....	130	200	70	10	10	125	14	118	6	16	24	545	142	92	330	270		300	
Caughnawaga.....	4	5		1								165	4	3	3	2		3	
Jeune Lorette.....	24	21		2	2	8	2	8	5	1	1	1	11	3	13	25		3	
Munawaki.....	6	6	2										5	7	6			8	
Marin.....	28	22			2	9		7		4			10	14	26	18		28	
Mingan.....	8	5		1		2		1					8		7	9		8	
Oka.....	26	30		1	2	8	2	10	9	9	4	250	21	25	34	30		14	
Pierreville.....	28	32	2	8	4	4	2	16	2	2	2	170	12	4	15	39		12	
Pointe Bleue.....	238	112	10	100	5	75	18	74	7	4	60	370	55	15	54	65		10	
Seven Islands.....	11	9		1		3		2	1		4	300	8	1		7		6	
St. Regis.....																			
Timiskaming.....	507	445	85	125	26	236	40	242	30	36	96	1,802	280	109	490	469	44	479	
Total.....																			
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Assiniboine.....	30	21	10	1		24	7	24	2			285	37		18	35	18	25	
Battleford.....	115	65	12	5	1	81	19	64	10	1	5	1,075	155		62	116	32	20	
Carleton Place.....	122	97	18	19	2	85	16	74	5		16	1,616	155	2	97	147	62	17	
Crooked Lake.....	79	51	19	13		54	18	49	7			545	111	7	70	96	21	59	
Duck Lake.....	96	75	15	19		62	23	60	10			1,262	115	11	70	93	21	41	
Elko Hills Agency.....	14	6	3			19	4	17	2	2		50	27	12	29	25	11	31	
Elko Hills Colony.....	50	22	18			16	22	16	15			250	50		15	34	5	18	
Elie & La Crosse.....	45	12	7	1	1	98	8	20	3	1	2	350	42	30	48	32	19		
Moose Mountain.....	8	3		1		13		9			6	50	19		6	15	5	2	
Moose Woods.....	29	23		1		64	1	61			7	825	123	7	40	103	45	22	
Union Lake.....	73	48	12	1		37	21	30	4	2	5	40	63		54	66	20	20	
Valley.....	111	78			1	54	37	42	12		14	755	133		86	110	50	62	
Qu Appelle.....	104	59	23	45		50	21	49	7	2	3	1,030	111	7	61	99	30	41	
Touchwood.....																			
Total.....	876	500	136	103	5	585	187	515	77	8	58	8,199	1,121	83	602	971	339	309	

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

Province.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Driving.	Sleighs, Draught.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.
Alberta.....	531	270	74	33	4	517	60	447	13	4	44	4,476	1,044	5	187	304	338	140
British Columbia.....	1,504	1,161	33	181	103	566	64	525	36	23	301	15,785	1,016	40	426	727	414	388
Manitoba.....	303	208	61	10	1	235	86	186	22	5	30	4,760	387	36	251	411	124	263
New Brunswick.....	34	32	2	17	6	17	2	12	2	.....	1	900	51	2	20	34	11	6
Nova Scotia.....	53	43	1	19	1	16	.....	10	1	.....	94	912	56	31	41	50	3	16
Ontario.....	1,493	1,189	305	696	234	644	333	591	407	21	349	20,390	1,019	127	944	951	480	908
Prince Edward Island.....	8	9	.....	.....	5	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	12	.....	1
Quebec.....	507	445	85	125	26	236	40	242	30	36	96	1,802	280	169	490	469	44	479
Saskatchewan.....	876	590	156	103	5	585	187	515	77	8	58	8,199	1,121	83	662	971	339	369
Total.....	5,369	3,917	717	1,184	445	2,817	773	2,531	589	98	979	57,224	4,976	497	3,021	3,929	1,773	2,630

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TABLE No. 7.—LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Agency.	HORSES.			CATTLE.						OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Coldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot.....	21	1,275	300			18	436	835					20			5	100	
Blood.....	4	2,830	530	36		425	1,047	1,350	30		3	35	30				600	
Edmonton.....	3	325		9	10	4	187	342					123			100	813	
Hobbema.....		519	108		10	6	106	117					69				466	
Lesser Slave Lake				7		17	46	54									95	
Peigan.....	1	1,308	76				324	730	2		1	6	1		1	10	3	
Saddle Lake.....		447		1	81	5	247	238			2	20	11		15	5	415	
Sarcee.....		334				30	93	104										
Stony.....	20	1,242				10	95	97										
Total.....	49	8,480	1,014	53	101	515	2,581	3,907	30	2	4	61	254	125	8	31	2,480	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	40	296	52	14		5	100	54									475	
Bella Coola.....	6	426	39	4		6	36	15			1	5	30			305	5,860	
Cowichan.....	81	202	48	1		23	228	124	1,035	575						72	108	
Kamloops.....	42	3,507	1,135	22		77	1,021	342			4	24	81				9,096	
Kootenay.....	64	1,255	230	45		106	795	675			2	10	26				835	
Kwakwewith.....		1					2	2									900	
Lytton.....	57	809	421	44		101	420	307	200		36	241	175			4	2,002	
Nass.....	26	5				26	12									75	133	
New Westminster.....	29	424	74	31	45	99	456	454	231	235	34	182	904			98	716	
Okanagan.....	33	1,580	557	31		425	1,420	75	60	16	63	200					3,001	
Queen Charlotte				3		5	30	11									1,300	
Stikine.....	18																250	
Stuart Lake.....	20	311	54	17		64	80	50									42	
West Coast.....		14															701	
Williams Lake.....	35	2,016	725	28		132	1,072	494									735	
Total, British Columbia.....	407	10,878	3,338	202	45	1,123	5,371	8,949	1,547	870	93	499	1,475	72	682	1,404	20,287	

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

Agency.	HORSES.				CATTLE.				OTHER STOCK.						POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
MANITOBA.																		
Birdie.....	7	298	26	7	19	50	89	76						4	4		939	
Claudeboye.....		99	13	7	126	45	182	183	8					3			420	
Fisher River.....	4	70		10	93	64	180	140		1			21				288	
Griswold.....		246	2		16	1	4	1					2				621	
Manitowapah.....		285	49	16	62	179	462	438	37				57					
Norway House.....			3	3	9		25	9										
Pas.....	4	49	19	6	18	4	95	87		2	3	9						
Portage la Prairie.....		124	13	2	12	3	15	10					10					
Total, Manitoba.....	15	1,171	122	51	355	346	1,052	944	45	3	27	100	39	20	11		2,268	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northern Division.																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....		11	1				4	3					1				300	
Northeastern Division.																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....		30	1	8	1	13	36	17		1	5		1				492	
Southeastern Division.																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	1	6		1			2		1								184	
Total.....	1	47	2	9	1	13	40	20	1	1	5	1	1				976	

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

Agency.	HORSES.			CATTLE.					OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
ONTARIO.																	
Sturgeon Falls.....	10	57	6	9	9	10	49	58		6	18			10	16	32	520
Thessalon.....	2	53	9	2		20	28	25		2	20	32			230	400	388
Tyendinaga.....	2	311	35	21		20	550	280	47	55	5	50	250	500	200	400	3,840
Walpole Island.....	9	275	50	5		20	170	106		9	50	65		86	30	175	2,756
Total.....	75	3,018	540	151	54	489	2,612	2,228	366	183	120	1,043	3,574	1,867	737	2,599	46,119
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																	
Prince Edward Island.....	3	11	2	1		2	8	7							4	20	160
QUEBEC.																	
Becancour.....		2		1				5			1	6					21
Beraimis.....		4		2	1			6				6					40
Cacouna.....		300	58	92		50	375	250			120	650	150		24	75	7,200
Caughnawaga.....	2	9		1	1			4				8					400
Jeanne Lorette.....		32		1			43	17	4		4	5	10				176
Maniwaki.....		2	1	1	2	12	11	15	10	18	2	7					95
Mingan.....																	
Oka.....	1	71	21	6			77	27	5		7	20	12				175
Pierreville.....		11	1	3							2	34				2	101
Pointe Bleue.....	5	35	7	6	4	20	85	39	10	5	37	49	9				400
Restigouche.....	1	20	1	3		11	30	75		5	5	35	8				84
Seven Islands.....																	
St. Regis.....	2	203	30	15	4	30	300	185		18	80	150	313	80	60	550	
Timiskaming.....		18		2		2	19	13	11		7	19					190
Total.....	111	707	86	133	12	125	997	655	40	18	30	268	989	485	113	137	9,432

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

Province.	HORSES.			CATTLE.					OTHER STOCK.					POULTRY.			
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
Alberta.....	49	8,480	1,014	53	101	515	2,381	3,907	30	2	4	61	254	125	8	31	2,489
British Columbia.....	407	10,878	3,338	262	45	1123	5,371	3,949	1,547	870	93	499	1,475	72	682	1,404	26,297
Manitoba.....	15	1,171	122	51	355	346	1,052	944	45	.....	3	27	100	39	20	11	2,298
New Brunswick.....	1	47	2	9	1	13	40	20	1	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	976
Nova Scotia.....	50	51	2	10	32	99	107	83	4	1	9	13	.....	.....	8	12	1,310
Ontario.....	75	3,018	540	151	54	489	2,612	2,228	366	183	120	1,043	3,574	1,867	737	2,599	46,119
Prince Edward Island.....	3	11	2	1	.....	2	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	160
Quebec.....	11	707	86	133	12	125	997	655	40	18	30	268	989	485	113	137	9,432
Saskatchewan.....	16	3,483	218	71	574	780	2,698	3,181	14	.....	35	128	315	49	13	35	4,734
Total.....	577	27,845	5,373	733	1,152	3,425	15,458	14,998	2,126	1,077	287	2,040	6,721	2,638	1,585	4,249	83,785

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS.

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
ALBERTA.								
Blackfoot.....				50	40		50	140
Blood.....		6		40	10			250
Edmonton.....		14	15	82	76	42	1,494	90
Hobbema.....		1		80	83	31	1,037	129
Lesser Slave Lake ¹								
Peigan.....		20	22	20	10			105
Saddle Lake.....				87	92	125	2,100	132
Sarcee.....				6	8		50	65
Stony.....				150	12		1,200	200
Total.....		41	37	515	331	198	6,351	1,111
BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	13	19	207	605	322		8,900	140
Bella Coola ²	95	69	156	448	201		4,150	100
Cowichan.....	130	2	382	329	273	72	24	177
Kamloops.....		16	143				30	463
Kootenay.....			57	171	25		105	150
Kwakwakaith.....	73	72	295	256	176	216	2,930	109
Lytton.....	5	48	78	224	93	65	422	190
Nass.....	94	156	169			242	3,750	287
New Westminster ³	170	123	386	330	383	155	963	321
Okanagan.....	2	15	19	204	62	7	290	167
Quesn Charlotte ⁴	1	115	20	75	90	20	50	70
Stikine.....		15	5	245	100	46	1,163	132
Stuart Lake.....	7	5	219	347	199	484	4,310	129
West Coast ⁵			1,053	170	343	137	1,653	161
Williams Lake.....	55		40	263	38		2,705	332
Total.....	645	645	3,229	3,667	2,305	1,705	31,445	2,928

¹No figures for Lesser Slave Lake Agency available.
²These Indians own 70 motor boats and launches.
³These Indians own 56 motor boats and launches.
⁴These Indians own 16 motor boats and launches.
⁵These Indians own 47 motor boats and launches.

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
MANITOBA.								
Birds.....	1	154	33	69	59	10	1,170	111
Clandeboye.....	2	192	206	36	129	236	1,165	226
Fisher River.....			4	135	305	775	2,560	280
Griswold.....	61	176	168	56	60	3	1,680	76
Manitowapah.....	1	338	890	490	282	1,557	7,304	317
Norway House.....		23	313	93	725	255	5,100	1,390
Pas'.....		10	9	50	287	693	4,685	166
Portage la Prairie.....					47		1,100	90
Total.....	65	894	1,593	1,097	1,900	3,529	24,754	2,656
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
<i>Northern Division.</i>								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....			7	8	6		55	4
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	31	20	19	54	119	250	370	8
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>								
Carlton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	4		33	32	47	11	1,360	32
Total.....	35	20	59	94	172	261	1,781	44
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County.....			3	6	10		15	2
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.....	4	8		2	20	12	76	1
Cape Breton (Esquason). ..	3	9			10	2	200	
Cape Breton (Sydney).....					3		3	
Colechester County.....				2	15		30	

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	1	2	2	4	6	6	175	9
Cumberland County	1	2	10	12	4	4	175	9
Dagby County	4	7	11	11	5	5	45	3
Haltix County	2	5	3	10	9	9	100	1
Harris County	1	13	4	2	11	11	200	1
Inverness County	1	2	4	4	15	1	100	1
Kings County	1	10	4	2	23	4	30	3
Lanenburg County	1	9	7	15	3	3	60	1
Pictou County	4	11	7	6	4	14	12	7
Queens County	4	11	1	8	6	6	90	1
Richmond County	2	5	2	10	8	1	80	1
Shelburn County	2	5	2	10	8	1	50	1
Victoria County	2	5	2	10	8	1	50	1
Yarmouth County	2	5	2	10	8	1	50	1
Total	23	83	37	94	221	61	1,266	28
ONTARIO								
Albion	1	1	30	6	28	132	2,789	20
Cape Croker	13	22	1	26	32	42	25	6
Carleton Place	3	3	243	35	42	263	647	5
Chapleau	4	15	6	15	10	15	5,110	186
Christian Island	4	22	240	60	147	527	200	15
Fort Frances	51	54	311	141	236	717	3,940	97
Fort William	1	13	3	6	12	5	660	216
Georgina Island	1	13	3	6	12	5	185	9
Golden Lake	5	10	10	20	15	5	200	15
Gore Bay	21	24	244	45	48	132	889	3
Kenora	93	12	244	97	190	372	6,576	178
Manitowaning	93	50	28	95	92	183	1,274	48
Moravian	2	3	2	10	17	14	70	70
New Credit	2	30	2	10	17	15	150	42
Parry Sound	2	30	34	76	56	15	850	42
Rama	2	2	30	32	28	28	1,000	25
Rice and Mud Lake	2	5	74	25	76	2	3,465	29
Sarnia	2	17	2	18	36	4	275	3
Sturgeon	18	4	56	72	75	20	156	15
Sault Ste. Marie	18	64	64	72	64	183	476	60
Savannah	2	301	133	133	218	388	6,274	233
Severn	1	1	11	5	5	5	405	5
Six Nations	10	20	4	60	170	125	300	4
Sturgeon Falls	10	48	162	135	130	125	1,550	150
Thessalon	31	26	63	13	102	16	733	50
Tyendinaga	2	21	2	24	30	15	800	3
Walpole Island	5	60	25	25	78	16	2,463	20
Total	255	524	1,882	1,529	2,215	3,135	41,156	1,438

[†]These Indians also own two gasoline launches.

[‡]Also 4 motor boats. [§]Also 2 motor boats.

TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Continued.

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island ¹	5	14			22	22	54	
QUEBEC.								
Beauport.....					2		6	118
Beraimis.....	3	3	116	31	122	16	1,450	
Cocagne.....	12	2	3	2	19		158	
Caughnawaga.....	1	40	3	50	30	30	100	6
Jeano Lorette.....			8	10	30		500	7
Maniwaki.....			80	89	65	41	1,628	75
Maria.....		1	8	3	15		120	2
Mingan.....	11	4	45	23	53		2,500	50
Oka.....		26	3					2
Pierreville.....		9	4	6	25		476	8
Pointe Bleue.....		2	160	150	265	150	7,400	200
Restigouche.....		2	20	26	2		100	
Seven Islands.....	1		500	300	500	500	10,000	200
St. Roris.....	1	75	1	18	40	30	600	1
Timiskaming.....		2	26	24	10	17	300	20
Total.....	18	154	986	732	1,200	754	25,344	680
SASKATCHEWAN.								
Assiniboine.....				8	49		900	47
Battleford.....		5		88	112	120	2,143	180
Carlton.....		6	6	159	166	201	4,061	185
Creoked Lake.....			67	49	67	16	4,107	138
Duck Lake.....		14	2	88	156	16	3,431	142
Elle Hills Agency.....				19	36		92	43
Fle Hills Colony.....				12	24		44	
Isle à la Crosse.....								
Moose Mountain.....			1	32	60	9	350	48
Moose Woods.....		3		18	10		60	15
Onion Lake.....		13	30	118	124	118	3,800	150
Pelly.....		1		73	53		1,696	83
Qu Appelle.....				49	72	22	1,795	154
Touchwood.....				76	103		4,178	128
Total.....		42	106	779	1,027	503	21,647	1,322

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TABLE No. 8.—GENERAL EFFECTS—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Agency.	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.
Province.								
Alberta.....	.....	41	37	515	331	196	6,351	1,111
British Columbia.....	645	655	3,229	3,667	2,305	1,705	31,445	2,928
Manitoba.....	65	894	1,593	1,097	1,900	3,529	24,754	2,656
New Brunswick.....	35	20	59	94	172	261	1,781	44
Nova Scotia.....	23	83	37	94	221	61	1,266	28
Ontario.....	255	524	1,882	1,529	2,215	3,135	41,156	1,438
Prince Edward Island.....	5	14	.....	.....	22	22	54	.....
Quebec.....	18	164	986	732	200	754	25,344	689
Saskatchewan.....	.....	42	106	779	1,027	503	21,647	1,322
Total.....*	1,046	2,437	7,929	8,507	8,393	10,168	153,798	10,216

*These Indians also own 5 motor boats.

†Also 206 motor boats and launches.

TABLE No. 9- EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other Industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
ALBERTA.											
Blackfoot.....	165	140	.....	.....	640	200	180	78	10	120	40
Blood.....	275	220	.....	.....	1,000	800	500	415	.....	900	75
Edmonton.....	97	42	52	3	978	287	144	91	66	72	20
Hobbema.....	89	54	.....	.....	776	.....	149	113	83	66	42
Lesser Slave Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan.....	120	90	.....	.....	424	.....	100	70	.....	89	.....
Saddle Lake.....	154	117	10	3	710	320	185	67	84	7	27
Sarcee.....	29	24	.....	.....	89	39	32	33	.....	18	6
Stoney.....	85	62	.....	.....	654	125	125	.....	125	50	.....
Total.....	1,014	749	62	6	4,971	1,771	1,415	867	370	1,322	210
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	239	105	.....	.....	1,901	830	500	.....	483	31	133
Bella Coolla.....	122	68	.....	.....	1,519	325	470	10	452	8	83
Cowichan.....	1,661	201	7	.....	1,695	811	413	151	.....	.....	580
Kanloopy.....	171	51	.....	.....	2,288	756	573	619	8	.....	42
Kootenay.....	100	102	1	.....	494	455	132	130	146	113	73
Kwawkweth.....	249	100	.....	.....	1,161	774	380	374	374	.....	90
Lytton.....	1,588	150	.....	.....	2,050	.....	599	549	96	.....	56
Nas.....	799	799	.....	.....	1,934	725	411	542	.....	7	45
New Westminster.....	1,460	433	.....	.....	2,403	1,362	427	393	530	316	473
Okanagan.....	44	6	864	192	157	192	169	15
Queen Charlotte.....	400	250	588	325	175	325
Stikine.....	168	35	639	154	176	6	20

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Stuart Lake.....	122	10	121	3	1,225	543	275	28	446	49	105
West Coast.....	591	444	1,835	1,389	564	615	58	58
Williams Lake.....	695	166	5	.....	370	166	332	150	188	127	84
Total	8,511	2,920	134	3	20,966	8,593	5052	2,222	4,301	826	1,857
MANITOBA.											
Birtle.....	151	118	6	.....	479	242	97	60	74	36	27
Claudeboye.....	1,335	545	.....	.....	862	.....	232	11	220	1	.....
Fisher River.....	1,104	76	3	1	2,101	550	419	13	410	63	60
Griswold.....	1,165	557	.....	.....	1,394	786	88	67	35	22	10
Manowapah.....	186	186	2	2	1,614	.....	363	17	802	.....	.....
Norway House.....	79	60	.....	.....	3,207	183	733	.....	355	43	3
Pas.....	235	115	.....	.....	1,065	231	231	35	355	16	230
Portage la Prairie.....	3,255	1,627	11	3	10,231	1,991	2,289	205	2,036	183	330
Total, Manitoba.....	290	140	100	70	223	10	54	38	181	18	132
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Northern Division.											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	862	149	21	4	862	270	250	104	181	18	132
Northeastern Division.											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	262	156	3	2	315	135	76	11	19	.....	.....
Southeastern Division.											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	1,324	445	124	76	1,400	415	380	213	290	18	132
Total	58	30	.....	.....	58	58	18	2	4	.....	25
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County.....	129	36	.....	.....	192	290	54	10	49	.....	1
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties	90	65	1	.....	124	65	25	25	40	23	40
Cape Breton (Esquason)	65	25	.....	.....	125	100	24	.....	.....	.....	75
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	102	25	.....	.....	102	6	19	.....	5	.....	15
Colchester County.....	80	20	.....	.....	85	14	14	.....	12	.....	.....
Cumberland County.....	82	73	.....	.....	96	.....	30	.....	16	.....	.....
Digby County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No figures available for the Northern Division of the Treaty No. 8 District, nor for the Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

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

Agency.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other Industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
NOVA SCOTIA—Con.											
Halifax County.....	235	76			235	81	20	8	15	3	19
Hants County.....	81	25			81	17	39	17	19	11	5
Inverness County.....	70	23	1		193	50	30	1	35	1	60
Kings County.....	87	25			87	50	30	1	35	1	60
Lunenburg County.....	105	65			165	19	17	11	11	5	17
Pictou County.....	94	39	2	1	154	47	19	30	40	40	34
Queens County.....	43	18			43	20	12	18	16	12	15
Richmond County.....	70	25			146	60	35	30	12	12	15
Shelburne County.....	41	34			41	34	15	15	15	15	15
Victoria County.....	50	16	2		80	50	28	15	18	6	54
Yarmouth County.....											
Total.....	1,482	614	6	1	1,947	755	429	155	297	49	405
ONTARIO.											
Albion.....	265	210			265	203	30	7	93	7	
Cape Croker.....	220	200	25	6	230	129	129	285	33	235	
Carleton Place.....	414	645			1,182	488	341	118	637	60	265
Chapleau.....	282	43	5		473	111	111	6	90	15	45
Christian Island.....	200	100	5		249	50	50	2	456	9	144
Fort Frances.....	219	132			249	541	250	2	320	150	150
Fort William.....	540	191			1,451	541	251	11	320	150	150
Georgina Island.....	100	73			107		33				40

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Golden Lake.....	120	120	127	80	50	21	40	50	40
Gore Bay.....	444	345	555	173	136	130	13	136	160
Kenora.....	79	23	984	261	281	.....	209	.....	77
Manitowaning.....	1,096	1,076	2,083	1,024	530	313	46	530	164
Moravian.....	337	275	337	86	64	.....	2	86	64
New Credit.....	285	210	285	85	93	44	2	93	5
Parry Sound.....	389	170	573	9	210	91	91	210	40
Rama.....	200	150	232	160	40	3	.....	160	9
Rice and Mud Lakes.....	314	297	414	275	86	15	29	275	55
Sarnia.....	349	219	428	228	102	75	4	228	14
Saugen.....	350	200	442	210	145	5	6	210	21
Sault Ste. Marie.....	984	585	984	78	984	138	373	984	40
Savanne.....	68	24	1,083	237	270	1	220	237	92
Seaugog.....	30	27	30	.....	29	10	8	29	26
Six Nations.....	4,000	2,200	4,716	740	1,180	440	.....	1,180	402
Sturgeon Falls.....	182	50	578	203	123	25	109	203	11
Thessalon.....	450	68	562	134	300	87	5	300	134
Tyendinaga.....	1,421	500	1,421	.....	300	.....	.....	300	115
Walpole Island.....	747	220	763	326	163	150	65	163	125
Total.....	14,581	8,358	21,603	5,854	5,655	1,884	2,892	1,118	2,264
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island.....	175	125	288	.....	59	10	58	.....	30
QUEBEC.									
Beaucourt.....	1	1	23	.....	9	1	.....	.....	7
Boromis.....	1	242	559	.....	191	6	176	.....	9
Caronna.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga.....	1,290	690	2,154	10	620	75	4	620	535
Jeanne Lorette.....	48	7	240	5	141	.....	.....	141	137
Munawaki.....	265	67	443	.....	126	15	85	126	76
Maria.....	80	40	116	15	25	3	10	25	4
Mingan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka.....	215	130	350	.....	145	30	.....	145	16
Pierreville.....	180	144	280	147	77	5	2	280	75
Pointe Bleue.....	75	30	569	.....	175	78	190	.....	25
Restigouche.....	250	80	541	200	50	40	5	200	95
Seven Islands.....	.....	64	694	280	280	.....	.....	280	.....
St. Regis.....	1,000	200	1,600	700	430	61	39	700	10
Timiskaming.....	245	125	245	.....	20	22	12	.....	15
Total.....	3,569	1,454	7,932	1,357	2,329	342	755	35	1,004

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

Agency.	Education.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other Industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
SASKATCHEWAN.											
Asiniboine..	67				124	86	51	23	30	19	20
Battleford..	141				815	283	200	77	107	120	63
Carlton..	488			2	1,175	677	254	193	152	202	184
Crooked Lake..	217		8	7	528	257	113	46	53	53	1
Duck Lake..	266		122		966	563	285	99	161	152	6
File Hills Agency...	53		10	1	79	90	33	2	21	34	56
File Hills Colony..	129		75	41	149	65	38	36		19	26
Lale à la Crosse..											
Moose Mountain.	31		29	1	59	30	46	20	20	14	5
Moose Woods..	18		18	1			15	6	1	16	
Onion Lake....	131		128	6	638	315	208	57	125	123	46
Pelly....	101		91	2	567	174	96	60	78	59	
Qu'Appelle....	195		177	3	536	85	118	71	26	76	
Touchwood....	336		255	8	477	176	170	97	171	84	176
Total.	2,173	1,702	263	17	6,113	2,832	1,627	787	892	971	583

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

PROVINCE.	EDUCATION.				Number who wear civilized clothing.	Industrial population.	Number of able-bodied male adults.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping or Fishing.	Number engaged in stock raising.	Number engaged in other industries or occupations.
	Number who speak English.	Number who write English.	Number who speak French.	Number who write French.							
Alberta.....	1,014	749	62	6	4,371	1,771	1,415	867	370	1,322	210
British Columbia.....	8,511	2,920	134	3	20,366	8,563	5,652	2,222	4,301	826	1,857
Manitoba.....	3,255	1,627	11	3	10,231	1,991	2,289	205	2,036	183	330
New Brunswick.....	1,324	445	124	76	1,400	415	380	213	290	18	132
Nova Scotia.....	1,482	614	6	1	1,947	755	429	155	297	49	405
Ontario.....	14,581	8,358	1,345	90	21,003	5,854	5,655	1,884	2,892	1,118	2,264
Prince Edward Island.....	175	125	1	1	288	.....	59	10	58	5	30
Quebec.....	3,569	1,424	2,399	904	7,932	1,357	2,329	342	755	35	1,004
Saskatchewan.....	2,173	1,702	263	17	6,113	2,832	1,627	787	892	971	583
Total	36,084	17,964	4,345	1,101	75,451	23,568	19,855	6,685	11,801	4,527	6,815

TABLE No. 10.—PROGRESS DURING YEAR.

Agency.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.														
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Drivng Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	
ALBERTA.																			
Blackfoot.....		980	1,479	2,880		1		25		3	1	1	2		1				
Blood.....		25	50	5,000		5		8		1					2	10			
Edmonton.....	17	709	200	1,508		5		9		1					2	1	2		
Hobbema.....		194	144	1,023						4									
Lesser Slave Lake.....																			
Peigan.....		59							3		2								
Saddle Lake.....		150		150		25		5		23									
Sarcee.....																			
Stony.....																			
Total.....	17	2,117	2,873	10,561		39	47	3	4	36	1	2	5	3	11	2			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena.....		106	106	106		10	13	10	8	3		6	4	3	3				
Bella Coola.....	4	4	4	225		11		6				1							
Cowichan.....	24	23	24			10		3	3										
Kamloops.....	2	21	20			2		2	1							15		4	
Kootenay.....	40	40	40	40		2													
Kwawkweth.....	2	2	2			2													
Lytton.....	99	62	72	271		27			20	5		4			21				
Nass.....						29													
New Westminster.....	74	74	74	74		56													
Okanagan.....	70	185	185	620		9										4			
Queen Charlotte.....	12	5	2	5		5										4			
Stikine.....																			
Stuart Lake.....	8	20	18	267				12	9	3	1				6				2

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	6	7	4	2	3	12	9	8	13	56	4
West Coast.....	6	7	4	2	3	12	9	8	13	56	4
Williams Lake.....	2		450								
Total.....	487	549	547	2,064	167	42	25	35	18	7	8
MANITOBA.											
Birdie.....		65	34	16	1	6	1	4	0	1	1
Glandeboye.....				35	1	7					
Fisher River.....		96	52	245		21		6			
Griswold.....	40	185	296	40	1	3	3	11	3	9	0
Manitowish.....		28	15	251		13				1	
Norway House.....	9	6	13	3		11	19			3	
Pas.....				1		3	4			3	
Portage la Prairie.....		34	45	1		10				1	
Total.....	49	414	455	591	7	85	20	13	6	21	5
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
<i>Northern Division.</i>											
Mudawaska and Victoria Counties.....	2	4	4			1	1				
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, and Westmorland Counties.....	16	14	13	8	1	7	1	1	1	1	5
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	5	4	2	2		2	1				
Total.....	23	22	19	10	1	10	2	1	1	1	5
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County.....	1					4	5				
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.....	4	3	3	4		25	10	1	1	3	1
Cape Breton (Esquason).....	3			3		25					
Cape Breton (Sydney).....	1		1	1		9	3			1	
Colchester County.....	1			1							
Cumberland County.....	3	2	2	2							
Digby County.....	1			1							
Halifax County.....		1	1	1							
Hants County.....	1			1							

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

Agency.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crbs.	Root Houses.
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded																		
Crooked Lake.....		158	131	1,200				6	6									
Duck Lake.....		112	119	12				9	3		6				4			
Pile Hills Agency.....		15	15				2								8	4	10	
Pile Hills Colony.....		182	218							1								1
Lake à la Croix.....		70	46	100				1										
Moose Mountain.....		75	15					2										
Moose Woods.....	80	80	15					2			1							
Onion Lake.....		256	51	41				10			1							
Pelly.....		656	110	730				15	8		9							
Qu'Appelle.....		180	127	140				18	49									
Touchwood.....	1,831	58		8,104				6										
Total.....	2,187	2,232	1,308	12,731			26	147	38		38	2	19	15	27	5	10	1

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

Agency.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.													
	Acres Cleared.	Acres Broken.	Acres Cropped for first time.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pigsties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
Alberta.....	17	2,117	2,873	10,561	.....	.....	39	47	3	4	36	1	2	5	3	11	2	.....
British Columbia.....	487	549	547	2,064	.....	.....	167	42	25	35	18	.....	7	8	13	56	.....	4
Manitoba.....	49	414	455	591	.....	.....	7	85	20	13	6	21	5	14	6	1	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	23	22	19	8	1	.....	10	2	1	.....	1	1	1	5	1	2	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	82	31	25	126	.....	.....	97	.....	14	23	1	1	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	679	419	498	568	5	.....	76	35	6	25	43	7	22	11	31	20	17	0
Prince Edward Island.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	84	74	575	73	.....	1	22	2	4	67	32	2	69	62	4	.....	12	.....
Baskatchewan.....	2,187	2,232	1,308	12,731	.....	.....	26	147	38	.....	38	2	19	15	27	5	10	1
Total.....	3,610	5,859	6,301	26,722	6	1	445	360	112	154	182	20	142	120	93	99	45	11

TABLE No. 11—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Buildings, property of the Land.	Value of Implements and Vefā les.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ALBERTA.					
Blackfoot.....	2,807,980 00	11,000 00	100,500 00	12,200 00	35,000 00
Blood.....	5,310,815 00	9,000 00	35,000 00	46,150 00	55,000 00
Edmonton.....	1,176,928 00	5,900 00	26,500 00	16,615 00	26,150 00
Hobbema.....	390,502 00	5,920 00	11,405 00	2,160 00	21,423 00
Lesser Slave Lake*.....					
Peigan.....	964,040 00	9,000 00	22,060 00	35,738 00	25,808 00
Saddle Lake.....	586,105 00	2,550 00	24,050 00	2,200 00	19,550 00
Sarcee.....	1,114,096 00	9,800 00	20,000 00	36,800 00	13,000 00
Stony.....	264,774 00	8,000 00	15,000 00	500 00	13,000 00
Total.....	12,615,240 00	61,170 00	254,515 00	152,363 00	208,931 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Babine and Upper Skeena.....	218,010 00	17,750 00	123,100 00	15,435 00	12,900 00
Bella Coola.....	364,950 00	3,600 00	110,250 00	10,200 00	6,550 00
Cowichan.....	1,762,700 00	109,700 00	168,300 00	12,250 00	27,265 00
Kamlo ps.....	3,796,990 00	44,350 00	138,450 00	38,350 00	79,120 00
Kootenay.....	136,825 00	11,911 00	16,110 00	103,700 00	18,886 00
Kwawkweth.....	278,121 00	970 00	52,215 00	2,875 00	8,350 00
Lytton.....	964,799 00	10,600 00	57,615 00	22,250 00	27,306 00
Nass.....	3,030,750 00	20,500 00	281,340 00	97,614 00	1,500 00
New Westminster.....	1,925,535 00	12,251 00	128,000 00	53,700 00	13,000 00
Okanagan.....	2,425 00 00	49,000 00	73,000 00	13,800 00	33,000 00
Queen Charlotte.....	70,000 00	700 00	38,000 00	1,275 00	15,000 00
Strikine.....	2,075 00		5,100 00		175 00
Stuart Lake.....	162,565 00	6,980 00	71,425 00	20,350 00	6,980 00
West Coast.....	114,000 00	4,375 00	107,500 00		1,410 00
Williams Lake.....	544,190 00	16,935 00	49,100 00	8,900 00	33,235 00
Total, British Columbia.....	15,796,510 00	309,722 00	1,419,505 00	400,699 00	294,677 00
MANITOBA.					
Birtle.....	409,463 00	1,475 00	18,654 00	1,850 00	18,519 00
Claudeboye.....	211,509 00	905 00	29,125 00		2,738 00
Fisher River.....	918,720 00	3,400 00	59,475 00	3,850 00	9,880 00
Griswold.....	198,220 00	970 00	14,820 00	7,200 00	22,700 00
Manitowapah.....	203,938 00	1,232 00	25,750 00	7,100 00	11,675 00
Norway House.....	103,412 00	325 00	51,150 00		810 00
Pas.....	85,447 00	1,065 00	33,100 00	2,575 00	3,077 00
Portage la Prairie.....	200,882 00	3,100 00	6,800 00	1,850 00	7,800 00
Total, Manitoba.....	2,331,591 00	12,472 00	238,874 00	24,425 00	77,199 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	19,060 00	150 00	8,200 00	10,700 00	1,200 00
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>					
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	46,654 00	3,190 00	45,750 00	36,700 00	5,918 00
<i>Southwestern Division.</i>					
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties.....	5,875 00	82 00	11,380 00	600 00	359 00
Total.....	71,589 00	3,422 00	65,330 00	48,000 00	7,477 00

*Figures for Lesser Slave Lake Agency not available.

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.—Continued.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total Value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improv'm'ts	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.
114,550 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	3,106,230 00	6,900 00	5,500 00	12,400 00
401,523 00	3,500 00	8,500 00	5,869,488 00	3,500 00	5,000 00	8,500 00
55,330 00	2,703 00	4,280 00	1,314,406 00	5,900 00	2,005 00	7,905 00
39,670 00	3,548 00	4,803 00	479,431 00	2,328 00	925 00	3,253 00
136,773 00	1,045 00	1,435 00	1,195,899 00		2,560 00	2,560 00
51,800 00	3,685 00	6,430 00	696,370 00	236 00	225 00	461 00
34,530 00	450 00	2,000 00	1,230,676 00	1,500 00	10,000 00	11,500 00
45,680 00	3,000 00	10,000 00	359,954 00		2,000 00	2,000 00
879,856 00	22,931 00	57,448 00	14,252,454 00	20,364 00	28,215 00	48,579 00
29,300 00	44,100 00	31,500 00	492,095 00	7,100 00	6,100 00	13,200 00
13,600 00	49,300 00	31,100 00	589,550 00	2,200 00	4,100 00	6,300 00
43,160 00	26,845 00	41,400 00	2,201,460 00	4,800 00	1,800 00	6,600 00
253,180 00	11,125 00	16,050 00	4,377,615 00	1,050 00		1,050 00
97,661 00	5,075 00	5,890 00	396,058 00	1,200 00	900 00	2,100 00
620 00	43,700 00	63,700 00	450,551 00	1,200 00	1,300 00	2,500 00
73,164 00	5,030 00	20,310 00	1,181,074 00	8,230 00	5,785 00	14,015 00
5,250 00	78,100 00	33,100 00	3,548,154 00	128 00	25,100 00	25,258 00
59,415 00	47,290 00	63,200 00	2,299,491 00	15,000 00	13,100 00	28,100 00
195,000 00	5,630 00	11,750 00	2,806,150 00	2,350 00	8,500 00	10,850 00
5,000 00	7,000 00	12,000 00	148,975 00	500 00	3,500 00	4,000 00
2,000 00	11,103 00	10,200 00	50,653 00			
24,530 00	22,530 00	15,870 00	331,230 00	605 00	2,150 00	2,755 00
4,866 00	57,657 00	31,650 00	321,438 00	331 00	550 00	881 00
108,150 00	8,950 00	6,950 00	776,410 00	140 00	4,000 00	4,140 00
911,736 00	423,405 00	394,670 00	10,950,924 00	44,834 00	76,915 00	121,749 00
37,699 00	3,880 00	3,490 00	495,030 00	432 00	1,270 00	1,702 00
16,519 00	5,444 00	9,230 00	275,470 00	180 00	1,950 00	2,150 00
22,420 00	16,380 00	21,110 00	1,058,235 00	1,300 00	4,795 00	6,095 00
24,000 00	2,046 00	3,530 00	273,486 00	965 00	470 00	1,435 00
73,635 00	14,200 00	11,700 00	351,280 00	350 00	1,750 00	2,100 00
1,905 00	93,780 00	18,500 00	209,882 00	112 00	2,375 00	2,487 00
10,451 00	11,310 00	5,580 00	152,605 00	25 00	2,350 00	2,375 00
9,300 00	1,350 00	3,600 00	234,682 00	340 00	550 00	890 00
197,979 00	148,390 00	79,740 00	3,110,670 00	3,704 00	15,510 00	19,214 00
1,700 00	600 00	3,000 00	44,610 00	40 00	250 00	290 00
5,031 00	9,700 00	15,800 00	168,743 00	315 00	1,400 00	1,715 00
1,020 00	1,600 00	3,055 00	24,061 00	200 00	275 00	475 00
7,751 00	11,990 00	21,855 00	237,414 00	555 00	1,925 00	2,480 00

TABLE No. 11 — VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Annapolis County.....	1,000 00	40 00	1,200 00		75 00
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.....	10,000 00	150 00	2,385 00	1,500 00	65 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)...	12,000 00	600 00	8,750 00	6,725 00	2,500 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)....	12,200 00		7,500 00		
Colchester County.....	1,800 00	40 00	1,700 00	250 00	150 00
Cumberland County.....	250 00		300 00		100 00
Digby County.....	1,675 00	30 00	1,650 00	1,500 00	25 00
Halifax County.....	850 00	265 00	1,015 00		376 00
Hants County.....	10,510 00	500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,900 00
Inverness County.....	9,600 00	915 00	8,500 00	3,900 00	930 00
Kings County.....	4,000 00	100 00	2,000 00		150 00
Lunenburg.....	4,000 00	320 00	8,855 00	600 00	803 00
Pictou County.....	2,300 00	250 00	5,400 00	5,000 00	200 00
Queens County.....	1,000 00		2,310 00		150 00
Richmond County.....	7,000 00	300 00	3,700 00	9,000 00	725 00
Shelburne County.....		500 00	1,400 00		40 00
Victoria County.....	4,800 00	250 00	1,800 00		200 00
Yarmouth County.....					
Total.....	82,985 00	4,260 00	63,465 00	29,975 00	8,389 00
ONTARIO.					
Alnwick.....	60,000 00	4,900 00	19,000 00	3,600 00	2,355 00
Cape Croker.....	120,500 00	2,300 00	48,900 00	30,000 00	6,000 00
Caradoc.....	133,301 00	17,161 00	93,170 00	27,150 00	20,637 00
Chapleau.....	18,600 00		10,300 00		
Christian Island.....	29,400 00	800 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	2,200 00
Fort Frances.....	236,584 00	1,850 00	19,100 00	2,175 00	1,708 00
Fort William.....	200,000 00	861 00	45,610 00	3,500 00	1,700 00
Georgina Island.....	32,150 00	850 00	6,425 00	1,850 00	1,670 00
Golden Lake.....	4,329 00	500 00	2,725 00	3,100 00	500 00
Gore Bay.....	63,460 00	13,898 00	24,277 00	18,400 00	8,842 00
Kenora.....	123,153 00	267 00	7,920 00	300 00	1,960 00
Manitowaning.....	182,597 00	13,571 00	52,800 00	22,950 00	34,215 00
Morsvian.....	95,300 00	5,800 00	30,000 00	5,000 00	8,500 00
New Credit.....	210,000 00	8,500 00	41,000 00	8,700 00	9,100 00
Parry Sound.....	40,850 00	8,150 00	32,440 00	18,925 00	5,790 00
Rama.....	40,000 00	3,000 00	15,250 00	13,200 00	1,250 00
Rice and Mud Lakes..	107,000 00	2,590 00	32,700 00	8,800 00	5,310 90
Sarnia.....	505,000 00	5,085 00	55,125 00	13,225 00	10,890 00
Sauguen.....	65,000 00	1,600 00	10,000 00	18,500 00	3,500 00
Sault Ste. Marie.....	49,600 00	2,525 00	27,000 00	25,600 00	6,000 00
Savanne.....	101,267 00	133 00	5,320 00	105 00	1,612 00
Seaugo.....	68,000 00	1,798 00	2,000 00	500 00	567 00
Six Nations.....	1,092,400 00	436,960 00	615,230 00	55,000 00	216,200 00
Sturgeon Falls.....	241,680 00	2,000 00	27,300 00	11,000 00	3,300 00
Thessalon.....	133,958 00	8,880 00	12,550 00	9,600 00	760 00
Tyendinaga.....	645,300 00	134,825 00	87,555 00	39,300 00	42,754 00
Walpole Island.....	49,026 00	4,600 00	28,922 00	3,900 00	7,875 00
Total.....	4,648,455 00	683,404 00	1,359,619 00	347,380 00	405,195 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Prince Edward Island.....	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	760 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR.—Continued.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improv'm'ts.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
250 00	25 00	130 00	2,720 00			
331 00	231 00	375 00	15,037 00		385 00	385 00
2,150 00	1,575 00	1,210 00	35,510 00	200 00	600 00	800 00
	625 00	625 00	20,950 00		100 00	100 00
200 00	100 00	300 00	4,540 00	25 00		25 00
100 00			750 00			
6 00	250 00	600 00	5,736 00	50 00		50 00
875 00	855 00	1,070 00	5,306 00			
900 00	700 00	2,000 00	23,010 00	60 00	200 00	260 00
1,020 00	385 00	980 00	26,230 00	20 00	350 00	370 00
400 00	150 00	250 00	7,050 00	100 00		100 00
1,736 00	345 00	1,550 00	18,209 00	165 00	500 00	665 00
300 00	600 00	600 00	14,650 00	450 00	250 00	700 00
240 00		250 00	3,950 00	100 00		100 00
900 00	1,500 00	750 00	23,875 00	50 00	1,500 00	1,550 00
100 00	650 00	500 00	3,190 00		50 00	50 00
500 00	180 00	100 00	7,830 00	100 00	80 00	180 00
10,008 00	8,171 00	11,290 00	218,543 00	1,320 00	4,015 00	5,335 00
3,043 00	1,399 00	7,390 00	101,687 00		800 00	800 00
18,000 00		19,000 00	244,700 00	60 00	1,200 00	1,260 00
42,641 00	776 00	28,295 00	363,131 00	668 00	655 00	1,323 00
	3,410 00		32,310 00			
4,200 00	1,200 00	2,650 00	50,450 00	100 00	800 00	900 00
6,500 00	8,075 00	8,350 00	284,342 00			
3,800 00	14,062 00	9,710 00	279,243 00		4,000 00	4,000 00
4,400 00	480 00	2,000 00	49,825 00		200 00	200 00
1,000 00	255 00	2,000 00	14,409 00			
16,194 00	3,276 00	13,762 00	162,109 00	485 00	755 00	1,240 00
5,156 00	11,851 00	15,262 00	165,869 00	82 00	200 00	282 00
52,844 00	10,768 00	29,500 00	399,245 00	2,130 00	3,250 00	5,380 00
10,061 00	300 00	5,000 00	159,961 00	100 00	400 00	500 00
17,600 00	500 00	10,000 00	305,400 00	600 00	1,650 00	2,250 00
9,420 00	4,900 00	12,500 00	132,975 00	200 00	1,300 00	1,500 00
1,800 00	1,400 00	7,250 00	83,210 00		200 00	200 00
9,200 00	2,700 00	10,280 00	178,580 00	150 00	800 00	950 00
13,038 00	675 00	16,465 00	619,563 00	200 00	2,025 00	2,225 00
9,000 00	1,500 00	5,500 00	114,600 00	150 00	500 00	650 00
10,250 00	9,750 00	13,400 00	144,125 00			
1,319 00	14,105 00	13,166 00	137,027 00	53 00	276 00	329 00
1,053 00	352 00	1,050 00	75,320 00			
199,700 00	3,000 00	55,800 00	2,674,290 00	1,000 00	24,000 00	25,000 00
12,000 00	11,700 00	25,000 00	334,850 00	90 00	4,100 00	4,190 00
8,736 00	8,533 00	7,963 00	190,980 00	770 00	452 00	1,222 00
84,347 00	2,645 00	55,800 00	1,092,526 00	50 00	3,950 00	4,000 00
17,410 00		6,727 00	118,460 00	110 00		110 00
563,732 00	117,612 00	383,820 00	8,509,217 00	6,998 00	51,513 00	58,511 00
1,470 00	2,050 00	3,000 00	43,924 00	182 00	100 00	282 00

TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL

Agency.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
QUEBEC.					
Becancour ...	4,000 00	160 00	1,620 00		289 00
Bersimis....	36,000 00	445 00	17,300 00	3,000 00	205 00
Cacouna....			2,605 00		
Caughnawaga...	740,000 00	8,000 00	375,000 00	60,000 00	30,000 00
Jeune Lorette....	22,000 00	350 00	35,800 00	25,000 00	1,700 00
Maniwaki....	12,200 00	1,910 00	9,755 00	2,043 00	3,282 00
Maria.....	22,600 000	525 00	1,050 00	3,000 00	1,040 00
Mingan.			4,000 00	500 00	
Oka.		3,800 00	39,300 00	3,000 00	6,300 00
Pierreville.	24,200 00	815, 00	51,900 00	2,000 00	500 00
Pointe Bleue..	28,400 00	4,205 00	19,000 00	6,000 00	4,800 00
Restigouche .	170,000 00	12,000 00	45,000 00		14,000 00
Seven Islands...	500 00		4,000 00	1,500 00	
St. Regis .		1,350 00	67,000 00	15,000 00	10,500 00
Timiskaming .	22,500 00	725 00	8,400 00	1,500 00	1,525 00
Total..	1,082,400 00	34,285 00	681,730 00	122,543 00	74,141 00
SASKATCHEWAN.					
Assiniboine .	398,125 00	1,197 00	16,489 00	7,075 00	10,733 00
Battleford..	1,501,568 00	9,975 00	28,800 00	300 00	33,125 00
Carlton....	750,095 00	10,507 00	32,030 00	32,200 00	35,868 00
Crooked Lake	800,671 00	16,650 00	20,155 00	2,050 00	25,359 00
Duck Lake .	1,533,759 00	8,141 00	35,650 00	9,500 00	27,810 00
File Hills Agency.	407,347 00	6,475 00	9,250 00	300 00	14,800 00
File Hills Colony.	274,950 00	300 00	20,000 00	3,200 00	11,000 00
Isle à la Crosse.					
Moose Mountain....	206,000 00	600 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	7,500 00
Moose Woods .	55,200 00	30 00	150 00	500 00	1,400 00
Onion Lake.	1,778,810 00	17,640 00	36,000 00		16,750 00
Pelly..	342,400 00	1,770 00	20,350 00	3,550 00	20,200 00
Qu'Appelle....	956,296 00	4,077 00	16,580 00	3,100 00	30,547 00
Touchwood..	1,101,106 00	10,916 00	25,149 00	2,250 00	33,905 00
Total..	10,116,327 00	88,278 00	267,603 00	66,025 00	268,997 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—Continued.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	£ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts	\$ cts
588 09	11 00	59 00	6,727 00		59 00	59 00
1,100 00	5,000 00	6,500 00	69,550 00			
			2,605 00			
59,000 00	2,000 00	60,000 00	1,324,000 00	1,580 00	2,620 00	4,200 00
1,000 00	1,000 00	10,000 00	96,850 00			
6,123 00	3,265 00	3,265 00	41,863 00	505 00	510 00	1,015 00
950 00	719 00	2,000 00	31,465 00	25 00	100 00	125 00
	4,090 00	5,000 00	13,500 00			
16,500 00		4,000 00	72,900 00	300 00	900 00	1,200 00
2,973 00	812 00	14,740 00	97,940 00	810 00	2,730 00	3,540 00
6,630 00	21,170 00	8,700 00	98,905 00	50 00	932 00	982 00
9,000 00	15,000 00	14,200 00	279,200 00		600 00	600 00
	59,000 00	15,000 00	80,000 00			
34,000 00	900 00	14,000 00	142,750 00		200 00	200 00
2,800 00	1,025 00	3,500 00	41,975 00	1,100 00	100 00	1,200 00
140,664 00	113,503 00	160,964 00	2,410,230 00	4,370 00	8,751 00	13,121 00
31,024 00	2,854 00	3,570 00	471,067 00	2,340 00	1,900 00	4,240 00
104,900 00	7,325 00	13,550 00	1,699,543 00	1,525 00	3,730 00	5,255 00
112,356 00	9,258 00	12,395 00	994,709 00	4,557 00	4,310 00	8,867 00
40,283 00	2,555 00	7,200 00	914,923 00	1,010 00	1,740 00	2,750 00
84,114 00	5,795 00	16,760 00	1,721,529 00	460 00	3,250 00	3,710 00
27,615 00	1,025 00	5,080 00	471,892 00		200 00	200 00
32,893 00	350 00	4,000 00	346,693 00	1,000 00	3,000 00	4,000 00
21,425 00	2,100 00	2,500 00	249,125 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
4,300 00	500 00	700 00	62,780 00		500 00	500 00
86,480 00	7,705 00	6,875 00	1,950,260 00	1,226 00	4,350 00	5,576 00
42,300 00	2,820 00	10,150 00	443,540 00	2,305 00	5,925 00	8,230 00
70,782 00	2,933 00	8,500 00	1,102,815 00	963 00	5,025 00	5,988 00
83,357 00	6,975 00	13,300 00	1,276,958 00	5,815 00	505 00	6,720 00
741,829 00	52,195 00	104,580 00	11,705,834 00	21,701 00	35,855 00	57,556 00

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TABLE No. 11.—VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL
RECAP

Province.	Total value of Lands in Reserves.	Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Value of Public Build- ings, property of the Band.	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	12,615,240 00	61,170 00	254,515 00	152,363 00	208,931 00
British Columbia..	15,796,510 00	309,722 00	1,419,505 00	400,699 00	294,677 00
Manitoba.....	2,331,591 00	12,472 00	238,874 00	24,425 00	77,199 00
New Brunswick.....	71,589 00	3,422 00	65,330 00	48,000 00	7,477 00
Nova Scotia.....	82,985 00	4,260 00	63,465 00	29,975 00	8,389 00
Ontario.....	4,648,455 00	683,404 00	1,359,619 00	347,380 00	405,195 00
Prince Edward Island...	19,914 00	1,630 00	7,100 00	8,000 00	760 00
Quebec.....	1,082,400 00	34,285 00	681,730 00	122,543 00	74,141 00
Saskatchewan.....	10,116,327 00	88,278 00	267,603 00	66,025 00	268,997 00
Total.....	46,765,011 00	1,198,643 00	4,357,741 00	1,199,410 00	1,345,766 00

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PROPERTY AND PROGRESS DURING YEAR—*Concluded.*

TULATION.

Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	Value of General Effects.	Value of Household Effects.	Total value of Real and Personal Property.	PROGRESS DURING YEAR 1914.		
				Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Increase in Value.
\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
879,856 00	22,931 00	57,448 00	14,252,454 00	20,364 00	28,215 00	48,579 00
911,736 00	423,405 00	394,670 00	19,950,924 00	44,834 00	76,915 00	121,749 00
197,979 00	148,390 00	79,740 00	3,110,670 00	3,704 00	15,510 00	19,214 00
7,751 00	11,990 00	21,855 00	237,414 00	555 00	1,925 00	2,480 00
10,008 00	8,171 00	11,290 00	218,543 00	1,320 00	4,015 00	5,335 00
563,732 00	117,612 00	383,820 00	8,509,217 00	6,998 00	51,513 00	58,511 00
1,470 00	2,050 00	3,000 00	43,924 00	182 00	100 00	282 00
140,664 00	113,563 00	160,964 00	2,410,230 00	4,370 00	8,751 00	13,121 00
741,829 00	52,195 00	104,580 00	11,705,834 00	21,701 00	35,855 00	57,556 00
3,455,025 00	900,247 00	1,217,367 00	60,439,210 00	104,028 00	222,799 00	326,827 00

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

Agency.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, including Hay.	\$ cts.	Value of Beef sold, plus of that used for food.	\$ cts.	Wages Earned.	\$ cts.	Received from Land Rentals.	\$ cts.	Earned by Fishing. ¹	\$ cts.	Earned by Hunting ¹ and Trapping. ¹	\$ cts.	Earned by other Occupations, Industries and Trust Funds.	\$ cts.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	\$ cts.	Total Income of Indians.	\$ cts.
ALBERTA.																		
Blackfoot...	24,475 00		8,840 00		15,000 00		9,270 00		100 00		600 00		25,000 00		5,049 40		89,064 40	
Blood.....	35,000 00		4,780 00		24,520 00		9,270 00		1,200 00		200 00		8,000 00		6,346 52		127,060 52	
Edmonton..	33,397 00		13,984 00		8,060 00		5,846 00		1,425 00		3,715 00		5,200 00		15,054 20		80,400 20	
Hobbema...	33,100 00		1,650 00		6,485 00		5,846 00		1,425 00		5,787 00		2,629 00		4,622 32		61,654 32	
Lesser Slave Lake ¹	7,312 00		7,387 00		4,671 00		2,000 00		815 00		7,100 00		3,500 00		26,085 59		26,085 59	
Poison.....	10,960 00		2,450 00		2,450 00		2,000 00		815 00		7,100 00		3,500 00		3,013 38		27,883 38	
Saddle Lake	5,690 00		4,800 00		2,348 00		33 00		250 00		250 00		7,504 00		4,290 00		31,065 00	
Sarcee.....	2,250 00		1,570 00		3,229 00		33 00		346 00		3,462 00		12,521 00		1,556 15		20,548 15	
Stony.....	161,494 00		83,471 00		66,793 00		17,229 00		3,540 00		21,114 00		67,551 00		4,869 71		27,925 71	
Total ²																	492,411 36	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Bahine and Upper Skeena	63,700 00		1,400 00		52,800 00				9,800 00		14,400 00		34,000 00		95 71		176,195 71	
Bella Coola.....	3,400 00		2,725 00		7,500 00				66,500 00		7,000 00		13,800 00		59 48		100,834 48	
Cowichan.....	23,175 00		953 00		29,300 00				27,325 00		475 00		1,650 00		573 76		83,957 76	
Kanabook.....	34,100 00		10,900 00		16,600 00		2,006 00		1,250 00		2,950 00		2,900 00		28 30		208,040 35	
Kootenay.....	13,710 00		21,040 00		9,995 00		130 00		92,500 00		1,200 00		7,400 00		58 28		110,573 28	
Lytton.....	23,000 00		950 00		64,725 00		125 00		6,700 00		3,500 00		8,005 00		552 07		119,047 07	
Nass.....	36,175 00		5,550 00		26,850 00				39,000 00		20,400 00		19,600 00		1,903 40		122,763 40	
New Westminster	76,600 00		12,400 00		64,250 00				57,730 00		30,180 00		55,680 00		5,556 08		255,121 08	
Okanagan.....	1,400 00		450 00		3,550 00				1,050 00		4,400 00		3,500 00		142 87		97,592 87	
Queen Charlotte	20,184 00		4,335 00		8,479 00				21,000 00		500 00		3,500 00		25 71		38,875 71	
Sulistat.....	245 00		215 00		3,100 00				12,050 00		12,175 00		15,700 00		23 32		28,195 00	
West Coast.....	37,800 00		4,850 00		3,900 00				34,700 00		11,270 00		2,370 00		18 31		58,717 31	
Williams Lake.....	598,329 00		65,930 00		399,690 00		2,251 00		945 00		7,690 00		9,150 00		1 18		69,706 18	
Total.....																	1,640,192 50	

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MANITOBA.									
Birdle.....	21,103 04	1,545 00	3,620 00	496 00	4,210 00	1,825 00	3,308 30	35,107 33	
Chandeboye.....	6,814 00	1,155 00	4,053 00	2,100 00	6,850 00		9,787 67	29,373 67	
Fisher River.....	9,125 00	4,700 00	20,700 00	23,850 00	19,800 00	21,900 00	10,800 00	110,965 00	
Griswold.....	33,405 00		2,900 00	300 00	1,350 00	1,300 00	1 88	39,316 88	
Manitowapah.....	41,045 00	3,725 00	11,800 00	19,400 00	10,200 00	2,140 00	8,064 50	96,974 50	
Norway House.....	2,910 00		57,000 00	9,400 00	92,000 00	31,500 00	16,450 00	299,260 00	
Pas.....	6,058 00	1,360 00	13,000 00	2,900 00	11,800 00		6,903 64	42,861 64	
Portage la Prairie.....	11,037 00	500 00	4,200 00		4,200 00	1,600 00	4,876 21	26,113 71	
Total.....	130,597 00	12,685 00	117,870 00	317 00	149,910 00	60,265 00	60,883 00	500,973 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Northern Division.									
Madawaska and Victoria Counties.....	1,940 00	200 00	9,500 00	300 00	300 00	3,935 00	820 36	16,121 36	
Northern Division.									
Glochester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties.....	6,175 00	680 00	32,700 00	10,100 00	600 00	6,950 00	293 54	57,448 94	
Southwestern Division.									
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns, and York Counties.....	549 00		13,850 00	175 00	1,425 00	1,125 00	23 11	17,147 11	
Total.....	8,664 00	880 00	56,050 00	26 00	2,325 00	11,060 00	1,137 41	90,717 41	
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County.....	112 00		600 00		100 00	150 00		550 00	
Antigonish and Guysboro Counties.....	200 00		3,600 00	660 00	500 00	300 00	9 00	5,329 00	
Cape Breton (Bokosani).....	3,749 00	300 00		325 00	4 00	1,440 00		5,418 00	
Colchester County.....	138 00	20 00	6,000 00	200 00	500 00	6,000 00		12,000 00	
Cornwall County.....			3,100 00		250 00	1,200 00		4,558 00	
Digby County.....	300 00		1,200 00	50 00	300 00	850 00	26 55	2,426 55	
Halifax County.....	1,125 00	995 00	2,140 00	40 00	300 00	850 00		3,960 00	
Hants County.....	900 00	400 00	6,190 00	10 00	3,880 00	10,570 00	23 60	22,813 62	
Inverness County.....	3,150 00		3,500 00	50 00	1,100 00	2,010 00		4,860 00	
Kings County.....		40 00	2,000 00	100 00	200 00	1,000 00		3,300 00	
Lunenburg County.....	2,270 00	1,125 00	3,725 00	225 00	160 00	525 00		8,082 50	
Piston County.....	750 00	122 00	2,500 00	3,000 00	250 00	7,500 00	14 00	13,136 00	

¹ The estimated value of fish and meat used for food is included in these columns.

² Including \$5,275, annuities paid Indians living in Alberta, but in Treaty No. 8, Northern Division, and also \$5,347, annuities paid Indians of that District, who, however, are not actually living in the Province of Alberta.

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

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef sold, for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by Fishing ¹	Earned by Hunting and Trapping ¹	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA—Con.									
Queens County.....	1,000 00	150 00	1,300 00	100 00	225 00	210 00	300 00	65 45	3,350 45
Richmond County.....	1,350 00	208 00	2,100 00	.....	700 00	35 00	250 00	.....	4,043 00
Shelburne County.....	75 00	20 00	1,400 00	.....	200 00	400 00	275 00	.....	2,570 00
Victoria County.....	1,800 00	210 00	1,500 00	80 00	175 00	300 00	1,100 00	.....	5,105 00
Yarmouth County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	17,304 00	3,590 00	41,315 00	192 00	5,400 00	7,939 00	35,000 00	140 85	111,490 85
ONTARIO.									
Alnwick.....	3,065 00	205 00	4,185 00	1,945 00	.....	805 00	645 00	6,424 59	25,023 84
Cape Croker.....	5,000 00	1,540 00	1,100 00	.....	1,200 00	20 00	140 00	10,093 94	3,670 83
Carleton Place.....	38,029 00	1,331 00	63,200 00	5,830 00	5 00	690 00	4,011 00	12,468 00	17,398 00
Chapleau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island.....	1,540 00	300 00	1,400 00	.....	300 00	400 00	1,300 00	6,639 04	7,708 00
Fort Frances.....	2,880 00	175 00	23,400 00	10,785 00	36,000 00	17,500 00	6,788 00	1,462 07	99,020 07
Fort Williams.....	815 00	.....	.....	.....	1,900 00	40,000 00	21,170 00	9,535 46	78,214 46
Georgina Island.....	2,800 00	205 00	2,000 00	265 00	.....	.....	1,050 00	1,205 99	8,281 86
Golden Lake.....	250 00	.....	.....	60 00	100 00	1,000 00	300 00	1 30	8,214 30
Gore Bay.....	4,285 00	1,300 00	22,780 00	.....	550 00	2,000 00	290 00	5,079 52	45,034 82
Kenora.....	5,025 00	330 00	28,353 00	30 00	20,723 00	28,850 00	10,609 00	303 59	91,404 39
Manitowaning.....	40,035 00	2,950 00	19,400 00	.....	2,925 00	3,425 00	30,878 00	11,132 42	120,945 42
Moravian.....	10,434 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Credit.....	14,628 00	2,000 00	8,000 00	100 00	200 00	300 00	200 00	2,641 61	25,175 61
New Richmond.....	.....	.....	14,500 00	.....	100 00	350 00	4,000 00	.....	4,329 43
Parry Sound.....	2,900 00	1,250 00	10,500 00	3,521 00	1,000 00	250 00	6,300 00	3,269 40	30,070 40
Rama.....	9,200 00	.....	9,400 00	300 00	1,300 00	1,550 00	2,300 00	2,506 13	10,356 13
Rice and Mud Lakes.....	9,350 00	2,200 00	14,150 00	550 00	1,700 00	4,700 00	3,700 00	2,574 42	39,274 42
Sarnia.....	11,609 00	95 00	10,497 00	5,468 00	1,289 00	240 00	1,355 00	8,795 45	39,354 45

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Saugoeen.....	5,000 00	450 00	14,500 00	48 00	850 00	2,500 00	2,200 00	13,141 53	38,659 53
Sault Ste. Marie.....	5,150 00	1,650 00	15,000 00	140 00	7,100 00	1,150 00	8,350 00	9,167 21	47,707 21
Savanne.....	1,747 00	125 00	30,330 00	80 00	29,171 00	53,250 00	7,907 00	122,560 00	
Seung.....	729 00	478 00	729 00	5,000 00	46 00	3,000 00	1,257 00	540 62	4,219 62
Six Nations.....	255,000 00		116,700 00			3,700 00	18,500 00	45,803 07	422,503 07
Sturgeon Falls.....	3,650 00	550 00	23,000 00		3,320 00	2,217 00	2,597 00	32,780 77	82,180 77
Thessalon.....	5,040 00		26,775 00		1,300 00	2,225 00	750 00	3,482 56	43,451 56
Tyendinaga.....	52,827 00	3,000 00	48,700 00	6,180 00	1,300 00	3,225 00	750 00	5,989 35	119,071 35
Walpole Island.....	8,548 00	2,890 00	25,380 00	2,275 00	2,000 00	700 00	1,550 00	2,555 27	43,908 27
Total.....	506,648 00	24,484 00	539,790 00	40,877 00	112,383 00	164,723 00	137,907 00	213,285 53	1,740,097 53
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									
Prince Edward Island.....	950 00	225 00			4,000 00	50 00	3,000 00		8,225 00
QUEBEC.									
Beaucour.....	620 00	20 00	600 00	620 00	400 00	21,000 00	600 00	227 38	2,687 38
Bersimis.....	500 00	150 00	2,200 00		400 00		1,500 00	153 89	25,903 89
Caronnis.....			2,835 00	217 00	480 00	670 00	1,945 00	270 74	6,417 74
Caughnawaga.....	40,000 00	3,000 00	75,000 00	5,611 00			10,000 00	843 31	134,454 31
Jeanic Lorette.....			18,000 00			1,000 00	18,000 00	479 97	37,479 97
Maniwaki.....	4,930 00	90 00	15,811 00	110 00	108 00	8,822 00	5,195 00	1,351 57	36,417 57
Marila.....	920 00	120 00	3,000 00		200 00	3,000 00	1,624 00		6,264 00
Mingau.....			9,500 00		60 00				3,040 00
Oka.....	4,800 00	2,900 00	3,705 00		100 00	135 00	7,040 00	251 10	19,186 19
Pierreville.....	1,808 00	138 00	2,705 00	30 00		450 00	7,010 00	231 04	13,462 09
Pointe Bleue.....	7,800 00	1,040 00	6,000 00		600 00	44,000 00	1,500 00	203 39	61,163 39
Restigouche.....	9,100 00	700 00	26,000 00	300 00	275 00	44,475 00	9,200 00	95 44	46,075 44
Seven Islands.....			61,000 00		50 00	3,000 00			3,050 00
St. Regis.....	58,000 00	15,000 00	6,000 00		200 00	1,200 00	11,000 00	2,882 91	150,282 91
Timiskaming.....	2,500 00	350 00	6,000 00		200 00	2,000 00	200 00	890 50	12,230 50
Total.....	130,978 00	23,408 00	229,651 00	6,948 00	3,973 00	86,152 00	69,304 00	7,661 38	558,135 38
SASKATCHEWAN.									
Assiniboine.....	15,121 00	4,809 00	1,370 00		2,621 00	915 00	7,456 00	1,715 01	31,586 01
Battleford.....	25,229 00	12,969 00	8,208 00		5,600 00	5,183 00	3,837 00	5,700 71	71,847 71
Carlton.....	38,093 00	10,840 00	11,708 00	10,020 00	3,600 00	12,967 00	18,804 00	7,049 10	103,061 10
Crooked Lake.....	13,256 00	3,368 00	3,550 00		955 00	1,650 00	9,000 00	8,003 41	39,815 41
Duck Lake.....	8,191 00	8,599 00	7,758 00	800 00	993 00	20,369 00	5,369 00	7,341 21	59,551 21
File Hills Agency.....	8,350 00	5,920 00	1,400 00			1,250 00	4,190 00	1,610 00	21,110 00

* The estimated value of fish and meat used for food is included in these columns.

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

Agency.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, including Hay.	Value of Peet sold, plus of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by Fishing, ¹	Earned by Hunting and Trapping, ¹	Earned by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SASKATCHEWAN—Con.									
File Hills Colony.....	84,509 00	3,760 00	2,200 00	.....	.....	200 00	1,000 00	10,250 00	44,179 00
Lac à la Crosse.....	.....	3,000 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,000 05	4,000 00	10,250 00	10,250 00
Moose Mountain.....	19,008 00	4,300 00	400 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	50 00	25 00	2,642 00	35,248 00
Moose Woods.....	400 00	15,305 00	9,689 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,175 00
Onion Lake.....	18,016 00	3,024 00	3,040 00	.....	9,350 00	17,634 00	6,410 00	5,343 04	81,708 04
Pelly.....	10,947 00	.....	3,040 00	.....	160 00	2,600 00	.....	6,300 00	27,091 00
Qu'Appelle.....	51,842 00	9,825 00	5,700 00	.....	2,350 00	3,150 00	7,000 00	6,913 37	87,380 37
Touchwood.....	15,665 00	8,014 00	1,461 00	.....	4,500 00	37,700 00	5,300 00	4,256 04	76,800 04
Total.....	238,655 00	94,573 00	58,175 00	13,320 00	26,129 00	105,278 00	71,982 00	67,247 49	695,350 49

¹ The estimated value of fish and meat used for food is included in these columns.

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

Province.	Value of Farm Pro- ducts, including Hay.	Value of Beet sold, also of that used for food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.	Barred by other Industries and Occupations.	Annuities paid, and Interest on Indian Trust Funds.	Total Income of Indians.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Alberta.....	161,494 00	83,671 00	66,703 00	17,229 00	3,340 00	21,114 00	67,954 00	70,708 36	492,413 36
British Columbia.....	598,329 00	65,930 00	309,690 00	2,251 00	362,335 00	117,010 00	175,046 00	9,601 50	1,640,192 50
Manitoba.....	130,597 00	12,685 00	117,870 00	317 00	58,446 00	149,910 00	60,265 00	60,883 00	590,973 00
New Brunswick.....	8,664 00	880 00	56,050 00	26 00	10,575 00	2,325 00	11,060 00	1,137 41	90,717 41
Nova Scotia.....	17,304 00	3,590 00	41,315 00	192 00	5,400 00	7,939 00	35,000 00	140 85	111,480 85
Ontario.....	506,648 00	24,484 00	539,790 00	40,877 00	112,383 00	164,723 00	137,907 00	213,285 53	1,740,097 53
Prince Edward Island.....	950 00	225 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	50 00	3,000 00	.....	8,225 00
Quebec.....	190,978 00	23,468 00	229,651 00	6,948 00	3,973 00	86,152 00	69,304 00	7,661 38	558,135 38
Saskatchewan.....	258,655 00	94,573 00	58,175 00	13,320 00	26,129 00	105,278 00	71,982 00	67,247 49	695,359 49
Total.....	1,813,619 00	309,506 00	1,419,244 00	81,160 00	586,781 00	654,501 00	652,118 00	430,665 52	5,927,564 52

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

SCHOOL

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

NOTE.—The "Standard" indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book curriculum, thus :—

Standard I	First Reader, Part I.
" II	" Part II.
" III	Second Reader.

School.	Re-serve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Digby County ..	Miss Agathe Me- Ginty	Roman Catholic ..
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co ..	James Macneil	"
Sydney	Sydney	" ..	Miss Eileen Boyle ..	"
Halfway River ¹	Franklin Manor ..	Cumberland Co ..	Miss Dora M. Quinn ..	"
Indian Cove	Fisher's Grant ..	Pictou County ..	Miss Gertrude Me- Girr	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria ..	John A. Macrae ..	"
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester ..	Miss Jessie Scott ..	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg ..	Miss E. B. Julien ..	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond ..	Ernest L. Macneil ..	"
Malagawatch ²	Malagawatch	Inverness ..	Mrs. Annie Macneil ..	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	" ..	John A. Gillis ..	"
Shubenacadie	Indian Brook	Hants ..	Miss Mary A. Shortt ..	"
Tufts Cove	Tufts Cove	Halifax ..	Geo. F. Richardson ..	"
Afton	Afton	Antigonish ..	William J. Rogers ..	"
Total, Nova Scotia ..				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. I. Superin- tendency	Jacob Sark	Roman Catholic ..
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Miss Harriet E Keating	"
Big Cove	Big Cove	"	Miss A. McLaughlin ..	"
Beaumont, S.S. No. 15 ¹ ..	Fort Folly	"	Miss Bertha S. Legar ..	"
Black Lands ²	Restigouche Co ..	"	Miss Elizabeth Cook ..	"
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Miss Margaret Isaacs ..	"
Eel River	Eel River	"	Miss Marie LeBlanc ..	"
Red Bank ³	Red Bank	"	Miss Ena A. Cormier ..	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss Florence O' Brien	"
Oromocto	Oromocto	"	Mrs. B. J. McCaffrey ..	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Miss Mary T. Hughes ..	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Genevieve Bro- phy	"
Edmundston	Edmundston	Northern	Miss Annie Michaud ..	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Miss Ethel F. Mc- Grand	"
Total, New Brunswick ..				

¹ White school attended by Indian children.² Open January 1 to May 31, 1914.³ New school, first opened September 1, 1914.

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STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

used and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....	Third Reader.
" V.....	Fourth "
" VI.....	Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
NOVA SCOTIA.										
12	4	16	9	8	3	1	3	1	Bear River.	
22	10	32	13	19	5	5	3	1	Eskasoni.	
13	9	22	12	5	10	2	2	1	Sydney.	
4	5	9	3	5	1	3	3	1	Halfway River. ¹	
19	13	32	19	6	9	4	8	5	Indian Cove.	
15	8	23	11	13	7	1	2	1	Middle River.	
10	7	17	8	12	2	1	2	2	Millbrook.	
7	7	14	8	6	1	3	1	3	New Germany.	
19	17	36	14	15	9	6	4	2	Salmon River.	
4	3	7	4	4	1	1	1	1	Malagawatch. ²	
14	19	33	11	17	9	3	2	2	Whyecocomagh.	
5	12	17	7	7	3	4	3	1	Shubenacadie.	
8	13	21	11	14	5	1	1	1	Tufts Cove.	
22	18	40	20	27	7	5	1	1	Afton.	
174	145	319	150	158	65	40	27	18	11	Total, Nova Scotia.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.										
13	18	31	17	15	4	6	5	1	1	Lennox Island.
NEW BRUNSWICK.										
16	15	31	18	13	9	4	4	1	1	Burnt Church.
16	18	34	15	15	10	9	1	1	1	Big Cove.
3	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	Beaumont, S.S. No. 15. ¹
1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	Black Lands. ¹
12	18	30	15	16	10	4	1	1	1	Eel Ground.
10	14	24	17	16	8	1	1	1	1	Eel River.
5	9	14	9	14	1	1	1	1	1	Red Bank. ²
8	15	23	15	1	8	6	4	4	1	Kingsclear.
9	7	16	11	8	3	2	3	1	1	Osmocto.
13	16	29	20	10	9	8	1	1	1	St. Mary's.
8	5	13	11	5	1	3	4	1	1	Woodstock.
8	7	15	12	3	1	3	7	1	1	Edmundston.
19	17	36	24	10	14	5	6	1	1	Tobique.
128	144	272	171	112	77	45	30	7	1	Total, New Brunswick.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

SCHOOL

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

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (Boys).....	Caughnawaga.	Caughnawaga.....	Sister M. Edward (Prin.); Sr. M. Eileen (Teacher); Sr. M. Jane (1st Asst.); Miss Dunningan (2nd Asst.).	Roman Catholic ..
" (Girls).....	"	"	Sister M. Edward (Prin.); Miss Mary Burke (teacher); Miss Sadie Burke (1st Asst.); Sr. M. Francis (2nd Asst.)	" ..
" (Bush).....	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais ..	" ..
" (St. Isidore)	"	"	Miss E. E. Gallagher.	" ..
" (Mission) ..	"	"	Miss M. M. Matthews	Methodist.....
Bersimis.....	Bersimis	Bersimis.....	Sr. St. Francis Xavier (Prin.); Sr. St. Marie du Carmel (Asst.)	Roman Catholic...
Escoumains ¹	At Escoumains ..	"	Miss Isabelle Sheely.	" ..
Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. Antoinette (Prin.); Sr. St. Louis (Asst.).....	" ..
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche ..	Sr. Mary of the Holy Rosary (Prin.); Sr. Mary of St. Joseph. (Asst.)	" ..
St. Francis (Prot.) ..	Pierreville.....	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta.....	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	Sr. Ste. Blainde ..	Roman Catholic ..
St. Regis Island ..	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Paul Mitchell.....	Undenominational
" Village.....	"	"	Miss N. Keon.....	" ..
Chenail.....	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back ..	" ..
Chetlain.....	"	"	Mrs. Peter A. McDonald ..	" ..
Cornwall Island ..	"	"	Mrs. Katie Armstrong ..	" ..
Oka Country.....	Oka.....	Oka.....	Miss L. E. Dickinson	Methodist
Congo Bridge.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Miss Helen J. White	Undenominational
Maniwaki.....	"	"	Miss Margaret McCaffrey.....	Roman Catholic ..
Maria.....	Maria	Maria.....	Miss Josephine Audet.....	" ..
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean de Chantel (Prin.); Sr. St. Agathe (Asst.) ..	" ..
Long Point ²	At Long Point..	Timiskaming. ...	Miss Emily Wabie ..	" ..
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming..	"	Sr. Monica	" ..
Hunters Point ¹ ..	At Hunters Point.	"	Miss Margaret McDonald	" ..
Waswanipi ²	At Waswanipi ..	"	Harry Cartledge.....	Church of England
Wolf Lake ²	At Wolf Lake ..	"	Miss Agnes Robinson	Roman Catholic ..
Mistassini ²	At Lake Mistassini	James Bay District	Charles Iserhoff ..	Church of England
Ruperts House.....	At Ruperts House.	" ..	Rev. P. C. Howard..	" ..
Total, Quebec				

¹White school attended by Indian children.²Open during the summer only.

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STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
QUEBEC.										
135	.....	135	101	72	22	14	20	10	..	Caughnawaga (Boys).
14	144	144	100	60	38	21	10	15	.....	" (Girls).
16	17	31	25	11	13	6	1	.....	.....	" (Bnsh).
15	16	32	23	17	6	9	.....	.....	.....	" (St. Isidore).
	13	28	15	26	1	1	.....	.....	.....	" (Mission).
40	40	80	40	38	32	10	.....	.....	.....	Bersimis.
5	7	12	10	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	'Escoumains.
54	40	94	66	42	15	13	10	8	6	Pointe Bleue.
40	40	80	45	26	24	15	10	5	.....	Restigouche.
6	7	13	7	1	3	5	.....	4	.....	St. Francis (Prot.)
34	35	69	55	18	13	20	5	7	6	" (R.C.)
16	7	23	16	7	8	5	2	3	.....	St. Regis Island
32	25	57	40	27	7	18	5	.....	.....	Village.
30	20	50	25	34	11	4	1	.....	.....	Chenail.
20	18	38	22	24	6	8	.....	.....	.....	Chetlain.
29	21	50	26	32	11	1	6	.....	.....	Cornwall Island.
21	18	39	18	11	8	7	8	.....	5	Oka Country.
7	16	23	9	14	5	2	2	.....	.....	Congo Bridge.
8	20	28	11	13	4	9	1	1	.....	Maniwaki.
14	13	27	19	9	2	7	4	4	1	Maria.
26	40	66	57	34	9	15	7	1	.....	Lorette.
6	10	16	11	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	'Long Point.
13	19	32	17	6	8	8	5	5	.....	Timiskaming.
10	14	24	16	9	4	3	4	4	.....	'Hunters Point.
19	16	35	17	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	'Waawanapi.
10	14	24	21	5	4	5	3	7	.....	'Wolf Lake.
26	28	54	8	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	'Mistaesini.
11	9	20	13	7	6	3	4	.....	.....	Rupert's House.
647	667	1,314	833	636	282	196	108	74	18	..... Total, Quebec.

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

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination
ONTARIO.—Continued.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Frank J. Joblin	Methodist
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	"	"	Thomas Jones	"
Sidney Bay	"	"	Miss Isabella McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss Minerva McDougall	"
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	H. C. Jamieson	Church of England
" No. 3	"	"	Levi Williams	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Miss Mary C. Vining	Undenominational
¹ Biscotasing S.S. No. 1	at Biscotasing	Chapleau	Miss Mary C. Ryan	"
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss Catherine M. Goulet	Roman Catholic
² Cockburn Island	Cockburn Island	Gore Bay	Miss Margaret Bell-eau	"
Sheshegwaning (R.C.)	Sheshegwaning	"	Miss Elizabeth Leusch	"
West " (Prot.)	West Bay	"	William C. Dunn	Church of England
"	"	"	Miss Clotilda Leferriere	Roman Catholic
³ Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Rev. Robt. S. Ferguson	Church of England
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Rose Fagan	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	Miss M. C. Schultz	Church of England
Buzwah	Buzwah	"	Miss Lila A. Dodd	Roman Catholic
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Mrs. Joseph Jalbert, jr	"
Wikwemikong	Manitoulin Island	"	Miss Adele Duhamel, (Prin.)	"
"	"	"	Miss Agnes Kelly, (Asst.)	Roman Catholic
⁴ Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Mary J. Mercier	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	George G. Gillard	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Lorne A. Walker	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Miss Sara Stephenson	Methodist
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss Frances E. Munt	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	Miss Creasor	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver, M.A.	Methodist
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Miss C. Harrison	Roman Catholic
Mission Bay	Fort William	"	Miss Rose Chaput	"
Mountain Village	"	"	Miss Annie O'Brien	"
⁴ Pic River	Pic River	"	Miss Julia Larche	"
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain, (Prin.)	Methodist
"	"	"	Miss Ruth Waite, (Asst.)	"
¹ Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss M. A. E. Throop	Undenominational
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	"	H. C. Buffan	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Miss Agnes A. Weaver	"

¹White school, attended by Indian children, during September quarter, 1914. No teacher. quarter, 1914. No teacher.

²New school, first opened December, 1914. ³Closed since June 30, 1914. ⁴Closed during June

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STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.—Continued.										
26	19	45	23	14	14	9	8	.....	.....	Alnwick.
20	18	38	27	7	4	14	8	5	.....	Cape Croker.
21	14	35	22	26	..	6	3	.....	.....	Port Elgin.
5	5	10	6	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Sidney Bay.
15	18	33	17	12	6	6	9	.....	.....	Back Settlement.
11	19	30	16	14	4	6	4	2	.....	Bear Creek.
20	29	49	22	42	2	4	1	.....	.....	Oneida No. 2.
21	18	39	23	29	4	2	4	.....	.....	" No. 3.
13	13	26	11	13	7	4	2	.....	.....	River Settlement.
2	2	4	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"Biscotasing S.S. No. 1.
17	8	25	16	8	8	7	.....	2	.....	Georgina Island.
15	17	32	16	15	.....	12	5	.....	.....	Golden Lake.
7	5	12	10	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Cockburn Island.
9	10	19	15	9	3	.....	4	3	.....	Sheshegwaning (R.C.).
11	8	19	16	13	.....	5	1	.....	.....	(Prot.).
23	21	44	17	33	6	4	1	.....	.....	West Bay.
8	12	20	7	9	7	4	.....	.....	.....	Sheguiandah.
18	12	30	17	10	10	4	5	1	.....	South Bay.
7	9	16	10	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
16	8	24	13	20	.....	1	3	.....	.....	Buzwah.
14	10	24	14	20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
20	59	79	41	54	3	10	9	3	.....	Wikwemikong.
7	13	20	3	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikongsing.
38	27	65	31	19	16	19	5	6	.....	Moraviantown.
13	12	25	13	14	2	6	2	1	.....	New Credit.
11	12	23	10	12	1	5	5	.....	.....	Gibson.
7	4	11	9	4	.....	3	4	.....	.....	Henvey Inlet.
14	17	31	14	23	2	6	.....	.....	.....	Ryerson.
12	16	28	13	10	6	8	1	3	.....	Shawanaga.
16	17	33	16	15	9	7	.....	1	1	Christian Island.
13	12	25	8	20	1	1	1	2	.....	Lake Helen.
18	7	25	13	15	4	4	2	.....	.....	Mission Bay.
22	17	39	22	25	11	.....	3	.....	.....	Mountain Village
8	15	23	7	18	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Pic River.
34	34	68	39	42	5	13	7	1	.....	Rama
8	13	21	11	6	3	7	1	4	.....	Hiawatha.
19	19	38	21	23	4	4	3	4	.....	Mud Lake.
22	10	32	18	16	9	3	4	.....	.....	Kettle Point.
4	11	15	7	10	2	2	1	.....	.....	Stony Point.

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

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Concluded.				
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	Sarnia.....	Miss Alice M. Matthews.....	Methodist.....
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	J. T. Wallace.....	Udenominational
Saugeen.....	".....	".....	Miss Isabella Ruxton	" ..
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	Mrs. B. Robb.....	" ..
¹ Batchawana.....	Batchawana Bay.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Miss Mary F. Mercier.....	Roman Catholic...
Garden River (R.C.).....	Garden River.....	".....	Miss Catherine Tackney.....	" ..
" " (C.E.).....	".....	".....	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of England
Goulais Bay.....	Goulais Bay.....	".....	Miss Annie Kchoe...	Roman Catholic...
Michipicoten.....	Michipicoten.....	".....	Miss Annie O'Connor.....	" ..
² Seugog S.S. No. 3.....	Seugog Island.....	Seugog.....	Miss Edith E. Bruce	Udenominational
Six Nations, No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Six Nations.....	Miss Mary H. Jamieson.....	" ..
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	Elmer Jamieson (Prin.); Miss Ethel Alexander, (Asst.)	" ..
" No. 3.....	".....	".....	C. E. Scragg.....	" ..
" No. 4.....	".....	".....	S. A. Anderson.....	" ..
" No. 5.....	".....	".....	James Mosca.....	" ..
" No. 6.....	".....	".....	John K. Lickers.....	" ..
" No. 7.....	".....	".....	Garland Churchill...	" ..
" No. 8.....	".....	".....	Harold F. Parker...	" ..
" No. 9.....	".....	".....	Jesse Moses.....	" ..
" No. 10.....	".....	".....	Miss Julia Jamieson	" ..
" No. 11.....	".....	".....	Victor A. Ellis.....	" ..
Garden Village.....	Nipissing.....	Sturgeon Falls.....	Miss Mary Inez Mercier.....	Roman Catholic...
² Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Sister St. Peter.....	" ..
² Timagami.....	On Bear Island...	".....	Miss Mary A. Honan	Udenominational
Mississagi River.....	Mississagi River...	Thessalon.....	Miss Lillian McGoey	Roman Catholic...
⁴ Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	".....	Miss Rose Fagan.....	" ..
⁴ Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	".....	Mrs. I. H. MacKay...	" ..
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	".....	T. H. Young.....	Church of England
Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	".....	Miss Loshena C. Shaddeau.....	Roman Catholic...
⁴ Abitibi.....	At Abitibi.....	Treaty No. 9.....	Mrs. Mary A. McDonald.....	" ..
Albany River (U.E.).....	At Fort Albany...	".....	Rev. John T. Griffin	Church of England
Fort Hope.....	At Fort Hope.....	".....	Rev. E. Richards...	" ..
French Post.....	At Moose River...	".....	Fred Marks.....	" ..
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort...	".....	Miss Lucy I. Barker	" ..
Osnaburg.....	At Osnaburg.....	".....	S. N. Dixon.....	" ..
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Miss Flossie M. Hall	Udenominational
" (Western).....	".....	".....	Miss Ethel M. Picard	" ..
" (Central).....	".....	".....	Miss Florence Fletcher.....	" ..
" (Mission).....	".....	".....	Alexander Leween...	" ..
Walpole Island No. 1.....	Walpole Island...	Walpole Island...	Miss Stuart.....	Church of England
" " No. 2.....	".....	".....	Joseph Sampson.....	Methodist
Total, Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Closed during September quarter, 1914, no teacher.²Open during the summer only.³White school attended by Indian children.⁴Closed since June 30, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO—Concluded.										
18	14	32	15	17	4	7	4			St. Clair.
19	13	32	24	16	7	6	1	2		French Bay.
15	9	24	17	6	3	7	8			Saugoen.
24	19	43	34	13	6	9	7	8		Scotch Settlement.
15	11	26	13	16	8	2				Batchawana.
30	22	52	28	21	19	10	2			Garden River (R.C.).
28	13	41	23	26	13	1	1			" (C.E.).
5	10	15	11	2	3	1	9			Goulais Bay.
7	8	15	6	3	4	5		3		Michipicoten.
4	2	6	3	2	4					Scugog S.S. No. 3.
37	41	78	27	32	9	13	20	3	1	Six Nations, No. 1.
45	40	85	41	57			17	11		" No. 2.
26	32	58	25	20	9	17	11		1	" No. 3.
16	15	31	17	13	5	4	9			" No. 4.
13	18	31	17	10	4	8	8	1		" No. 5.
17	9	26	11	4	4	8	7	2	1	" No. 6.
33	39	72	27	56	15	11	9	1		" No. 7.
23	15	38	19	18	1	16	2	1		" No. 8.
24	23	47	17	27	4	7	7	2		" No. 9.
29	23	52	21	29	11	7	5			" No. 10.
21	17	38	19	15	6	8	7	2		" No. 11.
20	18	38	21	27	8	3				Garden Village.
29	24	53	34	16	21	3	10	2	1	Mattawa.
24	10	34	22	25	5	4				Timagami.
10	9	19	10	10	6	3				Mississagi River.
6	6	12	8	3	4	1				Sagamook.
9	5	14	13	9	3		2			Serpent River.
8	8	16	10	5	7	4				Spanish River.
6	5	11	6	6	3	2				Thessalon.
27	24	51	23	36	12	3				Abitibi.
46	35	81	29	70	4	6	1			Albany River (C.E.).
46	42	88	11	88						Fort Hope.
4	7	11	6	4	7					French Port.
18	13	31	15	27		4				Moose Port.
21	31	52	15	48	4					Osnaburg.
29	21	50	20	29	5	4	6	4	2	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
21	15	36	12	12	6	7	4	7		" (Western).
21	5	26	10	6	2	11	7			" (Central).
29	9	38	14	24	4	5	5			" (Mission).
21	29	50	24	31	5	9	4	1		Walpole Island No. 1.
19	17	36	24	22	4	7	3			" No. 2.
1,448	1,316	2,764	1,364	1,543	408	419	296	91	7	Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Black River	Black River	Clandeboye	George Slater, Jr.	Church of England
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	"	John Sinclair	"
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Rev. Chas. H. Fryer	"
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	Rev. G. C. Smith	"
¹ Patapun	St. Peters	"	R. D. Askin	Undenominational
St. Peters (North)	"	"	Peter Harper	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River	Fisher River	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist
Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Miss E. N. Royan	"
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Nathan Settee	Church of England
Peguis (North)	Peguis	"	H. J. A. Ayres	"
" (South)	"	"	Henry A. Frances	"
² Poplar River	Poplar River	"	Eveline Stedman	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Miss Rowena Havard	Church of England
³ Eb and Flow Lake	Ebband Flow Lake	Manitoapah	Miss E. A. Adam	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	Ralph A. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	John E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	"	James Clare	"
⁴ Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. G. Leonard	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	"	T. D. Coulin	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	"	Joseph Inglott	Roman Catholic
⁵ Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	Norway House	Joseph A. Everett	Methodist
Cross Lake (Pnt.)	Cross Lake	"	Rev. H. T. Wright	"
" (R. C.)	"	"	Sister Marguerite Marie	Roman Catholic
⁶ Island Lake	Island Lake	"	Miss A. L. Cunningham	Methodist
Jack River	Jack River	"	Mrs. Mabel Marshall	Church of England
⁷ Norway House	Norway House	"	Rev. E. Lecoq, O. M. I.	Roman Catholic
Nelson House	At Nelson House	"	W. K. W. Hutty, B. A.	Methodist
Rossville	Norway House	"	Miss Anna M. de Wolfe	"
York Factory	At York Factory	"	Miss Ida E. Collins	Church of England
⁸ Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Rich. G. V. Cooper	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	Joseph Chamberlain	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	John G. Kennedy	"
Pas	Pas	"	M. Chambers	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	Fred Young	"
Shoal Lake	Pas	"	Louis Young	"
Lower Roseau River	Roseau River	Portage la Prairie	Miss Emma Godin	Roman Catholic
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	"	Miss Olive E. Leslie	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	Miss Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian
Total, Manitoba				

¹White school attended by Indian children. ²Closed since June 30, 1914. ³Re-opened March 15, 1915, having been closed since June 30, 1913. ⁴Day pupils attend classes in the boarding school. ⁵Closed during September and December quarters, 1914. ⁶Open during summer only. ⁷Only one quarterly return received. ⁸Closed December 31, 1914. Pupils and equipment transferred to Cross Lake boarding school. ⁹Closed December 31, 1914, and teacher transferred to Cumberland Day School.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
MANITOBA.										
8	10	18	7	10	2	1	4	1	.....	Black River.
9	11	20	8	10	5	4	1	.....	.....	Brokenhead.
13	10	23	10	14	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Fort Alexander (Upper).
6	8	14	7	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Hoelowwater River.
21	8	29	13	13	4	4	2	6	.....	¹ Patapun.
16	24	40	14	15	9	9	3	1	3	St. Peters (North).
26	17	43	9	26	14	3	.....	.....	.....	Berens River.
49	37	86	41	64	15	7	.....	.....	.....	Fisher River.
14	20	34	16	23	8	3	.....	.....	.....	Grand Rapids.
23	18	41	18	21	5	5	10	.....	.....	Peguis (North).
26	18	44	16	25	6	6	5	2	.....	" (South).
16	11	27	6	21	5	1	.....	.....	.....	² Poplar River.
15	14	29	19	14	9	6	.....	.....	.....	Oak River Sioux.
10	4	14	12	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	³ Ebb and Flow Lake.
5	10	15	6	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fairford (Upper).
14	16	30	9	22	4	3	1	.....	.....	" (Lower).
9	8	17	4	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lake Manitoba.
14	19	33	14	28	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Lake St. Martin.
12	22	34	11	19	11	4	.....	.....	.....	Little Saskatchewan.
12	8	20	18	5	11	3	1	.....	.....	⁴ Pine Creek.
15	12	27	18	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁵ Shoal River.
11	5	16	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waterhen River.
21	19	40	12	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁶ Bloodvein River.
27	21	48	23	33	7	4	.....	.....	.....	⁷ Cross Lake (Protestant).
10	6	16	5	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	" (Roman Catholic).
7	9	16	8	9	6	1	.....	.....	.....	⁷ Island Lake.
10	5	15	8	10	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Jack River.
3	9	12	7	5	3	2	2	.....	.....	⁸ Norway House (R.C.)
14	21	35	10	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nelson House.
15	15	30	17	21	8	1	.....	.....	.....	Rossville.
26	34	60	20	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	York Factory.
15	9	24	8	15	8	.....	1	.....	.....	⁹ Big Eddy.
15	14	29	11	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chemawawin.
5	19	24	7	20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Cumberland.
13	14	27	9	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moose Lake.
21	18	39	14	30	6	1	2	.....	.....	Pas.
16	11	27	19	18	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Red Earth.
9	9	18	12	11	5	1	1	.....	.....	Shoal Lake.
9	14	23	10	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lower Roseau River.
12	5	17	6	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	Roseau Rapids.
10	8	18	6	11	3	3	1	.....	.....	Swan Lake.
602	570	1,172	496	787	245	89	34	10	7	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

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

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	Rev. W. H. English, teacher; Mrs. W. H. English, matron	Church of England
Murray Lake	Moosomin	"	R. A. L'Heureaux, teacher; Mrs. B. A. Maple, matron.	Rom. Catholic...
Poundmakers	Poundmakers	"	Mrs. A. Tierney	"
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	J. Marshall, teacher; Mrs. J. Marshall, matron	Church of England
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	H. Hutchinson, teacher; Mrs. H. Hutchinson, matron	"
Big River	Kenamotayoos	"	Louis Ahenakew	"
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	"	Mrs. Elizabeth Chatain	Roman Catholic...
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	Rev. J. E. Smith	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sturgeon Lake	William Twatt's	"	George Swift, teacher; Mrs. La. Clare, matron	"
Fort à la Corne (South) ..	James Smith	Duck Lake	J. L. Lowe, teacher; Mrs. J. L. Lowe, matron	"
John Smith	John Smith's	"	P. H. Gentleman, teacher; Mrs. P. H. Gentleman, matron	"
James Smith	James Smith's	"	Henry W. Shaw, teacher; Mrs. H. W. Shaw, matron.	"
¹ Nut Lake	Nut Lake	"	Walter G. Challis	Methodist
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain ..	Mrs. E. M. A. Fernie, teacher; Mrs. Body, matron	Presbyterian
² White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods	Moose Woods	R. H. Anderson	Methodist
³ Keeseekoocuse	Keeseekoocuse	Pelly	Rev. N. A. Ruelle, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
Keys	Keys	"	Alex. J. Lawes	Church of England
Valley River	Valley River	"	Miss Gladys Haines	Undenominational
Day Stars	Day Stars	Touchwood Hills ..	W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe	Church of England
⁴ Frog Lake	Frog Lake	Onion Lake	Charles Quinney	"
Total, Saskatchewan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Open during the summer only. ² Re-opened from July 7, 1914. ³ Opened August 1, 1914, to replace the boarding school which has been closed. ⁴ New school, first opened September 1, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN.										
11	14	25	13	6	12	6	1	.....	.....	Assiniboine.
13	12	25	9	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Little Pines.
11	15	26	10	22	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Murray Lake.
9	8	17	9	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Foundmakers.
18	18	36	26	27	4	2	3	.....	.....	Red Pheasants.
17	17	34	21	22	6	4	.....	.....	2	Ahtabkakoops.
12	11	23	11	16	3	3	1	.....	.....	Big River.
11	4	15	9	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Meadow Lake.
20	17	37	16	25	5	3	4	.....	.....	Mistawasis.
11	14	25	16	15	7	3	.....	.....	.....	Montreal Lake.
22	12	34	19	20	7	4	3	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
16	11	27	19	19	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fort à la Corne (South).
15	13	28	22	13	4	1	9	.....	1	John Smith.
13	16	29	14	15	13	1	.....	.....	.....	James Smith.
5	4	9	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¹ Nut Lake.
14	14	28	17	16	7	5	.....	.....	.....	White Bears.
9	6	15	10	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	² White Cap Sioux.
8	5	13	10	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	³ Keeseekoouse.
7	10	17	8	10	5	2	.....	.....	.....	Keys.
7	3	10	7	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Valley River.
6	5	11	8	4	3	4	.....	.....	.....	Day Stars.
5	3	8	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	⁴ Frog Lake.
260	232	492	280	321	106	41	21	2	1	Total, Saskatchewan.

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

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ALBERTA.				
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Mrs. H. H. Howard.	Methodist.....
¹ Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	"	Mrs. J. A. Seller....	"
² Lesser Slave Lake (C. E.)	Lesser Slave Lake.	Lesser Slave Lake.	W. J. Kent	Church of England
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).....	At Shaftesbury, Up. Peace River.	"	Miss L. Millen.....	"
Samsons.....	Saunson's	Hobbema	Miss A. Alywin	Methodist.....
Total, Alberta.				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Miss Jennie Hal- penny	Salvation Army...
Fort Babine	Fort Babine	"	Joseph Morrissey...	Roman Catholic ..
Gitwangah	Kitwangan	"	Miss F. B. Kemp...	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sikedach	"	Miss Pearl Jackson..	Salvation Army...
Hazelton	Gitimaksh	"	Miss Elizabeth J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Mrs. Susan J. Pres- ton	Methodist
³ Kitselas (New Town)...	Kitselas	"	Franklin VanGorder	"
Kispix	Kispix	"	Miss Gertrude Mar- tin	"
⁴ Kisegegas	Kisegegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey...	Church of England
⁵ Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht..	"	Miss S. Zella Rich- ardson	Methodist
Rocher de Boulé.....	At Rocher de Boulé	"	Sidney Browning ..	Roman Catholic ..
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Kate Trantor ..	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss Mary A. Gib- son	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	George Reid (tesch- er); Mrs. Harriet Read (matron) ...	"
Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	"	Rev. J. H. Matthews	"
Kitamat	Kitamat	"	Miss Isabella Clarke.	"
⁶ Kitkatla	Kitkatla	"	Henry Haldane	Church of England
Port Essington.....	Skeena	"	Miss Fanny J. Noble	Methodist
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader ..	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	W. J. Knott	"
Quamichan (R.C.)...	Quamichan.....	"	Miss C. Ordano	Roman Catholic ..
Songhees	Songhees	"	Miss Rose A. Quigley	"
⁷ Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss Laura H. Hagan	"
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkwalth.....	Miss E. W. Ferry- man	Church of England
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	"	Rev. J. Edward Rendle	Methodist
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss B. Hobden	Church of England
Shulus	Nicola Mameet ..	"	Miss Ruby M. Mc- Williams	"

¹ Re-opened October 1, 1914, having been closed since March 31, 1911. ² Closed December 31, 1914, and conducted as a boarding school from that date. ³ Closed during June and September quarters, 1914.

⁴ Only one return received, June quarter, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ALBERTA.										
15	15	30	15	23	7					Goodfish Lake.
11	4	15	10	15						2Saddle Lake.
4	4	8	5	5	2	1				3Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
1	3	4	3	3	1					Upper Peace River.
11	12	23	11	11	7	5				(Christ Church Mission). Sainsons.
42	58	80	44	57	17	6				Total, Alberta.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.										
13	9	22	7	15	5	1	1			Andimaul.
18	32	50	32	33	17					Fort Babine.
29	21	50	14	37	7	2	4			Gitwingah.
16	23	39	16	15	17	4	3			Glen Vowell.
16	22	38	19	9	10	11	4	4		Hazelton.
5	7	12	10	5	4	2	1			Kitsegukla.
6	8	14	8	9	2	3				4Kitselas (New Town).
18	23	41	10	24	11	6				Kispiax.
7	2	9	6	5	2	2				5Kisgegas
5	8	13	11	7	1	3	1	1		6Meanskinisht.
15	15	30	20	14	9	3				Rocher de Boulé.
27	25	52	12	45	5	1	1			Bella Bella.
29	22	51	10	26	18	7				Bella Coola.
10	13	23	11	15	5	2	1			China Hat.
9	9	18	12	9	6	3				Hartley Bay.
34	14	48	16	35	3	5	4	1		Kitanat.
22	13	35	24	28	7					7Kitkalitla.
13	15	28	9	20	3	3	1	1		Port Essington.
19		19	6	18	1					Koksilah.
9	9	18	9	14	2	2				Nanaimo.
13	12	25	10	20	4	1				Quamichan (R.C.)
7	4	11	5	5	4	1		1		Songhees.
3	8	11	4	10	1					8Tsartlip.
17	13	30	12	18	9	3				Alert Bay.
9	8	17	7	6	7	4				Cape Mudge.
5	9	14	7	9	4	1				Lytton.
16	6	22	10	11	3	8				Shulus.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

SCHOOL.

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

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA				
<i>—Concluded</i>				
Kincolith.....	Kincolith.....	Nass.....	Miss Alice M. Colli- son.....	Church of England
Metlakatla.....	Metlakatla.....	".....	Miss E. S. Klippert, George H. Hamilton.....	"
Port Simpson.....	At Port Simpson.....	".....	George H. Hamilton.....	Methodist.....
Homaico.....	Aupe.....	New Westminster.	J. J. Maroney (teacher); Mrs. J. J. Maroney (matron).....	Roman Catholic..
Tsawassen.....	Tsawassen.....	".....	William Chaput.....	"
Skwah.....	Skwah.....	".....	W. H. Grimshaw.....	Undenominational
¹ Katzie.....	Katzie.....	".....	J. J. Murphy.....	Roman Catholic..
Shiammon.....	Shiammon.....	".....	Basil Nicholson.....	"
Similkameen.....	Similkameen.....	Okanagan.....	Miss Annie M. Easton.....	Undenominational
² Larkin (public).....	At Armstrong.....	".....	Henry Berg.....	"
Massett.....	Massett.....	Queen Charlotte	Frank Trainor (teacher); Mrs. F. Trainor (matron).....	Church of England
Skidegate.....	Skidegate.....	".....	J. H. Yongg.....	Methodist.....
³ Tahltan.....	Tahltan.....	Stikine.....	Rev. F. P. Thor- man, B.A.....	Church of England
Telegraph Creek.....	At Telegraph Creek.....	".....	William Pake.....	Undenominational
Clayoquot (R.C.).....	Opitsat.....	West Coast.....	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O.S.B.....	Roman Catholic..
⁴ Nitinat.....	Claoose.....	".....	John Gibson.....	Methodist.....
Ucluellet.....	Stedse.....	".....	H. W. Vander Veen George Plumb.....	Presbyterian.....
Wyah.....	Nitinat.....	".....	George Plumb.....	Methodist.....
⁵ Stuart Lake.....	At Stuart Lake.....	Stuart Lake.....	A. R. Okon Oekony (teacher), Mrs. Oc kony (matron)....	Roman Catholic..
Total, British Columbia.....				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
St. Davids Mission.....	At Fort Simpson.....	Fort Simpson.....	Rev. Geo. W. Bow- ring.....	Church of England
YUKON.				
⁶ Champagne Landing....	At Champagne Landing.....	Yukon.....	Rev. Chas. C. Brett.....	Church of England
Little Salmon.....	At Little Salmon.....	".....	E. M. Swanson.....	"
Moosehide.....	At Moosehide.....	".....	Rev. Benjamin Totty " Arthur C. Field.....	"
Selkirk.....	At Selkirk.....	".....	" Chas. C. Brett.....	"
⁷ Teshin Lake.....	At Teshin Lake.....	".....	" Chas. C. Brett.....	"
Whitehorse.....	At Whitehorse.....	".....	W. G. Blackwell.....	"
Total, Yukon.....				

¹ New school, first opened September 1, 1914. ² White school, attended by Indian children. ³ Closed December quarter, 1914, and March quarter, 1915. ⁴ Only one quarterly return received. ⁵ New school opened April 13, 1914. ⁶ The Indians live at Champagne Landing during the winter and move to Teshin Lake for the summer. ⁷ School is open half the year at each place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.										
28	16	44	16	21	7	13	2	1	...	Kincolith.
22	24	46	26	22	13	4	2	5	...	Metlakatla.
58	57	115	33	78	21	12	4	...	...	Port Simpson.
20	16	36	15	20	6	1	4	1	4	Homaleo.
11	5	16	9	12	4	...	...	...	...	Tsawaseen.
25	33	58	19	57	1	...	...	...	...	Skwah.
7	13	20	16	5	12	...	2	...	1	*Katzie.
11	20	31	11	23	3	...	5	...	...	Slianmon.
7	5	12	5	3	4	5	...	...	...	Similkameen.
4	1	5	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	*Larkin (public.)
40	41	81	25	41	24	9	6	1	...	Massett.
23	26	49	18	28	8	3	8	2	...	Skidegate.
15	8	23	6	18	3	2	...	...	...	*Tahltan.
5	7	12	6	8	3	1	...	...	...	Telegraph Creek.
14	19	33	16	28	5	...	...	...	...	Clayoquot (R. C.)
10	5	15	6	10	5	...	...	...	...	*Nitinat.
8	16	24	10	11	8	5	...	...	...	Ueluelet.
10	7	17	7	8	9	...	...	...	...	Wyah.
25	26	51	30	46	5	...	...	...	...	*Stuart Lake.
733	695	1,428	585	907	311	133	54	18	5	Total, British Columbia.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.										
11	14	25	7	11	11	1	2	...	...	St. Davids Mission.
YUKON.										
24	2	26	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	*Champagne.
21	9	30	5	22	3	5	...	...	...	Little Salmon.
7	6	13	7	5	6	2	...	...	...	Moosehide.
4	5	9	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	Selkirk.
24	14	38	9	38	...	...	...	...	...	*Teslin Lake.
20	7	27	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	Whitehorse.
111	57	168	50	134	24	8	2	...	...	Total Yukon.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay	Treaty No. 9.....	Rev. L. Carriere, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Moose Fort.....	At Moose Fort, James Bay.....	"	Rev. W. Haythorn- thwaite	Church of England
Chapleau.....	At Chapleau.....	Chapleau.....	Rev. George Prewer.	"
Fort William Orphanage.	At Fort William	Port Arthur.....	Sister M. F. Clare ..	Roman Catholic ..
Fort Frances	On Agency Res- erve, Fort Fran- ces	Fort Frances	Rev. Ph. Vales, O M.I.....	"
Cecilia Jeffrey.....	East of Shoal Lake, Reserve No. 40.	Kenora.....	Rev. F. T. Dodds.	Presbyterian.....
Kenora.....	Near Kenora.....	"	Rev. C. Brouillett, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Total, Ontario.....				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle.....	At Birtle.....	Birtle.....	Rev. David Iverach, B.A.....	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander.....	On Fort Alexander Reserve	Clandeboye.....	Rev. Ph. Green, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
¹ Pas.....	On Fisher Island, 6 miles from town of Le Pas	Pas	Rev. L. Laronde.....	Church of England
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis, adjoining Pine Creek Reserve..	Manitowapah.....	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic..
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay....	"	Rev. O. Chagnon, O. M.I.....	"
² Cross Lake.....	At Cross Lake	Norway House...	Rev. E. Lecocq, O.M. I.....	"
Norway House (Meth.)...	At Rossville Vil- lage, Norway House Reserve..	"	Rev. J. A. Lousley ..	Methodist.....
Portage la Prairie.....	½ mile east of Por- tage la Prairie..	Portage la Prairie	Rev. W. A. Hendry.	Presbyterian.....
Total, Manitoba.....				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Thunderchild's.....	Adjoining Thun- derchild's Res- erve, S. E. ¼, sec 6, tp. 46, r. 18, W. 3rd M	Battleford.....	Rev. A. Watelle, O. M.I.....	Thunderchild's...
Cowessess	On Cowessess' Res- erve.....	Crooked Lake	Rev. J. E. Beys, O. M.I.....	Cowessess.....
Round Lake.....	On north side of Round Lake. sec. 23, tp. 18, r. 3, W. 2nd M....	"	Rev. H. McKay.....	Round Lake.....

¹ A new boarding school. First opened October 1, 1914.² A new boarding school. Replaces the Norway House (R.C.) boarding school which was closed and the pupils and equipment transferred to Cross Lake.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.										
11	11	22	22	4	6	12				Albany Mission.
14	7	21	19	4	4	3	7	3		Moose Fort.
24	18	42	36	29	3	10				Chapleau.
5	10	15	11	5	6	2	2			Fort William Orphanage.
24	41	65	58	29	12	6	11	7		Fort Frances.
26	28	54	39	38	7		4	5		Cecilia Jeffrey.
28	31	59	41	16	10	12	15	6		Kenora.
132	146	278	226	125	48	45	39	21		Total, Ontario.
MANITOBA.										
29	29	58	46	31	6	8	9	4		Birtle.
30	41	71	62	13	15	15	14	14		Fort Alexander.
47	35	82	83	54	17	10		1		1 Pas.
29	53	82	75	28	18	13	14	9		Pine Creek.
25	26	51	47	14	13	16	7	1		Sandy Bay.
11	11	22	20	4	11	3	2	2		2 Cross Lake.
51	41	92	33	57	9	13	9	4		Norway House (Meth.)
21	21	42	42	12	9	5	7	9		Portage la Prairie.
243	257	500	358	213	98	83	62	44		Total, Manitoba.
SASKATCHEWAN.										
19	16	35	30	13	3	12		4	3	Thunderchild's.
24	22	46	45	12	16	8	10			Cowessess.
27	24	41	51	32	13	6				Round Lake.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN—Con.				
Duck Lake.....	3 miles from Duck Lake Reserve...	Duck Lake.....	Rev. H. Delmas, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
File Hills.....	Adjoining File Hills Reserve, sec. 32, tp. 22, r. 11, W. 2nd M....	File Hills.....	W. W. Gibson.....	Presbyterian.....
Onion Lake (R.C.).....	On Seekaskootch Reserve.....	Onion Lake.....	Rev. E. J. Cunningham.....	Roman Catholic ..
Onion Lake (C.E.)..	On Makaoo's Reserve.....	".....	Rev. J. R. Matheson.....	Church of England
Crowstand.....	Near Cote's Reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kamsack.....	Pelly.....	Rev. W. McWhinney.....	Presbyterian.....
Gordons.....	On west side of Gordon's Reserve.....	Touchwood Hills..	H. W. Atwater.....	Church of England
Muscowekwan's.....	Adjoining Muscowekwan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, ge. 15, W. 2nd M....	Touchwood Hills..	Rev. A. A. Dugas, O.M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Lac la Plonge.....	North of junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers	Treaty No. 10.....	Rev. F. Ancel, O. M.I.....	" ..
Lac la Ronge.....	On west shore of Lac la Ronge.....	".....	Archdn. J. A. Mackay.....	Church of England
Total, Saskatchewan.....				
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C.E.).....	Off Blood reserve, across Belly river from agency headquarters...	Blood.....	Rev. S. Middleton..	Church of England
Blood (R.C.).....	On Blood reserve, upper agency.....	".....	Rev. E. Ruau, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Crowfoot.....	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot.....	Rev. L. Levern, O. M.I.....	" ..
Old Sun's.....	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve	".....	Rev. M. C. Gandier..	Church of England
St. Albert.....	At St. Albert Settlement.....	Edmonton.....	Sister M. A. Leduc..	Roman Catholic ..
Ermineskin's.....	On Ermineskin's reserve.....	Hoblemsa.....	Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I.....	" ..
Peigan (C.E.).....	On Pincher Creek, 2 miles from Peigan reserve.....	Peigan.....	W. R. Haynes ..	Church of England
Peigan (R.C.).....	About centre of Peigan reserve.....	".....	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
Blue Quill's.....	On Blue Quill's reserve.....	Saddle Lake.....	Rev. A. Husson, O. M.I.....	" ..
Sarcee.....	Southeast corner, Sarcee reserve ..	Sarcee.....	Archdn. J. W. Tims.	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 1, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.										
56	52	108	103	26	25	19	13	7	18	Duck Lake.
22	29	51	49	12	6	20	5	3	5	File Hills.
21	36	57	43	31	12	6	6	2	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
14	13	27	16	12	5	4	4	2	.....	Onion Lake (C.E.)
23	33	56	42	21	5	14	13	3	.....	Crowstand.
20	16	36	33	11	2	12	11	.....	.....	Gordons.
22	30	52	50	11	11	11	5	6	8	Muscowkwuans.
17	26	43	39	18	9	6	10	.....	.....	Lac la Plonge.
20	34	54	51	26	1	13	10	4	.....	Lac la Ronge.
285	331	616	542	225	108	131	87	31	34	Total, Saskatchewan.
ALBERTA.										
37	19	56	50	31	10	9	4	2	.....	Blood (C. E.)
32	26	58	44	23	12	12	11	.....	.....	Blood (R. C.)
32	15	47	43	13	15	14	5	.....	.....	Crowfoot.
17	22	39	34	5	17	8	8	.....	1	Old Sun's.
54	37	91	79	38	16	14	6	10	7	St. Albert.
25	28	53	47	21	11	9	8	4	.....	Ermineskin's.
17	12	29	27	15	.....	6	8	.....	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
15	13	28	23	19	5	4	.....	.....	.....	Peigan (R.C.)
24	25	49	46	20	...	6	13	8	2	Blue Quill's.
23	14	37	27	27	6	3	1	.....	.....	Sarcee.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
<i>ALBERTA—Concluded.</i>				
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).....	At Fort Chipewyan	Fort Smith.....	Sister M. Lavery...	Roman Catholic ..
¹ Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)	At Lesser Slave Lake.....	Treaty No. 8.....	W. J. Kent.....	Church of England
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernards).....	On Buffalo Bay, Lesser Slave Lake	".....	Rev. C. Jossard, O. M.I.....	Roman Catholic ..
Lesser Slave Lake (St. Brunos).....	At Lesser Slave Lake.....	".....	Rev. C. Batie, O. M.I.....	" ..
Sturgeon Lake.....	On east shore Sturgeon Lake.....	".....	Rev. Joseph Habey, O.M.I.....	" ..
Vermilion (St. Henri)....	At Vermilion on Peace river.....	".....	Rev. D. Bocuene, O.M.I	" ..
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E))....	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.....	".....	J. P. Morgan	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)....	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake.....	".....	Sister Catherine Aurelia.....	Roman Catholic ..
Whitefish Lake	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake.....	".....	Rev. C. D. White...	Church of England
Total, Alberta.....	Total, Alberta.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</i>				
Fort Resolution.....	At Fort Resolution Great-Slave Lake	Fort Smith.....	Sister McQuillan....	Roman Catholic....
Hay River	At Hay River, Great-Slave Lake	".....	Rev. Alfred J. Vale.	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).....	At Fort Providence on the McKenzie river.....	Fort Simpson.....	Sister McQuirk.....	Roman Catholic....
Total N. W. T.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</i>				
Kitamat.....	At Kitamat on Douglas Channel	Bella Coola.....	Miss Ida M. Clarke.	Methodist
Alert Bay Girls' Home.....	At Alert Bay, on Industrial School reserve.....	Kwakwewith.....	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England
Yale (All Hallows).....	At Yale, on the Fraser river.....	Lytton	Constance, Sister Superior.....	" ..
² Port Simpson Boys' Home.....	At Port Simpson, on the Tsimpshian reserve.....	Nass.....	Rev. J. C. Spencer..	Methodist.....

¹ Re-established as a Boarding school from January 1, 1915.² Closed from October 31, 1914.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT.



Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
<i>ALBERTA—Concluded.</i>										
8	17	25	22	12	6	2	2	2	1	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
4	4	8	6	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.)
12	6	18	13	6	5	5	2	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernards).
23	18	41	30	20	17	3	1	.....	.....	Lesser Slave Lake (St. Brunos).
15	16	31	27	6	4	11	10	.....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
4	12	16	14	5	5	3	2	1	.....	Vermilion St. Henri.
6	7	13	8	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
19	15	34	26	11	5	8	10	.....	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)
8	6	14	8	6	6	1	1	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
375	312	687	574	290	145	122	92	27	11	Total, Alberta.
<i>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</i>										
22	34	56	51	25	15	4	4	4	4	Fort Resolution.
18	15	33	23	12	10	8	3	.....	.....	Hay River.
22	29	51	46	25	.....	11	5	10	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
62	78	140	125	62	25	23	12	14	4	Total, N. W. T.
<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</i>										
7	27	34	30	13	.....	7	4	2	8	Kitamat.
.....	27	27	20	11	8	8	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay Girls' Home.
.....	27	27	16	9	3	.....	11	1	3	Yale, (All Hallows).
24	.....	24	21	9	5	5	5	.....	.....	Port Simpson, Boys' Home.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Principal.	Denominations.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Cont.</i>				
Port Simpson Girls' Home	At Port Simpson, outside limits of Teimpsbean reserve.....	"	Lottie M. Deacon...	Methodist.....
Sechelt.....	On Sechelt reserve	New Westminster.	Sister Theresine....	Roman Catholic..
Squamish.....	North side of Burrard Inlet, opposite City of Vancouver.....	"	Sister Mary Amy. . .	" ..
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river.....	"	Rev. T. Rohr O.M.I.	" ..
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht, adjoin. Maktosis reserve, west coast of Vancouver Id.	West Coast.....	John T. Ross.	Presbyterian.....
Alberni	2½ Miles from Alberni, adjoining Shesahht reserve, east coast Vancouver Island....	"	H. B. Currie.....	"
Total, British Columbia..	.....	.....	.....	.....
 YUKON.				
Carcross.....	At Carcross.....	Yukon.....	W. T. Townsend....	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
<i>BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.</i>										
.....	27	27	22	9	.....	3	4	5	6	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
19	26	45	42	13	11	10	6	5	.....	Sechelt.
25	25	50	50	19	5	15	11	....	..	Squamish.
38	41	79	68	13	17	23	18	4	4	St. Mary's.
18	19	37	34	13	5	4	5	10	.....	Ahousaht.
29	28	57	50	23	7	8	7	12	...	Alberni.
160	247	407	353	132	61	83	71	39	21	Total, British Columbia.
<i>YUKON.</i>										
17	16	33	30	14	11	4	.....	4	.....	Carcross.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute.....	At Brantford.....	Rev. C. M. Turnell	Undenominational....
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey.....	Rev. S. R. McVetty	Methodist.....
Shingwauk Home.....	At Sault Ste Marie.....	Rev. B. P. Fuller.....	Church of England
Spanish River.....	At Spanish.....	Rev. L. M. Dugas, S.J.....	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario.....			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon.....	At Brandon.....	Rev. T. Ferrier.....	Methodist.....
Elkhorn.....	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson.....	Undenominational....
Total, Manitoba.....			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
* Battleford.....	At Battleford.....	Rev. E. Matheson.....	Church of England....
Qu'Appelle.....	At Lebret.....	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan.....			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer.....	At Red Deer.....	Rev. J. F. Woodsworth.....	Methodist.....
St. Joseph.....	At Davisburg.....	Rev. G. Nordman.....	Roman Catholic.....
Total, Alberta.....			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay.....	At St. Eugene, 5 miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay Agency.....	Sister Justinian	Roman Catholic
Kamloops.....	At Kamloops, in the Kam- loops Agency.....	Rev. Alph. Carrion	"
Lytton.....	2½ miles from Lytton. Lyt- ton Agency	Rev. Leonard Dawson.....	Church of England
Coqualeetza.....	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster Agency.....	Rev. Geo. H. Raley.....	Methodist.....
Kuper Island.....	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. W. Lemmens.....	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay.....	At Alert Bay, Kwawkwalth Agency.....	A. W. Corker.....	Church of England
Clayoquot	At Clayoquot Sound, West Coast, Vancouver Island, West Coast Agency.....	Rev. Froben Epper.....	Roman Catholic.....
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake Agency..	Rev. Edward Millard, O.M.I.....	"
Total, British Columbia.....			

* Closed from May 31, 1914. A number of the pupils transferred to Elkhorn Industrial School, and the others sent home.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.							School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.		Painter.
63	74	137	124	13	22	14	21	28	39	2								ONTARIO.
75	73	148	126	22	21	24	40	23	8									Mohawk Institute.
47	35	82	67	31	14	24	10	3										Mount Elgin Inst.
96	101	197	166	47	70	39	19	25		3	3							Shingwauk Home.
														2				Spanish River.
281	283	564	483	113	127	111	87	79	47	5	3			2				Total, Ontario.
																		MANITOBA.
54	49	103	92	25	23	16	17	21	2									Brandon.
59	54	113	90	23	38	22	19	-	11									Elkhorn.
113	103	216	182	48	60	38	39	21	13									Total, Manitoba.
																		SASKATCHEWAN.
11	19	30	17	9	9	-	6	6										*Battleford.
114	123	237	214	80	30	54	31	33	9									Qu'Appelle.
125	142	267	231	89	39	54	37	39	9									Total, Saskatche- wan.
																		ALBERTA.
54	40	94	77	42	22	10	13	-	7									Red Deer.
45	22	67	55	13	13	15	10	9	7									St. Joseph.
99	62	161	132	55	35	25	23	9	14									Total, Alberta.
																		BRITISH COLUMBIA.
40	40	80	80	20	20	24	15	1	40									Kootenay.
35	37	72	63	19	9	18	15	8	3									Kamloops.
57	-	57	49	18	7	15	6	7	4	15	14							Lytton.
79	41	120	98	27	24	15	27	12	15					6				Coqualeetza.
31	33	64	59	21	9	12	14	8		2								Kuper Island.
-	27	27	20	11	8	8				12								Alert Bay.
36	25	61	56	24	-	15	14	6	2	5	2							1 Clayoquot.
28	25	53	53	12	4	7	14	9	7	2								Williams Lake.
306	228	534	478	152	81	114	105	51	31	74	18							Total, British Col- umbia

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

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Differ-

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
DAY										
Nova Scotia	14	14					174	145	319	
Prince Edward Island	1	1					13	18	31	
New Brunswick	13	13					128	144	272	
Quebec	28	16	4	2			647	667	1,314	
Ontario	80	36	24	12	8		1,448	1,316	2,764	
Manitoba	41	2	7	23	8	1	602	570	1,172	
Saskatchewan	22	1	4	12	2	5	260	232	492	
Alberta	5			2	3		42	38	80	
Northwest Territories	1			1			11	14	25	
British Columbia	46	4	11	11	17	1	733	695	1,428	
Yukon	6						111	57	168	
Total, Day Schools	257	49	90	71	40	5	4,169	3,896	8,065	

BOARDING

Nova Scotia									
Prince Edward Island									
New Brunswick									
Quebec									
Ontario	7	4	2		1		132	146	278
Manitoba	8	4	1	1	2		243	267	500
Saskatchewan	12	6	3		3		285	331	616
Alberta	19	12	7				376	312	687
Northwest Territories	3	2	1				62	78	140
British Columbia	10	3	2	3	2		166	247	407
Yukon	1		1				17	16	33
Total, Boarding Schools	60	31	17	4	8		1,274	1,387	2,661

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia									
Prince Edward Island									
New Brunswick									
Quebec									
Ontario	4	1	1	1	1		281	283	564
Manitoba	2	1			1		113	103	216
Saskatchewan	2	1	1				125	142	267
Alberta	2	1		1			99	62	161
Northwest Territories									
British Columbia	8	5	2	1			306	228	534
Yukon									
Total, Industrial Schools	18	2	8	4	4		924	818	1,742

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ent Classes of Schools, during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1915.

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

SCHOOLS.

150	47.02	158	65	40	27	18	11	Nova Scotia.
17	54.86	15	4	6	5	1	1	Prince Edward Island.
171	62.86	112	77	45	30	7	1	New Brunswick.
833	63.39	636	282	196	108	74	18	Quebec.
1,364	49.34	1,543	408	419	296	91	7	Ontario.
496	42.32	787	245	89	34	10	7	Manitoba.
284	56.91	321	106	41	21	2	1	Saskatchewan.
44	55.00	57	17	6				Alberta.
7	28.00	11	11	1	2			Northwest Territories.
585	49.96	907	311	133	54	18	5	British Columbia.
50	29.76	134	24	8	2			Yukon.
3,997	49.56	4,681	1,550	984	579	221	50	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
226	83.09	125	48	45	39	21		Ontario.
358	71.60	213	98	83	62	44		Manitoba.
542	87.98	225	108	131	87	31	34	Saskatchewan.
574	85.00	290	145	122	92	27	11	Alberta.
125	89.29	62	25	23	12	14	4	Northwest Territories.
323	86.73	132	61	83	71	39	21	British Columbia.
30	90.91	14	11	4		4		Yukon.
2,208	82.98	1,061	496	491	363	180	70	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

								Nova Scotia.
								Prince Edward Island.
								New Brunswick.
								Quebec.
483	85.64	113	127	111	87	79	47	Ontario.
182	84.26	48	60	38	36	21	13	Manitoba.
231	82.77	89	39	54	37	39	9	Saskatchewan.
132	81.99	55	35	25	23	9	14	Alberta.
								Northwest Territories.
478	89.51	152	81	114	105	51	31	British Columbia.
								Yukon.
1,506	86.45	457	342	342	288	199	114	Total, Industrial Schools.

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SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total Number of Schools	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	14			14	14						174	145	319	150
Prince Edward Island	1			1	1						13	18	31	17
New Brunswick	13			13	13						128	144	272	171
Quebec	28			28	16	4	2				647	667	1314	883
Ontario	80	7	4	91	37	29	15	9	1		1861	1745	3606	2073
Manitoba	41	8	2	51	3	11	24	10	3		958	930	1888	1036
Saskatchewan	22	12	12	36	1	11	16	2	6		670	705	1375	1053
Alberta	5	19	2	26		13	9	4			516	412	928	750
Northwest Territories	1	3		4		2	2				73	92	165	132
British Columbia	46	10	8	64	4	19	15	21	3	2	1199	1170	2369	1416
Yukon	6	1		7		6	1				128	73	201	80
Total	257	60	18	335	51	129	91	49	13	2	6,367	6,101	12,468	8,711

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

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SCHOOL STATEMENT:

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						'Industries Taught.							Province.		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.		Painter.	Total.
47·02	158	65	40	27	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
54·86	15	4	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
62·86	112	77	45	30	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
63·39	636	282	196	108	74	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
54·48	1781	583	575	422	191	54	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Ontario.
54·87	1048	403	210	132	75	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Manitoba.
76·58	635	253	226	145	72	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saskatchewan.
80·82	402	197	153	115	36	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alberta.
80·00	73	36	24	14	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
59·77	1191	453	330	230	108	57	74	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	British Columbia.
39·80	148	35	12	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
69·87	6,199	2,388	1,817	1,230	600	234	79	21	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	Total.

girls, sewing, knitting and general household duties.

SCHEDULE
OF
ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mohawk Institute.	In township Brant, from south 1/2 miles from city of Brantford. <i>P. O. Brantford, Ont.</i>	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 104 acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Globe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold rooms, offices, dining room, &c., North Wing and South Wing a boys' playhouse, a small hospital, stables, log pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, front-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipe with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen fire hose; 2 axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes \$60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	10 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex, township Caradoc. <i>P. O. Menezes, Ont.</i>	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1865 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to each contains and families of two officers and families and a four-story hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, &c., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps and piped to all parts of the building.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout the building. Fire extinguishers, ladders and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main buildings, and schoolrooms, lighted by electricity.
Shingwauk House.	Located 1 1/2 miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. <i>P. O. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.</i>	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Trenton township.	Main block comprising 180 x 137 feet building and principal's residences, offices of institution, etc. To the east is a 2-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playground and upper story a school room; a classroom, hospital, farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	3-inch pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants, connected with 3-inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,225 gallons in upper flat—a 54 lb. pressure, maintained. Axes, ladders kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

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Spanish River Industrial.	In 1 mile from Spanish river, north shore of Lake Superior, <i>P. O. Spanish, Ont.</i>	Between 360 and 400 acres.	Boys' buildings: frame, concrete foundation, one 60 x 45, 3-story, the other 106 x 45, 3-story frame. Girls' buildings: main building is solid cement 66 x 56 with two wings, each 56 x 36, 3-story high.	Abundant supply of water.	Heated by hot-water furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Moose Fort.	On Moose Island, 9 miles from where the Moose river joins salt water, <i>P. O. Moose Fort, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.</i>	10 acres of land is leased from Hudsons Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building, 2 stories, 40 x 56 feet, principal's house, 30 x 36 feet cottage hospital, carpenter shop, engine house, cow stable, woodshed. The day school building is 36 x 20 feet.	All water used is obtained from river 100 yards distant from school.	Buckets and barrels, filled, always on hand; two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding	On lot 2, section 5, township Chapleau, ½ mile from town and across lake, <i>P. O. Chapleau, Ont.</i>	165 acres, only 15 of which is cleared. Belongs to Government.	School building, 40 x 22 feet, dwelling-house, 52 x 52 feet; kitchen 20 x 12 feet; also a woodshed. Boat house and chicken house, all frame buildings.	Water obtained from lake for laundry purposes, and from a well for drinking purposes.	Barrels and buckets are kept filled with water; also 2 iron fire-escapes.	Heated with wood stoves, lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William, <i>P. O. Fort William, Ont.</i>	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three-story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic. Stable 28 x 21 feet, store room 22 x 14 feet and a chicken house, all frame.	City water supply and is conducted throughout building by means of tank and water pipes.	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Pt. Albany Boarding.	Situated on Albany Island, at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea, <i>P. O. Fort Albany, James Bay, via Cochrane, Ont.</i>	Belongs to the Hudsons Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	Main building, 3-story, 65 x 40 feet; a barn, carpenter shop, laundry and a store house.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders, fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by wood furnaces. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man. <i>P. O. Elkhorn, Man.</i>	120 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter-section 3 and southeast quarter-section 5, township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence, main dry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy, and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasoline engine mounted on large tanks at top of main building.	A. McKeelie engine in basement, supplemented by 2 Babcock's, 5 Stouppels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon. <i>P. O. Brandon, Man.</i>	320 acres, being east half of sect on 28, township 10, range 19, about 240 acres of this is in the valley; also 640 acres being section 23 township 10, range 19, west of principal meridian	Main building of brick veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residences, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out-buildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.
Birdle Boarding . . .	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birdle. <i>P. O. Birdle, Man.</i>	Owens 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 28, in municipality of Birdle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	Main building 84 x 26 feet, stone; new class room and gymnasium, 38 x 28 feet, frame; old school building, 3 stories and basement; barn, 28 x 36 feet, frame; hogpen, 20 x 14 feet, concrete; granary, 10 x 12 feet, frame.	School is connected with new pumping plant of C. P. R. in Birdle; 40 lbs pressure, through buildings. Hot water is obtained from well 200 yds. from school and is pumped into a tank by means of a gasoline engine and thence piped to kitchen.	Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top of building. Escapes and ext usion ladder.	Two large Safford sectional boilers in main building. Acetylene from the Birdle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On north bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth, and on the Fort Alexander reserve. <i>P. O. Fort Alexander, Man.</i>	Land comprises 8 claims of survey road nine chains, 1st lot No. 60.	School building is 100 x 40 feet, 3 stories and basement; also a work-shop, stable, log barn, implement shed, engine-house, and pig-pen, a new and fully equipped laundry built in 1913.	A pump, run by a gasoline engine, draws the water, from the Winnipeg river to a large tank in attic.	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasoline engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Main buildings lighted by gas; other buildings by coal oil lamps.

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Fort Frances Boarding.	On agency reserve, 63 acres, part of the southwest of Rainy Lake. <i>P. O. Fort Frances, Ont.</i>	Main building of 3 stories, 40 x 70 feet. Principals' office, ice-house, work-shop, stable, laundry.	Water pumped by gasoline engine from lake into 3 tanks in attic of 500 gallons each.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrells.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Pas Boarding.	On Fisher Island, in the Saskatchewan River, 6 miles from town of LePas. <i>P. O., Le Pas, Man.</i>	Main building, 3 story frame structure on concrete foundation, 90 x 85 feet; lean, piggery, hen and root-houses, ice-house and papilla out-buildings. Buildings completed during 1913.	A 3,000 gallons compression tank and a large soft-water cistern.	Balconies on front of building, where are located fire-escapes consisting of brass sliding poles, with doors leading out from each dormitory and hallway.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Cross Lake Boarding.	At Cross Lake, on left bank of Nelson River. <i>P. O. Cross Lake via Norway House, Man.</i>	Main building, 56x40 feet, with a wing 20x30 feet; dormitory for boys, 34x16 feet; a class-room building 20x30 feet and out-buildings. All property of Roman Catholic Mission. New school building in course of erection.	From the lake.	Heated by steam; lighted by coal oil lamps.	
Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipeg, Section 1, township 35, range 14, west 1st meridian, 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20, west 1st meridian.	A stone building, 115x45 feet, 3 stories. Also a stable 100x50 feet, saw-mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, ice-house, boat-house.	Water drawn from river by windmill and a gasoline engine.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Saws, pairs and hose.	Heated by steam; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve, on west shore of Lake Manitoba, <i>P. O. Sandy Bay, Man.</i>	Building is 3 story frame, 70x40 feet on stone foundation, with annex 20x30 feet, containing gasoline engine and plant. Ice-house, barn 30x100 feet, piggery and henmary, carpentry and machine shop.	Two artesian wells. Water pumped by gasoline engine and windmill into 3 tanks having a capacity of 3,270 gallons.	Two fire escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tanks in attic. Also 15 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated at Rossville Mission, on Norway House reserve, on Little Playgreen Lake. <i>P. O. Norway House via Selkirk, Man.</i>	A new 3 story building on a cement basement. Main building 90x46 feet with annex 35x32 feet. Balconies extend along front of main building. Out-buildings are: log stable and a root-house.	Obtained from Little Playgreen lake by means of a water system and conducted to bath, wash rooms and closets on each floor of building.	Steam heated and lighted by electricity from own lighting plant.	

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Portage la Prairie Boarding.	Two miles southwest of the city of Portage la Prairie, P. O. Portage la Prairie, Man.	36 acres.....	Main building, brick on stone foundation, 136x164 feet. Barn 70x36 feet, silo attached. Also pig-house, 33x26 feet; poultry-house, 16x32 feet; cold storage, 30x24 feet; garage and work-shop, 26x12 ft. All completed during 1915.	Connected with city water system.	Fire extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with city brigade. Hydrants in grounds.	
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora, P. O. Kenora, Ont.	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D 492, District of Kenora, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario Government.	Main building 67x38 feet, with wing 22x30 feet, frame on stone basement. Also a class-room, 43x18 feet; principal's residence 46x24 feet; a stable and ice-house, stone hen-house and storehouse combined.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by gasoline engine into 1,500 gal. tank in attic, thence by pipes throughout building.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire-escapes from dormitories. Fire extinguishers.	Building heated by steam. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 3 miles from town of Kenora, on a hill commanding view of the lake. P. O. Kenora, Ont.	There are 45 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church, subdivision 1-8, township Ja.Fray.	School building 112x40 feet, frame, brick veneered, on stone foundation; lantern dry, 46x16 feet; carpenter shop, 36x25 feet; store-houses, 26x14 feet; 2 boat-houses, ice-house, machine shed, stable and pig sty.	From Lake of the Woods, a 6 h.p. gasoline engine pumps the water into two tanks.	Have 2 outside fire escapes from dormitories; 20 extinguishers, 6 pails and 6 axes.	Heated by steam furnaces. Lighted by electric light from the town of Kenora.
Qu Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu Appelle valley on the Melville-Regina branch of the G. T. P. Ry. P. O. Lobart, Sask.	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21, range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about A is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet, girls' building 80 x 50 feet, and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also shop buildings, stables, storehouse and barn.	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic uses and fire protection brought from lake into two 1,500 gal. iron air pressure tanks.	Two 50 foot hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose; electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings, extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Six gas systems used to light the school buildings, and coal-oil for the shops.

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Crowsnest Board- ing. Lakes, on Crowsnest reserve, Qu A p. palle Valley, P. O. Maricopa, via Great Sons, Sask.	Land consists of 586 1/2 acres southeast 1/4 sec- tion 3, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 19 acres; a southwest 1/4 section 5, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian, 152 acres; northeast 1/4 section 4, township 19, range 5, west of 2nd meridian 26 acres; northwest 1/4 section 34, township 18, range 5, west of 2nd meri- dian, 66 acres; section 5, township 19, range 5, west 2nd meridian, 323 acres.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, workshop 30 x 20 feet, stable and various outbuildings.	From a well in base- ment and is pump- ed by a gasoline engine into a large tank from which it is distributed by pipes throughout the building.	A gasoline engine and power pump of 100 gallons per minute, connected with a steel pipe from a tank in attic and connections on stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Round Lake Boarding. At east end of Round lake, close to Crooked Lake res- erve in Qu A p. palle Valley, P. O., Whiteford, Sask.	Comprises south 1/2 sec- tion 23 township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast 1/4 of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church.	Main building, including dormitories, dining-room, waiting room, etc., the school-house, barn, horse and cow stables, granary, and implement house— all frame.	Abundant supply of water from lake and from well.	Heated by hot-air fur- naces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps. Some extinguish- ers on hand.	Heated by hot-air fur- naces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowsnest Board- ing. Near Coté's reserve, 3 1/2 miles from town of Kamisack, on C.N. railway, P. O. Kamisack, Sask.	350 acres, consists of fractional south half of section 19, town- ship 29, range 34, west of 1st meridian and fractional southeast 1/4 section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian.	Main building 96 x 88 feet, frame, with two wings 46 x 16 feet and 24 x 18 feet respectively. Principal a- residences, granary, sta- bles, and new barn, 90 x 30 feet.	Water is drawn to building from Ab- simboie river and stored in tanks in basement.	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades. Fire- escape ladders from each dormitory.	These wood furnaces and stoves in sep- arate buildings. Lamps used to light build- ings.
Duck Lake Board- ing. Located 1/2 mile from town of Duck Lake, P. O. Duck Lake, Sask.	350 acres, composed of subdivisions 4 and 3 and the W. 1/2 of sub- division 2, of section 4, in tp. 44, R. 2 W. of 3rd meridian; also 1/2 sec., northeast section 33, township 43, range 2, west 3rd meridian; all land belongs to the Rev. Oblate Fathers	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stable and barn, 100 x 35 feet, bakery, farmer's house, work- shop, granary, 46 x 30 feet, laundry, 30 x 30 feet milkhouse, henhouse, ice- house.	Three artesian wells, conducted through- out the school building by an air pressure tank.	A tank and force pump, 4 fire hose and 12 fire extinguishers, pails, axes, lighted by acetylene.	Heated by two Gurney steam furnaces and lighted by acetylene.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve, <i>P. O. Belcourt, Sask.</i>	East $\frac{1}{2}$ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 38 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in Government owns 10 acres and the Presbyterian Church 400 acres.	Main building, brick, 3 story, 76 x 45 feet; a hospital annex, 45 x 24 feet; class-room frame, 26 x 41 feet on cement foundation; two stables, granary, two rookhouses, principal, stone, and a 5-roomed cottage for farm instructor.	Water is supplied from the lake close by for domestic purposes. Drinking water is obtained from a well close to the school.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers; also barrels kept full of water.	Main building and class-room heated by steam, lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding.	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters, <i>P. O. Pimichy, Sask.</i>	Totals 320 acres, comprising east $\frac{1}{2}$ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by Government.	Main building stone, 42 x 48 feet, used for school purposes; also laundry, 30 x 18 feet, storehouse, 18 x 16 feet, stables, 42 x 18 feet, outbuildings, a shed of log with shingled roof.	A well some 260 yards from school; also rainwater.	Two Babcocks, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes, barrels and pail, also coils of rope.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Muscowekwan Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency. Adjacent to Muscowekwan's reserve, <i>P. O. Lock, Sask.</i>	Comprises 640 acres, being section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate Order.	Main building, three stories on stone foundation, with annex 42 x 92 feet, and an addition 17 x 20 feet; a frame stable 116 x 36 feet.	Three large tanks, pumped full by a windmill and water is supplied through-out building. Water is obtained from a well.	Five Babcock fire extinguishers and axes; hose connections from tanks in each hallway.	A furnace, steam heats building, and it is lighted by acetylene gas.
Lac la Ponge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Casper and Lac Ponge rivers, <i>P. O. Lac la Ponge, Saskatchewan.</i>	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, range 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3-story, frame, 100 x 38 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 56 x 36 feet; a laundry, carpenter shop, storehouse, new stable, 36 x 25 feet, and various other outbuildings, also a saw and planing mill.	From Lac la Ponge river by means of an hydraulic ram.	Two outside stairs and 6 doors openings outward.	Heated by a steam furnace, lighted by electricity.

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Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river. <i>P. O. Lac la Ronge, via Prince Albert, Sask.</i>	Is mission property, belonging to Church of England and comprises 80 acres.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, store-room, milkhouse, hen-house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	Heated by box stoves and lighted by coal oil.
Onion Lake Boarding.	Situated on Saskatoon reserve, about 12 miles from old Fort Pitt. <i>P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	About 20 acres in section 5, township 55, range 27. Is part of the reserve, set apart for school purposes and fenced.	Main building, 45 x 33 feet, 3 stories high. Two buildings for staff, 48 x 25 feet, and 35 x 25 feet, respectively. Laundry and bakery combined, 37 x 20 feet, 2 stables, woodsheds and closets.	From a good well near the buildings.	Wood stoves used to heat buildings. Coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake Boarding.	On northeast corner Malcano's reserve, some 360 yards southwest of agency headquarters. <i>P. O. Onion Lake, Sask.</i>	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3-story, frame, 30 x feet—also a hospital, 3 story, 28 x 24 feet, log cottage, 2-story, 16 x 20 feet, the Mission house, 60 feet square, 2 stories, for use of staff; also various outbuildings.	From two wells. Ample supply.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by lamps.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land ½ mile north of Delmas Station. <i>P. O. Delmas, Sask.</i>	4 acres, part of section 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is of frame, on stone foundation, 36 x 28, 2½ stories, with annex at south end 36 x 28, 3 stories; laundry 28 x 12 feet, warehouse, stable and hen-house.	A good well close to buildings, water supplied through out each floor of building. A good sewage system.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Red Deer Indian trial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve. <i>P. O. Red Deer, Alta.</i>	Three quarter-sections, being part of section 14, township 38, range 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as lay land. In all 1,140 acres belonging to Department.	Main building of grey stone, 3-story brick building, principal residences, 8 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, workshop and other outbuildings.	Good supply pure water pumped from a spring well through the two main buildings by steam power, and stored in tanks; also a second well, worked by hand pump.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal residences. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting; 7 gasoline gas lamps used to light the girls' build- ing.

SCHEDULE of establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from its mouth. Nearest railway station is DeWinton, 11 miles away. P. O. <i>Dariusburg, Alta.</i>	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprised east $\frac{3}{4}$ section 22, township 21, range 28; $\frac{3}{4}$ southwest quarter section 26, township 20, range 28; 30 acres of section 16, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, al. west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east $\frac{3}{4}$ section 26, township 20, range 27, and $\frac{3}{4}$ section 26, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian. All land belongs to the Government.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including ambulances, workshops, bakery, laundry, new bathroom, wagon sheds, coal sheds and icesheds.	From High river, water is filtered into a well and then pumped into tanks in main buildings.	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Two tanks in boys' building and one in girls' building, each with a capacity of 1,400 gallons; hose connections from tanks on each line; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand axes and 36 fire-extinguishers.	The two main buildings heated by steam each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Blood C. F. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southeast of MacLeod. P. O. <i>MacLeod, Alta.</i>	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river. Northwest $\frac{3}{4}$ section 30, township 7, range 25, west of 4th meridian and is owned by Diocese of Calgary.	Are arranged in square; comprise girls' home 45 x 75 feet, the boys' home 66 x 55 feet, the hospital 36 x 24 feet, gymnasium, principal's house 38 x 24, school, 45 x 21 feet, 21 x 24 feet; stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	Obtained from 4 wells by means of a pump. Each main building has its own water supply.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of fire extinguishers, axes and fire paths.	Heated by hot air furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blood R. C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency. P. O. <i>Standoff, Alta.</i>	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve; also 3 acres leased land.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, with two wings, 32 x 36 feet, 2 stories; a kitchen 20 x 20 feet, 3 stores, a laundry, stables, storehouse, chicken house.	Water is available throughout building from a well by means of a force pump.	12 fire extinguishers, 12 hand grenades and buckets kept full of water; also four staircases.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

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Crowfoot Boarding.	Is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Cluny Station, near Bowriver on Blackfoot reserve. <i>P. O. Cluny, Alta.</i>	A quarter-section of Blackfoot reserve set apart for use of school, $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, tp. 21, R. 21.	Main Building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet with two wings, 2 story, 36x32 feet. Barn, 60 x 35 feet, poultry house 20 x feet, wagon house, 40 x 12 feet, ice house and a roof house.	Pumped into house from a good well by means of a gasoline engine.	Fire-extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Lighted by steam heated, by coal oil lamp.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of C. N. R. Station, town of St. Albert. <i>P. O. St. Albert, Alta.</i>	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, property of Sisters of Charity, section 4, township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4-story, brick veneer, 100 x 50; tables, bakery, repair shop, implement shed, barn, henery and store houses.	From two artesian wells, pumped into tanks by a hot air engine and then conducted by pipes throughout building.	Water distributed throughout buildings, outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 2 Economy hot water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Lighted by Stiebs gas.
Emmieskin Boarding.	On Emmieskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbeson Station. <i>P. O. Hobbeson, Alta.</i>	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 3 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building, 45 x 20 feet containing chapel and kitchen; Sisters building 40 x 24 feet; a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious diseases; a new class-room building one story, 25 x 23 feet.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings. A good sewerage system installed.	Two fire-escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by steam furnace and lighted by coal oil lamp.
Blue Quail's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west of Blue Lake, on Blue Quail's reserve. <i>P. O. Sacred Heart, Alta.</i>	25 acres, a portion of the reserve.	Is a frame building, 21 story, 90 x 30 feet divided into necessary departments. Outbuildings are, bakery, laundry, store house and stables.	Abundant supply from a well, pumped by gasoline engine.	A fire-escape at each end of building leading from top story to ground; also fire-extinguishers.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan, <i>P. O. Fort Chipewyan, via Athabasca Landing, Alta.</i>	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house, bellongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.) Boarding.	At St. Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, <i>P. O. Gravel, Alta.</i>	30 acres, the property of the church missionary society.	Girls home with kitchen adjoining and a wing added for boys' residence. Various outbuildings.	From the Hart river.	Ladder, buckets and stairways.	Heated by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding (St. Bernard's).	At Gray on Western side of Lesser Slave Lake, <i>P. O. Gray, Alta.</i>	72 acres, in connection with school, the property of the Sisters of Providence. Is in section 31, township 75.	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 stories. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 25 feet for class-room only. All frame. Laundry, dairy, fish and ice-house.	From a well and from Buffalo lake.	4 fire-extinguishers, 6 axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairs comprise the fire protection.	Two hot air furnaces heat main building, stoves used for other buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting purposes.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding (St. Bruno's.)	St. Bruno's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, P. O. Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta, via Grouard, Alta.	10 acres have been cleared.	2-story frame building, 64 x 25 with a wing 18 x 30; and an annex 50 x 25 feet.	Water from Lesser Slave lake.	34 fire extinguishers, axes, buckets, ladders and outside stairways.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in centre of Sturgeon Lake reserve, P. O. Coldwater, via Heatherwood, Alta.	Some 100 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3-story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2-story, 27 x 20 feet and a wing, 20 x 20 feet, 2-story. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2-story, contains recreation hall and classrooms.	From the lake.	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by four wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	At Fort Vermilion on south bank of Peace river, facing Caribou mountain P. O. Fort Vermilion, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	80 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers.	School building destroyed by fire March 16, 1914. Pupils and staff temporarily residing in log building, 30 x 48 feet, 2½ story. Also a laundry and a store-house.	A well in school, also water from Peace river for laundry purposes.	A supply of water and ladders.	Heated by stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lake Wabasca C. E. Boarding.	On Wabasca lake, P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	Has never been surveyed or measured. Contains about 40 acres and runs back ½ of a mile from lake being a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co., and Revillon Bros., posts.	Main building is 32 x 26 feet with kitchen 24 x 20 feet, 2 stories. Church, 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 24 feet, 24 feet square building, 20 feet square for hospital, storehouse, stables and workshop.	Well; also water from lake for laundry purposes.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stove and lighted by oil and candles.
Lake Wabasca C. Boarding.	On northern shore of Wabasca lake, P. O. Wabasca, via Athabaska Landing, Alta.	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories, a wing 18 x 24 feet; also a wing 40 x 27 feet under construction.	From the lake.	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps and candles.

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Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake not on a reserve. <i>P. O. Grosart, Alta.</i>	Not surveyed. School claims about 90 acres.	Main building, log, 30 x 25 feet; with wing, 16 x 18 feet, a storehouse and small stable.	From lake and barrels which catch rain water from roof.	Ladders, axes and pails.	Heated by wood stoves lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart) Boarding.	At Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river. <i>P. O. Fox, Providence, N. W. T., via Adanassoo Landing, Alta.</i>	34 acres under cultivation; the property of the Oblates.	Main building, 91 x 30 feet, 3 stories. The walls are logs. A second building 63 x 30 feet, a laundry 22 x 20 feet, hospital 40 x 20 feet; stable, 70 x 27 feet; vegetable cellar and ice-house.	Obtained from the river and brought to the school by means of trainway.	Outside stairways from dormitories, ladders and barrels filled with water.	Heated by stoves lighted by lamps and candles.
Peigan C. E. Boarding.	On bank of Fincher creek, 1 1/2 miles from Brocket. <i>P. O. Brocket, Alta.</i>	140 acres, being north-east 1/2 section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian. Belongs to the school.	Main building, 2 story, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet, with two wings 30 x 40 feet. Also mission church, hospital, laundry, stable, work-shop and other necessary buildings.	A drive well in kitchen with hand-pump.	There are 14 fire tubes hung in the main rooms.	School heated by 2 hot air furnaces, school-room and open air dormitories heated by stoves lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R. C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. <i>P. O. Brockel, Alta.</i>	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building, 30 x 30 feet, 3 stories, with two wings; east wing 30 x 26 feet, west wing 48 x 26 feet; two additions 16 x 22 feet, used as play-rooms and fresh air dormitories; also a laundry 30 x 20 feet, stable 28 x 30 feet.	A good well near the school.	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Old Sun's	At North Camp, Blackfoot reserve, 1 1/2 miles from Glacier. <i>P. O. Glacier, Alta.</i>	160 acres, n.e. 1/4 sec. 1, Tps. 22, range 23, west 4th M. Part of reserve.	Residence for pupils and staff, school-house, laundry, driving shed, horse-stable, cow-stable, poultry house.	From a well in basement of laundry, conducted through building by air pressure from tank.	On each floor of residence is a hose and nozzle.	Residence heated by steam school house; hot air and laundry by stoves; lighted by acetylene gas.
Sarcee Boarding	Located on southeast corner Sarcee reserve. <i>P. O. Calgary, Alta.</i>	Some 10 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Main building 60 x 40 feet frame, concrete foundation, chicken house, tables and coach shed, 40 x 20 feet and storehouses.	Well of spring water.	Barrels of water, dry dust fire-extinguishers, and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Resolution Boarding.	On south bank of Great Slave lake. <i>P. O. Fort Resolution, N. W. T.</i>	5 acres, the property of the R. C. mission.	3 story frame building 40 x 30 feet, with two wings 40 x 20 feet, and a new addition 56 x 36 feet, fish house, ice-houses, stable,	A good well in basement.	4 fire-extinguishers, outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms, and buckets and ladders.	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps and candles.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—Continued.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay river, in Treaty No. 8. <i>P. O. Hay River, Great Slave Lake, N. W. T.</i>	Some 10 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 23, and various out-buildings, also a new log warehouse and a church. New school building in course of erection.	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy; fire drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, burning spruce, used to heat all buildings; lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay, southwest side of Kuper Island, 5 miles from Choomin mine station. <i>P. O. Kuper Island, B. C.</i>	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	New school building in course of erection.	Natural springs for drinking and kitchen uses; for other purposes water from the bay; water supplied by hydraulic ram system.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes; a regular system of drill taught pupils.	Hotters and box stoves, using wood; lighted by acetylene gas.
Copqualesta House.	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack. <i>P. O. Sorrells, B. C.</i>	100 acres, comprising lots 35 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, dormitory for boys, 60 x 18 feet, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon shed and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co. pipes.	Exits numerous; all doors opening outward; fire drill taught.	Spaced-Dowd hot-air furnaces; lighted by electricity.
Kamboops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamboops. <i>P. O. Kamboops, B. C.</i>	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home, each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water obtained from south Thompson river by means of a bell-dozer pump and gasoline engine.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose, ladders, buckets and 3 hydrants.	Heated by numerous box stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton, 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river. <i>P. O. Lytton, B. C.</i>	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbuildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook. <i>P. O. St. Eugene, B. C.</i>	An area of 33 acres belongs to the Government, on which buildings are; there are 276 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity.	Main building recently completed; built of concrete; chapel and room for staff in wing.	A new water system from St. Mary's river; pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; hydrants outside and standpipes and hose inside and fire escapes.	Heated by hot water. School has its own electric lighting plant.

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Alert Bay Indus- trial.	Situated at Alert Bay, west end of Cormorant Island. <i>P. O. Alert Bay, B. C.</i>	There are 410 acres, part of Alert Bay Industrial School reserve; 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets, and an iron fire-escape from upper bed-room. Hose and pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Indus- trial.	On Clayoquot sound, west coast of Vancouver Island. <i>P. O. Kikwaia via Victoria, B. C.</i>	175 acres heavily timbered, the title of which is vested in Abbott of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse, hen-house and a cottage for instructor.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake In- dustrial.	Some 125 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San Joseph creek. <i>P. O. Williams Lake, B. C.</i>	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Commissariat main building, girls' and boys' houses and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San Joseph creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection. Five axes, fire pails and fire drill.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Sechelt Boarding.	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. <i>P. O. Sechelt, B. C.</i>	Belongs to the band and consists of 4 acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 25 feet, with laundry, 65 x 25 feet, with workshop; also a stable and chicken house, 30 x 22 feet.	Obtained from a creek, 4 miles distant, and is piped throughout school building. Poor supply.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building; lighted by coal oil and gas-line lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver. <i>P. O. North Vancouver, B. C.</i>	Some 10 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus. Only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building recently improved, a cottage for hospital purposes, and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stemmed extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 200 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.
St. Mary's Board- ing.	On north bank of Fraser River, 40 miles east of Vancouver. <i>P. O. Mission City, B. C.</i>	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Group 3, township 17 of Mission.	Boys' and girls' schools, each 60 x 35 feet, 3 stories, with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry, saw mill and church. Septic tanks for both schools.	Piped from St. Mary's creek, a distance of 1½ miles. Good spring water.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure. Fire drill imparted to pupils. Fire-escapes from each dormitory.	Two school buildings and church heated by a 70 h. p. tubular steam boiler. Lighted by electricity from own plant.
All Hallows Board- ing.	½ mile west of Yale station on Fraser river. <i>P. O. Yale, B. C.</i>	About 4 acres in township of Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building, 17 x 27 feet, with two additions, a chapel, 32 x 21 feet, house for staff and outbuildings.	School owns water rights on 2 mountain streams. High pressure water system installed which supplies an abundance of water throughout the school building.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and one in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps and gasoline.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Alert Bay Girls' Home.	At Alert Bay, P.O. Alert Bay, B.C.	2 acres partly cleared. Is part of the Alert Bay Industrial School reserve.	Main building, 62 x 68 feet, laundry, 24 x 16 feet. Engine-and-pump-house, cow shed and a chicken house.	From a well pumped into a large concrete tank by a gasoline engine and supplied through out the school building by galvanized pipes.	12 buckets kept filled, 12 fire-extinguishers; also 1 iron fire-escape from dormitory.	Heated by steam and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Esquimaux reserve, P.O. Port Simpson, B.C.	A part of section 4, town-ship 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building, 3 story with basement; a tank-house, chicken-house, wood shed, drying-shed and a new play-room.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank; also a well.	An iron fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 6 chemical fire-extinguishers. Drill, &c.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal-oil.
Aloonsahit Boarding.	Adjoins Maktosis reserve on Flores island, west coast of Vancouver Island, P. O. Akootsahit, B.C.	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet, 2 story frame with wide verandahs; also an outside play-room for girls, 12 x 30 feet, a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuildings, and new launch-house and smoke-house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this for laundry purposes.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of building. Force pump and hose, pails, &c. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in coal weather; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Alberni Boarding.	2½ miles from Alberni on the Sma river and adjoining the Sheasat reserve, P. O. Alberni, B.C.	Some 150 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building with concrete basement 38 x 43 feet, 5 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story; a new classroom, frame 24 x 30 feet; a new combined carpenter shop, laundry and bakery, 50 x 18 feet, 2 story, also root-house, wood and driving sheds, barn and hen-house.	A gasoline engine pumps water from river into a reservoir and it is conducted by gravity through a 2-inch pipe to building.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill Eclipses, buckets, etc.; 300-foot hose can be connected with gasoline engine to pump from river.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

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<p>Kitamat Boarding. At Kitamat, on About an acre. Part of Douglas channel, of Kitamat reserve. P. O. <i>Kitamat</i>, B. C.</p>	<p>The house, a 3-story building; frame, 70 x 40 feet; play-house 24 x 30 feet; dry-shed, root-cellar and stable.</p>	<p>A mountain creek, Fire escapes from dormitories, 12 fire-extinguishers, fire buckets, axes and hose.</p>	<p>Hot-air furnaces and stoves used to heat buildings. Coal-oil lamps used for lighting.</p>
<p>Cover, 83 Boarding, 2 miles from Carcross, 160 acres. P. O. <i>Carcross</i>, Y. T.</p>	<p>Main building 64 x 48 feet; frame, 2-story, workshop, 20x36 feet; chicken-house 12 x 16 feet.</p>	<p>From a well conducted through building by a hand fire pump.</p>	<p>Tank, stand-pipe and hose connection on each floor, 2 iron fire-escapes, 6 fire-extinguishers and pails.</p>

Heated by a low pressure steam boiler; lighted by coal-oil lamps.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

Showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1915, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	15 00	15 00	245 00	
Eastnor.....	".....			358 00	
Lindsay.....	".....	100 00	50 00	589 00	
St. Edmund.....	".....			226 60	
Bury..... Town plot	".....	1 67	24 00	303 19	
Hardwicke.....	".....			1,111 00	
Oliphant.....	".....			40 00	
Southampton.....	".....			21 00	
Warton.....	".....			10 20	
Islands off West Coast Saugeen Peninsula.....	".....	11 50	30 00	158 50	
White Cloud.....	Grey.....			16 50	
Thessalon.....	Algoma.....	147 50	143 07	332 50	
Thessalon..... Town plot	".....			11 80	
Archibald.....	".....			2,943 00	
Dennis.....	".....			364 00	
Herrick.....	".....			190 00	
Haviland.....	".....			559 50	
Kars.....	".....			6,777 00	
Apaquash..... Town plot	".....			120 50	
Laird.....	".....	144 00	90 40	4,248 00	
Macdonald.....	".....			2,466 50	
Meredith.....	".....			3,551 85	
Duncan.....	".....			12,606 50	
Kehoe.....	".....			11,337 00	
Fenwick.....	".....			5,393 50	
Cobden.....	".....			370 21	
Pennefather.....	".....			483 00	
Ley.....	".....			929 00	
Fisher..... Town plot	".....			196 30	
Fisher.....	".....			80 00	
Tilley.....	".....			876 00	
Tupper.....	".....			3,426 00	
Garden River Reserve.....	".....	32 30	5,282 00		
Vankoughnet.....	".....	106 00	42 00	4,468 50	
Assignack.....	Manitoulin.....			100 00	
Billings.....	".....	15 00	3 00	192 00	
Bidwell.....	".....	102 00	29 00	103 00	
Campbell.....	".....	100 00	22 00	804 00	
Carnarvon.....	".....	543 00	196 25	7,371 00	
Howland.....	".....			645 00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....	378 00	75 85	868 00	
Sheguiandah..... Town plot	".....	115 59	680 28	74 13	
Manitowaning.....	".....			15 80	
Tehkummah.....	".....	200 00	50 00	7,165 00	
Sandfield.....	".....	410 00	139 24	3,153 00	
Shaftesbury..... Town plot	".....	1 00	125 00	8 50	
Tolsmaiville.....	".....			1,002 00	
Allan.....	".....	378 00	110 69	1,251 00	
Burpee.....	".....	561 00	96 16	4,167 00	
Barrie Island.....	".....			1,384 00	
Gordon.....	".....	832 00	129 39	904 00	
Gore Bay..... Town plot	".....			2 00	
Mills.....	".....	502 00	165 75	2,790 00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....			18,670 00	
Dawson.....	".....			10,424 00	
Robinson.....	".....	3,500 00	906 00	16,381 00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Indian Land Statement showing the number of acres sold during the year ended March 31, 1915—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	8 cts.	Acres.	
South Baymouth.....	Town plot			133 00	
Meldrum.....	"			78 00	
Cayuga.....	Haldimand.....	10 00	175 00	100 00	
Dunn.....	"			33 36	
Caledonia.....	Town plot			1,548 50	
Shannonville.....	"			50 00	
Deseronto.....	Hastings.....			1 45	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario..	0 15	31 60	19 48	
Islands in Georgian Bay.....	"	261 00	3,936 00		1,250 islands and islets unsold.
French River Reserve No. 13	Parry Sound.....	115 40	2,308 60		
Long Lake Reserve.....	Thunder Bay.....	59 21	296 65		
Neebing.....	"	25 82	10,910 00		
Rice Lake Reserve.....	Peterborough.....	50	25 00		
Herchimer Point.....	"	14 50	1 00		
Tyendinaga Reserve.....	Hastings.....	5 63	1,062 50		
		8,686 77	27,148 54	147,452 67	

QUEBEC.

Ouatchouan.....	Lake St. John.....			3,917 14	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....			4,057 74	
Maniwaki (town plot).....	Wright.....	82	155 00	44 59	
Timiskaming.....	Timiskaming.....	345 40	152 57	2,166 84	
Quarante Arpents.....	Quebec.....			19 00	
Caughnawaga Reserve.....	Laprairie.....	65 33	3,316 50		
		411 35	3,624 07	10,205 31	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique.....	Victoria.....	1,185 00	1,505 50	2,276 00	
Richibucto or Big Cove.....	Sent.....	5 00	10 00		
		1,190 00	1,515 50	2,276 00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Reserve.....	Marquette.....	336 20	1,176 70	80 00	Part town plot unsold.
The Pas (town plot).....		36 61	77,335 00		
Shoal Lake Reserve No. 40.....		3,355 00	2,565 00		
		3,727 89	81,075 70	80 00	

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

Indian Land Statement showing the number of acres sold during the year ended
March 31, 1915—*Concluded*.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Number of acres unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	8 cts.	Acres.	
Assiniboine Reserve.....	Assiniboia.....			320 00	
Muscowpetung Reserve.....	".....			352 00	
Little Bone Reserve.....	Yorkton.....			2,002 73	
Côté Reserve No. 64.....	".....			11,692 03	
Keeseekoosse Reserve.....	".....			457 00	
Key Reserve.....	".....			845 50	
Kylemore (town plot).....	Humboldt.....			21 00	
Lestock (town plot).....	".....			15 58	
Moosomin and Thunderchild Reserve.....	West Sask.....			757 73	
				16,463 57	

ALBERTA.

Reserves 151 E and 151 F.....	Northern Alberta.	7 00	1 00		
Wabamun (town plot).....	".....			66 53	
Sharphead Reserve.....	".....			685 20	
Maason Reserve.....	".....			1,920 00	
Bobtail Reserve.....	".....			6,767 64	
Louis Bull Reserve.....	".....			1,107 00	
Duffield (town plot).....	".....			234 95	
Blackfoot Reserve.....	Southern Alberta.	293 36	7,893 16	64,481 70	
Peigan Reserve.....	".....			6,080 00	
Sarcee Reserve.....	".....			6,650 00	
		300 36	7,884 16	87,993 02	

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hope Reserve No. 5.....	Yale.....	1 00	210 00		
Wilyimagogou Reserve No. 25.....	Skeena.....	950 00	21,500 00		
		951 00	21,710 00		

GENERAL REMARKS.

The land sold during the year amounted to 15,267.57 acres, which realized \$142,968.97. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximately 264,470 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold amounted to \$2,408,253.48, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1914-15.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Quebec, relief, medical attendance and medicines	15,400 00	18,818 91		3,418 91
Ontario, relief, medical attendance and medicines	11,975 00	13,393 35		1,418 35
General legal expenses	5,500 00	2,483 62	3,016 38	
Repairs to roads and drainings	2,600 00	2,511 71	88 29	
General expenses	76,395 00	74,505 67	1,889 33	
	111,870 00	111,713 26	4,994 00	4,837 26
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	2,600 00	2,450 00	150 00	
Relief and seed grain	1,000 00	8,759 14	240 86	
Medical attendance and medicines	5,000 00	6,843 58		1,843 58
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	2,150 00	3,428 03		1,278 03
Repairs to roads and dyking	600 00	559 44	40 56	
To provide for encouragement of agriculture among Indians of Maritime Provinces	1,000 00	760 96	239 84	
Building Council House, Chapel Island	2,500 00		2,500 00	
	22,850 00	22,801 15	3,170 46	3,121 61
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,984 00	1,677 67	306 32	
Relief and seed grain	9,000 00	9,090 00		90 00
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	4,007 21		7 21
Miscellaneous	850 00	944 50		94 50
Repairs to roads	450 00	334 94	115 06	
To provide an amount to encourage agriculture	1,000 00	374 26	625 74	
	17,284 00	16,428 58	1,047 13	191 71
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	600 00	600 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	1,342 51		217 51
Medical attendance and medicines	850 00	835 80	14 20	
Miscellaneous	1,850 00	979 61	870 39	
	4,425 00	3,757 92	884 59	217 51
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ETC.				
Implements, tools, etc.	11,893 00	10,324 19	1,568 81	
Garden and field seeds	23,471 00	17,592 06	5,878 94	
Live stock	9,480 00	9,870 41		390 41
Supplies for destitute Indians	162,148 00	152,588 87	9,559 13	
Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals, etc.	110,042 00	103,337 47	6,704 53	
Triennial clothing	4,500 00	3,770 99	729 01	
Surveys	15,000 00	12,110 88	2,889 12	
Sioux	6,466 00	6,547 31		81 31
Mills	1,049 00	171 33	877 65	
General expenses	302,105 00	329,832 44		27,727 44
	646,154 00	646,145 97	28,207 19	28,199 16
Yukon	22,000 00	21,493 54	506 46	

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1914-15.

Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Salaries	38,620 00	42,332 58	.....	3,712 58
Relief	22,000 00	26,678 63	.....	4,678 63
Seed, implements and farming	4,950 00	4,612 07	337 93	.....
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	45,200 00	53,279 32	.....	8,079 32
Travelling expenses	16,000 00	26,001 15	.....	10,001 15
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	26,586 66	20,624 57	5,962 09	.....
Surveys	10,000 00	1,418 20	8,581 80	.....
B. C. Land Commission	76,400 00	64,606 26	11,793 74	.....
Cleaning Indian orchards	3,500 00	3,687 68	.....	187 68
	243,256 66	243,240 46	26,675 56	26,659 36
Indian education	984,115 00	984,030 58	84 42	.....
GENERAL.				
Salaries of inspectors	4,800 00	3,935 00	865 00	.....
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance	3,700 00	1,433 35	2,264 65	.....
Payments to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	31,573 65	18,426 35	.....
Relief to destitute in remote districts	45,000 00	48,420 93	.....	3,420 93
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	10,000 00	14,770 52	.....	4,770 52
Printing and stationery, etc	8,000 00	7,774 04	225 96	.....
Grant to assist Trust Fund Account 310 for suppression of liquor traffic	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	5,000 00	6,179 39	.....	1,179 39
To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of smallpox and other diseases	20,000 00	25,565 86	.....	5,565 86
Fees for registration of births, marriages and deaths	1,500 00	53 00	1,447 00	.....
	154,000 00	145,707 74	23,228 96	14,936 70

ANNUITIES, 1914-1915, AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
204,560 00	204,297 80	262 20	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN TRUST FUND

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended
March 31, 1915.

Service.	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, March 31, 1914.....			7,653,029	20
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees.....			513,892	76
Interest for year ended March 31, 1914.....			274,694	20
Legislative grants to supplement the fund.....			18,500	00
Outstanding cheques, 1912-13.....			80	73
Credit transfers during the year.....			3,902	48
Debit transfers during the year.....		11,968	95	
Expenditure during the year.....		714,074	45	
Balance, March 31, 1915.....	7,738,145	97		
	8,464,189	37	8,464,189	37

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
on April 1, 1915.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

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

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department.	3,550	{ Sept. 1, 1908 { July 1, 1897	{ Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy	"	Inspector	2,800	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	"	Law Clerk	2,600	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
Chas. McSibbon	"	Inspector	2,800	July 27, 1912	July 27, 1912
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
Henry C. Ross	"	Clerk	2,050	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Samuel J. Robins	"	Private Sec'y to Supt. General.	1,700	Jan. 28, 1913	Jan. 28, 1913
Alex. F. MacKenzie	"	Secretary to Deputy Supt. Gen'l	1,700	April 1, 1913	Nov. 13, 1902
Elmer B. Cogswell	2 B.	Clerk	950	April 1, 1912	April 1, 1912
Helen M. O'Donohue	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	"	1,200	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan	"	"	1,050	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
Eva L. MacRitchie	"	"	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie E. Sleeth	3 B.	"	650	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Winifred Churchill	"	"	600	June 15, 1912	June 15, 1912
Lilya E. Langdon	"	"	550	July 1, 1913	July 1, 1913
Caroline G. McDonald	"	"	550	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1913
Benjamin Hayter	"	Packer	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro	"	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley	"	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Frederick H. Paget	1 A.	Accountant	2,900	Oct. 15, 1913	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay	1 B.	Asst. Accountant	2,300	April 1, 1913	July 9, 1880
Emile Jean	1 B.	Clerk	2,200	April 1, 1914	Nov. 10, 1886
John W. Shore	2 A.	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Mar. 24, 1884
Sidney W. Hobart	"	"	1,900	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Geo. A. Conley	"	"	1,700	April 4, 1913	Jan. 30, 1903
Herbert N. Awrey	"	"	1,650	April 1, 1914	Jan. 21, 1902
Mary D. Maxwell	2 B.	"	1,600	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
John H. Fee	"	"	850	June 18, 1913	June 15, 1912
Robert Pringle	3 A.	"	1,200	April 29, 1906	April 29, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	"	"	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Hugh Michael Graham	"	"	1,200	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
Ellen I. Findlay	"	"	1,200	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy	"	"	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	"	"	950	Jan. 24, 1914	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey	3 B.	"	700	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Alice F. Mast.	"	"	550	Dec. 11, 1913	Dec. 11, 1913
Jessie C. Macfarlane	"	"	650	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 1, 1912
Ada M. Tench	"	"	550	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Joseph M. McAllister	"	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing	"	"	750	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

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RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on
April, 1915.HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A. Orr.....	1 A.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents....	2,900	Feb. 1, 1914	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp.....	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,100	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty.....	"	Timber Inspector.....	1,900	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor.....	"	Clerk.....	1,900	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Emma F. Martin.....	"	".....	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell.....	"	".....	1,050	Jan. 1, 1912	Sept. 1, 1908
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Eray.....	1 B.	Chief Surveyor.....	2,800	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
W. Russel White.....	"	Surveyor.....	2,200	July 1, 1913	April 1, 1911
Donald Fraser Robertson.....	"	".....	2,200	April 1, 1914	Sept. 1, 1908
Henry Fabien.....	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman.....	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson.....	1 B.	Registrar.....	2,300	April 1, 1913	June 21, 1888
Chas. A. Cooke.....	2 B.	Clerk.....	1,300	April 1, 1915	July 1, 1901
Sarah M. O'Gready.....	3 A.	".....	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster.....	"	".....	1,200	April 1, 1905	April 1, 1903
Henry Hooper.....	"	".....	1,200	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Alphonse E. St. Louis.....	2 B.	".....	1,000	Jan. 20, 1915	June 29, 1912
T. R. L. McInnes.....	"	".....	850	Jan. 1, 1914	Jan. 1, 1914
Gordon Davies.....	"	".....	850	Jan. 5, 1914	Jan. 5, 1914
Arthur S. Bourinot.....	"	".....	800	May 19, 1914	May 19, 1914
Gilson Armstrong.....	3 B.	".....	500	July 4, 1914	July 4, 1914
Everett J. Morgan.....	"	".....	500	July 8, 1914	July 8, 1914
William Seale.....	"	Messenger.....	800	March 18, 1893	March 18, 1893
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson.....	1 B.	Clerk of Schools.....	2,200	Oct. 15, 1915	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland.....	2 A.	Clerk.....	1,800	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Philip N. L. Phelan.....	2 B.	".....	1,950	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Martha J. Back.....	3 A.	".....	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 1, 1908
Nora E. Darby.....	"	".....	1,000	April 1, 1913	Sept. 29, 1909
ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.					
Robert M. Ogilvie.....	1 B.	Architect.....	2,200	April 1, 1914	Aug. 25, 1905
R. Guerney Orr.....	3 A.	Junior Architect.....	1,200	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle.....	3 B.	Clerk.....	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

RETURNS A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO.				
Parker, Chas. C.	Inspector.	\$ cts. 1,900 00	Ottawa.	Ontario and Quebec.
<i>Cape Croker Agency.</i>				
Duncan, A. J.	Indian Agent.	600 00	Cape Croker.	Chippewas of Nawash.
Wigle, H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00—Paid from land funds.	Wiarion.	Chippewas of Nawash and Staugren.
Sutherland, J. E.	Indian Lands Agent.	250 00	"	
<i>Caradoc Agency.</i>				
James, Henry	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Woods, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	250 00	Mt. Brydges.	
"	"	350 00	"	
<i>Chopiceau Agency.</i>				
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent.	500 00	Chapleau.	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Sheahan, J. J., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	"	
<i>Christian Island Agency.</i>				
Picotte, Chas. J.	Indian Agent.	600 00	Penetanguishene.	Chippewas of Christian Island.
McDonald, P. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	300 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
<i>Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island Agency.</i>				
Bourcier, John R.	Indian Agent.	400 00	Sutton West.	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Fringle, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00—Paid from band funds.	"	

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<i>Chippewas of Rama Agency.</i>							
Myers, Chas. W.	Indian Agent.						
Gilpin, W., M.D.	Medical Officer.						
<i>Chippewas of Sarnia Agency.</i>							
Maxwell, Timothy.	Indian Agent.	690 00	and \$50 for office assistance	Sarnia.			
Bradley, Thos. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	430 00	—Paid from band funds.	"			
Patterson, C. A., M.D.	"	250 00	"	Forest.			
Cairns, Mac.	Clerk.	50 00.	"	Sarnia.			
<i>Chippewas of Sauguen Agency.</i>							
Stout, Thos. A.	Indian Agent.	700 00		Chippewa Hill			
Scott, P. J., M.D.	Medical Officer.	400 00	—Paid from band funds.	Southampton.			
<i>Golden Lake Agency.</i>							
Rankins, Patrick.	Indian Agent.	200 00		Ruby			
Reeves, James, M.D.	Medical Officer.	350 00.		Eganville.			
<i>Gore Bay Agency.</i>							
Baxter, Frank W.	Indian Agent.	800 00		Gore Bay.			
Baker, Jas. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	250 00	—Paid from band funds.	"			
Davis, R. W., M.D.	"	600 00	"	Mindemoya.			
<i>Manitowaning Agency.</i>							
McLeod, Wm.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00		Manitowaning			
Lewis, R. J.	Clerk.	720 00.		"			
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	350 00	—Paid from band funds	Sudbury			
McDonald, P. J., M.D.	"	500 00.	"	Little Current			
Shaw, R. W., M.D.	"	1,000 00	— 816 pd. from band funds	Manitowaning			
McGowan, A.	Constable.	300 00	— 184 voted	"			
<i>Mattawa.</i>							
James, M., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00		Mattawa.			

Chippewas of Rama.

Atherley
Breedin350 00
400 00 — Paid from band funds.Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle
Point.Sarnia.
"
Forest.
Sarnia.690 00 and \$50 for office assistance
430 00 — Paid from band funds.
250 00
50 00.

Chippewas of Sauguen.

Chippewa Hill
Southampton.700 00
400 00 — Paid from band funds.

Algonquins of Golden Lake.

Ruby
Eganville.200 00
350 00.Chippewas of Coakburn Island, Sheabegwan-
ing, Obidjigwong and West Bay.Gore Bay.
"
Mindemoya.800 00
250 00 — Paid from band funds.
600 00Whitefish River Band, Sucker Creek, Point
Grondin, Whitefish Lake, Shegoundah,
South Bay, Tahgawinimi, Maganatawan
and Manitoulin Island unceded.Manitowaning
"
Sudbury
Little Current
Manitowaning
"1,200 00
720 00.
350 00 — Paid from band funds
500 00.
1,000 00 — 816 pd. from band funds
300 00 — 184 voted

Mattawa and vicinity.

Mattawa.

200 00

RETURN A (2) Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO—Continued.				
		\$ cts.		
	<i>Mississaugas of Alnwick Agency.</i>			
Coyle, Wm. R.	Indian Agent.	425 00	Hastings, R. R. No. 1.	Mississaugas of Alnwick.
Brown, H. E., M. D.	Medical Officer.	490 00—Paid from band funds.	Rosemeath	
	<i>Mississaugas of the Credit Agency.</i>			
Van Loan, W. C.	Indian Agent.	700 00	Hagersville.	Mississaugas of the Credit.
McDonald, R., M. D.	Medical Officer.	350 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
	<i>Mississaugas of Rice and Mud Lakes Agency</i>			
McCaun, Robert.	Indian Agent.	425 00	Keene.	Mississaugas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
Blakeman, F. W., M. D.	Medical Officer.	5 00 each visit, not to exceed 50 visits a year.	Lakefield.	
Amy, C. H., M. D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Peterborough.	
	<i>Mississaugas of Seaugog Agency.</i>			
Crozier, J. W.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Seaugog, R. R. No. 1.	Mississaugas of Seaugog.
Berry, J. D., M. D.	Medical Officer.	2 50 per ann. for each member of band accepted.	"	
	<i>Mohawks of Bay of Quinte Agency.</i>			
Campbell, G. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Deseronto.	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyndinaga.
Moore, John, M. D.	Medical Officer.	350 00	Shannonville.	
Vandervoort, S. D., M. D.	"	350 00—Paid from band funds.	Deseronto.	
Creggan, Rev. A. H.	Missionary (C.E.).	700 00	"	

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<i>Moravians of the Thames Agency.</i>									
Beattie, Edwin T.	600 00		Highgate.....						Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.	300 00—	Paid from band funds.	"						
<i>Ojibweas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division.</i>									
McNabb, Alex. D.	1,200 00		Sault Ste. Marie.....						Garden River, Batchawana, Michipicoten.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	1,000 00—	Paid from band funds.	"						
<i>Ojibweas of Lake Superior, Western Division.</i>									
Brown, W. R.	1,200 00		Port Arthur.....						Long Lake, Pic, Nipigon, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Fort William.
Gilbe, J. C., M.D.	Accounts rendered		Fort William.....						
Crowe, H. S., M.D.	480 00	paid from acc. 310	Nipigon.....						
Cameron, Paul	300 00		Nipigon station.....						
Smith, W. W.	Accounts rendered		Schreiber.....						
Desnoelin, Thos	120 00	paid from acc. 310	Heron Band.....						
Shabb, Alex	240 00	paid from band funds.	Fort William.....						
Pennesse, S.	240 00	"	"						
<i>Parry Sound Superintendency.</i>									
Logan, Alex.	1,000 00	and commission of 5 p.c on land sales and timber dues.	Parry Sound.....						Parry Island, Henvey Inlet, Maganatawan, Shawanags, Watha.
Bicha, S. R., M.D	Accounts rendered.		"						
Cartwright, V. S., M.D.	"		Gravenhurst.....						
Lambert, M. H., M.D.	"		Parry Sound.....						
Ollie, J. A., M.D.	"		Byng Inlet.....						
Mason, W. R., M.D.	"		Parry Sound.....						
<i>Six Nations Agency.</i>									
Smith, Gordon J.	2,000 00		Brantford.....						Six Nations of Grand River
Hill, H. M.	750 00		"						
Hill, E. Pearl	450 00		"						
Davis, Walter, M.D	2,850 00	paid from band funds and \$500 for drugs.	Oshawken.....						
<i>Sturgeon Falls Agency.</i>									
Cookburn, G. P.	1,800 00	\$1,000 voted, \$800 paid from band funds.	Sturgeon Falls.....						Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami, Matachewan.
Conlonbe, P. O., M.D	Accounts rendered.		"						

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ONTARIO—Continued.				
		\$ cts.		
	<i>Thessalon Agency.</i>			
Hagan, Samuel.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00 and office rent.....	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpents River, Spanish River.
Syroules, W. B., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	225 00 paid from Band funds.....	"	
Robb, J. M., M.D.....	"	400 00	Blind River.....	
Flaherty, T. J., M.D.	"	250 00.....	Massey.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 9.</i>			
McLean, W. J.	Paying Officer	1,800 00.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Indians of Treaty 9.
	<i>Walpole Island Agency.</i>			
McCallum, T. A.	Indian Agent	700 00	Walpole Island.....	Chippewas and Pottawatannies of Walpole Island.
Cuthbert, J. P. S., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00 paid from band funds.....	"	
QUEBEC.				
	<i>Becancour Agency.</i>			
Hebert, Denis.....	Indian Agent.....	200 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
	<i>Bersimis Agency.</i>			
Bossé, Jos. F. N., M.D.....	Indian Agent.....	700 00	Bersimis.....	Bersimis and Escoumains.
"	Medical Officer.....	1,000 00 and \$250 for drugs	"	
Lepage, A.....	Constable.....	600 00 paid from acc. 310.	"	
	<i>Cacouna Agency.</i>			
LeBel, Narcisse.....	Indian Agent.....	250 00 and commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna.....	Amalecters of Viger.
Lepron, E. S., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered	"	
Kane, J., M.D.....	"	"	"	

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<i>Caughnawaga Agency.</i>					
Brosseau, J. M.	Indian Agent	900 00	St. Constant		Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Gras, Rev. C. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Caughnawaga.		
Two Aze, Martin	Constable	480 00	"		
Fatton, A. O., M.D.	Medical Officer.	" acc. 310	"		
		Accounts rendered.			
<i>Escoumains.</i>					
Bustiers, J. C. L., M.D.	Medical Officer.	150 00	Bergeromes		Indians of Escoumains.
<i>Lorette Agency.</i>					
Bastien, A. O.	Indian Agent	600 00	Jenne Lorette		Hurons of Lorette.
Allard, Ernest, M. D.	Medical Officer.	100 00	Bate St. Paul.		
Bouche, Alex., M.D.	"	600 00	Lorette		
Giroux, Rev. J. C.	Missionary (R.C.)	600 00	"		
Verreé, J. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Indian Lorette		
<i>Maniwaki Agency.</i>					
Gauthier, F. S.	Indian Agent	600 00	Maniwaki		Algonquins of River Desert.
Mulligan, F. A., M. D.	Medical Officer.	350 00	"		
Leroux, J. B.	Constable.	50 00	"		
		" acc. 310.			
<i>Maria Agency.</i>					
Morin, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent	200 00	Grand Caspédia.		Micmacs of Maria.
Bollean, Jos., M. D.	Medical Officer	300 00	New Richmond West.		
<i>Gaspé Agency.</i>					
Kavanaugh, A. J.	Acting Indian Agent.	10 % com. on suppl. purch. for Indians	Gaspé		Micmacs of Gaspé.
McCartney, F. W., M. D.	Medical Officer	80 00—Voted by Parliament.	"		
<i>Mingan Agency.</i>					
Doyle, Frank	Indian Agent	300 00	Esquimaux Point.		Mingan and Chaloupe River.
McDuff, S., M. D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	"		
<i>North Timiskaming Agency.</i>					
Renaud, Jos.	Indian Agent	600 00	North Timiskaming		Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi.
Beaujourn, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered.	"		
<i>Oka Agency.</i>					
Bertrand, Chas. F.	Indian Agent	450 00	Oka.		Lake of Two Mountains.
Page, Jos., M. D.	Medical Officer	200 00	St. Benoit		

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
<i>QUEBEC—Continued.</i>				
<i>Pierreville Agency.</i>				
Niquet, Henri	Indian Agent	\$ estb. 496 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gelinas, P., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	"	
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R. C.)	596 00—Paid from band funds	"	
Wawanolet, Elie	Constable	25 00	"	
<i>Pointe Bleue Agency.</i>				
Tessier, Armand	Indian Agent	700 00—Can. 5% on land sales	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiakiskink group, Ste. Anne Group.
Claveau, E. A., M. D.	Medical Officer	290 00	Chicoutimi	
Constantin, Jules, M. D.	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	
<i>Restigouche Agency.</i>				
Pitre, Jerome	Indian Agent	600 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Martin, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Comptelton, N. B.	
Savoie, William	Constable	660 00—Paid from account 310	"	
<i>Seven Islands Agency.</i>				
MacDougall, Chas. A., M. D.	Indian Agent	300 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands and Moisie.
"	Medical Officer	450 00	"	
Blouin, P. C.	Constable	360 00—Paid from account 310	St. Jean, Isle d'Orleans	
Gamache, Jos.	"	60 00	Seven Islands	
Levesque, W.	"	60 00	"	
<i>St. Augustin Agency.</i>				
Hare, H. Mather, M. D.	Indian Agent	Without salary	Harrington Harbour	St. Augustin to Natashkwan, including Ro- maine and St. Augustin.
"	Medical Officer	200 00	"	
Vigneault, P.	Constable	300 00—Paid from account 310	Natashkwan	
<i>St. Regis Agency.</i>				
Tatilon, Francis E.	Indian Agent	450 00	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R. C.)	125 00 and 25 00 for fuel—Paid from band funds	"	

* Resigned May 21, 1915.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Ryan, Rev. J.	Supt. of Indian Schools.	400 00	St. Mary's.	Eel River, Bathurst, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche.
<i>Northeastern Division.</i>				
Hutchins n, Geo. A.	Acting Indian Supt.	800 00	Richioneto.	
Coleman, H. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	Moncton.	
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	300 00	Newcastle.	
Ferguson, A. C., M.D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie.	
Girvan, Robt., M.D.	"	300 00	Rexton.	
King, Wallace G., M.D.	"	40 00	Buctouche.	
Leger, J. A., M.D.	"	200 00	Stediac.	
Michael, J. N., M.D.	"	150 00	Bathurst.	
McKenzie, J. D., M.D.	"	200 00	Loggieville.	
Arnold, R. D., M.D.	"	150 00	Dorchester.	
Barlow, Louis.	Constable.	25 00—Paid from account 310.	Buctouche.	
Augustine, S.	"	25 00—Voted.	Rexton.	
Narve, Wm.	"	20 00—Paid from band funds.	Dalhousie.	
Paul, Daniel.	"	50 00—24 00 Voted, 26 00 paid from account 310.	Eel Ground.	
*Metlick, Joseph.	"	50 00—Voted.	Burnt Church.	
Tenes, Jos.	"	25 00—Paid from band funds.	Red Bank.	
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Waite, S. P.	Indian Agent.	350 00.	Andover.	Edmundston and Tobique.
Gay, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Edmundston.	
Paat, G. H.	"	400 00	Andover.	
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	Missionary (R.C.).	350 00	Tobique.	
Ellis, Jos.	Constable.	180 00 paid from account 310.	Andover.	
<i>Southeastern Division.</i>				
Smith, N. J.	Indian Agent.	450 00 and 50 00 for office rent.	Fredricton.	St. Mary's, Oromocto, Kingsclear and Wood-
Minth, B. M., M.D.	Medical Officer.	175 00	St. Mary's Ferry.	stock.
Patterson, F. P., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Wentfield.	
Sprague, T. F., M.D.	"	150 00.	Woodstock.	
Caso, Mayes, M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	St. John.	Upper Gagetown.
Caswell, J. A., M.D.	"	"	Hampstead.	
McDonald, M. H., M.D.	"	200 00	Norton.	
Gleibrist, John B., M.D.	"	150 00	Keswick Ridge.	
Robertson, S. W., M.D.	"	150 00	Sheffield.	
Plummer, Wm., M.D.	"	180 00 paid from account 310.	St. Mary's.	
Brook, S.	Constable.	"	Oromocto.	
Sabatia, John.	"	96 00	"	

* Resigned May 26, 1915.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
		\$		
		cts.		
Boyd, A. J.	Insp. of Indian Agencies	1,800 00	River Bourgeois (Cannes)	Guyshoro, Pictou, Antigonish, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria and Cape Breton Counties.
Foster, W. G.	" " Annapolis County.	1,800 00	Hahifax.	Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Queens, Lunenburg, Kings, Hants, Halifax, Colchester and Cumberland Counties.
Hoyt, Geo.	Indian Agent	100 00	Lequille.	Liverpool Road, Fairy Lake.
Morton, I. M., M.D.	Medical Officer	56 00	Mudleton.	
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis.	
<i>Antigonish and Guyshoro Counties.</i>				
Cameron, John	Indian Agent	200 00	Heatherton	
McKinnon, W. F., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Antigonish.	
Fackley, C. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Guyshoro.	
McCarthy, P. A., M.D.	"	"	Chaso.	
Prosper, Jas.	Constable.	2 00 a day	Heatherton.	
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>				
McDonald, Rev. A. R.	Indian Agent	150 00	Christmas Island	Peskonomi.
Sparrow, C. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Sydney	Sydney, Cariboo Marsh, North Sydney.
" "	Medical Officer	350 00	"	
Julian, Joseph	Constable.	80 00 paid from account 310.	"	
<i>Colchester County.</i>				
Smith, Robert H.	Indian Agent	100 00	Truro	Millbrook.
Kent, H. V., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	"	
<i>Cumberland County.</i>				
Johnson, J. A.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Parrsboro.	Franklin Manor.

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<i>Digby County.</i>							
Harris, Rupert A.	Indian Agent.	150 00	Bear River	Bear River.			
Archibald, C. C., M.D.	Medical officer.	250 00	"	"			
Hallett, F. O., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	"			
Rice, F. E., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Sandy Cove	"			
<i>Halifax County.</i>							
Chiololin, Daniel	Indian Agent.	260 00	Dutch Village	Grand Lake, Sambro,			
Gourlay, J. M., M.D.	Medical officer.	Accounts rendered	Sheet Harbour.	Ingram's River, Beaver			
Kennedy, G. B., M.D.	"	200 00	Elmsdale	Lake, Ship Harbour Lake,			
Morton, A. MelD., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Bedford	Ministers Lake.			
Smith, M. A. E., M.D.	"	350 00	Dartmouth	"			
<i>Hants County.</i>							
Wallace, Alonzo	Indian Agent.	100 00	Shubenacadie	Indian Brook.			
Stephens, Jos.	"	100 00	Windsor	Windsor and vicinity.			
Calton, A. M. D.	Medical officer.	150 00	Shubenacadie	"			
Morris, C. H., M.D.	"	75 00	Windsor	"			
<i>Inverness County.</i>							
McPherson, Rev. D.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Glendale	Whycocomagh and Malagawatch.			
MacAulley, J. A., M.D.	Medical officer.	100 00	Malagawatch	"			
McDonald, H. N., M.D.	"	275 00	Whycocomagh.	"			
<i>Kings County.</i>							
Backwith, C. E.	Indian Agent.	200 00	Steam Mills	Cambridge, Horton.			
Moore, W. B., M.D.	Medical officer.	200 00	Kentville	"			
McNally, Geo., M.D.	"	200 00	Berwick	"			
<i>Pictou County.</i>							
McLeod, Rev. J. D.	Indian Agent.	100 00	New Glasgow	Fisher Grant, Chapel Island.			
Keith, Sylvanus, M.D.	Medical Officer.	200 00	"	"			
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>							
Freeman, N. P.	Indian Agent.	200 00	Bridgewater	New Germany, Penall,			
Cole, W. H., M.D.	Medical Officer.	50 00	New Germany.	Gold River, New Ross,			
Hebb, A. M., M.D.	"	50 00	Chester.	Port Medway River.			
Marshall, C. S., M.D.	"	60 00	Bridgewater.	"			
Cochrane, W. N., M.D.	"	60 00	Mahone	"			
Barthill, H. B., M.D.	For Emergency Work.	Accounts rendered	Pettie Riviere.	"			
DeBrissey, Thos., M.D.	"	"	Lunenburg.	"			
McDonald, W. H., M.D.	"	"	Riverport.	"			

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.				
	<i>Queens County.</i>	\$ cts.		
Harlow, Chas.	Indian Agent.	100 00	Caledonia.	Wildcat and Ponhook Lake.
Ford, T. R., M.D.	Medical Officer.	100 00	Liverpool	
McLeod, A. C., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.	Caledonia.	
Smith, Freeman, M.D.	"	"	Mill Village	
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			
McDonald, Rev. R. L.	Indian Agent.	200 00	St. Peters	Chapel Island.
McDonald, J. A., M.D., Sr.	Medical Officer.	300 00	"	
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
Higson, John.	Indian Agent.	50 00	Shelburne	Stable River, Shelburne River,
Denmore, J. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Port Clyde.	Clyde River and Barrington.
Fuller, L. O., M.D.	"	"	Shelburne	
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
Campbell, John E.	Indian Agent.	150 00	Baddeck	Middle River.
Grant, Hector A., M.D.	Medical Officer.	325 00	Whyocomb.	
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
Whalen, Wm. H.	Indian Agent.	50 00	Yarmouth	Yarmouth.
Farrish, G. W. T., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	"	
Bechune, Roderick, M.D.	"	"	"	
Leblond, F. A., M.D.	"	"	Port Maitland	

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

McDonald, Rev. J. A.	Indian Supdt.	400 00	Grand River Lot 14.	Lennox Island, Morell Reserve.
Arsenault, J. O.	Asst.	200 00	Higgins Road.	
Stewart, J. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Tyne Valley.	
Cunroy, F., M.D.		Account rendered	Charlottetown.	
Toombs, J. G., M.D.		"	Mount Stewart	
McDonald, F. J., M.D.		50 00	Morel	
Gillis, E. G., M.D.		Account rendered.	Kenaupton.	
Ledwell, R. J., M.D.			Charlottetown.	

MANITOBA.

Grain, O. I., M.D.	Medical Inspector for Manitoba, Sask. and Alberta	3,500 00	Winnipeg	
Grain, Dorothy	Clerk	600 00	"	
Campbell, Glen	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies.	3,000 00	"	
Swinford, Sydney	Insp. Indian Agency Accounts for Alberta and Saskatchewan	2,400 00	"	
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector R.C. Schools.	2,000 00	"	
Richardson, H.	Clerk	1,500 00	"	
Rebournay, G. A.	"	1,400 00	"	
Campbell, Mary G.	"	720 00	"	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	180 00	"	
Jackson, S. J.	Lake Manitoba Inspector.	2,200 00	Stonewall.	
Wheatley, G. H.	Inspector	1,200 00	Birtle.	Birtle Sioux, No. 57 ; Kesokowemin's, No. 61 ; Waywayseecappo's, No. 62 ; Gambler's, No. 63 ; Rolling River, No. 67 ; Clearwater Lake, No. 61A.
Dickinson, S. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00	"	
Wheeler, R. H., M.D.	Clerk.	800 00	"	
Evans, J. W., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Rosburn.	
Collins, A. B.	"	"	Strachclair.	
Cormack, M.	Nurse	900 00	Birtle.	
Bell, Thos	Constable	2 50 a day paid from s/c. 310	"	
Foote, F. C.	Caretaker	180 00	Minnedosa.	
Montague, A. W., M.D.	Agency team	Accounts rendered		
	Medical Officer			

* Resigned April 30, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Band or Reserves in Agency.
MANITOBA—Continued.				
		\$ etc.		
	<i>Brandon School.</i>			
Templeton, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	480 00	Brandon.	
	<i>Elkhorn School.</i>			
Goodwin, R., M.D.	Medical Officer.	350 00	Elkhorn.	
	<i>Griswold Agency.</i>			
McDonald, Jas.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Griswold.	Oak River No. 58, Oak Lake No. 59.
McDonald, M.	Clerk.	300 00	"	
Blanchard, D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	"	
St. John, Fred., M.D.	"	60 00 paid from a/c. 310.	Virden.	
Blacksmith, Tom	Constable.	60 00	Griswold.	
Wakaysa, Chaska.	"	60 00	"	
Antoine, J. H.	"	480 00	Griswold.	
Zepherin, Sioux.	Interpreter.		"	
	<i>The Pas Agency.</i>			
Taylor, W. R.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Le Pas.	Chemawawin, Cumberland, Moo-e Lake, Red Earth, Pas, Shoal Lakes.
Taylor, Ruth	Clerk.	600 00	"	
Orosk, R. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	1,000 00	"	
+Hourie, A.	Interpreter.	600 00	"	
Jenner, Mabel	Nurse.	600 00	"	

+ Resigned April 21, 1915.

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Logan, Robert	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie.	Roseau River, Roseau Rapids, Long Plain,
Colbert, F.	Clerk.	1,000 00	"	Swan Lake, Indian Gardens, Portage la
Hassard, H. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	"	Prairie, Sioux, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba,
Houston, D. B., M.D.	"	500 00	Dominion City	Elbow and Flow Lake, Lake St. Martin, Fair-
Madd, A. E., M.D.	"	60 00	Winnipegosis.	ford, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River.
Wallace, D., M.D.	"	"	Swan Lakes.	Waterton River, Pine Creek, Shoal River.
Mott, W. A., M.D.	"	"	Rathwell.	
Rice, Oscar, M.D.	"	"	Minotomas	
Provost, J. M. E., M.D.	"	750 00	Ashern	
Claybourn, M.	Farmer	400 00	Indian Springs	
Scott, J. C.	Constable	60 00	Dominion City	
Ross, Peter	Farmer	600 00	Portage la Prairie.	
Hampson, J.	Farmer	60 00	"	
Jackson, T.	Caretaker	60 00	"	
LAKE OF THE WOODS				
INSPECTORATE.				
Semmens, Rev. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	2,250 00	Winnipeg	
Fort Frances Agency.				
Wright, J. P.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Hungry Hall Bands 1 and 2, Long Sault Bands
Moore, R., M.D.	Medical Officer.	450 00	"	1 and 2, Munton Rapids Bands 1 and 2, Little
Bethune, F. H., M.D.	"	"	Fino.	Forks Band, Wild Lands Reserve, Canchich-
Charlton, R. M., M.D.	"	"	Rainy River.	ing, Stangeconing, Nisutchewanin, Nick-
Lyons, J. H.	Interpreter	650 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	ikousemenouning, Seine River, Lac la
Jourdain, P.	Constable	120 00	"	Croix and Sturgeon Lake.
Kenora and Swanase Agency.				
McKenzie, R. S.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Kenora, Ont.	Dallas, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake, Northwest
Ferguson, A. D., M.D.	Medical Officer.	1,000 00	"	Angle, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assanauka,
Hansen, Hans	Constable	780 00	"	Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabi-
LAKE WINNIPEG				
INSPECTORATE.				
Bunn, John R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00	Winnipeg.	gon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabus-
kang, Grassy Narrows.				

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
MANITOBA—Concluded.				
	<i>Clandeboye Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Colebough, F. W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Saskirk	Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, Hollowwater.
Latulippe, H. O.	Clerk	1,100 00	"	
Stroy, J. R., M. D.	Medical Officer	900 00	Winnipeg	
Kennedy, V. W.	Constable	900 00 paid from Acct 310	Saskirk	
	<i>Fisher River Agency.</i>			
Carter, Thos. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	The Halfway P.O.	Bloodvein, Fisher River, Jackhead, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids, Psguis, Little Grand Rapids, Pokangekum and Deer Lake.
White, W. N.	Farmer	840 00	"	
Falson, J. F., M. D.	Medical Officer	Accounts rendered	Arborg	
	<i>Norway House Agency.</i>			
Stewart, J. G.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House	Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake.
Frerquay, A., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Trancona	
Settee, Alfred	Interpreter	650 00	Norway House	
SASKATCHEWAN.				
	NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.			
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,000 00	Prince Albert	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Rowland, J. A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Battleford	Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker,
Chasen k, H.	Clerk.	300 00	"	Little Pine, Stony, Moosomin, Thunderchild,
Macdonald, S. T., M. D.	Medical Officer.	1,000 00	"	Kopwayawakemum.
Braessault, F. J.	Farmer.	600 00	"	
1- Pink, H.	"	600 00	"	
2- Suffern, A.	"	600 00	"	
Taylor, W.	"	600 00	"	
Pruden, H.	"	600 00	"	
Bellandine, J. W.	"	480 00	"	
White, R. G.	Engineer.	600 00	"	
Taggart, John	Translator & Interpreter.	480 00	"	
Chastellaine, A.	Overseer.	240 00	"	
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>				
Milligan, Silas	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Mistawasis.	Sturgeon Lake, Mistawasis, Petauskay's,
Rogers, C. W.	Clerk.	300 00	"	Abtahtakoop's, Kenemotayoo's, Wm.
Doxsee, Grace	Stenographer.	540 00	"	Charles, Wahpaton.
Duncan, J. D., M. D.	Medical Officer.	300 00 with house and rations.	"	
McKeen Isaac.	Farmer	600 00	Alingy	
DuEon, Fred.	"	480 00	Mistawasis	
Sottee, J. R.	Overseer.	60 00	Montreal Lake via Prince	
Albert, Geo.	Farmer	600 00	Albert.	
Dreaver, John	Interpreter.	480 00	Scarblanok	
Terrill, E.	Labourer.	480 00	Mistawasis	
			Shellbrook	
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>				
Schmidt, Chas. P.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Duck Lake	One Arrow's, Okemasis, Beardy's, John
Compbell, A. J.	Clerk.	300 00	"	Smith's, James Smith's, Nut Lake, Kinis-
Urte, M. E.	Stenographer.	600 00	"	thio.
MacRachis, A. E., M. D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	Birch Hills	
Giles, G. M., M. J.	"	300 00	Wadena	
Amley, L., M. J.	"	Account rendered	Welford	
Bulter, M. D., M. D.	"	300 00	Kinistino	
Stewart, W. A., M. D.	Farmer	480 00	Perigord	
Hamilton, F. J.	"	800 00	Duck Lake	
Kennedy, W.	"	600 00	"	
Marion, J.	"	300 00	Fort à la Corne.	
Rothwell, W. F.	"	660 00	"Bagness.	
Mogge, Wm	"	480 00	Kinistino.	
*McClay, John	Constable.	780 00 Paid from a count 310	Chagnoyes.	
Robertson, W. F.	Farmer	600 00	Puckatin.	
Gentleman, P. H.	Overseer	200 00	"	
Lepine, M.	Farmer	720 00	Duck Lake	
Lavolette, M.	Interpreter.	420 00	"	

* Resigned May 31, 1915.

* Resigned April 30, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued.				
		\$ pts.		
Eagle, C. R.	<i>Moose Woods Sioux Agency.</i>	120 00	Nutana	Moose Woods.
Stewart, P. D., M.D.	Overseer Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered		
	<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>			
Sibbald, Wm.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Onion Lake	Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Koelbowins, Island
Turner, Lang.	Clerk	540 00	"	Lake, Chipewyan.
Matheson, Mrs. J. R., M.D.	Medical Officer.	500 00	Onion Lake	
Hill, J. S., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered.		
Martineau, A.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Dresser, F. J.	"	540 00	"	
Bangs, J.	Interpreter.	540 00	"	
Pratt, R.	Asst. Interpreter	480 00	"	
Taylor, Jos.	Miller	650 00	"	
	<i>SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.</i>			
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies.	2,400 00	Balcarres	
	<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>			
Donnelly, Thos. E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta	Carry-the-Kettle, Moosejaw Sioux.
Grunt, Lillian	Clerk	660 00	"	
Hewitt, C. D., M.D.	Medical officer.	Accounts rendered	"	
Bayley, B. M., M.D.	"	"	Moosejaw	
Blunkin, Thos.	Farmer	720 00	Sintaluta	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>				
Taylor, Ezekiel.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Broadview.....	Ochapowace, Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, Saktimay, Little Bone.
Boyer, Arthur.....	Clerk.....	900 00	"	
Allingham, A. W., M.D.....	Medical officer.....	300 00	"	
Craig, G. H., M.D.....	"	300 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F.....	Farmer.....	720 00	Greenfell.....	
Hrvine, R. B.....	"	600 00	Broadview.....	
Sugden, A. A.....	"	600 00	"	
Cameron, Harry.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.....	Constable.....	300 00	"	
		300 00	Paid from a c 310	
<i>File Hills Agency.</i>				
Graham, W. M.....	Inspector in charge.....	900 00	Balcarres.....	File Hills Colony.
Tye, Alice W.....	Clerk.....	600 00	"	
Knock, H., M.D.....	Medical officer.....	600 00	Lomborg.....	
Main, Charles.....	Farmer.....	480 00	Balcarres.....	
Maxim, L.....	Interpreter.....	900 00	"	
Hockley, W. S.....	Farmer.....	420 00	"	
Croley, L.....	Labourer.....	120 00	"	
Jacobs, P.....	Mail Carrier.....	720 00	Lorbi.....	
MacMullion, Emily.....	Nurse.....	180 00	"	
Walker, C.....	Ass. Nurse.....	180 00	"	
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>				
Cory, Thos.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Carlyle.....	White Bear's Amalgamated Band.
Christie, C. H., M.D.....	Medical officer.....	450 00	Manor.....	
Williams, E. O.....	Farmer.....	540 00	Carlyle.....	
<i>Qu'Appelle Agency.</i>				
Nicol, H.....	Indian Agent.....	1,100 00	Edgeley.....	Pikapot, Museowpetung, Pasqua, Standing Buffalo.
Wilson, R. D.....	Clerk.....	840 00	"	
Hall, W., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle.....	
Hall, W., M.D.....	(school).....	600 00	"	
Harris, J. H.....	Farmer.....	600 00	Edgeley.....	
Gowald, A. A.....	"	600 00	"	
Johnson, T. W.....	Teamster.....	480 00	"	
		480 00	"	

† Services dispensed with April 10, 1915.

‡ Resigned April 15, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded.				
<i>Pelly Agency.</i>				
* Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent.	1,300 00	Kamsack	Cote, Key, Keeseekoote, Valley River.
Christianson, M.	Clerk.	840 00	"	
Yuan, C. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.	600 00	Roblin	
McGregor, J. B., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Fort Pelly.	
+ Mills, A. E.	Farmer.	480 00	Grandview	
Stanton, G. B.	Overseer.	600 00	Kamsack.	
+ Anderson, O. M.	Farmer.	650 00	"	
Hamelin, E.	Laborer.	420 00	"	
<i>Touchwood Agency.</i>				
Murison, Wm.	Indian Agent.	1,400 00	Punnichy	Muse, wekwaw's, George Gordon's, Day Star, Pooman's Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk.	900 00	"	
Amley, L. F., M.D.	Medical Officer.	Accounts rendered.	Wadena	
+ Phillips, A. C., M.D.	"	"	Punnichy.	
Golden, L. A.	"	609 00	Kylpore.	
Fosyth, W. H.	Farmer.	920 00	"	
"	"	800 00	Punnichy	
McDonald, E. E.	"	600 00	"	
Adam, J. C. O.	"	600 00	Jestock	
Morris, Fred.	Teamster.	420 00	Punnichy	
<i>Wood Mountain Agency.</i>				
Thomson, J. H.	Overseer.	860 00	Wood Mountain	

* Resigned July 31, 1915.

+ Services dispensed with, April 30, 1915.

† Resigned May 28, 1915.

‡ Left district.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ALBERTA.

ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.		2,400 00	Red Deer	
Insp. of Indian Agencies.				
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>				
Indian Agent		1,500 00	Gleichen	Blackfoot Indians.
Asst. Indian Agent		1,000 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
Accountant		1,000 00	"	
Rose, Wm., M. D		700 00	"	
Clark, F. J.		720 00	Cluny	
Ostrander, J. E.		720 00	Gleichen	
Jones, A. E.		720 00	"	
Brewster, D. L.		720 00	"	
Yellow Fly, Teddy		420 00	"	
<i>Blood Agency.</i>				
Indian Agent		1,200 00	Macleod	Blood Indians.
Asst. Indian Agent		1,200 00	"	
Clerk		800 00	"	
Lancaster, A. W.		600 00	"	
Edwards, O. C., M. D.		1,500 00	"	
Graham, Thos.		650 00	"	
Hullier, E. G.		780 00	"	
Nash, L. R.		650 00	"	
Sapichaw, F. J.		650 00	"	
Palmer, H. V.		650 00	"	
Mountain Horse		420 00	"	
Sweet Grass, Leonard		180 00	"	
Jones, Egan		900 00—Paid from band funds.	"	
Blacksmith				
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>				
Indian Agent		1,200 00	Edmonton	Knoch's, Michael's, Alexander's, Joseph's, Paul's
Clerk		840 00	"	
Medical Officer		Accounts rendered	"	
"		"	Morinville	
"		"	Edmonton	
Farmer		600 00	Wabamun	
"		600 00	Riviere-qui-barre	
"		540 00	Edmonton	
Interpreter				

†Died, April 4, 1915.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name	Office	Annual Salary, etc.	Address	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ALBERTA—Continued.				
ALBERTA				
INSPECTORATE—Cont.				
<i>Hobbema Agency.</i>				
		\$ cts.		
Bartlin, Jos.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00.	Hobbema.	Brimneskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana.
Mann, G. G.	Assistant Agent.	600 00.	"	
Munn, Blanche E.	Clerk.	720 00.	"	
Walker, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer.	700 00.	Wetaskiwin.	
Bartlin, W. C.	Farmer.	720 00.	Hobbema.	
White, John.	Interpreter.	420 00.	"	
Ferguson, G. P.	Blacksmith.	600 00.	"	
Reynolds, John.	Labourer.	240 00.	"	
Rattlesnake, A.	"	240 00.	"	
<i>Peigan Agency.</i>				
Gunn, H. A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00.	Brocket.	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm.	Clerk.	1,000 00.	"	
Gillespie, J. J., M.D.	Medical officer.	500 00.	Pincher Creek.	
La Grandeur, E.	Farmer.	780 00.	Brocket.	
Charles, C. H.	Stockman.	840 00.	"	
Proves, Chas.	Interpreter.	420 00.	"	
Slanger, F.	Asst. Stockman.	360 00.	"	
Proves, Napoleon.	"	420 00.	"	
La Grandeur, P.	"	480 00.	"	
Bash, A.	Blacksmith.	950 00.	"	
<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>				
Hughes, C. E.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00.	Saddle Lake.	Saddle Lake, James Soomun's, Chipewyan, Beaver Lake.
Gallion, W. E.	Clerk and Farmer.	780 00.	"	
Montkman, H. S., M.D.	Medical Officer.	1,500 00.	Vegreville.	
Borwick, John.	Interpreter.	480 00.	Saddle Lake.	
Borwick, Colin.	Labourer.	240 00.	"	
Makokis, Daniel.	Constable.	240 00.	"	
		240 00.		paid from acc. 310.

SESSIONAL PAPER. No. 27

<i>Stony Agency.</i>					
Waddy, J. W.	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Morley.....	Stony Reserve.	
Stocken, F. E.	Clerk.....	750 00	"		
Park, A. W., M.D.	Medical Officer....	600 00	Cochrane		
McKenzie, J.	Farmer.....	600 00	Morley		
Wildman, Dan	Interpreter.....	420 00	"		
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>					
Fleetham, T. J.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Calgary.....	Sarcee Reserve.	
Grant, John	Clerk.....	900 00	"		
McGill, Howard W., M.D.	Medical Officer....	400 00	"		
Hodgson, Geo.	Farmer.....	600 00	"		
Onopof, John	Scout.....	240 00	"		
Skuce, Hester	Nurse.....	600 00	"		
<i>St. Joseph's Industrial School.</i>					
Ardiel, A. E., M.D.	Medical Officer.....	300 00	Okotoks.....		
<i>St. Albert Boarding School.</i>					
Valery, Chas., M.D.	Medical Officer....	200 00	Edmonton.....		
<i>Red Deer School.</i>					
George's, Henry, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	480 00	Red Deer.....		
<i>Treaty No. 8.</i>					
LaMothe, L. H.	Clerk to Insp. Conroy	1,500 00	Ottawa, Ont.....	H. A. Conroy, Insp of Indian Agencies and Reserves with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty 8, but the following bands are under his direct management: Ft. McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.	
Bury, H. J.	Clerk.....	1,200 00	"		
<i>Fort Simpson Agency.</i>					
Harris, T. W.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N. W.T..	Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson.	
Taylor, Gilbert	Engineer.....	1,200 00	"		
Villeneuve, Jos.	Interpreter.....	540 00	"		
<i>Fort Smith Agency.</i>					
*Bell, A. J.	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N. W.T..	Fort Smith and Smith's Landing.	
McDonald, A. L., M.D.	Medical Officer....	500 00	"		
Brown, Wm	Interpreter.....	540 00	"		
Salmon, R. S.	Farmer.....	720 00	"		

* Resigned April 30, 1910.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915.—Continued.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
ALBERTA—Continued.				
	ALBERTA INSPECTORATE—Con. <i>Lesser Slave Lake Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Laird, Harold	Acting Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ground	Dunvegan, Fort Vermilion, Little Red River, Peace River Crossing, Sturgeon Lake, Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Fort St. John, Kinmosayo, &c.
Ringer, F. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	
Bouchenger, J. J., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	North Vermilion, Peace River, Alberta	
Baldwin, H. G., M.D.	"	"	Peace River Crossing	
MacNutt, L. W., M.D.	"	"	Grand Prairie City	
Delaney, R. E., M.D.	Interpreter and translator	2 00 a day	Ground	
Thurgood, E. A.	<i>Fort Resolution.</i>			
Vacant	Medical Officer	500 00		
	<i>Mackenzie River District.</i>			
Doyle, F. E., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Pl. McPherson, Peel River, N. W. T., via Edmonton	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Cairns, R. H.	Insp. of Indian Schools.	1,500 00	Vancouver	For bands or reserves in agencies in British Columbia, see "Census of Indians, British Columbia."
Wilson, T.	Insp. of Indian Orchards, SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE.	1,500 00	"	
Megraw, A.	Insp. of Indian Agencies.	2,200 00	Vernon	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>			
Smith, John F.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamloops
Bennett, A. E. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	"
Sanson, Geo., M.D.	"	420 00	Ashcroft
Tatill, G. H., M.D.	"	480 00	Stella Lake
Scutlheard, W., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Chase
<i>Kootenay Agency.</i>			
Gallowith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fort Steele
Green, F. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Cranbrook
Bainstong, D. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Wilner
Headersloh, G. B., M.D.	"	500 00	Creston
Dell, J. K. R., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Cranbrook
Ryckman, F. S.	Constable	900 00	"
<i>Lytton Agency.</i>			
Graham, H.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Lytton
Burgess, N.	Stenographer	600 00	"
McCahey, P. S.	Medical Officer	750 00	Agassiz
Ross, S. A., M.D.	"	600 00 + 120 00 for attending Lytton School	Lytton
Christie, H. A., M.D.	"	Accounts rendered	Lillooet
Dunn, H. O. N.	Constable	900 00	Lytton
McLeod, E.	Special Constable	900 00	"
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>			
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Vernon
McEwan, M. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Hedley
Leggie, H. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Armstrong
Arluckie, J. A., M.D.	"	500 00	Vernon
White, R. B., M.D.	"	430 00	Fairview
McNaughton, J. L., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Kelowna
Cawston, J.	Constable	420 00	Penticton
<i>Stuart Lake Agency.</i>			
McAllan, Wm., J.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fraser Lake
Chaslin, H. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Fort Fraser
Lozier, D. F., M.D.	"	400 00	"
Mason, W. F.	Constable	500 00	South Fort George

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

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agencies.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.				
		\$	cts.	
<i>Williams Lake Agency.</i>				
Ogden, Isaac.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00.....	Lac la Hache	
Baker, Gerald, M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	Accounts rendered.....	Quesnel	
Reary, W. K., M. D.....	".....	600 00.....	150 Mile House, Caribon	
Wright, W. H., M. D.....	".....	400 00.....	Alexis Creek.....	
†Gentle, E.....	Constable.....	900 00.....	Lac la Hache.....	
SOUTHWESTERN INTER-TRIBAL.				
Ditchburn, W. E.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies.....	2,500 00.....	Victoria	
Whitwell, Alice.....	Clerk.....	540 00.....	".....	
<i>Cowichan Agency.</i>				
Robertson, W. E.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00.....	Duncan.....	
Robertson, Catherine.....	Clerk.....	600 00.....	".....	
Dykes, Watson, M. D.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00.....	Duncan.....	
Cummings, W. G., M. D.....	".....	300 00.....	Sydney.....	
Ewing, W., M. D.....	".....	300 00.....	Nadysmith.....	
Drysdale, W. F., M. D.....	".....	500 00.....	Nanaimo.....	
Footes, C. E., M. D.....	".....	240 00.....	Noupo.....	
Jones, O. M., M. D.....	".....	500 00.....	Victoria.....	
O'Connell, Tom.....	Constable.....	1,000 00.....	Nanaimo.....	
Tom, Indian.....	".....	240 00.....	Duncan.....	
<i>Kaanukentli Agency.</i>				
Halliday, W. M.....	Indian Agent.....	1,300 00.....	Alert Bay.....	
Columbia Coast Mission.....	Medical Officer.....	600 00.....	".....	
Cox, H. F., M. D.....	".....	240 00.....	Quesnelo.....	
Jamieson, T. H., M. D.....	".....	450 00.....	Campbell River.....	
*Wicks, T. P.....	Constable.....	900 00.....	Alert Bay.....	

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

* Services dispensed with April 9, 1915.

† Services dispensed with April 17, 1915.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

<i>New Westminster Agency.</i>			
Byrnes, Peter	Indian Agent	1,400 00	New Westminster
O'Malley, W. Winifred	Clerk	700 00	"
Drew, E., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	"
Wilson, T. A., M. D.	"	1,200 00	"
Henderson, A., M. D.	"	300 00	Powell River
Stuart, A. J., M. D.	"	500 00	Mission City
King, A. A., M. D.	"	300 00	Ladner
Hepworth, W. G., M. D.	"	300 00	Steveston
Hederson, J. C., M. D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack
Inglis, F., M. D.	"	480 00	Gibson's Landing
Grant, J. S.	Constable	900 00	New Westminster
<i>West Coast Agency.</i>			
Cox, C. A.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Alberni
Cox, Grad. Class.	Clerk	600 00	"
McLennan, M. D.	Medical Officer	530 00	Uchalelet
Morgan, A. D., M. D.	"	540 00	Alberni
Dixon, D. S., M. D.	"	510 00	Tofino, Vancouver Island
Whitehouse, E. C., M. D.	"	510 00	Port Renfrew
Bartlett, T. H.	Engineer	900 00	Alberni
<i>NORTHERN INSPECTORATE.</i>			
Tyron, A. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies	2,200 00	Vancouver
<i>Babine Agency.</i>			
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Hazelton
Wright, H. C., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"
Wallace, A. H., M. D.	"	600 00	Tewksla, Bulkley Valley
Ardah, E. R., M. D.	"	240 00	Kitwanga
Humblin, H.	Constable	900 00	Aldermere
<i>Bella Coola Agency.</i>			
Fouquier, Iver	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Bella Coola
Darby, G. F., M. D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Coola
Bavia, W. E., M. D.	"	600 00	Bella Coola
Tucker, Chase	Constable	900 00	"
Sutherland, H.	Engineer	900 00	"

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1915—*Concluded*.
OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, etc.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
BRITISH COLUMBIA— <i>Concluded</i> .				
	<i>Nass Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Perry, Chas. C.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Metlakatla	
Perry, Cath. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Largo, R. W., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	Port Simpson	
McDonald, D. J., M. D.	"	500 00	Kibolot	
Cole, J. P., M. D.	"	400 00	Prince Rupert	
Traynor, S., M. D.	"	Accounts rendered	Terrace	
Phillipson, A. J.	Constable	900 00	Port Simpson	
Watkinson, A. J.	"	600 00	"	
	<i>Queen Charlotte Agency.</i>			
Deasy, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Massett	
Graves, C. A., M. D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Skidegate	
Vicunt	"	500 00	Massett	
Hughes, O. W. M.	Constable	900 00	"	
	<i>Stikine Agency.</i>			
Simpson, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Telegraph Creek	
Hughes, W., M. D.	Medical Officer	750 00	Atlin	
Harrison, E. H., M. D.	"	Accounts rendered	Telegraph Creek	
Cullen, F. E.	Constable	900 00	"	
YUKON.				
Hawksley, Rev. John.	Indian Superintendent	3,000 00	Dawson	
Clarke, W. B., M. D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Whitehorse	
La Chapelle, J. O., M. D.	"	1,200 00	Dawson	

† Dr. J. T. Wright, appointed April 27, 1915. * Service dispensed with April 17, 1915.

PART II

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

AND

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN
EDUCATION

REPORTS OF INDIAN AGENTS

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

Bands.—This agency consists of the following bands: Robinson Treaty Indians at Chapleau; Robinson Treaty Indians at Missinaibi; Treaty No. 9 Crees at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Chapleau, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Mattagami, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Flying Post, Treaty No. 9 Ojibways at Brunswick House.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, no epidemics have been prevalent during the year. A few Indians died of consumption, and there are four more in a sanitarium with the same disease. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupation.—Most of these Indians live by hunting and fishing in winter, and in summer they act as guides for tourists, and work with survey parties. The Indian women who live near town wash and go out working by the day to the townspeople. This last year they have not been able to get work as in former years. Consequently a few of them have had to be assisted by the department.

Buildings.—These Indians live in small wooden houses and tents. A few live in wigwams in winter.

Stock.—They have no stock except a few chickens.

Farm Implements.—They do very little gardening, and of course have very few implements with the exception of hoes and rakes. They are, however beginning to take more interest in this occupation.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and progressing a little each year; while others at certain times are poor and require assistance. They are not a saving people, however.

Temperance and Morality.—The Ojibway Indians are mostly temperate, but the Crees will use intoxicants when they can get them. Their morals are fair.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on this reserve during the past year has been up to the average. Quite a number of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are free from this disease may be considered healthy. Most of the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming and gardening, timbering during the winter, fishing, basket-making, and some of the young men sail during the summer months.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are as a rule well constructed. They are nearly all frame. There is an improvement on this reserve as far as buildings are concerned.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which receive good attention.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have all the implements necessary for cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. They are not well taken care of, however.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the members of this band are industrious and progressive, but many of them are not making the advancement they should, considering the opportunities they have at their disposal.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band, generally speaking, are temperate in their habits. There are a few, however, who are addicted to liquor and will get it whenever an opportunity is afforded them.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general is fairly good. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the past year. Sanitation has been very well observed, by the free use of lime in whitewashing, and in personal cleanliness as well as the good keeping of premises.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians are farming and succeed well enough; others prefer working in the mills in the summer and in logging camps in the winter. A good many of them are doing very well at fishing in the fall and at trapping.

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

Stock.—There are twelve teams of working horses, besides some ponies. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed and are extra good.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all they require in the way of implements for seeding and harvesting.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious enough, and law-abiding. Although some are progressing very slowly, there is a marked difference in those who devote some of their time to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole the band is fairly temperate; some are teetotalers. They are not quarrelsome. Their moral character is good.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians on this reserve have enjoyed good health during the last year. No epidemics occurred.

Occupations.—A few members of the band make their living off their locations, a very few hunt or fish. Many of the young men work for the farmers on the mainland during the summer. The women make baskets and fancy-work for trading with summer visitors.

Buildings.—Several of the band have comfortable houses, and these are kept clean and tidy; but there are still many undesirable shacks; the outbuildings are poor.

Stock.—As a general thing, the stock is of a very fair quality, and well kept.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of implements for the work to be done, but these are not very well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band with a few exceptions appear to make a good living; they are well clothed, and are law-abiding, a few making perceptible progress.

Temperance and Morality.—I think I can safely say that the use of intoxicants has decreased among the young people, and the only old member of the band who was addicted to drink has been a total abstainer for the past year.

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

Bands and Tribes.—This agency includes three bands belonging to three different tribes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good with the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis. Sanitary regulations have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—About one-third of the Indians of these three bands work their own land, and raise some very good stock. The rest make their living by day-labour among the white people. The women make baskets during the winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians who work their land take fairly good care of their machinery; but for lack of proper sheds, the implements have to stand outdoors a good part of the time.

Buildings.—Most of their dwelling-houses are frame and a few are log. There are several brick and cement block houses.

Generally their barns and stables are not as good as they should be, but are in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but they spend their money as soon as they get it, and so they are not becoming much richer.

Temperance and Morality.—A great many Indians on the three reserves are strictly temperate, but a considerable number of the Oneidas and Chippewas are addicted to the use of intoxicants. There is considerable immorality practised on the reserves on account of the lack of respect for the marriage law.

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

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been very good. No epidemics prevailed among them. Sanitary precautions are well observed. The homes and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations.—The Indians of this reserve command the highest wages as experienced river drivers. They are splendid saw-mill men, quick and active. This reserve being situated near Longford Mills, where there are large saw-mills, chemical works, and stone quarry, our young men, who are good workers, always find employment. They are also expert canoe men and trustworthy guides, and American tourists arrange with the Indians for a trip up north and pay them very large wages for this outing. The Indian women, who make fancy quill and sweet hay work during the winter months, earn considerable money. They sell their wares to American tourists at good prices.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly frame and are fairly good and comfortable, and in general kept clean.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much stock. They have splendid milch cows and a very fair grade of horses, which are well kept during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are civil and content, and improving their condition. Generally speaking, they do not make provision for sickness and old age.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a decided advancement as to temperance. Drunkenness is now a thing of the past upon this reserve. Morality is now viewed from a higher plane of life.

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

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the Indians have enjoyed good health, no epidemics having occurred. There were only a few deaths, and they were among the aged.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal one. Some rent their river-front property for fishing purposes and derive a revenue in that way. Many of the younger men find employment at the oil refinery, while others work on the docks, on the railroad and in the lumber-yards. Some of the women make fancy articles for sale at the summer resorts, and baskets, which they sell in the city.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Most of the Indians who farm have some machinery and the implements necessary for the cultivation of their land. These are fairly well cared for.

Buildings.—On the Sarnia reserve there is a good brick school-house, an Anglican and Methodist church. The council-house, which was burned last year, has been replaced by a fine new brick structure.

Kettle Point has two frame churches, Anglican and Methodist, a frame school-house and a council-house.

Stony Point has a frame school-house and Methodist church. These buildings are all in good condition and well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are law-abiding. Some are industrious, and consequently are bettering their positions; whilst amongst others no marked improvement is discernible.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this agency occasionally indulge in intoxicants; but as a whole they are temperate and fairly moral.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year with the exception of the last three or four weeks, when there has been an epidemic of grippe and a very bad cold, and, as so many of them are inclined to be weak-lunged, it is very hard on them. There have been several deaths.

Sanitary precautions have been very well observed on the reserve and most of the Indians keep their houses very neat and clean. Some of the school children have been vaccinated again this year.

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

Buildings.—The public buildings are all very good and in good repair. Private buildings are all very fair and in most cases very comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle, and hogs. These Indians do not keep very much stock, as they do not seem to be able to winter them very well; but what they have this year looks very well and is in fairly good condition. There is not much increase in stock, but more Indians seem to be anxious to get cows so that they can have the milk for their families.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting the crop grown. Of these they take very good care.

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Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent, and do not seem to have any ambition to get along, but simply to get a living. There are a few who seem to be a little more industrious and try to get along better.

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

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

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good. There was one case of small-pox on the Buffalo Bay reserve last June, but by prompt action in establishing quarantine and vaccinating the other members of the band, the disease was not allowed to spread. I consider that all the Indians in this agency have been well vaccinated. The majority of these Indians keep their premises clean.

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

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

Buildings.—During the past few years a number of these Indians have erected good frame buildings, but the majority have good log buildings with shingle roofs, and taken as a whole they are comfortable and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding; but progress has been slow; we hope, however, to be able in the future to show better results, as during the past year the seven bands on the Rainy river have surrendered to the department, for sale, the Wild Lands, the two Hungry Hall, the two Long Sault and Little Forks reserves, consisting of about 44,000 acres, and agreed to amalgamate on the Manitou Rapids reserve, which is all first-class land. We shall build a good day school so that the children will be able to get an education, which they cannot do as they were situated, there not being enough in each band to support a school. By putting an instructor in charge of them on the Manitou Rapids reserve, we hope to get them to go into farming and stock-raising more extensively.

Temperance and morality.—The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but an improvement is quite apparent each year. In other respects they are fairly moral.

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

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There has been no epidemic on the reserve; there was one case of measles and quite a number of cases of tuberculosis. Sanitary precautions have been very well observed. As a rule the Indians keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations.—These Indians do little if any farming. They work in lumber camps in winter and at river-driving in spring. A number engage in making mitts and moccasins. They also hunt and trap, and are employed by sportsmen as guides.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are generally small, but fairly comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are fairly industrious. They seem to make very little progress. They are law-abiding to a certain extent.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects conditions might be improved, and it is our intention to bring about this result.

REPORT OF F. W. BAXTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR GORE BAY AGENCY, ONTARIO.

The following bands are included in this agency: West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong, and Cockburn Island.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of West Bay band, the health of the Indians in this agency is very good.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations. The West Bay band has considerable stock.

Other occupations of the Indians are loading timber and working in saw-mills in summer months and in the lumbering camps in winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—All the bands have a very good supply of machinery, and it is very well taken care of.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, with the exception of a few very nice up-to-date frame houses and barns. The buildings are all in good repair and are kept very nice and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are industrious and law-abiding. More progress, however, could be made if they would give more attention to their farms.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians in this agency are not addicted to liquor, and the moral standard is very good.

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

KENORA AGENCY.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands has been good, while there have been some cases of sickness, such as measles, chicken-pox, and influenza; but none were of a very serious nature.

Most of the Indians were vaccinated during the year, by Dr. Ferguson. As a rule they keep their premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of those Indians are: hunting, fishing, acting as guides and canoeemen for tourists, working in the lumber camps and on steamers in the summer. A number of the Whitefish Bay band have taken out a lot of logs and cordwood during the winter, which has given them a good living. Some of them had nice patches of potatoes. They also derive quite an amount from picking berries and wild rice.

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Farm Machinery and Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of implements, and as a rule take good care of them by keeping them under cover while not in use.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of logs; the majority of them are small but comfortable and as a rule kept clean. Some of the Indians have fine large houses and up-to-date furniture, and take pride in keeping them in proper order.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and making fair progress; while a number of them are very indolent, and prefer roaming about from place to place to doing any work. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—A majority of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can get them by any means; there are a few who are strictly temperate. As they are strictly watched, but few cases come up, but when they do, they are severely punished. On the whole the morality of the bands is fair, with room for improvement.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Eagle Lake, Wabigon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Wabuskang, and Grassy Narrows.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been a few cases of sickness; which have been attended to by the doctor, with good results. There have been a few deaths from old standing cases of consumption and scrofula, for which nothing could be done. Sanitary measures have been well observed in most cases, and their premises are kept neat and clean. All the Indians have been vaccinated, with very good results, and all cases of contagious diseases have been isolated and kept by themselves. All necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of any disease.

Occupations.—The following are the chief occupations of these Indians: Working in the lumber camps, on the railroad, hunting, fishing, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, acting as canoemen and guides for tourists, while some of them have nice plots of potatoes, and gardens, from which they derive quite a benefit. Any Indian who has any cattle takes good care of them, but there are only a few who have any stock. Berry and wild rice picking is one of the principal occupations in the summer-time, and they make a lot of money in this way.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have all requisite implements for what little farming they do; all of which are well taken care of by the owners.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of log, well built, of fair size and in most cases well ventilated, kept neat and clean, with a few exceptions; and in most cases they are well supplied with good furniture, all of which is kept in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are industrious, while some of them are rather indolent. They are law-abiding and civil, and are becoming richer every year; yet there is room for much more work and improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are very much addicted to the improper use of liquor, when they can possibly procure it in any way. Some of them are moral, while there are a number who are not strictly moral in many ways. I have, however, in the past few years noticed quite an improvement.

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

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

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Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of these bands is good, although some deaths occurred among the children during the year from whooping-cough. Mostly all the houses and outhouses are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, garden, raise cattle, pigs, horses and sheep, act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, hunt, fish, work in saw-mills, and load boats with lumber in the summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter. The women make fancy bark and grass work, baskets, and pick berries.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency own stock, such as horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry, which are gradually increasing in number; and they take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—All the Indians in each band who farm have sufficient modern farm implements for the amount of farming done by them; and they take the best of care of them.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are of log, which are whitewashed; there are also some frame houses. All are kept in good repair, clean and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most industrious and law-abiding, almost without exception. Those who stay at home and work their farms are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserves. Their morals have been very satisfactory.

REPORT OF W. R. COYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of the band for the past year has been fairly good. A mild epidemic of grippe was prevalent on the reserve during the month of March, but no serious trouble resulted therefrom. The council acts as a health committee and sanitary conditions are observed.

Occupations.—There are a few members of this band who cultivate their land and are doing very well, but the majority rent their holdings to the white farmers. A few earn good wages working for farmers during the summer months, others act as guides to tourists, and a number of the girls work as domestics for white people. Little is made from hunting or fishing.

Buildings.—The buildings are chiefly frame structures and are kept in fairly good repair. A number of the Indians have repaired their houses by putting on cement with steel lath, which adds to the appearance.

Stock.—Their stock consists chiefly of horses, cattle and hogs, which are housed comfortably and cared for.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of agricultural implements and machinery necessary for farm operations are kept on this reserve, and are generally well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—A number of this band are industrious and intelligent, and make desirable citizens; but the majority are easy-going and apparently have no desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the young men will indulge if they can get liquor; but few of the old men use it at all. Their morals are quite up to the average.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year. There was an outbreak of smallpox early in the winter, but by prompt

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action of the health officer and health committee in keeping the houses of those afflicted closely quarantined, the disease was prevented from spreading. Nearly all the inhabitants of this reserve have been vaccinated. Houses that required it were thoroughly disinfected. The health committee visits the different premises regularly and sees that all sanitary measures are carried out.

Occupations.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation. Some are becoming very successful farmers; others who are unable to work their land lease it to whites and work out as farm labourers during the summer and return to the reserve with but very little to keep them through the winter.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those engaged in farming have nearly all the necessary implements and as a rule take good care of them.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in buildings of all kinds on this reserve. These are erected chiefly with the assistance of loans from band funds, which in nearly every instance is money well spent.

Characteristics and progress.—A large majority of these Indians are industrious and have great respect for the law. Buildings and fences are being erected, repaired, and rebuilt in a good substantial manner. On the whole I can say that this band is progressing steadily and a number of the members are getting better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large majority of this band are temperate. There are a few, however, that are addicted to the use of strong drink. Drunken Indians are seldom seen on the streets of Hagersville now, though at one time this was a very common sight.

With very few exceptions, the morality of the band is good.

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

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the Indians of these bands are healthy; there has been very little sickness during the past year. Their homes are kept clean and tidy.

Occupations.—A number of the Indians work their own locations, and are making good progress. Quite a number work on fruit farms in summer and return to the reserve for the winter. A few of the young men hire with the farmers for the summer months; others hunt, fish, and act as guides for the tourists. Four of the young men are with the second contingent.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for. Some Indians have very good horses and other stock.

Farm Implements.—Those cultivating their land are well supplied with modern implements, which are well taken care of.

Buildings.—The houses of the Indians are very comfortable. Those who follow farming have good barns and stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their locations are making good progress. They are anxious to improve their conditions and cultivate more of the land; but they are handicapped for lack of capital to make a start.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are temperate and moral; there are very few exceptions to this rule.

REPORT OF J. W. CROZIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band is good, although one Indian, about 20 years of age, is at present a patient in the King Edward Sanitarium for consumptives at Weston, Ont.

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Occupations.—The younger members are industrious, either engaging in farming for themselves or working for the whites. The older members are not so industrious. They do a little fishing and trapping, but there is no money in it, as fish are very scarce, and fur very cheap. The women engage in basket-making, and can make fancy baskets up to the standard.

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

Stock.—There is not much stock kept. They have some good horses but they are not well cared for.

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and fairly progressive, but merely holding their own as to worldly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered moral, and some are temperate, but many of them indulge in liquor when they can get it.

REPORT OF G. M. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE, ONTARIO.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very good for the past year. No contagious diseases have visited this reserve except tuberculosis, from which we have had a number of deaths, owing generally to the neglect of the parents in not isolating the diseased person. Lately all houses where there has been a death from tuberculosis have been thoroughly disinfected and all precautions taken to eradicate this disease. The majority of the houses on this reserve are kept clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—About one-half of the Indians of this band resort to general farming. We have the garden of Ontario in this reservation, and a great many are taking a great interest in farming, and the crops produced are equal to those grown by white men on surrounding farms. A number of Indians with their families work in the canning factories in Prince Edward county and at the cement mills at Point Anne.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The majority of the Indians are taking better care of their machinery, and a number of them have sheds for storing them.

Buildings.—A number of Indians are taking great interest in their barns and stables. Several barns have been raised on stone and cement walls and have fine stables in the basements, which compare well with those of the white people in the surrounding townships.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are improving their farms by fencing and drainage. Many are setting out orchards of both large and small fruits. A decided improvement is being made on the roads under the supervision of path-masters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council.

The majority of the Indians on this reserve are industrious, well-behaved, and law-abiding; while some of them are indolent.

Temperance and morality.—A number of the Indians are temperate and moral, while a certain class have a craving for strong drink, which they obtain when they have the money in a way not as yet known by the officers of the law.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the past year has been average. Tuberculosis has been the chief enemy. A number of the Indians were vaccinated this year. There have been no contagious diseases of a serious nature. The Indians are very careful to maintain the health of the band generally. When necessary patients are sent to the hospital.

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The Indians are frequently admonished to keep their premises clean and that cleanliness is the great enemy of disease.

They look after the sanitation of their premises very well.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the members of this band. A considerable number worked for white people as farm assistants, in the fruit districts and in the canning factories. Some work as carpenters. A considerable number of girls go out to domestic service. The proximity of canning factories is encouraging the Indians in the growing of vegetables, fruits and berries. A little hunting and fishing is done in the season.

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

Buildings.—The buildings are fair and there is a little improvement each year in this particular.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band has been engaged in improving the drainage of the reserve during the past season from which much is hoped. These Indians are law-abiding and ambitious.

This band conducts an agricultural fair, which is one of the popular institutions of Kent county, being largely attended from all quarters. The district agricultural representative has visited the reserve and was well received by the band, and his advice no doubt will have results. The members of this band do their own drainage work and construct their own cement work.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been an improvement in these particulars of recent date, which we are assured will continue.

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

There are three bands included in this agency: Garden River band, residing on their reserve within nine miles of Sault Ste. Marie; Batchawana band, residing at Garden River, Gros Cap, Goulais Bay, and Batchawana Bay, and the Michipicoten band, residing at Michipicoten reserve near Michipicoten Harbour.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of the Michipicoten band, which had an outbreak of measles in the spring, the Indians of this agency have been enjoying their usual health. A number are afflicted with tuberculosis.

The outbreak of measles at Michipicoten was quickly stamped out by taking all precautionary measures possible. As a whole these bands have enjoyed very good health.

The Garden River and Batchawana bands have greatly improved the sanitation of their houses by whitewashing and cleaning up their premises.

Occupations.—There is a little farming done by the Garden River and Batchawana bands. The members of these bands also work in saw-mills, loading lumber, fishing, and work in the woods in winter.

The members of the Michipicoten band follow trapping and hunting principally for a living.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Such farm implements as are kept by these bands are well taken care of and housed in the winter.

Stock.—All the bands in this agency excepting the Michipicoten band own horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, and these are all well cared for. They have good stables and plenty of feed.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians are comfortable log and frame houses, and in nearly every instance they are kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of these bands are industrious and making fair progress. A few are shiftless and careless. A number

of them are doing some farming, and we hope to get a larger number to take an interest in this work during the coming year.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are temperate. Some of them indulge whenever they can, but on the whole there is a marked improvement. As a whole these Indians are moral. Whatever trouble we have is caused by white men visiting the reserves.

REPORT OF W. RUSSELL BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION, ONTARIO.

Bands.—This agency is one of the largest in the Dominion, and includes the following bands: Fort William, Long Lake, Nipigon, Pays Plat, Pic River, and Red Rock, under the Robinson Treaty, and the Martin Falls band, under Treaty 9.

Health.—Fully eighty per cent of the deaths during the past year were caused by tuberculosis. The Pic band alone lost 26 members from this disease.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians in the northern part of the agency are hunting and fishing. When game is scarce or the fur market low, they require assistance. The Red Rock Indians around Nipigon village act as guides on the Nipigon river during the fishing season and earn good wages.

The Pic River Indians made over \$25,000 last year by digging out live foxes. This money was spent in a few months, and they have nothing to show for it but half a dozen new houses and an assortment of expensive kitchen ranges, kitchen cabinets, organs and pool tables.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians here have done practically no farming, although many of the reserves contain fertile lands.

Buildings.—The houses are log and frame, but many of the Indians still live in tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some are industrious, while others are shiftless and lazy. There is no employment of any kind on the reserves, so they often roam around the country looking for odd jobs.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate only where no liquor is obtainable; and fairly moral.

At Port Arthur, Fort William, and Nipigon they can always get liquor if they have money. This is purchased from licensed dealers, sometimes directly and often through white companions. In the more remote parts of the agency whisky is obtained from unlicensed traders.

The misery caused by intemperance among these Indians is very great. In many cases the whole family gets drunk, even to the small children.

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

Tribes.—The members of the Gibson band are Mohawks; those of the other bands are Ojibbewas.

Bands.—Parry Sound agency consists of the following bands: Parry Island, Shawanaga, Heney Inlet, Maganatawan, and Gibson or Watha.

Health.—The health of the bands has been good during the past year, but there is still a good deal of tuberculosis among them. They use whitewash freely on their buildings, and are more particular as to personal cleanliness, also as to the keeping of schools clean. Their condition in respect to sanitation is improving.

Occupation.—There are very few farmers among the Indians in this agency. They act as guides to tourists in summer, and work in camps in winter, but just as little as they can.

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Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have very few farm implements, but take fairly good care of what they have.

Buildings.—These Indians have mostly log houses and a few frame. Their log houses look clean and nice when whitewashed, as most of them are.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are very well-behaved, and with a few exceptions are sober and honest. Two Indians, one from Parry Island and one from Gibson, have gone to the front with the First Contingent. I have had some very interesting letters from the one from Parry Island, who is now in France.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good. Unfortunately the reserve, like other portions of western Ontario, was visited by a severe outbreak of small-pox. The first case was found in October. It was traced to an Indian reserve in New York State and from there the disease spread until every part of the reserve was visited, but, with the exception of a few cases, the disease was of a mild form, in fact the mildness of the disease was partially the cause of the number of cases, because the Indians were the more careless and indifferent. Only one death resulted. At the time of writing there are only five cases. As almost all who have not been successfully vaccinated have had the disease, there is little chance of another outbreak for many years. Tuberculosis is slightly on the decrease, and more care is taken in preventing contagion. All houses where any disease has been are always thoroughly fumigated.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The medical officer and others have taken advantage of every opportunity to urge improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particular care in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health.

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

Buildings.—The steady improvement in buildings continues. Those erected this year, with the assistance of the loan system, are valued at over \$12,000. The loan system is proving a great benefit. Payments are kept up with fair regularity.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. A large quantity of milk is sold to factories off the reserve.

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

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

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The Six Nations Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair. It was most successful, both in attendance and in the quality and quantity of its exhibits. The Farmers' Institute did not meet, because of the small-pox epidemic. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural journals have a wide circulation.

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

Many Indians have bank deposits and transact business by cheques.

The great war found the Six Nations as usual loyal. The council voted \$1,500 for patriotic purposes and many young men have enlisted for active service, of whom three are officers. Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, a great-great-grandson of Capt. Joseph Brant, the great leader of the Six Nations in the revolutionary war, after whom the county was named, was the first Brant county man in the Canadian expeditionary forces to lay down his life for his country.

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

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

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

Health and Sanitation.—The average health was good, and the Indians were free from any epidemics during the past year. Tuberculosis, while still continuing its deadly work, is on the decrease, as the Indians are erecting better dwellings and learning the nature of the disease and taking steps to prevent its spread.

The health of the Nipissing and Dokis bands has been exceptionally good. They keep their premises clean, and isolate persons suffering from contagious disease. They dress well and keep their dwellings comfortable. Their buildings compare favourably with those of the white settlers in the district.

The health of the Timagami and Matatchewan bands has been better than formerly. A number are affected with scrofula and are careless about sanitation, owing to their manner of living, but are showing improvement in this respect.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians in this agency follow the Indian mode of making a living by hunting and fishing and acting as guides to tourists and survey parties. They also work in lumber camps. During the present winter, owing to the stress of the fur market caused by the European war, the Indians of the Nipissing band are cutting pulp-wood for sale, for which they have a ready market at good prices. Some of them make canoes, snowshoes and axe-handles, which they market in the adjoining towns and villages.

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

Buildings.—The dwellings of the Nipissing and Dokis bands are well built, neat, warm and comfortable. The Nipissing band has two fine churches upon its reserve and the Dokis and Timagami bands have a church each. The majority of the Timagami bands live in tents or teepees. A number of the Matatchewan Indians have erected comfortable log dwellings upon their reserve, and others have promised to do likewise. On the whole, a steady improvement in buildings continues, especially in dwelling-houses.

The Indians are taking more interest in improving their stables for the better protection of stock during the winter months.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious and continue to make good progress. This is very noticeable in their manner of living, in the care of themselves and children, and the general effect upon the reserves.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle and they are well cared for. The horses belonging to the Dokis band are exceptionally good animals.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance, but there are always a few who will get liquor whenever an opportunity offers. During the year a number of persons have been convicted for supplying intoxicants, which has a good effect. Generally these Indians are moral.

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

Bands.—The agency comprises the following bands: Thessalon, Mississagi River, Serpent River, and Spanish River, first and second divisions.

Tribes.—All the Indians in this agency are Ojibbcwas.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been very good during the past year. There have been a few isolated cases of tuberculosis, but no epidemic of any kind.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly employed in loading lumber vessels and working in saw-mills in the summer, and in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fair and with a few exceptions are kept clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have plenty of hoes, rakes and axes, but not many heavy implements.

Stock.—The Spanish River band, second division, has some very good cattle, and good care is taken of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, good lumbermen. They will work at anything better than farming. They are law-abiding and are getting a little better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—Intoxicating liquors are the bane of the poor Indian. I do not think that they are more immoral than the white people with whom they associate.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good for the past year. There was a case of small-pox in January, 1914, but the doctor was very careful, and the health officer looked after the family very attentively and did not allow the disease to spread; it was confined to one family. Sanitary conditions on this reserve are improving.

Occupations.—Quite a number of these Indians are farming, and are making a comfortable living, but the majority work away from the reserve with farmers and in factories.

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

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

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious. They are better off than they used to be.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a steady improvement as to temperance; it is a rare thing to see an old Indian intoxicated. Although there is still room for improvement, the Indians as a whole are temperate and moral and will compare favourably with the people with whom they associate.

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

The headquarters of this division of our work is maintained at 210 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

The area supervised embraces the Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies all in the province of Ontario except Buffalo Bay reserve at the southwestern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, which is in Manitoba.

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

The Savanne agency extends from Eagle lake eastward along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Lac des Mille Lacs, and from Minaki along the line of the Grand Trunk railway eastward to Sioux-lookout; thence northward to Frenchmans Head and Lac Seul; thence down the English river to Wabiskaw and Grassy Narrows.

The Fort Frances agency includes the country along the Rainy river from its outflow to Fort Frances. It also covers the Rainy lake, Seine river, Sturgeon lake and Lac la Croix. One reserve is on the Lake of the Woods.

Both the Kenora agency and the Savanne agency are under the care of Mr. R. S. McKenzie, whose office is in the town of Kenora, Ontario.

The Fort Frances agency is superintended by Mr. J. P. Wright, who resides in the town of Fort Frances, Ontario.

It has been thought desirable that another agent should be placed at Sioux-lookout for the greater encouragement and better protection of the Indians of the Savanne agency owing to the great distance of this eastern section from the agent at Kenora; but no final action has yet been taken.

KENORA AGENCY.

This agency has 11 bands of Indians, all of whom speak the Ojibway language. These people are hunters and fishermen who love the wild woods and roam about a good deal, living according to the practices and traditions of their pagan ancestors. In the summer time they dwell in tents for the most part; and in winter they live in log houses on their reserves, or in temporary shacks erected near their hunting-grounds or fishing stations. A few of the Indians have made good progress in agriculture and stock-raising, and such persons are prospering. They have money and enjoy a good degree of comfort. They have good homes, and their families are respectably dressed. They enjoy pointing out the evidences of their thrift, and we commend them for following out the counsel of the department. Officers are proud of such people; but they are all too few. The majority will not cheerfully and persistently engage in anything that ties them to a certain dwelling-place.

My experience does not show that the natives are lazy. They are splendid workmen. They excel as axemen, river-drivers, portagers and voyageurs. If they have a fault in regard to labour, it lies in their unwillingness to continue long in one place, or at one class of employment. When they have accumulated a little money, they love to go home and have a good time with their friends in spending it. Employers do not like this, and prefer to give work to those who will remain faithful to duty month in and month out, or, if necessary, for years. There are certain seasons in the Indian's life that afford him special pleasure. There is the hunt for geese and ducks in spring and fall; there is the berry-picking time, and the rice-gathering in the

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autumn. He takes such pleasure in these things that he will leave common day labour for the more poetic duties peculiar to his people. His love of change is his fault, if fault it may be called; but it should not be called laziness.

This has been a most fortunate year in so far as general good health is concerned. There have been no epidemics and very little serious sickness. Individual cases have required attention, and no important call has been neglected.

We have very little trouble with illicit liquor dealing this year, and this is very gratifying. We do not blind ourselves with the thought that we know all that is going on in the secret places. Some things may have escaped us in the large territory, every point of which cannot be guarded all the time. Yet we have reason to be gratified that conditions have not been altogether too bad.

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

Associated with intemperance is the kindred subject of morality. It is pretty generally supposed that the Indian is not richly gifted with the grace of moral purity. While admitting that there is some reason for this conclusion, I wish to say that I believe imagination has helped to make matters worse in report than they are in fact. Many Indians living close to our centres of civilization, being tempted, fall; but this fact should not give rise to a general condemnation of native frailty. There are hundreds of them who live clean lives, keep their marriage vows in all good conscience, and conduct themselves commendably. Where the contrary is true, it is largely attributable to the corrupting influences of the unprincipled portion of the white race.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of eight bands, all whom speak the Ojibway language and live according to the teaching and practices of their pagan forefathers, with the exception of the Lac Seul band, a number of whom are under the care of the Church of England. Other bands once had missionary influences, but the progress of the good work has suffered a decline, partly from lack of funds, and partly from the indifference of the native people. One cannot but regret any retrenchment in missionary endeavour, for where work of this kind is faithfully done, converts are more intelligent and progressive than their pagan neighbours.

These Indians are for the most part very migratory in their habits. Hunters and fishermen must needs go where the means of subsistence can best be found. They usually form themselves into groups of five or six families, so as to enjoy social relations. Location is decided by the amount of dry wood obtainable, by the shelter afforded from wintry winds, by the important consideration of food supply, and by the near abundance of wild animals. In the average year these Indian groups live well and enjoy life. Very few distracting cares disturb the even tenor of their way. They live near to nature's heart.

The year just passed has been unusually hard on them. The prices of fur have been lower than they were formerly, so much lower as to make the winter hunt unprofitable. Prices of goods have also risen to an almost prohibitive point. The Hudson's Bay Company has refused to make customary advances. Traders have been cautious. Because of such circumstances, the native people have suffered. Some

bands have balances to their credit, and have been helped from interest accruing from trust funds held by the department. Others have no such resources, and yet have received every attention. We have not considered it wise to give out food-supplies except in acute distress; but twine, ammunition, and snaring wire have been given in some cases so that Indians might be placed in a position to help themselves, and this plan of relief has worked well.

The fur-catch this year has not been too had, but prices have been so low that little profit has been realized. Some have become discouraged and have devoted most of their time to seeking food for their families, allowing the trapping to take a secondary place.

The general health has been very good; no epidemics have been reported. Occasional calls have been made for the services of the medical officer, and these have been responded to promptly and have been of great assistance.

There is no separate agent for this section of our work, and, until such an officer is appointed, it is managed by the agent of the Kenora agency, who, owing to pressure of duties at home, and the expense of travelling over great distances, cannot give all the attention that circumstances demand.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

This agency is composed of fourteen hands. The people belong to the great Ojibway tribe, and speak the language in use over the Lake Superior country.

The occupations followed are: taking out cordwood, and ties for the railroads, river-driving, saw-mill work, and cutting and hauling logs in the lumber camps. Besides these much advantage is gained by berry-picking, rice-gathering, and gardening. Fort Frances is a good market for all the Indians have to sell, and very fair prices usually prevail.

So thorough and painstaking has the agent been in prosecuting those who sell liquor to the Indians that a great check has been placed upon violations of the liquor clauses in the Indian Act. A wholesome fear of prosecution prevails and trouble comes seldom of late.

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

The official interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, renders most valuable services to the agent.

Agent Wright has for years been working up to a point where he could get the Indian bands on the Rainy river to concentrate at Manitou Rapids reserve, sell the other reserves, and build a school and place a farm instructor in charge so as to be able to do more for the Indians than could be done where they are, owing to the smallness of the bands. This was carried into effect on March 16, by the surrender of Hungry Hall reserves, the Long Sault reserves and the Little Forks reserve, all Indians to reside on the Manitou Rapids reserve. This is a most advantageous move, and all the credit of the successful work done in connection with this matter is due to Indian agent Mr. J. P. Wright, who is the author of the scheme.

The general health has been good throughout the year and no very great want has come to our notice.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The month of May, 1914, was spent by the writer in visiting every reserve of the Fort Frances agency except Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake. The Indians were not yet assembled at the points expected; and it was thought to be a waste of money to go so far and fail to meet the people after all. By the courtesy of the agent, the department's gasoline boat was used. She is a staunch and trim little craft, swift, powerful and easily controlled.

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Councils were held with the chiefs and councillors of the various bands visited. Interest was manifested in their social relations, in sanitary matters, in their industrial pursuits, and in the question of their general health. The fact was kept before them that the department was keenly alive to their best interests and this was always received with apparent gratitude and appreciation. At no point visited was any concrete complaint, against either the department or its officers, expressed. The people seemed to be contented and happy at all points visited.

In the months of June, July, and a part of August, I accompanied the paying agent over the Kenora and Savaunc agencies and was present at all the payments made, and the councils that were held. All the reserves were inspected at that time, and conditions were generally favourable. Little can be said about progress in agriculture. But on every reserve something was being done in gardening and fencing. New houses were in evidence in many places. The old school house at Lac Seul had been lifted, and a new foundation placed under, and new windows and doors put on; so that the place might be used for a council house, and the yearly payments be made there. Much credit is due to the Indians for this work.

Fort Frances, Kenora and Shoal Lake boarding schools were inspected, and reports of great progress were made to the department.

The offices at Kenora and at Fort Frances were also inspected and reports were furnished, which showed that the department's work was being well looked after by experienced and conscientious agents.

I am personally thankful that I have had opportunity to help the Indian, for whom I entertain sincere respect; and am glad that I am still able to serve a department whose constant purpose it is to assist, protect, educate, and elevate our native people. There never was a time when they needed help more; and the men who are entrusted with the duty of caring for them, may be counted upon to do their work fearlessly, conscientiously, and as economically as possible.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. Sanitary conditions are improving every year; they are fairly well observed. There has been no contagious disease.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians work away from the reserve, in the shanties, and on the drive of the logs; they also make baskets. Only one of them cultivates the soil.

Stock.—They do not keep any stock, except one man; he is fairly well supplied, he has horses, several milch cows, and some pigs and fowl. He takes great care of his stock.

Farm Machinery.—A small number engage in gardening for their own wants. They have no machinery except the man who is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, but he is well supplied with farm machinery and wagons necessary for this industry. He takes great care of all the articles in his possession.

Houses.—Their houses are not large, but they are fairly comfortable and properly kept. There have been some repairs.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is spreading among the Indians of this reserve; there are some lapses on the part of some of them, but these are exceptions and at rare intervals. Improvement is being made in this respect.

Morality is fairly well observed.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band seem fairly hardworking; they appear content with their present mode of life. The department supplies

them with a little seed-grain, which they use to advantage; and they are following more and more the manner of life of white men.

Most of these Indians appear to be making the same progress as usual. The man who engages in agriculture is progressing fairly well and appears to be profiting by it, because he is economical and is trying to attain a better condition.

General Remarks.—Very few of the Abenakis are of pure Indian origin; as a rule they marry white women and live in perfect harmony with their neighbours.

REPORT OF HENRI NIQUET, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The Abenakis generally have good health, but they are of a weak constitution, and many succumb to tuberculosis. There has been no contagious disease among them this year.

They observe sanitary regulations carefully.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of fancy baskets of ash and sweet hay; but this industry no longer brings in much return owing to the bad state of the market since the declaration of war. The men in a condition to do so engage with tourists to guide them to hunting and fishing places in the province. Some of the Indians engage in agriculture, and the number of these is increasing each year.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who follow agriculture are fairly well supplied with implements and take care of them.

Buildings.—The Abenakis build very good houses and maintain them very well. Their village has only very few houses of poor appearance.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Abenakis are very industrious, but of inconstant character. As a result of the excellent education that they receive, the young people fight successfully against this tendency to inconstancy, and there is great improvement in this respect.

Temperance and Morality.—The Abenakis are quite civilized and of good manners. A few of them have a tendency to drunkenness, but this number is decreasing.

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

Health and Sanitation.—Two persons have died of tuberculosis of the bones this year.

Small-pox was brought into the reserve from some other section of the country, and when discovered three families were affected with the disease, but strict quarantine and vaccination of all persons not previously vaccinated with success has prevented the spreading of the disease. Generally the health has been fairly good during the year.

The sanitary regulations in the houses and vicinity are more strictly observed every year.

Occupations.—Many are the occupations of the Indians of this agency. They consist in trapping, working in the lumber camps, driving logs, acting as guides for tourists, making bark canoes, and a few do a little farming. The women of the tribe also work at making snowshoes, tanning moose and deer hides, and making shoe-packs and mitts.

Stock.—A few Indians of this reserve keep stock. Both horses and cattle are well cared for.

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Farm Implements.—The few farm implements on the reserve are not as a rule well cared for. The reason is that the Indians have no buildings in which to keep their machinery under cover.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are not of much value, but are fairly well kept in repair.

Characteristics.—Many of these Indians are indolent, especially concerning the work on the farm, and it is most deplorable that the majority do not strive to improve their farms in order to make farming one of their chief sources of revenue.

Generally they live from hand to mouth, and this winter there has been a great deal of hardship owing to low wages and the decrease in the price of furs.

Temperance and Morality.—Like nearly all Indians, the Algonquins of this reserve are inclined to the use of intoxicating liquor; but by closely watching the transgressors of the law, and by constantly advising the Indians, intemperance is kept in check.

Although their morals are not of the highest standard, there is a remarkable improvement.

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

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year; there has been only one death, that of an old man suffering from cancer of the stomach for more than two years. Sanitary regulations have been well observed.

Occupations.—Most of the men do a little hunting in winter, and some of them work in the shanties. A large number of women make baskets which they sell to tourists in the summer season. Many of these Indians are in great poverty.

There is nothing to note in regard to farming. The two small reserves are uncultivated.

Buildings.—There has not been any building done during the course of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians are improvident. That is why they are always in the same state of poverty.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of them make a little use of liquor; however, no complaint has been made against them during the year.

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

Bands.—This agency comprises two bands, one at Bersimis, the other at Escoumains.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been comparatively good. We had no epidemic, and the births exceeded the deaths by nearly half, so that this year we have an increase in population. Consumption, although far from being eradicated, appears to be considerably diminished, and, if tuberculous cases die one after another at the full period of their disease, contagion is less usual, thanks to better hygienic care and precautionary measures. More attention is being paid to cleanliness both in houses and person, to such an extent that dirtiness is beginning to become a thing for which one blushes and which every one now tries to avoid. Isolation of tuberculous persons is, however, impossible here, owing to the lack of means at our disposal, and in such cases we can only employ hygienic measures such as can be put into practice in the family.

Occupations.—Although hunting and fishing have been up to the present and are still the ordinary occupations of our Indians, in order to earn their living they have

been obliged to engage again in other occupations during the summer. The exploitation of pulpwood in their neighbourhood furnished them on several occasions with employment in loading vessels for the transport of this wood. In this war-time the fur trade having failed almost altogether, they had to find another means of obtaining their subsistence. The Bersimis reserve being covered with timber and the proximity of an exploitation of pulp-wood, has enabled them to find in this industry, thanks to the assistance supplied by the Department, sufficient means of subsistence. The sale of this pulpwood cut by them on the Bersimis reserve will procure for them in future, for the few years of hardship that will follow this war, sufficient revenue for their needs. At Escoumains another exploitation of timber and a mill will afford them an opportunity of earning as labourers what will be necessary for their subsistence and that of their families. As for other industries, making of snowshoes, moccasins, etc., the local market cannot suffice to give sufficient returns for the making of these things.

Farming and Farm Implements.—The Indians of Escoumains engage a little in farming, but not sufficiently to enable them to make a living; besides, the conditions of this reserve would not permit them. Those at Bersimis raise scarcely anything but potatoes, but this is only rudimentary cultivation and has not at all the character of exploitation, and they do not obtain any other benefit from it than having a small quantity for their own consumption.

They have no stock nor farm implements, and they could not feed the one nor maintain the others.

Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected on either of the two reserves during the past year. Already last year the decrease in the price of fur had created the beginning of hardship, and the present condition of affairs does not promise much improvement this year in that respect.

Characteristics and Progress.—We have observed for some years a little improvement in the spirit of our Indians on the subject of the observance of law, and to speak the truth few contraventions have been observed, and these contraventions are rather the result of lack of self-control than of malice. Their indolent temperament does not incline them to think about to-morrow and, if they have not been wise enough in years of abundance to save anything for hard times, it is to be presumed that they will not in the years through which we are passing be able to find the means of becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—Opportunities are so few and the supervision over the Indians so effective that there is certainly constant improvement in these respects. It is to be hoped that the habits of temperance and morality will make these characteristics permanent. The Indians themselves say now that they are happier thus; but it must not be believed that the experience of the last few years will now be sufficient and that it would be time to depart from the line of conduct that has been followed up to the present. The years, however, will lead to this desired result for their great good, the good of society in general, and the reward for sacrifices made with this object both by the Department of Indian Affairs and by all those who are interested in its realization.

REPORT OF A. O. BASTIEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE HURONS OF LORETTE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe was somewhat severe among these Indians during the course of last winter, but without any fatal result. There were no contagious diseases. As a result the Indians enjoy good health.

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The rules of health are observed in a very satisfactory manner. In spring the streets of the village and the surroundings of the houses were cleaned.

Occupations.—The making of moccasins and showshoes has always been the chief occupation of the Hurons; but this industry again this year has amounted to almost nothing. A good number of the Indians are employed as guides, and some of them as cooks by the American sportsmen who come to visit their hunting and fishing club in the beginning and at the end of the summer. The hunt was successful for the four who engaged in it, but only very slightly remunerative on account of the considerable decrease in the price of fur.

Buildings.—Several houses are small, but suitable. As a rule they are well kept and improved each year. Only one building has been put up during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Hurons generally live well, but make little progress, especially since the considerable decrease in their special industry of moccasins and snowshoes, and this has been the case for three years. They are industrious and good workers.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been great improvement in the matter of sobriety on the reserve. Now intemperance is decreasing every day and progress in this respect is visible and considerable. No serious offence has been committed this year, and the private behaviour of the Indians is good.

REPORT OF C. F. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the Indians of Caughnawaga are robust and enjoy good health. No contagious disease has appeared during the year. The Sacred Heart hospital, under the direction of Mrs. A. Perronno, renders great service.

Occupations.—Most of our Indians work in iron, such as the construction of bridges and buildings. Many travel in selling their bead-work. Those who engage in agriculture succeed fairly well.

Farm Machinery.—Most of our Indians who farm are provided with modern machinery, of which they take great care. They are provided with good horses and fine cows. The white men who cultivate land on the reserve set a very valuable example for our farming Indians.

Buildings.—The houses are neat, well furnished, and comfortable. The other buildings are a little defective. There are not sufficient barns and other farm buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—Financial progress is rather slow, this being due to the length of the winter season and a little to pride. They are all fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked change in favour of temperance, and I fervently wish that this improvement may continue.

REPORT OF C. E. BERTRAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.

Tribe.—This band comprises two nations, Iroquois and Algonquins. The Iroquois are in the majority.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been excellent during the year. They observe sanitary regulations fairly well for Indians.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation. Some do farming, others make handles and baskets. Some used to work at the ice-house and in the shanties, but this year the work in these industries was scarce and some of the Indians are poor as a result.

Stock.—Their stock was looking well during the good season, but in the spring a large percentage is in poor condition as the Indians do not gather enough to feed them well, and were short of money to buy feed.

Buildings.—Many of their houses are well repaired. A few are in a poor condition. In the case of new buildings erected, great attention is given to location and size.

Farm Implements.—Those engaged in farming have about all the necessary implements, but do not take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many are industrious while some are lazy. Others refuse to make progress and wish to be governed by laws made one hundred and fifty years ago, but they are in the minority.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority are practically temperate, and others seem to do better, except in the case of one family. Their morality is good.

REPORT OF F. E. TAILLON, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians under my jurisdiction has been very good during the past year. There has not been any epidemic.

The Indians are taking more trouble in the matter of cleanliness, and many pride themselves on keeping their premises neat and clean.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are farming, bridge structural work, hunting, fishing, basket and snowshoe making, and the manufacture of lacrosse sticks. A number engage with farmers. Many of the women work in the cotton and woollen mills, while others take up quite successfully domestic science.

Buildings.—As a whole their dwellings are in good repair, and I note that any who anticipate erecting new buildings always desire the most modern, which augurs well for the future.

Stock.—The stock of this reserve has been well wintered and is in good condition. The horses as a general rule have a fine appearance and make many of the whites envious. It is a regrettable fact that when high prices are in vogue the Indians sell their cattle and they are then compelled to wait for another herd to grow, which, in the meantime, naturally entails a loss.

Farm Implements.—Their implements as a general rule are properly housed, and those engaged in farming are fairly well equipped.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and as a rule are trying to advance.

Temperance and Morality.—I can say that these people are temperate as a whole, although a few do like strong drink.

Their morals are quite good.

Improvements.—Since the New York and Ottawa Railway Company built a siding on Cornwall Island, much hay has been shipped away, and some of the people ship their cream to Ottawa and other points, where they secure better prices.

The cheese factory on the island is a boon to them, and it would be well if more took up dairying.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MORIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF MARIA, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the whole fiscal year.

Occupations.—Our Indians of Maria, like all the other Micmacs in Canada, have many ways of making a living. There is a little farming done, also some fishing and

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hunting. In summer sportsmen employ them as guides and canoe-men on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring. Others are employed by farmers or remain at home making snowshoes, shovels and baskets. They tan green skins, with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief revenue.

Buildings.—Their houses are generally good and comfortable; five are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—These Indians are good workers and command good wages; but they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which, however, they do not secure very easily. They have made progress in the way of temperance. Their morals are generally good when they are sober, and they observe christian principles.

REPORT OF J. A. PITRE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHIE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good, although there were a few cases of consumption. Sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians follow a mixed occupation. They do some farming, in the winter some lumbering and in the spring river-driving. They act as canoe-men for tourists, and in summer do ship-loading. The old men make peevie handles and axe handles, snowshoes and moccasins. A few women make baskets.

Buildings.—Most of them have fairly good buildings, though generally small. They have some good barns.

Stock.—They have fair stock and take pretty good care of it.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious as a rule, law-abiding and intelligent. They cannot be said to be advancing very rapidly, but are making considerable progress every year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a very pronounced taste for intoxicants, which they get too easily from the neighbouring places in spite of our efforts. Some of the delinquents were successfully prosecuted, apparently with a good effect. Otherwise their morality is fairly good.

REPORT OF FRANK DOYLE, INDIAN AGENT FOR MINGAN AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There are some cases of tuberculosis in the band; Dr. McDuff is taking all precautions to check this disease. Every year their houses, tents, and clothing are disinfected. The disease is not spreading. They follow sanitary regulations fairly well.

Occupations.—All these Indians hunt for fur during the winter season; but they cannot live on their hunt. This year I believe they will have more distress in making a living than usual, because the price of fur is very low.

Buildings.—Their houses are fairly comfortable and fairly well kept. Some of the Indians live in cotton tents.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these people, like Indians everywhere, are addicted to liquor; but this year they have not had any opportunity. Their morality is fairly good.

General Remarks.—These Indians are not making progress; they are always in the same condition and always poor.

The hunt this year was not as good as in previous years in the case of the Indians who came out of the woods in the month of January. Several families are still in the woods.

REPORT OF A. TESSIER, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN, QUEBEC.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Point Bleue, Lake Mistassini, Kiskissink and Ste. Anne.

Health and Sanitation.—From a physical standpoint the Montagnais are generally robust and of strong constitution. No epidemic disease has appeared in the band, and the health has been good. The houses are kept clean, with very rare exceptions, and sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians live by hunting. Some families, however, engage in agriculture and succeed well, the soil being of first quality and the climate suitable for all kinds of produce. Other Indians work in the shanties and drive the logs, in which work they excel. Still others act as guides to sportsmen. The old people engage in the making of canoes, while the squaws make snowshoes and moccasins. From these several kinds of work the Indians derive a satisfactory income.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Those who engage in agriculture are well provided with all kinds of farm machinery necessary for the working of their farms, and they make excellent use of them.

Buildings.—The buildings and houses are generally kept in proper order and in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Montagnais, with rare exceptions, are energetic, hardworking and fairly provident. They are charitable and help one another at times. The poor and needy are few in number and are assisted by the other members of the band. The Indians of my agency are certainly not retrograding, and are rather making real progress in several respects.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are law-abiding, not altogether temperate; and fairly moral in their habits.

REPORT OF C. A. MACDOUGAL, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE MONTAGNAIS OF SEVEN ISLANDS AND MOISIE, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—Nearly all the members of these bands are affected with respiratory troubles: bronchitis, tuberculosis and their attendant diseases. No epidemics have occurred during the last twelve months. About half of the Indians were vaccinated last summer. Our Indians are fairly sanitary about their persons, but their dwellings are all in a dilapidated condition. They have no outbuildings whatever.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping fur-bearing animals and game are their only means of livelihood. There is no other occupation for the Indians in this vicinity. Fishing is being abandoned, even by the whites, as a failure. The Indians never did much in this line.

Buildings.—Their houses are all in a miserable condition; all require repairs to keep them from falling down, but the Indians have not the means for making repairs.

Stock.—No live stock whatever is owned by our Indians.

Farm Implements.—There is absolutely no cultivation in these parts, even weeds will not grow, consequently no agricultural implements are required or kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—The healthy Indians are industrious as a general rule, being good hunters, law-abiding, and of good morals; but, owing to the gradual decrease in fur-bearing animals, and a poor market for pelts, especially so this season, they are making no progress whatever, but are poorer this year than at any previous time.

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Temperance and Morality.—Alcohol has not been used by any of our Indians for the past two years. Previously to this (in the summer of 1913) several were fined heavily for selling liquor to Indians. Since then none has been dispensed amongst them.

REPORT OF J. A. RENAUD, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE TIMISKAMING AGENCY, QUEBEC.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been very poor during the past year, an epidemic of gripe prevailed among them and many were confined to bed for some time. During the winter months there were five or six cases of pneumonia and in four cases the patients had to be sent to hospital for treatment.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale, and only a few rely upon farming for their subsistence. In the winter-time some members of the band take out firewood, which they sell in town; others hire out to work in the lumber camps. In the spring the majority hire on the drive, and in the summer act as guides for the tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not, as the country around is pretty well filled with settlers, and they have to go many miles back in the woods for game.

Buildings.—Only one log building and one shanty were built during the past year, and very little improvements were made on old buildings.

Stock.—The stock is about the same as in the past year, and none of the Indians keep a large stock, for the majority have to buy feed to winter their animals.

Progress.—Some have made progress in the way of clearing land for cultivation, but a good number do not seem to take any interest in clearing land, as they cannot receive any immediate benefit from it. The soil is very good and good crops could be grown if the land were well prepared; but some have not the means to hire teams to work their land in the proper time, and consequently the returns are not what they should be.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members are temperate in their habits. There has been no serious case of immorality during the past year.

REPORT OF GEO. E. HUTCHINSON, ACTING INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Eel River, Bathurst, Red Bank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove, Indian Island, Buctouche, and Fort Folly.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemic or contagious diseases in any part of this agency during the past winter, and there has not been as much illness as usual, with the exception, of course, of the chronic cases of tuberculosis of which each reserve has far too many cases. Some slight improvements may be noticed in the condition of the dwellings and premises in which these Indians are living; but there is still great room for improvement in this direction. The effect of the lessons on sanitation and hygiene as given in the different schools would account for what little improvement is noticeable in this regard.

Occupations.—Besides farming, in which the greater number of the able-bodied Indians engage to a greater or less extent, the chief occupations are fishing, various branches of lumbering, stream-driving, etc., and in a few cases acting as guides for sportsmen. The manufacture of Indian wares is still followed to a considerable extent, but the difficulty of obtaining suitable material for this work near the reserves is having a noticeable effect in lessening the quantity of their output.

Buildings.—With very few exceptions, the Indians belonging to this agency occupy frame houses, the great majority of which are fairly comfortable, and, while in most cases poorly furnished and not kept particularly clean, in a number of others they are quite well furnished and kept surprisingly neat and clean. There are now six churches and four school-houses belonging to this agency, all of which are in good repair and present a fine appearance.

Stock.—Most of the bands keep some stock, which are quite well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are not sufficient implements kept by the different bands to carry on their farming operations successfully, but they seem to be acquiring more each year and are taking better care of what they have.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no marked intemperance in this agency, although at rare intervals some of the Indians manage to get liquor.

The morality of the Indians is good, and it is very rarely that any of these Indians are accused of infractions of the criminal law.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the younger Indians are quite industrious and are making a fairly good living. The older ones in nearly all cases, however, require assistance, especially during the winter season. Their general thriftlessness and failure to see the necessity of providing for the future is the chief cause of what poverty exists among them; but the younger Indians are improving somewhat over their predecessors in these respects.

REPORT OF S. P. WAITE, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORTHERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Amalecite tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, with few exceptions, and several feeling the infirmities of old age. With the dwellings quite isolated and garbage raked up and burned, sanitary conditions are good. Sanitation and hygiene are given attention in the school.

Occupations.—Most of the male adults do some farming in a small way. The young men work in lumber woods and in streams as well as in mills. The old men and women make baskets, snowshoes and axe-handles, for which they find a ready market in the town of Edmundston.

Buildings.—These are mostly old and in need of repair.

Stock.—A few horses and cows are kept in good condition. More stock should be kept in order to keep up the fertility of the land.

Farm Implements.—These are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a quiet disposition. They generally are industrious, but little progress has been made in farming for some years, they not having sufficient horses for doing the farm work.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the men of this band are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and too many wander from the path of virtue.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Amalecites.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has generally been good, except that most of the children had whooping cough, from which several deaths occurred. There have been no deaths from old age, and only one from tuberculosis. Lessons in sanitation and hygiene are given in school and in domestic science classes. Care is given to cleaning up refuse matter about dwellings, but the houses are so compactly built that sanitary conditions are not the best.

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Occupations.—Nearly all the married adults engage in farming in a small way; the interest taken in farm work is increasing, but the want of more horses for farm work is noticeable. The young men find work in the lumber woods during winter and in river driving in spring and summer, also in fall working for the white farmers, where good wages are earned. A number of the men and women make baskets and snowshoes, which find a ready sale to merchants of Andover and Perth.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally old and in need of repair.

Stock.—A few horses and cows are kept in good condition. More cattle are needed.

Farm Implements.—Farm machinery and implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of a peaceful disposition and industrious habits and are making improvements in farming. They need a good deal of encouragement to keep them at work.

Temperance and Morality.—The drinking of intoxicating liquor has been a curse to most of the members of this band, but the enforcing of the law imposing fine and imprisonment in some cases has lessened the open use of it.

The morals of this band in other respects are not of as high an order as one could wish; but earnest work is being done which is showing some improvement in a moral way; yet there is room for greater improvement.

REPORT OF N. J. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Woodstock, Kingsclear, St. Mary's, and Oromocto.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this division has been fairly good, excepting a few cases of tuberculosis and one case of eye trouble, which was of a contagious nature. We had the house quarantined, and the disease was confined to one family.

Occupations.—The Indians derive their living from the sale of Indian wares, working in the lumber woods, river and stream driving, and working in the mills and for farmers. Some of them do a little farming for themselves.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—What machinery the Indians have belongs to the Government and the Indians take good care of it.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly small frame structures.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are mostly industrious and law-abiding. They appear to be improving.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are sober and law-abiding, and with few exceptions they are well behaved.

General Remarks.—There are a number of Indians located at Upper Gagetown during the summer months. In addition to the above, there is a number of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Indians of the Micmac tribe that come to Kings and Queens counties during the summer months. Some of them are good workers and do fairly well; others there are who will not work, if they can exist without it.

REPORT OF GEORGE S. HOYT, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—The Indians in this county are all Micmacs.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There were some cases of gripe and rheumatism.

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Occupations.—Their occupations are basket-making, as labourers, working in the lumber woods, and in the spring some go river driving.

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

Temperance and Morality.—They are becoming quite temperate, with very few exceptions. Their moral character is good.

REPORT OF JOHN CAMERON, INDIAN AGENT FOR ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health.—The health of the Indians for the past year was generally good. There are a few cases of tuberculosis, but this dread disease is being slowly wiped out. There were three deaths from pulmonary consumption, as compared with ten deaths the year previous. The active measures taken by the department are having the desired effect, and it is to be hoped and can be reasonably expected that this disease will be banished entirely. There was no epidemic during the past year.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency follow a mixed occupation of farming, fishing, hunting and coopering. Some of the young men work in the industrial centres during the summer months, while others hire with the neighbouring farmers. The past year has been a hard one on the Indians, as it was hard for them to obtain work.

Progress.—I cannot say that there has been much progress during the past year. This is due partly to the fact that the year was a very hard one, and partly to the fact that the Indians are not very much inclined towards progress. They would not be able to subsist without assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—There is a marked improvement in the temperance of the Indians, due largely to the fact that liquor-dealers are closely watched.

With but few exceptions, the morals of the Indians are very good.

REPORT OF A. R. MACDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ESKASONI AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians was very good. There has been no contagious disease among them. The Indians observe the ordinary sanitary regulations, such as keeping their premises and houses clean and tidy, etc. Two deaths occurred in the past year, but they were old persons.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in mixed occupations, such as farming, fishing, coopering, trapping and hiring out as labourers in the Sydneys and around the coal mines during the summer months.

Implements.—The Indians take good care of the farm implements they use, such as ploughs, harrows, wagons and cultivators.

Buildings.—All the houses are frame buildings, of small size, well kept, and fairly comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in general are industrious and law-abiding. Slow progress can be noticed with the majority of them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency, with very few exceptions, are strictly temperate and their morals are good.

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REPORT OF C. J. SPARROW, M.D., INDIAN AGENT FOR SYDNEY AGENCY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All these Indians are Micmaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Sydney band is good. The sanitary conditions are fair; the garbage is removed once a week.

Occupations.—Both the men and women are fairly industrious; the former are engaged as labourers at the local industries, do general work around Sydney, and are engaged in wood craft.

Buildings.—Their buildings are frame, and are comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians of this agency are good. There is very little intoxication. There are a few Micmac Indians of this agency located at North Sydney, living on property belonging to the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company.

REPORT OF ROBERT H. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR COLCHESTER COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians, except those suffering from tuberculosis, has been generally good. There was an epidemic of measles this spring. Sanitary measures are generally well observed; their premises usually present a neat and clean appearance.

Occupations.—The Indians follow mixed occupations, in fact they prefer a frequent change of scene and variety of work. They make baskets, handles, hockey sticks, rustic chairs, and oars. The women make handsome bead-work and quilt-work.

The young men work in winter in the lumber woods, in spring at river-driving, and in summer on the farms and railway.

Buildings.—Nearly all have good frame buildings, placed on stone or concrete foundations. They are usually kept in good repair and painted.

Characteristics and Progress.—The past year has adversely affected all classes in the community, and the Indians are no exception to this.

The decline in the price of furs, and difficulty in disposing of animals caught alive, made a serious inroad in their receipts in what was formerly a very lucrative occupation.

The increase in the prices for lumber, with the consequent brisk demand for labour, was the only thing that saved the situation last fall and winter.

Temperance and Morality.—For the most part these Indians are temperate and moral. Outside of Halifax city it is difficult for them to get liquor.

REPORT OF J. A. JOHNSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians in this agency has been about normal, with no epidemic of any kind; while there are still to be found the usual number suffering from tuberculosis due to their mode of living.

The sanitation of their houses and surroundings has been improved very much during the past few years, and the rules in regard to vaccination and isolation, where and when needed, have been strictly followed out.

Occupations.—There is no one calling; they follow various occupations, some working in the lumber woods, others on farms, and with fishing, trapping and shooting they manage to make a living.

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Characteristics and Progress.—I am safe in saying that those who are able to work are only too glad to do so when they can secure employment, and there seems to be great progress in the desire to earn money the same as the white man. With very few exceptions they are very law-abiding, and from a commercial standpoint they are better off to-day than they ever were before.

Temperance and Morality.—The question of strong drink in this agency is almost a thing of the past, at any rate I have yet to see an Indian under the influence of drink since taking the agency. Morally they stand high, which is largely due to their great devotion to their church.

REPORT OF R. A. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

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

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of grippe during the winter, the general health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good there was no epidemic or contagious disease. Sanitary regulations have been fairly well observed.

Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve do some farming; they also engage in river-driving in the spring; during the summer they fish and make fancy work, also axe handles and canoes. In the hunting season a good many go as guides to sportsmen.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of frame, and are in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most law abiding, and intelligent. They do not seem to make much progress, and a good many of them are very poor and have to be helped by the Government.

Temperance and Morality.—The older Indians are temperate and moral. In some cases where they have been intemperate in the past they are improving.

REPORT OF DANIEL CHISHOLM, INDIAN AGENT FOR HALIFAX COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was normal; although during the winter months there was a lot of sickness among the Indians. Tuberculosis seems to be on the decrease, due to sanitation and ventilation becoming more recognized.

Assistance.—As usual assistance is given during the winter and at all times to the old and infirm who have no one to care or work for them. The sick receive assistance when necessary during their illness.

Occupations.—Farming, hunting, lumbering and acting as guides are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame. In summer many of the rovers adhere to the camp.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Temperance.—For the most part they are temperate. The law is very strict and it is difficult for Indians to get liquor.

Morals.—Their morals are, with rare exceptions, very good.

REPORT OF ALONZO WALLACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR SCHUBEN- ACADIE AGENCY, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Micmaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the year has been on the average good. No deaths from consumption have been reported to me.

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Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, fishing, small coopering, basket making and making hockey sticks, oars, etc.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have little opportunity to procure intoxicants, they are fairly temperate. They are morally and religiously inclined.

REPORT OF J. W. STEPHENS, INDIAN AGENT FOR WINDSOR AGENCY,
HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this district are Micmaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. Sanitation is fair.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are coopering, making axe handles, hockey sticks, and one or two work on the railroad and at the quarry.

Buildings.—These Indians have small frame houses, which are quite comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding, and well respected as a rule.

Temperance and morality.—For the most part they are temperate. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF REV. DONALD MACPHERSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR INVER-
NESS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency is good and both bands hold their own, with births a little ahead of deaths. Tuberculosis has carried off more than one victim during the year. The people are fairly careful in avoiding infection. Sanitary precautions are taken to a certain degree. The contents of the department's spring circular on cleaning up premises is made known with good results.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians live by farming. The far larger number engage in various occupations. They cooper, hunt, fish, hire out as labourers, and manufacture axe, mall and pick handles. A goodly number put in their time imitating politicians, so called, of the white breed, and accomplish about as much. Tribal politics, of course, is the *onus implendum*. This year, owing to the war, the *Oegogmagag* complained through the *Notjginamot* that they could sell nothing they could make. In February I offered to buy any handiwork they produced and failed to find sale for. It is noteworthy that up to now, April 10, apart from 10 butter tubs, I have had to exchange coin of the realm to the value of a dozen dollars only, and that for baskets, the work of three women. The Indians say: "Gov'ment he not let starve."

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There are some mowers, a rake or two, half a dozen ploughs and other implements on the Whyecocomagh reserve. Fair care is taken of these.

Buildings.—The buildings of this agency are for the most part good and in fairly good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think there are signs of progress to be seen. Among these people ambition is half brother to the dodo, but it is awakening. Given a little of the world's lucre, they bedeck themselves in trinkets of the same kinds as are used in trimming the anatomy of uncultured individuals of all races. Gaudy display is just lovely.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this agency are mostly teetotalers and their morals are excellent.

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REPORT OF C. E. BECKWITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KINGS COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year. There were no epidemics. Their premises have been kept clean. No persons have suffered from contagious diseases.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, acting as labourers and guides, making baskets, coopering and fishing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They take good care of their farm machinery and implements.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of frame, and are comfortable and kept clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and I think they are becoming richer.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and well-behaved.

REPORT OF N. P. FREEMAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR LUNenburg COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Miamaes.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians of this agency has been a little better than the average this year. Much more care is being taken by Indians as regards cleanliness. It is very difficult to teach them the importance of isolation in tuberculosis and some other infectious diseases of lesser importance.

Occupations.—These Indians get their living by working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, farming, fishing, hunting and making baskets and mast hoops, and some of the women make beaded fancy-work. On the whole they make a fairly comfortable living.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings are all wood frames, boards, and shingles, and are very comfortable and fairly well furnished.

Stock.—About half the inhabitants own stock of some kind, which are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows, hoes and other smaller implements are owned by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and their condition is improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians of this agency are moral and temperate. I do not know of one instance of drunkenness during the year.

REPORT OF REV. J. D. MACLEOD, INDIAN AGENT FOR PICTOU COUNTY,
NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been good. There was one case of measles, but it did not spread. Three adults died of consumption. Sanitary precautions are better observed year by year.

Occupations.—These Indians are employed in various avocations. Farming, making pick and axe handles, butter tubs, fishing and hiring out as labourers are chiefly the means of livelihood. During the past year the demand for woodwork was limited on account of the prevailing industrial depression. They depended almost entirely during the winter months on smelt-fishing. The Indians here are favourably situated for sea-fishing, but they have not the means to buy boats and gear. The women help much by making baskets and moccasins.

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Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have a few agricultural implements, and these are well cared for.

Buildings.—The houses are nearly all small frame buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are as a rule industrious and law-abiding. They are intelligent. The young men dress well, and are keen lovers of hockey and baseball.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a peaceful, temperate community. The appointment of a local constable on the reservation has had a good effect.

REPORT OF CHARLES HARLOW, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEENS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the past year. They observe sanitary regulations as well as can be expected.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency make their living mostly by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber woods.

Characteristics.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and of good morals.

REPORT OF REV. R. L. McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good. There were no epidemics. Greater care is taken in keeping their premises clean, but it is difficult to make them understand that tuberculosis is infectious, hence their want of dread of it.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, coopering, engaging as labourers, and wood-working of various kinds form their occupations. As a rule they farm more than formerly, but they could all farm more than they do.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They take proper care of their farm implements and machinery.

Buildings.—With few exceptions these are all frame.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians undoubtedly are progressing, and as a rule are industrious and some very much so. A few are inclined to trespass upon the woodland of their white neighbours, a trespass of long standing and difficult to stop.

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

REPORT OF JOHN HIPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR SHELBURNE COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the year. No infectious disease prevailed. They observe sanitary regulations, and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in fishing, making baskets and axe handles, and hiring as labourers.

Farm machinery.—What machinery they possess is well cared for.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and logs. They are kept in good repair.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and equal to the white people in that respect. They are fairly industrious, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Indians are good, and they are temperate.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CAMPBELL, INDIAN AGENT FOR VICTORIA COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well, burning or otherwise removing all refuse matter from the dwellings every spring and occasionally during the year.

Buildings.—The buildings are all frame, and mostly all in fair repair.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, hunting, cooping, cutting pit timber, stream-driving, basket-making, and hiring out as labourers.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, which is generally well cared for during the winter.

Farm Implements.—They have a few ploughs, carts, wagons, sleighs, harrows; and one farmer has a mowing machine, a horse rake and a spring-tooth harrow.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those of them who stick to the farm are generally well-off and independent. They seem to take more kindly to the pursuit of farming of late years. They are, as a rule, very industrious and law-abiding, very few cases of pilfering being found among them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are very temperate, with a few exceptions; and their morals are good.

REPORT OF W. H. WHALEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR YARMOUTH COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency is very poor.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in making baskets, mast-hoops and axe-handles, and in trapping and fishing. Some act as guides to fishing and shooting parties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing very slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they are temperate.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR EASTERN NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—In my superintendency, which now comprises the province of Prince Edward Island and the seven easternmost counties of Nova Scotia, all the Indians are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians in eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island enjoyed normal health during the year, not having suffered from any disorder of an epidemic character. There were several deaths from consumption, although this disease is less prevalent among them than it has been, and it seems to be confined mostly to certain families, among whom some cases in various stages of development are usually in evidence. The Indians are getting to have a more intelligent and practical knowledge of sanitary principles, whose application is manifested in various ways with satisfactory results.

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Buildings.—Several new dwelling-houses and barns were erected by Indians during the year. Improvement in this respect, if not rapid, is persistent, and was more pronounced in 1914-15 than for several years past. A spirit of emulation seems to be getting abroad among our Indians, which, in time, will have its due effects on their material comforts.

Stock.—Reserves whose residents are occupied to any extent with farming operations are fairly well stocked with horses and cattle, but no sheep. Pigs are seldom raised. Indians are kind to domestic animals, and their stock is usually well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Indians who engage in farming own such implements as their occupation or calling requires, and as a rule good care is taken of these utilities.

Progress.—Conditions affecting the material welfare of the Indians are continually, if slowly, improving; and I am pleased to be able to report that in a few instances improvement was quite marked during the year. A majority of the Indians are striving to better their circumstances; the minority would seem to be satisfied with marking time.

Temperance and Morality.—After an experience of several years with the Micmacs of eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, I must conclude that very few of them indeed make use of strong drink. These are regarded by other members of their tribe as the black sheep of the flock; yet they should not be considered half as black, in a moral sense, as their white neighbour who surreptitiously serves them with intoxicants.

The moral character of the Micmac is not above reproach, yet it compares favourably with that of his white neighbour.

REPORT OF JOHN A. McDONALD, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this province are Micmacs.

Health and Sanitation.—While there was no epidemic, the death-rate was large. Tuberculosis is prevalent. They are careful about their premises and destroy all refuse.

Occupations.—Apart from the few engaged in farming, the chief occupations are fishing, making baskets and bead-work, and berry picking.

Buildings.—There has been some improvement in the houses on the reserve. As a rule they are kept clean.

Stock.—The Indians look after their stock very well. The only fault is that they do not increase them as they might.

Farm Implements.—They are careful of their implements. One Indian of this band purchased a binder last season.

Characteristics and Progress.—While it is difficult to see a great change from year to year, it may be safely stated that they are improving. One member of the band has a forge and did work for some of the people of the adjoining districts.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a rule temperate and moral and compare favourably with their white neighbours.

REPORT OF G. H. WHEATLEY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BIRTLE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

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. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the

Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, 1862-3, and refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve by the Dominion Government, and some cattle and farm implements, to enable them to earn their own living by farming and cattle-raising, which they are doing very successfully.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Keeseckoowenin's, No. 61, Waywayseeccappo's, No. 62, Gamblers' No. 63, Rolling River, No. 67, and the Birdtail Sioux, No. 57.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. There have been the usual cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia, and some few cases of measles, but no serious epidemics to report. The medical officers attend to these cases, and the Indians as a rule keep their houses clean, and do their best to follow the instructions of the department with regard to sanitary precautions. A large number of the Indians were vaccinated last year. During the summer months the Indians live in the open air, in tents, which is a great factor in keeping them in good health, and gives them the opportunity to clean their houses thoroughly and remove all refuse that has accumulated during the winter months. The cottage hospital in connection with the Birtle boarding school (Dr. R. Wheeler, medical officer, and Nurse Cormack in charge) continues to do good work. A large number of patients have been treated during the year with good results. Only one death occurred in the institution during the year.

Occupations and Resources.—The Indians of the Birdtail Sioux reserve, No. 57, earn their living by farming, raise some cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. Their principal grain crop is wheat. They also raise a large amount of Indian corn. Oats and barley are also grown for feed. All have good gardens and raise potatoes, beans, carrots, onions, turnips and other garden truck. Some little money is earned in the sale of dry fire-wood and hay.

The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds for sale. The Indians also earn considerable money in the sale of senega-root and wild fruits. A number of the men work out during the threshing season with their teams, and earn good wages while the work lasts.

Two of the band, Charley Hanska, No. 29, and Willie Kasto, No. 47, took the contract last summer to run the fireguard along the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Uno station, west, to the reserve, and made \$206.80 at the work, which was done to the complete satisfaction of the company.

The Indians of the Keeseckoowenin's reserve, No. 61, make their living by farming, raise cattle and horses, some pigs and poultry, and sell their surplus hay crop and dry fire-wood. All have gardens and raise potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips and other garden truck. The women make baskets, rag and straw mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, also sell wild fruits and senega-root and tan hides. Some are excellent needle women and earn good wages at dressmaking. Others are employed as domestics, and give good satisfaction to their employers. A number of the young men work out as farm labourers, with their own teams, and earn the highest wages going, during the threshing season.

The Indians of the Waywayseeccappo's reserve, No. 62, farm a little and raise some cattle and poultry. Their principal crop is oats. All have small gardens and raise potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, and other garden stuff. Considerable money is earned by selling their surplus hay and dry fire-wood. A number of the young men work out as farm labourers, especially during the harvest and threshing seasons. A number hunt and trap, and the principal catch is muskrat, mink and wolf. There has not been the usual amount of trapping done this year, as the fur prices are so low. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds for sale, and some work out occasionally in the homes of farmers in the vicinity of

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their reserve. Some of the ex-pupils work out as domestics and are giving fairly good satisfaction to their employers.

The Indians of the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, are up-to-date farmers, raise wheat, oats and barley, cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. They have good farm buildings and all the necessary farm implements required to work the farm. They make an excellent living and are getting better off each year.

The Indians of the Rolling River reserve, No. 67, make their living by farming, raising, cattle, some horses, pigs, and poultry. The principal grain crop raised is oats, some wheat and barley is also grown. Their surplus hay and dry fire-wood nets them considerable money each year. A number hunt and trap, the principal catch being muskrat, mink and wolf. Some little fishing is done. A number of the band work out during the threshing season, with their teams and make high wages. The women make baskets, straw and rag mats, moccasins and beadwork of all kinds, which they sell for good prices. They also make a tidy sum selling wild fruits and senega-root.

Farm Implements.—On the whole the Indians take good care of their farm implements. As the Indians themselves purchase most of their equipment, and as it costs a good sum, meaning of course a sacrifice of other things, they see the necessity of proper care of them. There are two steam threshing outfits, one owned by the Birdtail Sioux, and one by the Keeseekoowenin's band.

Buildings.—Steady progress has been made in the dwelling-houses; most of the log ones have dove-tailed corners and shingled roofs, with kitchen annexes, and neatly built and well finished inside. The frame houses are well kept and painted on the outside. The stables are log, with a few lumber ones, and are kept in fairly good repair. Storehouses and granaries are mostly log with some lumber ones and are in good repair. There are a number of new log dwelling houses, with shingled roofs erected the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the bands are slowly but steadily progressing, being on the whole largely sober and industrious, and are making efforts each year to improve their condition by more faithful work on their farms and building better dwelling-houses, etc. It is to be regretted that they do not take more interest in stock raising, but they have not the courage to take the responsibility or give up the time necessary to look after cattle in the winter and spring months. A number of the ex-pupils have made a start in farming on their own account, and they have been assisted by the department in the way of work oxen, harness and implements.

There are a number who hunt and will never settle down to farm work or raise cattle, and it is to the younger generation that we shall have to look for better results along these lines.

I might mention Walter Longclaws, of the Waywayseeccappo's reserve, an ex-pupil (who is now married), as showing good advancement. He has his quarter-section fenced, about forty acres broken and under cultivation, a good log dwelling-house with shingled roof neatly finished inside, good log stables, storehouse and hen-house, four good work horses, five head of cattle, and thirty-eight poultry. He keeps his place in excellent order and is a credit to his reserve. A number of the ex-pupils subscribe for the Winnipeg weekly and farm papers and keep themselves informed on the current news.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the whole are temperate, although there are a few who indulge whenever the opportunity offers. There is a special constable detailed for the suppression of the liquor traffic, but owing to the difficulty of getting evidence very few convictions are registered.

The morals of the Indians, as a whole, under the conditions in which they live, are very good.

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Crops.—The seeding was late, commencing near the end of April. The weather conditions were fair, but very wet in the early part of May. Seeding was completed by the beginning of June. The growing conditions during June were good; but it was very hot and dry in July, and grain and root crops suffered very greatly. Harvest was early and all grain-cutting was finished by the beginning of September. Threshing began in September, and the returns from all reserves, with the exception of the Rolling River reserve, were very disappointing. The potato and other root crops yielded a very small return. A good acreage of summer-fallow and fall ploughing has been done and the land prepared for next season's crop.

General Remarks.—The Indians that farm intend to put forth greater efforts and increase their acreage under cultivation for the crop of 1915. A greater number will sow wheat than formerly, and the department will supply the seed this year on account of the failure of crops last year owing to the drought. This will ensure them the best seed obtainable, and there should be good results.

REPORT OF F. W. R. COLCLEUGH, INDIAN AGENT FOR CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are principally Ojibbewas, Saulteaux, with more or less of an admixture of Swampy Cree, and French half-breeds; most of the last-named residing on the Fort Alexander reserve.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Old St. Peters, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River, and Hollowwater.

Health and Sanitation.—On the Old St. Peters reserve an epidemic of small-pox broke out in December last, but no deaths resulted and the disease did not spread to other reserves. Among the other bands the health was generally very good.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of all the bands in this agency. The members of the Fort Alexander band also raise some stock; and some of the members of all the bands occasionally engage in any work that offers.

Stock.—Nearly every band has a few horses and cattle, while the Fort Alexander has quite a number of horses, cattle and pigs.

Farm Implements.—The Indians in this agency have no farm implements, as they do not require them, not engaging in agriculture.

Buildings.—All the houses in this agency are built of logs and have shingled roofs. They are generally comfortable and clean. The majority of the members of the Brokenhead River band live in tents in summer.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of the Brokenhead River band are mostly pagan and not very prosperous. The members of the Hollowwater band are much given to roaming around but appear to be contented. The Black River Indians seem to be industrious, and are quite willing to work whenever they get an opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians in this agency are quite temperate, but their morality is not high.

REPORT OF T. H. CARTER, INDIAN AGENT FOR FISHER RIVER AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Peguis, Fisher River, Jackhead, Grand Rapids, Poplar River, Berens River, Bloodvein River, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangikum, and Deer Lake.

Occupations.—Peguis band leads the agency in the amount of people occupied in farming and stock-raising. The bands upon Lake Winnipeg are chiefly engaged in fishing, both for wages and food. The people of the three reserves east of Lake Winnipeg are hunters.

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Farm Implements and Machinery.—The people of this agency are provided by the department with an ample supply of implements and tools, which are kept in fair condition.

Buildings.—These are in first-class condition on the Peguis reserve, being well built, clean and comfortable. In the other reserves they are fair.

Health and Sanitation.—In the southern part of Lake Winnipeg we have had small-pox during the past winter. Three of the reserves in the Fisher River agency are under the constant care of health officers and the Northwest Mounted Police, who have kept the disease from spreading and have taken care of the affected Indians. Otherwise the health has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the Indians of the Fisher River agency will compare very favourably with those in others. There is room for improvement, but, considering all things, it is gratifying to know that they are fairly temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are slowly advancing. In many ways their behaviour is most commendable. That it is not so in others is largely the fault of the white people they come in contact with.

REPORT OF JAMES McDONALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR GRISWOLD AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the Oak River band, No. 58, and Oak Lake band, No. 59 (Sioux).

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the members of these bands is improving. Most of them were vaccinated this year. There was no epidemic in either band. There are 26 gable-roofed houses on the Oak River reserve with two or more rooms, and 12 on the Oak Lake reserve. The health of the Indians is benefited by the more sanitary conditions. The young married couples are leaving the old people and living in houses of their own. All rubbish that has accumulated around the buildings during the winter has been raked up and burned. The Indians are beginning to realize that cleanliness is a benefit to their health. When there are bad cases of tuberculosis, they are practically isolated, acting, upon the doctor's orders.

Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of these Indians, and there is a great improvement in their methods. They are cultivating their land better and putting more work on it. I have been telling them that it is more profitable to work a smaller acreage and do it right than to seed a large tract and only half do it. They are following this advice, and now they see it is to their advantage.

The trappers were not so successful this year, as there was no demand for fur. Some of the Indians work for the neighbouring farmers and earn good wages.

Stock.—The Indians do not go in for cattle on these reserves, but a few are buying milch cows. There is a big improvement in the quality of horses on both reserves.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They are taking good care of their machinery, and some are building implement sheds. There were several modern implements purchased, also one new threshing machine.

Buildings.—Their buildings are in good repair and are kept cleaner inside and out. Some houses have been painted, which is a long step forward.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are good workers and industrious and are living and dressing better every year. They are law-abiding. There is a decided improvement in the members of the Oak Lake band.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the Indians are temperate, and are to be commended for their morals.

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REPORT OF J. G. STEWART, INDIAN AGENT FOR NORWAY HOUSE
AGENCY, MANITOBA.

Bands.—There are seven bands in this agency, namely, Norway House, Cross Lake, Split Lake, Nelson House, Oxford House, God's Lake and Island Lake.

Tribes.—Most of the Indians in this agency belong to the Swampy Cree tribe; the others are Saulteaux.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, trapping, freighting and tripping are the chief occupations of these Indians. The fishing is for their own use.

Stock.—Up to the present time there have been only very few cattle kept in this agency. On most of the reserves there is no stock at all.

Farm Implements.—As no farming is done in this agency, only garden implements are used.

Buildings.—Only a few buildings have been completed this year, and most of them are poor structures.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been fairly good; a severe epidemic of grippe or influenza visited all the reserves of this agency, but not many deaths are reported from this source. Sanitary precautions are better served on some of the reserves than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians of this agency are temperate. There is very little opportunity for indulging in intoxicants.

Their morals are only fair; there is much room for improvement.

Characteristics and progress.—Most of the Indians in this agency are good workers and industrious. Unfortunately they are extravagant with their earnings from their different occupations; Norway House being the exception. Indians on this reserve are learning the benefit of banking their money, and several of them already have bank accounts. This will lead to others adopting the same course eventually. No progress is noticeable on most of the reserves in regard to civilization.

REPORT OF R. LOGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Roseau River and Rapids, Swan Lake and Indian Gardens, Long Plain, and Portage la Prairie Sioux.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good during the summer months, with the exception of a few cases of tubercenlosis. The winter months have not been so good, as there has been a good deal of bronchitis and tonsillitis, especially among the children. The Indians of the Roseau reserves are suffering from an infection of the eyes. This is being dealt with efficiently and its spread stopped by the department starting a temporary hospital, in which all cases are isolated until cured. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed, and their premises are clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Grain-growing is the chief industry in this agency. The older members of the different bands do considerable hunting and trapping in season, but the younger men are taking more to farm labouring, hiring out to the white farmers. Very little stock is raised, as it seems to take too long to mature into money, although the facilities for stock-raising are hard to beat.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with machinery, a considerable portion of which they have purchased themselves. The

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majority of them take fair care of their machinery; an occasional one will be found who is lax in this regard.

Buildings.—Most of the houses in this agency are of log structure with mud roofs, although the more progressive members of the different bands are building story-and-a-half houses, with shingled roofs and board floors, bed-rooms upstairs, and a small cellar underneath the floor in which to store vegetables. Their stables are also being built different; in fact some of their stables are equal to those owned by white farmers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally contented, and fairly industrious. They make a fair living, working around, hunting and trapping. When those who farm are not working at home they take their teams and hire to their white neighbours, and thus make enough to supply their wants for the year. One peculiar trait of these Indians is that they will work with more persistency for another man than for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—Whisky is the curse and undoing of a large majority of the Indians in this agency. They will drink when they can procure it, and will do anything to obtain it, and consequently when under the influence of liquor they are very immoral, both men and women. Although the law is very strict in regard to selling liquor to Indians, there are men who will take the chance for the dollars that may be in it, and are cunning enough to get away with it, as they know that it is very rarely that an Indian will tell where he procures his liquor.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians own a tract of land inside the city limits. The health of these Indians is similar to that of the Indians on the reserves. They are good workers, and make a good living working out with the farmers in the vicinity, and in the winter do considerable hauling of wood to market in the city. They also do considerable hunting and trapping in season.

Their houses are built of logs with shingled roofs and board floors. They have good gardens, and raise considerable vegetables.

The majority of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they are able to procure them, and very often have to suffer the consequences of the law on account of being drunk and disorderly, but it is very rarely that one will tell where he procured his liquor.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Crane River, Water Hen, Pine Creek, and Shoal River.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians in this agency has only been fair. During the fall an epidemic of whooping-cough broke out on Lake Manitoba, Fairford, and Little Saskatchewan reserves, resulting in the death of several children. At the same time typhoid fever broke out on Lake Manitoba reserve. The spread of this was speedily combated by the department's turning the church on the reserve into a temporary hospital. During the winter months measles was prevalent in a mild form on the Water Hen and Pine Creek reserves. In all these cases all that possibly could be done was done to relieve the suffering. There have also been some cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, and tonsillitis; these cases are due to the mild winter experienced in Manitoba this year, and were promptly attended to by the doctors in charge.

The sanitary regulations are faithfully carried out in most cases, although a few of the Indians are somewhat lax about their own personal appearance.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing in season are the main pursuits of these Indians. The Indian women tan hides and make mooseasins and such other

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saleable articles are made from such hides. Farming is not carried on extensively, it being only in its infancy in this agency. During the summer months the Indians hire out at harvesting, and any other available work. Stock raising is not being pursued to a successful end in this agency, although the facilities for carrying on stock raising are of the best, there being abundance of pasture, and good fresh water and plenty of wild hay for winter fodder.

Farm Implements and Machinery.—These Indians are well equipped with such implements as mowers, hay rakes, and wagons used in putting up fodder for their stock, and ploughs for gardening. On several of the reserves they have sheds for storing these implements when not in use.

Buildings.—Nearly all the new houses in this agency have shingled roofs, and board floors. There are quite a number of story-and-a-half houses being built. More attention is being paid to ventilation, and their homes are much brighter, and more easily kept clean than of old. One of the Sandy Bay Indians has built a story-and-a-half frame house. This is the first frame house in this agency. There is a marked improvement in all the new houses, and in the fences that are being built.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally contented, and fairly industrious and progressive. They are always willing to work when remuneration is close in sight. They are increasing in their possessions, and in the comfort of their homes. They are very law-abiding people. On some of the reserves they nearly all speak English, and they all dress in civilized clothing.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are more or less addicted to drinking and gambling; and fines and imprisonment do not seem to check the evil to any extent. There are some of them who are strictly temperate; these get along. With the railways running close to nearly all these reserves, and new towns springing up, it is convenient for the Indians to procure liquor, and the facilities they have these days of evading detection and conviction make the task of suppression hard, but every possible effort will be made to put a stop to their drinking propensities.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, MANITOBA.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

I visited the Roseau reserve on April 6, 7, and 8, with the agent, Mr. Logan, and at the same time finished an investigation I was making in March into the material affairs of the band, as ordered by the Department of Indian Affairs. After getting an answer from the department on the report made, I visited the Indians of both reserves again on May 20, to lay before them the proposition for their benefit, and recommended by me to the department and accepted by them; that was to break up 500 acres of land, put this in wheat the first year, after that give the land to twenty of the younger Indians, and furnish each of them with a yoke of oxen and implements. The money for these improvements was to come out of their capital account, and to be repaid by the men who got the land, and spread over a number of years. Also to give sixteen men and women of the band \$5 a month, or \$60 a year each as long as they lived. All the Indians receiving this annuity were over 60 years old.

After a long discussion, this proposal was turned down, and things to-day are just the same as in my previous report. The Indians are making a living, but making no progress. This band has quite a large fund at Ottawa from which they receive about \$12 a head per annum.

There was only one cow on the two Roseau reserves at the time of my inspection, and the Indians do not seem to see the benefit of keeping cattle. The land on the reserve is the finest in Manitoba, and these Indians would be wealthy if they would go into mixed farming. The great trouble is, that a great deal of whisky gets to the

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reserve from the towns of Dominion City and Latellier, and this has a demoralizing effect on the band. During the past year quite a lot of eye trouble developed among members of this band, and a temporary hospital has been established by the department to try to overcome this disease.

I visited Long Plain reserve on June 1 with Mr. Hendry, and found little if any progress being made by this band since my last visit. The agent, Mr. Logan, informs me that it seems impossible to keep these Indians on the land, they will keep travelling around and visiting other towns and reserves, and because of this, they get a lot of whisky and become demoralized in other ways. There are only two or three farmers on the reserve who raise any crop except potatoes and a few vegetables. A farm instructor for the reserve, under Agent Logan, has been recently appointed, and it is the intention to try to induce the Indians to go into mixed farming and stay on the reserve.

I visited Swan Lake reserve on April 17 and 18, and made a thorough investigation into the condition of all the Indians of the band, and found that they were all making a living by grain farming and putting up hay. This, with the aid of the treaty money, and their interest money, which comes from money funded in the hands of the department, and placed there by the sale of a part of their reserve some years back, enables them to support their families. The crop on the reserve was poor this past season, owing to the dry weather. I visited this reserve again on July 31 and August 1.

At the time of my first visit, the band took up the question of buying a threshing-machine, and it was decided to ask the department to grant them the privilege of buying the outfit out of their interest money. This request was granted, and on my second visit I found the crop so poor that I advised the band to put off the buying till another season, and this was agreed to. Most of the land on this reserve is of a fairly good quality, and with proper cultivation will grow good crops. A great number of this band take very little interest in the cultivation of the soil, and it is hard work to get them to raise enough potatoes for their own use. The present farm instructor, Mr. Campbell, has almost given up the idea of making this band self-supporting off the land.

This band was paid \$29.50 per head out of their interest money in November, 1914. This money enables the Indians to pay up a good portion of their debts, fix themselves up for the winter, and have a merry Christmas.

There has not been any serious sickness in the agency during the year, and the war does not appear to have made any difference to these Indians.

There are five reserves in this agency, all in Manitoba: Roseau River, which is situated near Dominion City; Roseau Rapids, about 12 miles east of that point; Swan Lake, about 2 miles from the town of that name; Long Plain, about 13 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie; and Indian Gardens, a very small reserve near Rathwell.

1 BIRTLE AGENCY.

I inspected part of this agency in May, when the agent, G. H. Wheatley, was making the annual payments.

Extremely wet weather and bad roads prevented me from being present at the Waywayseesappo reserve, but I joined the treaty party at Elphinstone, inspecting the reserves during the treaty payments.

Taking this agency as a whole, the grain crop was 50 per cent less than that of the year 1913. The very dry weather in July caused the shortage, which was general all over the Northwest.

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In the season of 1913 all the bands of the agency did a large amount of fall ploughing, over 600 acres being ready for crop, and it is necessary to furnish seed to the great majority of the Indians who are engaged in farming. There was also quite an acreage of summer fallow in the agency.

The Indians of this agency, as a rule, get quite a quantity of fur, and hunt for big game during the open season. The low price of fur this year, owing to the war, has caused quite a decrease in the revenue of the different bands, and made it necessary to give more assistance in the way of rations. The Indians all over the agency have, from all reports at this date, come through the winter very well, and there has been no suffering from want of food. They are looking forward to a good crop for the coming season; a large amount of land being ready for the seed, including summer fallow breaking and fall ploughing.

The general health of the Indians has been good, there has been no serious sickness, and the health of the Indians will compare favourably with that of the white settlers adjoining the reserve.

I visited the cottage hospital that is situated at Birtle, near the Birtle Indian boarding school, several times during the year. Everything about the building is in good order, and the patients who were being treated seemed cheerful. The nurse in charge is careful in her work, and the medical officer, Dr. Wheeler, as a rule, visits the hospital every day.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Two of the reserves were not visited by myself during the year; but the agent, Mr. Wheatley, reports that conditions generally are good all over the agency.

MANITOWAPAI AGENCY.

I visited the Sandy Bay reserve three times during the year, on June 6, September 24, and January 21. There has been some improvement during the year. There are about 200 acres of ploughed land on the reserve, and the crop was fair. The cattle were in good order and there was plenty of hay for all the stock. The Roman Catholic Indian boarding school on the reserve had an excellent crop, raising 750 bushels of oats, 1,300 bushels of barley and 1,000 bushels of potatoes off 72 acres. The land on this reserve is good, and the Indians could be well off if they would only cultivate some more of their reserve.

At the time of my last visit, the chief, Michel Levasseur, was telling me that he had 40 bushels of wheat for which he had been offered \$60, or at the rate of \$1.50 per bushel.

There is now a strong feeling on the reserve that the time has arrived for the band to settle down and farm. The amount of food-supply that the Indian boarding school on the reserve has raised for the school, is showing the Indians what can be done on the reserve, if they will only cultivate the soil.

I inspected the Dog Creek reserve on June 8 and September 28. Things on this reserve are very dull, and I have no improvement to report. There has been no scarcity of food owing to the fish being plentiful.

There was a lot of sickness on the reserve in October,—whooping cough, typhoid fever and pneumonia; about twenty Indians were affected, of whom eight died. The department authorized the establishment of a temporary hospital in the church, and two trained nurses were in attendance.

Up to this year there was no cultivated land on this reserve, outside of the garden ground, but during the summer about thirty acres have been broken and will be put in crop this year.

I visited the Ebb and Flow reserve on June 9, and found that the Indians there were making a living by hunting, fishing and working out. I drove over the reserve

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with the chief and found very little improvement, the most notable being a new bridge over the Sucker creek. The gardens had the seeds and potatoes in at the time of my visit, but nothing was showing above the ground.

The new teacher, a son of the late teacher, Mr. Martell, is going to see what he can do in trying to get these Indians more into mixed farming. At one time they had a lot of stock, but the high prices in recent years have induced them to sell, leaving very little on the reserve.

I visited the Lake St. Martin's reserve on June 11, and found matters very much the same as usual, no happenings of any great importance during the year. They have not wanted for provisions on this reserve during the year, having plenty of the finest whitefish in the province.

I visited the Little Saskatchewan reserve twice during the year, on June 12 and October 22, and held a band meeting in the afternoon of June 12, after the treaty payments, and found that the band had not wanted for food during the year.

On my October visit I inspected the new house that was put up for the teacher of the day school, at a cost of about \$200.

I visited the Fairford reserve three times during the year, on June 13 to 16, October 22 and 23, and on January 1. There is very little change to be noticed on this reserve. The Indians are making a living by hunting and fishing. The only land they cultivate is a small patch for a garden for potatoes.

The price of fur has been very low this season—muskrats about 10 cents each, and to show what a drug in the market furs are, one reliable Indian informed me that he took some muskrat skins into the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and they refused to buy at any price; but on this reserve the main article of diet is fish, and they are plentiful, so the Indians are not complaining much.

I visited the Crane River reserve twice during the year, on June 17 and September 26. There is nothing new to report from this small reserve, except that on my first visit they asked that \$600 they had at Ottawa should be invested in heifers, and after my last visit we got them 11 cows in calf, from 4 to 6 years old, for that amount, and the cows got safely to the reserve from the Narrows of Lake Manitoba about October 1.

The Indians of this reserve have usually very good gardens, and plenty of potatoes, and, as there are lots of good fish, they live very well indeed.

I visited the Water Hen reserve on June 19 and 20, and found that the band had a very good year. The fish and game were plentiful, and they had some potatoes. They had plenty of hay for their cattle during the winter. They sold a lot of fish at good prices and have lived well for the year. There is always more or less whisky coming into this reserve from Winnipegosis, and it seems almost impossible to get any convictions for the offence of bringing this poison to the Indians.

I visited the Pine Creek reserve on June 22 and 23, and on March 9 and 10, and found that the Indians of the reserve were in a fairly prosperous condition; though on account of the war the price of fur was very low. Big game was plentiful during the season. The Indians of this reserve depend a good deal on the catch of fish, and the conditions this last season were not good. In the early part of the season the price was about normal, then early in February the price was reduced fifty per cent, and at the end of the month the buyers ceased buying, giving as the reason that the pickerel, the main fish at this point, and which usually brings as much as whitefish, was a drug on the market. It appears that this fish had in other years been sent to the New York market, where it was prepared in some way and then shipped on to Germany, which is the big market for this fish. The usual price of pickerel is 4½ cents a pound at Pine Creek, and the February price this year was 2½ cents.

The health of this band has been good during the year.

I visited the Shoal River reserve on June 25 and 26, gave the Indians their treaty money, and then looked over the reserve. The gardens were clean and free of weeds, and the potatoes looked well. They have had a very fair year, as far as the catch of fish was concerned. One report coming in to me in the month of February was to the effect that the Indians' credit at the stores there was good, and that one Indian had bought and paid for \$140 worth of provisions which he had laid by for future use. The general health of the band was very good in the past year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency make quite a large part of their living by the sale of fish and wood, and during the past winter the catch of fish was very good, and although the buyers ceased buying in February, still up to that date the Indians did very well. In all parts of the agency the bands can always depend upon getting plenty of fish for food.

We made a special effort in this agency, as the reserves are scattered, to induce all the Indians to be vaccinated who had not been operated on for three years, and I am pleased to state that about seventy-five per cent of the Indians were vaccinated by the three doctors who were with us in the districts of which they are in charge. I would recommend that all the Indians not vaccinated should be operated on next season, as no small-pox was seen in this agency, though it was close around.

Sandy Bay, Ebb and Flow, Dog Creek and Crane River Reserves are situated on Lake Manitoba; Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan and Fairford reserves adjoin Lake St. Martin. The Water Hen reserve is situated on the river of the same name, which connects Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Manitoba. Pine Creek and Shoal Lake reserves are situated, the first named on Lake Winnipegosis, and the last named on Dawson bay, which is an outlet of the same lake.

The cattle and horses in this agency numbered, in June last, 1,585, as against 2,019 in June 1913, a decrease of 434 during the year. This is accounted for by the way in which our home buyers, also the Americans were scouring the country for cattle, and very high prices were paid.

The population of the agency is 1,594, as against 1,553 in 1913, an increase of 41, which is fairly normal. The Indians of this agency are now being well looked after by the three medical men who are in charge and a sick Indian has now a chance for his life. It may cost the department a little more, but it is worth the expenditure.

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

I inspected this agency several times during the year, one of them being a special inspection ordered by the department, on February 2 and 3. I also visited the Pipestone reserve on special work about seed-grain on March 16.

This agency consists of two reserves, Oak River and Oak Lake. The Oak River reserve is situated about seven miles north of Griswold, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Oak Lake reserve is within two miles of Pipestone, on the Canadian Pacific railway, southwestern branch. Both of these reserves are now depending to a large extent on making their living off the soil, and will have quite a large acreage in crop, a special effort having been made last fall to plough the land.

The reserve near Griswold is doing well and improving greatly in farming since the new agent, James McDonald, has taken charge. He is a practical man and of great use to the Indians in being able to show them how to fix up their machinery and farm implements.

Mrs. McDonald, who is the agency clerk, is also of great assistance to the bands, taking an active and progressive interest in all their works, both physical and mental.

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During the last season the two bands raised, for market, 850 bushels of corn, 21,458 bushels of wheat, 6,422 bushels of oats, 721 bushels of barley and 1,467 bushels of potatoes. They also put up 1,429 tons of hay and green feed, of which they were able to sell about 800 tons at \$5 per ton.

This is a remarkable showing for these reserves considering the drought during the crop year, and the very poor crop among the white farmers. The decrease in the wheat crop from the year before was 321 bushels, oats 2,575 bushels, and potatoes 954 bushels, the increases being corn 48 bushels, barley 501 bushels, and hay and green feed 328 tons.

The health of the bands has been very good during the year. The medical men in charge are doing everything possible to keep the Indians in good health.

THE PAS AGENCY.

I inspected The Pas Reserve on July 6 and 7, also on February 23 and 26. I found that during the year very little change had taken place in the condition of the Indians on this reserve. They do a lot of hunting for fur, and, though prices are low, they have made a lot of money during the year from this source. They get a lot of wild meat and game, and, as fish are fairly plentiful in the lakes and rivers around the reserve, they are never short of food.

This band was the original owner of the land where The Pas town is situated, and a large amount of money is being placed to their credit in the department at Ottawa, from sales of lots that are being made from time to time. For instance, in May last I held a sale of town lots at The Pas, and sold lots to the value of \$77,335, and remitted to the department the sum of \$15,467, the first payment of one-fifth, made at time of sale. The other four-fifths is bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. If The Pas town keeps on growing, these Indians will be wealthy in a few years more.

I visited the Chemawawin band on July 8 and 9. This reserve is situated about 100 miles southeast of The Pas, on the Saskatchewan river, where it enters Cedar lake.

These Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a living, and are making little if any progress in any direction. There are a few ex-pupils of the boarding-schools who are trying to improve things. They have some good gardens on this reserve, and potatoes mature and are a good crop.

These Indians could keep cattle successfully, if they once got a good start, as there is plenty of hay-land in the neighbourhood of the reserve.

I inspected the Moose Lake reserve on July 10 and 11, and found things much as usual, no complaints from the Indians as to shortage of anything during the year. This reserve is situated on Moose lake, about sixty miles northwest from the Chemawawin reserve, and about the same distance from The Pas. The Hudson Bay railway runs near the reserve (about 20 miles), and when operated will be of some assistance to the Indians in making what fish they catch closer to the market. The potato gardens are always good on this reserve, and the chief and councillors like to point out how clean they are.

I visited the Cumberland reserve on July 16 and 17, paid the treaty money and had a band meeting. Some of the members of this band live at a point about 30 miles distant from the main reserve on Cumberland lake, and claim to have much better land for gardens than on the main reserve. This is at the place where the department, some years ago, gave this band an addition to their reserve of 640 acres.

The Cumberland reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, near the North Saskatchewan river, and about 100 miles from The Pas. The Indians of this band make their living by hunting and fishing, and working for the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany and Revillon Bros., surveyors, prospectors, etc. This reserve is on the line of travel to the gold mines of that part of Saskatchewan, and the Indians can get a lot of work from the prospectors. The health of these Indians has been very good during the year.

I visited the Shoal Lake reserve on July 22 and found that the Indians had a fairly prosperous year. From a report in March, their cattle and horses were in good order, had wintered well, they having plenty of hay. These Indians make a great part of their living by hunting and trapping, and are always in reach of moose meat.

The Government issued a regulation last fall preventing these Indians hunting in The Pas mountains, this territory being now a game reserve. This regulation is hard on this reserve, being inside the game district in which no shooting is allowed.

The health of this band has been good during the year. This reserve is situated about 100 miles west of The Pas on Shoal lake, near the Carrot river, in the province of Saskatchewan.

I visited the Red Earth reserve on July 23. This reserve is situated on the Carrot river, about 100 miles from The Pas and has the finest soil of any reserve in the agency, which is shown by the quality of the potatoes grown.

The Indians hunt, trap and shoot game for a living, and, like those at Shoal Lake, find it very hard to be shut off from all the territory south of the Carrot river. Their fathers before them hunted in The Pas mountains, and the same right was promised them, subject to a close season.

There was a jam on the Carrot river near this reserve which shut the band off from direct communication with other points on the river, but I am pleased to say that this jam was removed in the winter by the Dominion Government, and the band can now get into their boats and go down to The Pas.

The health of these Indians has been good during the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are scattered among the bands of this agency, 72 horses and 210 head of cattle; all of these have wintered well, the winter was very mild, and the Indians had plenty of hay of good quality.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR FOR LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

The office of this inspectorate is located in the city of Winnipeg; its territory embraces the agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House.

Clandeboye agency has the agency office and headquarters located in the town of Selkirk. The reserves included in this agency, St. Peter's excepted, are located along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, extending northerly about 100 miles from the agency office at Selkirk. The reserves are severally located as follows, at the outflow into Lake Winnipeg, of the following streams: Brokenhead reserve on Brokenhead river, Fort Alexander reserve on Winnipeg river, Black River reserve on Black river, Hollowwater reserve on the Wannipigan river and Loon Creek reserve on Loon creek. The territory of this agency lies wholly within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

Fisher River agency has the agency office and headquarters on the Peguis reserve. On the agency site, located on Peguis reserve, and set aside by a resolution of the band for this purpose, in 1913, there has been erected, during the past year, a good building, which provides living quarters for the agent, and office accommodation. The erection of this building, with those previously erected, on the same site, now provides ample accommodation for all present requirements of a well established agency. The territory of this agency is quite large, extending from Dog Head on

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Lake Winnipeg, northerly, along the whole eastern and part of the western shores of this lake, and reaching inland from the mouth of the Berens river in an easterly direction, so as to include reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum, an approximate distance of about 300 miles; Peguis reserve is located up the Fisher river, this stream runs through this reserve. All the territory of this agency lies within the province of Manitoba, with the exception of the reserves at Deer Lake and Pekangekum, which are in New Ontario.

Norway House agency has the agency house, office and headquarters established on the Indian reserve at Norway House, at a point closely adjacent to the Methodist mission property at Rossville. The area, within the limits of this agency, is very large, and extends north and northeasterly from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. Lying along the Nelson river are located Norway House, Cross Lake, and Split Lake reserves; in a westerly direction from Split Lake, up the Burntwood river is Nelson House reserve on Footprint Lake; to the east, on Oxford lake, is Oxford House; farther east and south is God's Lake on God's lake, and farther south is Island Lake on Island lake. The agency lies within the boundaries of the province of Manitoba.

The Indians of the inspectorate are located by bands, in the following agencies:—

Clandeboye Agency.....	5 bands.	F. W. R. Colcleugh, agent.
Fisher River "	10 "	Thomas H. Carter, agent.
Norway House "	7 "	James G. Stewart, agent.
Total.....	22 "	

The aggregate population shows some increase, and is very much scattered over the area embraced within the limits of the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate. This vast region has to be reached by modes of travel that always entail hardship and danger; there is almost an entire absence of the facilities of railway travel; on Lake Winnipeg, for a short time in the summer season, steamers are available. The expense under these conditions incurred in carrying out the work of visiting and inspecting, although operated with economy, is necessarily very heavy.

During the season of 1914, from June 2 to 16, I accompanied Agent Coleleugh, of Clandeboye agency, when he was making the annual payments of annuities; on June 23 I joined Agent Carter, of Fisher River agency, and I accompanied him to all the reserves on Lake Winnipeg, in this agency, and the reserve at Peguis; I was present at and witnessed all the payments of annuities at these points for the year. I left Agent Carter and his party at Berens river, they proceeded to the reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum to complete the payments of the agency, and I returned to Selkirk, and to my office at Winnipeg on July 20. On July 23 I left Winnipeg to go north, took steamer at Selkirk the same day, and proceeded to Norway House, to join Agent Stewart, of Norway House agency. I arrived at that point on the 25th, and the same day the treaty party left for the north to make the payment of the annuities for the year. I accompanied Agent Stewart throughout his whole trip to all the reserves and bands in his agency, returning to and arriving at Norway House agency headquarters on September 5, having been just six weeks on the trip.

These journeys afforded me ample opportunity to meet the majority of the people at the points visited, in the three agencies of Clandeboye, Fisher River and Norway House; to talk with them about their mode of living and habits of life, to see a number of their homes and their gardens, and to inquire about their means of making a livelihood, and to note the condition and resources of the various reserves. During these trips I observed that the relations of the officers and wards of the department gave no cause for unfavourable comment at any point, and that the business to be done in this work was handled in a satisfactory manner by the several agents, who gave proof that they were well fitted to perform their duty in a capable manner, and to the satisfaction of the Indians over whom they exercise authority as the official representatives of the department.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe principally, there are some Swampy Cree, introduced by admission and intermarriage; the language spoken is Ojibway, sometimes designated as Saulteaux; Swampy Cree is quite commonly used; many of these people speak English fluently.

The general health of these people during the past year has been fairly satisfactory; epidemics have not been prevalent. Among these people there are ever present some cases of tubercular trouble and swollen glands, a comparatively limited number of cases, acutely developed, have been reported, and some fatalities. During the past winter there was an outbreak of small-pox, within the limits of the old reserve at St. Peter's, among the members of the St. Peter's band who are still resident there; the type was very mild, and no deaths resulted. There were quite a number of people affected and in quarantine, during the period of the outbreak. The medical supplies furnished by the department to the several dispensers located at the more remote reserves have materially benefited the Indians, having been used to good effect in relieving the sick, and with fair success. The Indians observe the elementary rules of sanitation fairly well. Dr. J. R. Steep is the medical officer for this agency. He visits periodically, and gives prompt and ready attention to all calls.

The hospital established for many years at Dynevor, under the auspices of the Womep's Auxiliary of the Church of England, in the old reserve at St. Peter's, is an institution utilized and operated entirely for the benefit of Indians. The management has become well acquainted with the peculiar needs of this work, the result being that efficient and practical assistance is afforded to many who are sick and suffering from disease, and to many aged and destitute people, men, women and children, who, on account of their condition or misfortune, require the care and treatment they receive in this institution. The department gives very generous assistance to this work, and I am able to bear testimony to the fact that this institution very materially affords, in a very timely manner, most valuable relief and assistance to many Indians.

The movement of the people from St. Peter's to the new reserve at Peguis has been going on during the past year. It has not been as rapid as was expected. The Indians have been fully informed, from time to time, as to the terms of the surrender regulating the assistance promised to them by the department, and that it would be a serious loss to them, if they failed to take advantage of the arrangement made with reference to building and transportation, and they have been urged to avail themselves of these benefits. I may now state that ample arrangements have been made to meet any calls for assistance in building, as the material is on the ground at Peguis.

The old and destitute people and widows and orphans have been well and promptly looked after by the agent. The agent has distributed the supplies furnished by the department for this service to those deserving such assistance, in fair proportion, and to the best advantage.

During the past year conditions have been quite strenuous, owing to the partial failure of the garden crops, on account of dry weather, and the situation developed by reason of the terrible European war; these circumstances have affected the possibilities for making a living open to the Indians. I am pleased, however, to be able to state that the past winter season has not been as trying as was anticipated. The weather during the winter has, on the whole, been quite mild, so that the Indians were able to come through this trying time without any acute cases of destitution, and without any great demand for assistance. Game has been quite plentiful, with a fair supply of fish and rabbits; fur-hunting fairly successful, the prices being low on account of the effect on the markets by the war.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Ojibway and Swampy Cree tribes, in the proportion of about two-thirds Ojibway, and one-third Swampy Cree. The

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languages spoken are the Ojibway, or Saulteaux, and Swampy Cree; many of the Indians speak English quite fluently.

The health and conditions of the people of this agency for the past year have been satisfactory; the reports received from the reserves located at points far distant inland have been favourable, the sources of information with reference to this important matter, are reliable. The outbreak of small-pox that prevailed in St. Peter's during the past winter was carried to a point up Lake Winnipeg, closely adjacent to Dog Head, and from this place it was carried to the Indian reserves at Bloodyvin, Jackhead and Fisher River. A quarantine was established at the several points mentioned, the type of disease that prevailed was very mild, no deaths resulted. The country was, shortly after the outbreak, patrolled by medical men, equipped to vaccinate and give proper treatment of the trouble, they were assisted in this patrol work by several constables from the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. By these vigorous measures the outbreak was soon controlled and confined. For the Indians generally, ample medical supplies were furnished by the department to several dispensers in the agency. These have been used by them with intelligence, and with a fair measure of success, in the relief of the Indians.

The Indians of this agency have had a fairly successful hunting season; game, fish and rabbits have been quite plentiful, and have furnished a fair food-supply. The gardens suffered from the warm and dry summer season of 1914, so that the crops were light. This was a misfortune. Owing to the unfavourable state of the fur markets the result of the conditions caused by the war in Europe, the Indians have not realized very good prices for their fur catch. However, they were told to keep at their hunting operations, as the revenue from this source would help to provide for their families and themselves. Realizing this, they complied with the advice. There have not been any cases of severe destitution reported; there was some hardship, but comparatively not in excess of an average winter season.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are members of the Swampy Cree tribe mainly, there is a small proportion of the Ojibway. The language spoken is principally Swampy Cree, a number of the people understand and speak English quite well.

The health reports about the Indians of this agency, for the past year, have been quite satisfactory. Dr. H. C. Norquay is the medical officer who looks after this side of the work for Indians in this agency. He has associated with him a trained nurse. The hospital building that has been erected at Norway House was completed and occupied in October, 1914. It has been fully equipped and furnished in a complete manner with all food-supplies required, and a capable staff to do the work, and all medical and surgical supplies requisite for the work, so that this institution is in a splendid position to meet all the needs of this district. No epidemics have been reported. Dr. Norquay accompanied the treaty paying party in the summer of 1914. He reported that he found the general health of the Indians quite satisfactory. During this trip he vaccinated a large number of Indians, men, women and children; this was in accordance with the wishes of the department. I am pleased to state that the Indians responded to this duty very willingly.

I have received reports during the past winter, from time to time, as to the condition of the Indians in this far distant district, and I am pleased to be able to say that the Indians have passed a fairly good winter. The fur-hunting was quite successful as to the quantities taken; however, the prices realized were much lower than have prevailed for the last several years, largely on account of the disturbed condition of the world's markets for raw furs which has been caused by the European war. Game, fish and rabbits have been plentiful, so that from these sources there has been a

good food-supply. I visited the Indians of this agency in the summer of 1914, with the treaty party. I was so favourably impressed with the conditions as I found them that I felt convinced that the Indian people would winter well, and I am pleased now to state that my opinion as expressed after my trip has proved to be correct, and that the Indians have come through the winter very well. Any cases of destitution reported, and there have been a few, have been cared for in a successful manner.

In this agency there is a new factor present in the development of this part of the country; I refer to the Hudson's Bay railway, and the construction and building of this great work now going on. In one way it has been a benefit to the Indians, as in the early stages of location and construction, it has furnished work to many Indians, for which they were well paid; on the other hand, the advent of this development will be accompanied by conditions that will be of doubtful benefit to the Indians: as the work of the railway building reaches completion, there will no doubt be a movement into the country of settlers and white hunters, and then the problem of caring for the Indian will assume a more complex aspect.

HUDSON'S BAY AGENCY.

Located in this agency there are two reserves, namely, York Factory and Fort Churchill, both along the west shore of Hudson bay.

At the time of writing, no regular agent has been appointed to look after these Indians. The supervision of the work is under the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The report of the work will no doubt give full details, covering all the conditions in this district.

Reports that have come to hand through reliable sources are to the effect that the health conditions of the people in this district are satisfactory.

The Indians live exclusively by hunting and fishing, and live under conditions that are not capable of much development.

The people of York Factory belong principally to the Swampy Cree tribe; those at Fort Churchill are of the Chipewyans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this head I do not have any special information to add. During the past year I have travelled over the whole of the Lake Winnipeg inspectorate, with the exception of the reserves at Little Grand Rapids, Deer Lake and Pekangekum. The traffic in intoxicants with Indians still continues to be the most fruitful source of the troubles that occur in handling the problem of caring for the Indian people; the vigour of the officers of the department in dealing with this vexing and vexed question during the past year has been most active and untiring; by their efforts many delinquents have been punished, both by fine and imprisonment; we have caught them in unexpected places and in a manner that has no doubt shown them that the eye of the law is watchful in searching out persons who engage in this nefarious traffic; and I am certain that a wholesome regard for the law has been established. In Clandeboye agency, the licensed sources for supplying intoxicants are numerous, and exist throughout the year, so that it is made comparatively easy for the Indians to procure a supply at any time. All reported cases or complaints of a breach of the regulations that govern this traffic always receive prompt and energetic attention by the officer whose duty it is to prevent the traffic. In Fisher River agency intoxicants are not so readily obtainable, as there are no licensed places for the sale of intoxicants in this agency; however, during the summer there is some trouble that arises through the boats that ply upon Lake Winnipeg, they are watched carefully, and every care taken to prevent the illicit traffic. In Norway House agency we have very little trouble from this source at present with the exception of what goes on at Warren's Landing,

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during the season of navigation. A patrol of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police is permanently stationed at Norway House, and instructions have been issued to them to exercise a vigorous supervision over this traffic at Warren's Landing, so that the season of 1915 should show some improvement over past conditions.

I am pleased to be able to testify to the patience and loyalty of the officers of the department in the discharge of their important duties, in the administration of the official business entrusted to them.

The Indians have always shown appreciation of the treatment accorded to them by the department, and are grateful for the faithful manner in which all promises are redeemed, as made in treaty, and for the care and protection exercised in their behalf.

REPORT OF THOS. W. HARRIS, INDIAN AGENT FOR FORT SIMPSON
AGENCY, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

This agency comprises all the Mackenzie river basin, and includes nine posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians are thus divided into nine bands as to their habitat, and into four tribes as to their origin. These four tribes are: Slaves, Illooskins, Loucheux and Siceannies, and all form part of the Chipewyan or Dene nation, all speaking a more or less corrupt dialect of the Chipewyan language. With the exception of the Indians who frequent Fort Nelson, the native population of this agency has not yet entered into treaty, and gain their living as in former times, by hunting and trapping.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule all the Indians of this part of the country are inclined to lung troubles and to scrofula. A want of a sufficient amount of pure air in their houses probably accounts in a large measure for their weak lungs, while the practice of intermarriage, which is common to the whole Chipewyan nation, has gradually made them all more or less scrofulous. They are much addicted to the use of medicine whenever they can procure it, believing that they strengthen themselves by loading their systems with any medicaments on which they can lay their hands, and this propensity certainly does not tend to ameliorate their general health.

Occupations.—All the Indians of this agency are hunters and trappers, and are sometimes in the midst of plenty, and at other times in actual want. The Indians who frequent the posts of Wrigley, Norman, and Good Hope, usually have access to the barren land caribou, which are very easily hunted, as they always are found in large herds, and are not difficult to approach. In the other parts moose are fairly numerous, although their numbers are greatly diminished as compared with former times according to the records of the trading companies, and are getting less every year. A few Indians from Laird, Simpson, and Norman, hunt mountain sheep in the Nahannis, a branch of the foot-hills of the Rocky mountain range; but, as the country is very difficult to travel over, these animals are hunted only by men in the full vigour age, and are immune from the attacks of the weaklings. Fish are found in small lakes all over the country, and help to furnish food for the inhabitants. In Great Bear lake the fish are plentiful and are of excellent flavour and nutritious qualities.

The fur-bearing animals include bear, beaver, ermine, red fox, cross fox, silver fox, white fox, lynx, mink, marten, musquash, otter, skunk, wolf and wolverine, and are fairly well distributed throughout the agency. At the prices of fur prevailing before the outbreak of the present European war, the Indians were able to make enough from their fur hunts to supply themselves in clothing and groceries and all their minor wants; but at present, the price of all fur has gone so low that only the best hunters can gain enough to furnish tea and tobacco for their families.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians build themselves small huts or shacks around their respective forts, and also at their winter hunting-ground. These shacks are built of logs, with roofs of poles covered with earth, or in some cases bark, the windows

being of cotton. These shacks are small and low, and do not, as a rule, give a sufficient quantity of fresh air for the number who live in them. They are heated with a chimney of stones covered with clay, or in some instances with a stove. They form a good protection against the severity of the northern winter, and are very acceptable as a shelter to travellers during stormy weather. Since the establishment of a government saw-mill at Fort Simpson, several of the Indians of the place are building new houses, with the intention of roofing them with shingles, which will be an improvement on the old style.

Stock.—The only stock owned or kept by the Indians in the north, are the train dogs, which they use in winter for hauling their sledges, and in summer for packing their household effects when obliged to make portages. These dogs are fed when their masters are in plenty and have to shift for themselves at other times. When rabbits are numerous the dogs are usually in good condition, as they are all able to supply themselves with food, without human aid; but when there are no rabbits they sometimes go for days without food of any kind.

Farm Implements.—No farm implements are owned by these Indians, except, perhaps, an occasional spade, which a few use to plant potatoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency are of a peaceable, law-abiding character, and are amenable to reason, in so far as reason does not conflict with their superstitions. They are wanting in energy and foresight, and this is caused, without doubt, by the life they have always led, that is to say, by their hand-to-mouth style of providing for their needs. Their intelligence seems to be about equal to that of the other tribes amongst whom I have been, and their receptive faculties are good. When engaged in any regular occupation, they appear to give satisfaction, and do not show discontent with their work, which is proven by the fact that, having obtained employment, they keep it as long as they are wanted. They do not seem to be as emotional as some of the other tribes of Indians, nor to feel so deeply such afflictions as the sickness and death of their relatives, but to be more stoical than the tribes that inhabit the plains. They are making a certain amount of progress in so far as they are adopting the mode of life of whites more and more each succeeding year. Those who have houses put in a small quantity of potatoes each spring, when they can obtain the seed, and in some cases, garden seeds are also sown.

Temperance and Morality.—There are some isolated cases of intoxication occurring among the Indians when the opportunity presents itself, but on the whole drunkenness is unknown. Their morals are comparatively good. Theft is practically unheard of; conjugal infidelity is rare; fighting is confined to the women, and is generally conducted with the tongue rather than with the fists; and exaggeration is more common than fundamental untruth. They do not appear to have yet acquired the business instincts possessed by the tribes who have been more in touch with the whites, and are more reasonable in their demands for commodities for which they have to barter. They are accepting the fall in the prices of fur in a good spirit, and look forward with eagerness to the time when fur shall go up higher than ever before. They are giving more attention during the present winter to the hunting of meat than of fur, and in this I think they are wise, as a few years respite would give the fur-bearing animals a chance to increase.

REPORT OF THOS. E. DONNELLY, INDIAN AGENT FOR ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

CARRY-THE-KETTLE BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of these Indians has been fairly good. There have been many colds and some tubercular trouble in its various forms. A number were vaccinated during the summer. They are very careful about the

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cleanness of their premises, and burn all refuse. Their houses are mostly all white-washed. With few exceptions they keep their homes clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations; the majority engage in farming. They also sell wood, hay and fence pickets. Some of the old men spend a portion of their time in hunting. The women tan hides, make bead-work and do some gardening.

Stock.—These Indians have a good herd of cattle, but not as many as they should have. They are taking better care of them. Several of the young farmers are anxious to try this industry as soon as they are able. Many of them have horses. Some have good animals bred from the stallion given to them by the department. A few years hence they will have a fine class of working horses, which will cost them practically nothing.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well supplied with implements, and take fair care of them. Some have buildings to store their vehicles and machinery in when not in use.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the quality of the houses now being erected. The old style of house is vanishing, and is being replaced by a better class of building, finished with a shingled roof, separate rooms and large windows. There is a slight improvement in the stables.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate. There is one member of the band who will indulge in liquor whenever he has a chance.

Their morals are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing slowly, but surely. I look forward to a greater advancement in the future, as several of them have a good start. They are acquiring the habits of the white man in their mode of living and in clothing. Many of the young men have a desire to add to what they already have, and look forward to the day when they may be rich; but the old men have not any desire in this direction.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX BAND.

The people of this band are non-treaty Indians inhabiting the country between Wood Mountain and Moosejaw, the majority living at Wood Mountain.

Health and Sanitation.—They live in tents throughout the year. Being nomads, they are enabled to remove from unsanitary surroundings.

Occupations.—Many of them get employment in towns at different occupations; others depend on trapping and hunting for a livelihood; some work for farmers and ranchers. Some of the women make moccasins and other Indian wares.

Stock.—They have a good stock of horses, and take fairly good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered temperate in their habits.

Their morals are good.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are not making the progress that they should. Matters might be different if they were settled on a reserve of their own. These Indians are good workers and industrious. The mode of dress of the men is similar to that of the white men; but the women still cling to the blanket. Some of them can speak English, but only a few are educated.

REPORT OF J. A. ROWLAND, INDIAN AGENT FOR BATTLEFORD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises eight bands: Red Pheasant, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine, Moosomin, Thunderchild, and Kopwayawakenum (or Meadow Lake). In addition to these, there are some Saulteaux bands that are not in treaty.

Tribes.—The members of the Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Little Pine and Meadow Lake bands are Crees; the Thunderchild and Moosomin bands are mostly Crees with a few Saulteaux among them. The Stony band belongs to the Assiniboines or Stonies.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of chicken-pox on the Poundmaker and Little Pine reserves, there have been no epidemics during the year. There has been a great improvement in the general health of the Indians, due to the efforts made by our field matrons. The worst ailments are poor eyes and scrofula.

The premises are much cleaner and better ventilated than they have been, and I notice in the dwellings recently erected that the idea of proper ventilation is being considered with the adoption of open fireplaces. The houses are also being kept cleaner and tidier.

Occupations.—Most of the bands in this agency engage in farming. During the past year there has been considerably more acreage broken and summer fallowed than in the past. Most of the Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and fishing, and selling firewood. Some earn their living by working for settlers.

Stock.—All the reserves in the agency are suited to stock-raising. The stock has kooops' reserve, all of which are now convalescent. Generally speaking, with the care being continually advised and encouraged to increase their herds.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of the Meadow Lake band, the Indians of this agency are well provided with farm implements. These have been purchased by themselves, and they are well looked after.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings of this agency are of log construction with thatched and shingled roofs. During the past year quite a number of new buildings have been erected, particularly on the Thunderchild reserve. Most of the houses are well furnished and for the most part are comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this agency are quiet and law-abiding. They are showing improvement and making progress. They have lately shown more desire to get on and are taking more interest in their farming and in the comfort of their dwellings. Moosomin and Thunderchild bands own in common a saw, lath, planing and shingle outfit. The latter band sawed 60,000 feet of lumber during the past year, and used it mostly in erecting new houses.

The liabilities of the Indians have been greatly decreased in this past year, and in some cases accounts owing for years have been paid.

Although the acreage sown was not as large as in previous years, yet what is being farmed is being done properly and not scratched over, as has sometimes been the case. There is a much larger acreage prepared for the coming season, and the results should be good.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions the Indians are temperate. A close watch is kept over them and if caught they are severely punished.

The morality of the Indians is not all that could be desired, but they are showing some improvement. Steps have been recently taken to try to make them discontinue the practice of exchanging wives, which is so prevalent among the Indians.

REPORT OF S. A. MILLIGAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR CARLTON AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: William Twatts, Petawaquey, Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop, Kenemotayo, Pelican Lake, Montreal Lake and Wahpaton Sioux.

Health and Sanitation.—Quite a number of the Indians belonging to the above mentioned bands are afflicted with tuberculosis and scrofula. Bronchial and digestive troubles also caused a great deal of suffering throughout the agency. At the same

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time one of the greatest difficulties the medical attendant has to contend with is the Indians lack of cleanliness, and their immorality. For instance, a chronic and objectionable disease that ran its course throughout the major portion of the Ahtahkakoops and Mistawasis Indians can be traced to two young men who spread it over two reserves. Married women and young girls were the victims. The medical attendant strongly advises that in future some steps should be taken to punish any individual who knowingly is the means of causing such unnecessary and untold suffering. During the month of February there were several cases of pneumonia on the Ahtahkakoops' reserve, all of which are now convalescent. Generally speaking, with the exception of the foregoing, the health of the Indians throughout the agency can be considered very fair, as no disease of a serious nature was experienced throughout the year. Endeavours were made to induce the Indians to keep their premises clean, but with very little success.

Occupations.—The majority of the members of the Sturgeon Lake, Petaquakey, Mistawasis, and Ahtahkokoops bands are engaged in farming, a number of which follow this industry on a considerable scale. Those Indians belong to the Kenemotayo, Pelican Lake and William Charles bands sustain themselves principally by hunting and trapping. The women folk on the different reserves assist materially in digging roots, picking berries, and doing the chores around their respective homes. Mention might be made of the fact that the Indians of this agency following the farming industry also take an exceptional interest in stock-raising.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—All the bands, with the exception of those bands engaged in hunting and trapping for a living are well equipped with all necessary farm implements, and these are all more or less well cared for. With the exception of those purchased by the department for the benefit of the ex-pupils, the Indians generally find the wherewithal to provide themselves with what they require.

Buildings.—There is a general improvement in the quality of the houses now being erected in this agency. As a rule the old dwellings were small log buildings with shingle roofs, which were totally out of place considering the large families inhabiting them. The residences on the William Charles reserve at Montreal Lake are without exception the poorest I have seen, yet to a certain extent this can be accounted for by the fact that the members of this band live under canvas during the greater portion of the year. However, an inducement for this band in the way of a saw-mill is now being placed on the reserve, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the buildings at this place will show a considerable improvement.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the members of this agency are fairly industrious, yet little if any improvement can be seen in their general condition. A few are increasing their farming operations, but there is no doubt that all could do better. Most of them are inclined to adopt too easy habits, with the result that, unless departmental or other assistance is given them, their advancement is bound to be slow.

Temperance and morality.—While a number of these Indians are temperate in their habits, others use intoxicants at every opportunity. Nevertheless the convictions are rare, as the facilities they have for evading detection make the task of suppressing the traffic an extremely difficult one.

The moral standing of the Indians of this agency is probably on a par with any other.

REPORT OF E. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ochapowace, Kakewistahaw, Cowessess, Sakimany and Little Bone.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions, the health of the Indians has been

good during the year. On the Kakewistahaw reserve a few families are afflicted with scrofula and there are some cases of eye trouble. As a rule sanitation is fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are: farming, cattle-raising, trapping and fishing and selling fire-wood, fence-pickets and senega-root.

Characteristics and Progress.—With very few exceptions the Indians in this agency are not industrious and are therefore making only slow progress, tribal customs being the chief difficulty. Those who farm and raise cattle, however, are taking more interest in these industries.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians in this agency are temperate; a few will obtain liquor whenever possible; there have been very few prosecutions during the year, and there has been a marked improvement among some who had formerly been addicted to the use of intoxicants; consequently there has been an improvement in morality in other respects.

General remarks.—Weather for seeding was favourable and fairly early. The harvest, or yield, was very poor on account of the dry season, and the destructiveness of gophers. The winter was an exceptionally fine one.

Although an increase over the previous year in acreage was sown, the yield was very disappointing. The dry weather experienced made it very hard to get a large acreage ready for the coming year.

The Indians' cattle came through the winter without unusual loss, but it was necessary to pay attention to a great many of the holders, as they do not take the proper interest in their stock. Very few of the Indians have any desire to increase their herds, which is regrettable, as cattle-raising in this agency is more profitable than growing grain. The value of cattle sold and used for food during the year was \$3,368.

A good many of the dwellings on these reserves are substantially built, with comfortable interiors. A pleasing change has come, now that the majority of Indians when building construct larger and more up-to-date houses.

Three out of the four bands received interest payments from their land fund account. These payments are especially useful to the old people, who otherwise would get but little benefit from the land.

The old, infirm and destitute are given assistance; during the winter months and at other times throughout the year quite a number of such people are given rations.

REPORT OF CHAS. P. SCHMIDT, INDIAN AGENT FOR DUCK LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Nut Lake, Kinistino, One Arrow's, Okemassiss' and Beardy's, John Smith's and James Smith's.

Tribes.—The Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, Plain Cree and Swampy Cree. There are also some half-breeds.

Occupations.—On One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okemassiss', John Smith's and James Smith's reserves farming is the chief occupation. The members of Nut Lake and Kinistino bands are too far away from market to make a success of farming. Other industries are hunting, and fishing, working for settlers, freighting for traders, gathering berries and senega-root, and cutting firewood and fence posts.

Stock.—All the bands of this agency have herds of cattle and horses; some have hogs, sheep and poultry. In most cases all the stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—All those who farm have sufficient implements, of which they take fairly good care.

Buildings.—On all the reserves the houses are built of logs, and the mud roofs are gradually being replaced by shingled roofs

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Health and Sanitation.—In all the bands health has been fairly good, though three men on James Smith's, and three women on One Arrow's reserve have died of consumption. Sanitary measures are being observed in most instances, though ventilation in winter is still looked upon as dangerous. Practically all the Indians of the agency have been vaccinated during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—A large number of the Indians of this agency are addicted to the use of liquor when they can procure it, but the many convictions that have been made during the year have had a marked effect.

The majority of the Indians are moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding. Many of them are industrious, and a number are progressive; while others are indolent and not making any headway.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. M. GRAHAM, ON FILE HILLS AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN.

Reserves.—This agency comprises four reserves known by the following names and numbers:—Peepeekesis, 81; Okances, 82; Star Blanket, 83, and Little Black Bear, 84.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

On Peepeekesis reserve some 24,000 acres of land have been set aside as a farming colony for graduates of Indian schools, and a separate report dealing with the work on this colony will be forwarded.

Last year these Indians were comparatively speaking, fortunate in their farming operations, having produced 51,101 bushels of grain. This was about half the quantity they grew in 1913; but, as the price was nearly double, the net results were about the same as in the previous year. Last year the falling off in the yield was entirely due to unfavourable weather conditions, and, had the cultivation not been good, the results would have been a great deal worse. A lot of the grain produced was of splendid quality, considering the season, and much of it was sold for seed.

Last summer and fall a great deal of land was prepared for the season of 1915. In all there were 2,330 acres, and of this 1,331 acres was breaking and summer fallow. Nearly every acre of fallow was ploughed and harrowed twice, so that it is now ready for the sower.

We have two classes of Indians in this agency. There are the old people and a few young men, who never attended school, and there are the school graduates. The former class do very little grain-growing, but give quite a lot of attention to the raising of stock, from which they derive a fair livelihood, as the price of beef has been exceptionally high for the last few years. These people also earn money by the sale of hay, wood, pickets, etc. Work of this kind is not conducive to home-building, as it means that Indians are either on the road or in town so much of their time. However I am glad to say that each year I notice a keener desire on the part of these Indians to build decent houses and cultivate the soil, and before many years they will all be farming. The other class is made up of Indians who depend entirely upon farming and stock-raising for their livelihood, and there is a decided improvement in their style of living. Their homes are better and they possess more effects. They have milch cows, hens, pigs, calves, and other live stock, which means money-making without entailing absence from home. Some individuals who belong to this class have as much as 280 acres under cultivation, and the majority have over 100 acres. When a man is looking after this amount of land, he does not have much time to run about the country attending sports, which are held in almost every town within a radius of seventy miles; this is a common fault among the non-farming Indians.

The Indians, as a whole, are improving their dwellings, and it will not be long before the low, log, mud-roofed huts will be a thing of the past. Every year a number

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of modern frame-roofed structures take the place of these huts. During the past year two quite large frame houses, having five rooms in each and costing in the neighbourhood of \$1,800, have been built. Frame barns are now replacing the old log ones in many cases.

Last year a great deal of road work was done on these reserves. The Indians formed themselves into two gangs, and each gang undertook to do so much work, and as a result a great deal was done. Travel on the reserve is much easier than it was formerly. I expect a certain amount of time will be given each year to this work.

I have had no infringements of the Indian Act to deal with during the year.

The cottage hospital established on Peepeckesis reserve has been open all year, and a number of critical cases were brought in, with good results. Miss MacMullen, the nurse in charge, is very anxious to do all she can to bring about results. When she has no patients in the hospital, she spends most of her time in visiting the Indians in their homes, instructing them on lines of housekeeping and cleanliness. Considering the number of people, there has been very little sickness during the year. In many cases the Indians pay their own doctors' bills and use their own judgment as to when one should be called in.

The Indians here have shown a great interest in the war. Many of them have subscribed for papers and are keenly interested in what is taking place. Two of their number, graduates of Brandon industrial school, have enlisted with the 28th Battalion, now in Winnipeg, and four or five others are anxious to go, and will probably enlist. Many of them have contributed freely to the Patriotic Fund; and when a branch of the Red Cross Society was formed, the old Indians as well as the young were anxious to join.

The statistical returns for the year will give the department a great deal of information regarding crop cultivation, cattle, possessions, etc.

REPORT OF THOMAS CORY, INDIAN AGENT FOR MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency are a mixture of Crees, Assiniboines and Saulteaux.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been fairly good, nothing to contend with of any account except tuberculosis; their premises kept clean; all the Indians were vaccinated last summer.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians are farming; others cattle-raising, and others working at anything by which they can support themselves and families.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm machinery; but do not take the best care of it.

Buildings.—Their buildings are improving every year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They are getting better off every year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate and live up to a high standard of morality.

REPORT OF W. SIBBALD, INDIAN AGENT FOR ONION LAKE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

The following bands are included in the Onion Lake agency; Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Keeheewin's, Island Lake (Ministikwan), Joseph Bighead's, Loon Lake, and Chipewyan.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the bands has been good, with the exception of the Island Lake band, where there was an epidemic of a mild

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form of typhoid fever, to which, however, only one death was attributed. The sanitary condition of some of the houses is not good; in others much improvement is to be found, particularly on Frog Lake and Keewewin's reserves. The example set by the Indians of these reserves is affecting others, and at Onion Lake there are several owners of badly kept houses who have been getting out logs this past winter with a view to building new houses during the coming summer. The cleaning up of rubbish and garbage that accumulates around Indian houses during the winter is always attended to, and refuse burnt.

Occupations.—The chief industry of the three bands first mentioned is cattle-raising, and that of the three following only hunting and fishing; the last mentioned band, Chipewyan, besides following hunting to a larger extent than any of the other bands, also raises cattle and is increasing its farming operations. The first three bands farm to a small extent and are preparing to follow that industry more extensively. The quality of the cattle owned by the stock-raising bands is excellent, which is due to the fact that particular attention is paid to the choosing of bulls and not allowing them to remain too long with the same herd. No shortage of feed has occurred in any of the bands during the past winter.

Working for settlers and for surveyors are also occupations that many of our young men take advantage of.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—For present requirements there are farm implements enough in the hands of these Indians; but, if they carry out their recently expressed desire to increase the acreage under cultivation during the coming summer, they will require some more ploughs and harrows, which I hope they will be able to purchase out of their own earnings. They are well supplied with mowers, rakes, wagons, and sleighs.

Buildings.—A marked improvement is noticeable in the Indian houses throughout the agency, particularly on the Frog Lake and Chipewyan reserves. New houses, which were in course of erection the previous year, have been completed and are superior to many settlers' houses. An improvement is also noticeable in many of the cattle stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—Since the past winter set in, these Indians have required more help owing to the falling off of the demand for furs, and the consequent reduction in value. This has brought a few of them to see that they must be more provident in future and take more advantage of their opportunities, by farming to a larger extent; and, by not being so ready to kill or sell their stock, to increase their holdings of cattle. The Chipewyan band has made more progress than any of the other bands, and may rightly be said to be progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been less trouble throughout the agency during the year caused by intemperance than for several years past. This indicates that the Indians are improving in that respect. The standard of morality is fairly good and remains unchanged.

REPORT OF W. R. TAYLOR, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PAS AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

This agency consists of six reserves, as follows: The Pas, Chemawawin, Moose Lake, Cumberland, Shoal Lake and Red Earth. As conditions are similar on each of these reserves, I might make a general report on the agency.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally the health of the Indians has been good for the past year. No epidemic has occurred, only cases of minor sickness having been treated. I might say that a mild form of chicken-pox broke out in the Pas residential school, but was immediately taken in hand by the medical officer, and stamped out before it spread very far. The Indians in this agency are diligent in cleaning up

garbage and refuse and burning the same in spring. Every effort is made to encourage the Indians to observe the rules of hygiene, but it is difficult to educate them to ventilate their houses in winter. As a whole the agency responded well to the desire of the department for vaccination, all vaccine ordered being used up. There are no means on the reserves of isolating persons suffering from contagious disease, but isolation wards are fitted up in the Indian hospital, for such cases. It is the endeavour to bring all such cases to the hospital, where they can get proper care and treatment.

Occupations.—The general occupation of all the Indians in this agency is hunting. They depend on the hunt for their livelihood. In winter the fur-bearing animals are trapped. The pelts are dressed and sold to the numerous fur buyers. With the proceeds they buy themselves clothing and provisions. Some of them do a little fishing for commercial purposes, while all fish for their own use. In summer ducks and geese are very numerous in this northern country, and the older Indians occupy themselves in procuring these for food. Many of the younger men are employed as boat and canoe men, at which they are adept, while others work with survey parties. Very little is done in the way of stock-raising. A few cattle are kept, but the increase is very slow. No farming is done outside raising potatoes and vegetables, this north country not being adapted to grain-growing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians are inclined to be careless with their implements, but are improving in this respect.

Buildings.—The dwellings of these Indians are mostly made of logs, squared with axes, the corners being nicely dovetailed. The roofs are generally shingled or covered with paroid roofing. The thatched roof is now a thing of the past. Some very neat frame buildings have been erected on the Pas reserve; they are painted and are a great improvement on the log buildings.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some of these Indians are indolent, the majority are industrious and willing to work. They excel in their own line of work, which is canoeing and boating. They also work hard at hunting and trapping. They have great respect for law and authority. While they are not making rapid strides in civilization, a little progress is noticeable. The Indian is slow to adopt the white man's way of living, and we cannot look for rapid advancement. Financially they are poorer this year than they have been for years back. The demoralization of the fur market is of course the direct cause of this; as they are dependent on the fur hunt in this part of the country, their income increases and decreases according to the fluctuations of the fur market. Their earnings this year will not be one-third of what they were last year. The Pas band is in better financial standing than other bands in this agency, owing to the sale of some of their reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indian if let alone is temperate. Very little trouble is given from drunkenness on the outlying reserves. In fact I have not had one case in two years from any of the outside reserves. Here on the Pas reserve we have had some convictions for this offence, but the crime is invariably traced to unprincipled white men who have supplied the liquor for their own immoral purposes. These have been dealt with accordingly. Taking into consideration the nearness of the town of The Pas to this reserve, and how easily they can get whisky if they look for it, I think the Pas band deserves great credit for the way they keep themselves from drink. During the past year only ten cases of drunkenness in the whole agency have been tried. In each case conviction and penalty have followed. Morally they will compare favourably with other Indians. The outlying reserves being very little troubled by white men, no trouble arises from immorality. As the Pas reserve is so close to town, and there are so many white men of a low class around, this is a very difficult matter to contend with. Some of the women from the reserve are in town at night, and while we feel sure of their purpose, it appears impossible to bring any charge against them. Lately I am pleased to see that this promiscuous night rambling is being stopped to some extent.

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Live Stock.—The cattle in this agency wintered well, and at my round of inspection in January and February I found them in good condition. Plenty of hay was put up for the use of the stock, and in some cases for sale. The Indians take better care of their cattle than they did in former years.

Root Crop.—Through the whole agency the potato crop was very light, and at Moose Lake practically a failure. An excellent growth of vine was visible, but potatoes did not mature. In our own garden at the agency headquarters we experienced the same small results.

General Remarks.—Slowly but surely can be noticed the advancement of these Indians in the strides of civilization. The Indian is a slow thinker, but, when he sees the advantage of anything, he will endeavour to attain it. As they advance educationally, their social habits will also improve. I would also mention the hospital which is indeed a boon to these Indians. They can go there and get proper care and treatment for their sicknesses, which they cannot get at home. Already many cases have been treated, and in a few instances severe cases, and all with good results.

In conclusion I would again mention the good work done by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in connection with matters touching the Indians. They are very diligent, and make every effort to bring offenders against the Indian Act to justice. To this diligence we owe much of the peace we enjoy.

REPORT OF W. G. BLEWETT, INDIAN AGENT FOR PELLY AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Cote, Key, Keeseekoose and Valley River, which being similarly situated and working under like conditions, generally speaking, are herein taken collectively.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no very serious outbreak of any contagious disease on any reserve this year. There was a mild attack of measles on Valley River reserve and also a very mild outbreak of diphtheria on Cote reserve. There were the usual cases of tuberculosis, bronchitis, and pneumonia, but the mild winter permitted the Indians to stay out of doors a great deal more than usual, which no doubt lowered the percentage of sickness. The usual precautions of vaccination and whitewashing houses as well as cleaning up and burning all rubbish around buildings have been taken. Dr. Tran has attended faithfully to all cases of sickness during the year, and with very good success.

Occupations.—A very large percentage of these Indians still continue to follow the old life of hunting, trapping and fishing. Quite a number of them spend considerable time freighting, river-driving and working out among the farmers in the fall at threshing and harvesting.

There are some who still try to advance in farming and stock-raising, but they are not very successful. A few are doing as well as white men would. Those who have had no assistance from the government have prospered the best.

Live Stock.—These Indians are not very good at stock-raising, generally speaking. Most of them only think of cattle when they are desirous of selling or killing them. There are some, however, who are gradually getting larger herds. Most of them have horses sufficient to work with, but there were several deaths among their horses this year from swamp fever and its allied ailments, which were very prevalent in this district.

Farm Implements.—Almost all the Indians of this agency have the necessary tools, implements and machinery for general farming and stock-raising. In most cases these are as well cared for as those of the white men in the district; some, however, are very careless in regard to machinery and implements as well as in respect to their stock.

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Buildings.—A much larger number of new houses has been built this year, and they are of a better style, being larger, better built, better lighted and with higher ceilings; some have cement foundations. As the Indians of the Valley River band have good building timber, they are doing considerable building of a very superior kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few in each band who are very anxious to get good farms and good buildings, and become settled citizens of the country like white men, and these men are doing well in the circumstances. The influence of the lazy ones is a serious handicap, however, to the men who are striving to get ahead. There are many who seem to think only of the present time and how they can get along without exerting themselves. A considerable acreage of new land was broken up during the season, and, if good crops are obtained from it, there will be a further incentive to continue increasing the acreage cultivated.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance has been the curse of this agency, as a very large number of these Indians are addicted to the drink habit. There has been a very marked falling off in the cases of drunkenness, however, in the past year. A great deal of the credit for this is due to the watchfulness of my staff and the police.

REPORT OF H. NICHOL, INDIAN AGENT FOR QU'APPELLE AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Tribes or Nations.—Four tribes are represented in this agency, namely, Sioux, Cree, Saulteaux, and Assiniboine.

Bands.—This agency is comprised of the following bands: Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; and Piapot, No. 75.

Health and Sanitation.—While the general health of the Indians has been good, yet there has been a great deal of sickness of a more or less serious nature. Severe colds and pneumonia were quite prevalent. However, these attacks were not attended with any serious results. The past winter was exceptionally mild and open, with hardly enough snow for sleighing; and it is noted that during such winters there is a great deal more sickness than during a severe winter. A marked improvement is noted in the care of their premises. A great many of the Indians keep their premises neat, clean and tidy.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries followed by these Indians. Owing to lack of pasture, stock-raising on Standing Buffalo reserve is on the decrease. On the other reserves this industry is in a healthy, prosperous condition. No trouble is experienced in getting the Indians to care for their cattle, and to this fact I attribute our extremely low percentage of losses. All the bands, with the exception of Standing Buffalo band, have large herds of cattle. In all bands each cattle holder looks after, and makes the necessary provision, as to feed, stabling, etc., for his own cattle. A very much improved type of horse is now found on all reserves. General purpose and heavy types are practically the only ones that will now suit the Indians. With few exceptions, they take good care of their horses.

Farm Implements.—All the bands are well equipped with farm implements, Standing Buffalo band particularly. Generally speaking, the Indians take only poor care of their implements. There is a threshing-machine owned in common by all the bands.

Buildings.—With very few exceptions, all the dwellings are constructed of log walls, with shingle roof, or entirely of lumber. There are only a very few mud-roofed houses remaining.

Characteristics and Progress.—A stronger spirit of industry is noted throughout the agency. A great many of the avenues of existence along the old mode of life are now closed through the surrounding country becoming more thickly settled; and the

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Indians are, to a great extent, being forced to provide a livelihood within the limits of their respective reserves; and they naturally turn to agriculture and stock-raising. They are giving very much less trouble, and are very noticeably more law-abiding. They are bettering their living conditions, and are much more prosperous.

Temperance and Morality.—A very marked improvement is noted in the temperance of the Indians. During the past year, only one case of intemperance was reported. With very few exceptions, the morals of these Indians have always been very good. Improvement is noted from year to year.

REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR FOR NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

This inspectorate includes the Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake and Isle à la Crosse agencies, and the Moose Woods reserve.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during November and December.

In the southern part of this agency the past season proved very unfavourable for agriculture, and the results were accordingly quite disappointing. On James Smith's reserve, at Fort à la Corne, on the contrary the moisture was fairly plentiful and other conditions favourable, so that the yield of wheat was 18 bushels to the acre and of oats 22 bushels.

A fair amount of land was summer fallowed throughout the agency, and, as in the white settlement, a large area of fall ploughing was done; so that this season the Indians of this agency are in an unusually favourable position in regard to seeding operations.

The number of cattle on the reserves of this agency showed a slight increase during the twelve months preceding the inspection. Sales had been made to the number of 240 head, which contributed substantially to the support of the Indians; and, in addition to this, 108 head were beefed for the food-supply of the owners.

A sufficient quantity of hay for the wintering of the stock was secured, but not without much difficulty, owing to the heavy rains during September and October. The feeding season fortunately has proved very favourable, and the cattle have come through the winter with very light losses.

During the summer the cattle fattened unusually well, and, the market being good, excellent prices were realized for the surplus beef, especially at Fort à la Corne, where the prices of three-year-old steers ranged from \$75 to \$90.

The Indians at Beardy's, One Arrow's, and John Smith's reserves have for the past year derived their income mainly from the sale of cattle, farm produce, hay and wood; and, while the other reserves of the agency have derived a considerable income from the same sources, yet a large part of their livelihood has been obtained from hunting, notwithstanding the decline in prices of furs that occurred during the fall. They are on the whole fairly free from debt and in tolerably comfortable circumstances.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during February and March, which I have usually found to be the most favourable season in the year for ascertaining the normal conditions under which the Indians live. On some of the reserves in this agency I find a great improvement during the past year in the character of the Indians' dwellings both as to the construction of the buildings and the manner in which they are kept within. This is particularly marked on the Frog Lake reserve, where there is scarcely an old-fashioned sod-roofed shanty to be found. Two of the newly constructed buildings on this reserve deserve special mention. These are 18 x 22 feet and 20 x 24 feet respec-

tively, with a 9-foot ceiling and upstairs, and a cellar in each case 10 x 10 feet with lumber wall. The exterior of the walls of these houses is finished with drop siding, and a platform and verandah runs across the front. Lighting is well provided for, and the work throughout is neatly and substantially done.

These improvements are the direct result of getting a large quantity of lumber at a saw-mill on the reserve, where the Indians obtained the material in return merely for their labour.

On the Cold Lake reserve also, some good work has been done in the way of house-building, notwithstanding that the Indians here have had to purchase all their lumber, shingles and other finishing material and to haul it a distance of from 25 to 40 miles. As a saw-mill is being operated this season for the first time on this reserve, it is safe to predict that the next twelve months will be marked by very extensive house improvement.

In a few instances I found the dwellings badly kept, poorly ventilated and overcrowded, notably on the Ministiquan reserve, and in one instance on the Onion Lake reserve, where fortunately it is a decided exception.

The farm crops for the season consisted almost entirely of oats, the aggregate yield of which was about 15,000 bushels, or about 30 bushels per acre. The largest yields were on the Cold Lake and Long Lake reserves, which are the most remote from the prairie regions. The soil of these reserves is extremely fertile, and the weather conditions for the past season were all that could be desired.

An area of new land aggregating 250 acres for the agency was brought under cultivation during the year, about one-half of this being on the Onion Lake reserve. On the Cold Lake reserve 75 acres were broken and 26 acres summer fallowed.

There is a slight decrease during the year in the number of cattle on the reserves. Considerable numbers were beefed and sold; only a few head are known to have died, but a considerable number are unaccounted for. The industry cannot flourish until this leakage is stopped.

Increasing interest is shown in the raising of horses, and there is an increase of about twenty head throughout the agency. On some of the reserves the Indians are becoming interested in the raising of pigs and poultry and this is stimulating their interest in grain-growing as they perceive that this class of live stock can be kept to advantage only in connection with the raising of grain.

The sources from which the Indians of this reserve derive their income vary according to the location of the reserve. The Indians at Frog Lake, Onion Lake and Long Lake earn comparatively little by hunting, but derive a large profit from their herds and earn considerable by freighting and day labour. The Indians of Cold Lake while they are beginning to do a fair amount of farming and have considerable revenue from their live stock still support themselves mainly by hunting and fishing. The season's products from these sources are estimated at about \$16,000. The members of the Ministiquan band are dependent upon hunting and fishing alone and are at present in the hardest condition in which I have found them at any time. They can always obtain a wholesome and adequate supply of food, but very little variety; while for their other necessities they have little means of providing.

The Indians of this agency are in the fortunate position of being burdened with very little debt, owing to the prudent management of their affairs.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

A partial inspection of this agency was made during December.

The results of farming operations have been disappointing, owing partly to the unfavourable weather conditions and partly to decreasing interest on the part of the Indians. The acreage under crop was small and the yield was poor even for a bad season.

A sustained effort has been made to check the decrease of the Indians' cattle, which had continued for some years. This effort has been in a measure successful.

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Much difficulty has been experienced owing to the want of properly fenced ranges for the stock; and the fencing of all the reserves is a matter that should be taken up at once.

On Thunderchild's reserve a number of new and somewhat improved dwellings have been constructed in consequence of the cutting of a considerable quantity of lumber on the reserve. However as regards both the description of the dwellings and the sanitary conditions obtaining within and around the Red Pheasant and Moosomin bands take the lead for this agency.

Considerable success has attended the efforts of the agent to reduce the liabilities of the Indians; and freedom from these burdens, when effected, will be one essential condition for renewed prosperity.

A few of the young men of the agency, ex-pupils of the residential and day schools, have established homes for themselves, and are industrious and thrifty; while a number of others are drifting about.

CARLTON AGENCY.

No regular inspection of this agency was made during the year; but I made a tour of a portion of it during July.

The agricultural season was more favourable here than farther south and west, and the threshing returns were fairly satisfactory, especially on the Sandy Lake and Muskeg Lake reserves.

Considerable summer fallowing of old fields, and breaking of new land was done, and the prospects for the coming summer are brighter than they have been for some years.

There is a considerable decrease in the Indians' herds, due apparently to heavier sales than the strength of the herds would justify.

Many of the Indians of the agency had become discouraged, owing to the burden of debts, which they had no prospect of removing. Latterly these have in some of the more serious cases been charged against the funds of the band under certain conditions.

The Indians of Muskeg Lake, Sandy Lake and Sturgeon Lake reserves have a very fair livelihood from their farms and their live stock. Those of Mistawasis reserve, who have neglected agriculture for a time, rely upon day labour to some extent, as do also the Sioux of the Wahpaton reserve; while the Big River and Montreal Lake bands live mainly by hunting and fishing.

ISLE À LA CROSSE AGENCY.

The annuity payments for the agency were made by Mr. F. W. Armitage, who was assisted by Mr. Fred Manville as clerk; while Dr. N. W. Strong rendered medical attendance.

The party left Prince Albert on June 10, and returned on September 24.

With the exception of the band at Pukittawagan, the Cree Indians in the North enjoyed their usual good health during the year preceding the payments. In the case of this band the death-rate was extremely high, being upwards of 60 in 1,000. The death-rate in the Chipewyan bands was also somewhat high, as it has been almost uniformly since their admission to treaty nearly ten years ago.

The livelihood of these Indians is derived solely from hunting and river freighting for the trading companies. Though it has been seriously affected by the present decline in fur prices, yet the hardship is felt most by those who are best able to endure it, namely, by the more hardy and successful fur hunters. Accordingly, but few instances of serious privation have been reported from those regions during the past winter, and these have been promptly relieved.

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MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

This reserve was inspected in January, but other visits were made at intervals during the year.

Charles R. Eagle, a member of the band, continues to act as overseer.

The inhabitants of this reserve are of the Sioux tribe, and number sixty-six persons.

There are further improvements in the Indians' dwellings, two of the poorer description having been replaced with new and better finished houses. On this reserve all material for house-building except logs has to be purchased.

About fifty acres was sown to oats last season; but, owing to the drought of July, the crop was very short and light and was cut with the mower to be fed in the straw.

Some additional land was brought under cultivation, and the intention this year is to sow a larger acreage.

The cattle industry continues to prosper and the Indians realized last season \$3,600 from the sale of surplus fat cattle, after providing for their own beef-supply. The cattle are of a good class, and the fat steers brought from \$77 to \$85 per head.

The available supply of native hay on the reserve is sufficient for the present stock; but, now that the settlement has reached the borders of the reserve, the summer range is too restricted. An effort is being made to provide a remedy for this by securing a grazing permit in a forest reserve adjacent.

The Indians' gardens on this reserve, which are usually good, were last season almost a total failure.

REPORT OF J. H. THOMPSON, OVERSEER FOR WOOD MOUNTAIN AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

The Indians living on this reserve belong to the Sioux tribe.

During the past year these Indians have made some improvements and some preparations for grain-growing by increasing their area of breaking. Heretofore only corn and garden stuff have been grown.

A wire fence has been built inclosing an area of half a mile square for a pasture, to be used for animals liable to stray.

Coal—lignite—has been found on the reserve and the Indians aim to mine and sell what they can of it to the settlers.

The health of the people has been remarkably good, there has been very little sickness.

Their conduct has been very good, no complaints nor charges having been brought against them.

Their morality is extremely good.

REPORT OF WILLIAM MURISON, INDIAN AGENT FOR TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, SASKATCHEWAN.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Muscowekwan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poorman's, and Fishing Lake.

Occupations.—Farming, stock raising, hunting, trapping, digging senega-root and cutting fire-wood for sale are the chief occupations of these Indians. They also work out in the neighbouring settlements at harvesting and threshing. The women make rabbitskin robes, bead-work and tan hides.

Stock.—They have a good quality of stock on the reserve, for which they in most cases provide a sufficient quantity of hay. There were very few losses during

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the winter. They sustain a serious loss each year in missing animals partly through their indifference in hunting up their stock in the fall.

Farm Implements.—They have a sufficient supply of farm implements for their requirements. Three bands own and operate their own threshing machines.

Buildings.—Their buildings are as a rule comfortable and cleanly. Improvement in their methods of housekeeping is noted year by year. This can be attributed to a great extent to the influence of the ex-pupils many of whose homes are very comfortable and creditable to them.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year. No disease of an infectious nature has been prevalent among them. The death-rate has been lower than usual, and the main cause of sickness has been of a tubercular nature. Tuberculosis appears to be decreasing and this is no doubt owing to more cleanly habits, better food, and more attention being given to sanitary precautions.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians in this agency are a civil and law-abiding people. A few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants but so close a watch has been kept on the liquor traffic that it has not made serious headway. No infraction of the law is overlooked and we have been fairly successful in bringing offenders to account.

Their moral conduct may be said to be good, but I have noticed that where there is a half-breed settlement adjacent to the reserve, there are more infractions of the moral law.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are fairly industrious and are willing to work at occupations that are congenial and remunerative. They are natural hunters, and, as their reserves are to a large extent wooded, game, fur, and fire-wood have been plentiful, and have furnished them with the means of making an easy living. This has conduced to a lack of interest in the more stable and responsible occupations of farming and stock-raising. They received an object lesson on the instability of hunting as an occupation last fall when the fur market was closed to them owing to the conditions brought on by the war. They prepared a fair acreage in the fall for crop and did the work better than formerly.

During the winter I gave them talks at their council meetings on the importance of proper cultivation of their land and the care of stock and hope by a continuance of effort in this direction to stimulate their interest in these occupations.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.

In this inspectorate the following agencies are included: File Hills, Touchwood Hills, Assiniboine, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, Pelly and Qu'Appelle. I visited all these, except Qu'Appelle, once during the year and most of them twice.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

At Moose Mountain the Indians were fortunate in having one of the best crops they ever had. That part of the province in which this agency is situated was particularly fortunate in having an abundance of rain during the growing season, and they got good prices for their crop.

The Indians of this small agency have made advancement in their farming operations and the area under cultivation has been increased considerably during the past year. The class of work they are doing in this line is much better than it was.

There is an improvement here in the style of dwellings. A number of the Indians have put up larger and better houses than they had, and I have no doubt that as time passes improvement in this direction will continue, as these people are beginning

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to realize that, if they farm well, they can accumulate property and earn money more easily than in any other way, and thus make better and more comfortable homes for themselves.

The cattle industry has not been as profitable as it should have been. There has been neglect and the Indians have been killing immature animals, so that the herd has decreased. I hope that a change will come about, so that it may be increased to at least what it was a few years ago. A number of the Indians have good work horses, and the farming equipment is all that could be desired for the number of farmers.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I made an inspection of the Assiniboine agency in September. The crop conditions here were very discouraging, as there was practically no rain all through the summer. The yield was greatly affected and only about one-third of what was expected was threshed. This was very disappointing to the Indians, as many of them had put in large areas and had done their work well.

This small band is making good progress. Their houses are, as a rule, clean. There is a steady improvement in the style of dwelling they build. I saw two bungalows that would cost at least \$1,500 each.

These people are taking quite an interest in their cattle, and the herd is steadily increasing.

The Assiniboines are a very law-abiding people and there is very seldom any infringement of the Indian Act.

The women of this tribe, as a rule, take much more interest in having their premises clean than do the women of the Cree tribe. In fact, they do all the work of cleaning up their yards, and I very seldom find dirty premises when I visit this reserve.

Last summer this small group of Indians summer-fallowed 585 acres and broke 75 acres of land. I consider this a splendid effort. They are well equipped with farming machinery, which is bought by the Indians individually. They have fine horses and take a great interest in them. They own a steam threshing outfit, which they operate themselves, several of them being qualified steam engineers.

PELLY AGENCY.

I made two inspections of the Pelly agency during the year—in September, 1914, and March, 1915.

These Indians have not advanced since my last report. Their interest in farming seems to be getting less each year, and, unless they change their ways, they will soon be where they were years ago.

The cattle industry is also in a very bad state. I never saw Indians who took so little interest in stock or personal belongings. Of late years they have had a lot of interest money which they have not had to work for, and this explains their indifference towards work and the care of stock. The decrease in the cattle is due to killing without authority and disposing of breeding stock.

These people have advantages that many other Indians in the province have not. They have a splendid country for growing oats; they have abundance of wood, and, in most years, plenty of hay. They are close to market and there is splendid pasture-land.

A number of Indians built new houses during the past year. These buildings are a great improvement on the ones they abandoned on the surrendered portion of the reserve.

At Valley River reserve, which is under the supervision of the agent at Pelly, there has been a slight improvement, and I am sure there will be a greater one during the next twelve months.

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The Indians are taking more interest in their stock, and the overseer, Mr. Geo. Stanton, is most particular to see that no breeding or immature animals are disposed of.

They are just beginning to farm, and, if they continue as well as they have started, I have no doubt they will do fairly well. The reserve is small and the area that can be cultivated is limited, but still there is quite a lot that can be broken up.

These people have fairly good houses, and I noticed that two or three new ones were built during the year.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

I visited the Crooked Lake agency in January and February of this year.

The style of farming on these reserves is not good, except in the case of a few individuals, who are really trying. Very little attention is given to the proper cultivation of the soil, and when a dry season, like the one they have just had, comes, they suffer a great deal more than they would if their land was in a good state of cultivation. However, a change of farming instructors has been made on two reserves, and I think that, with close supervision of the Indians, improvement will follow.

The Indians of this agency, especially those of Cowessess reserve, live in fairly good houses, and many of them are comfortably off.

The cattle industry has suffered considerably through neglect, and the Indians will have to be closely watched, as there has been too much neglect and indiscriminate killing in the past.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I visited the Touchwood Hills agency in July last, and spent twelve days inspecting the different reserves.

This district like most others in the province, suffered for the want of rain, and the result of the farming operations for 1914 was very disappointing. This failure of crop was not altogether due to lack of rainfall, but, to some extent, to bad farming. These people require a lot of close and constant supervision, as their methods of cultivation will have to change before they can expect to make a living out of the soil.

The cattle industry has suffered considerably and the herds have become reduced instead of increasing.

These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm machinery, horses and oxen, and are capable of doing much more than they have done in the past. A change has been made in the management of three of the reserves, and I hope that with closer and better supervision better results will follow.

Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency are law-abiding.

On Gordon's reserve the Indians have good homes, and at most of them one will find everything that one would expect to find in a white farmer's home. Most of the women milk cows and keep pigs and poultry. On the other reserves they are not so advanced.

Since my last annual report on this agency, the headquarters have been moved to new buildings just half a mile from the town of Punniery on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

I have made a separate report on the File Hills agency.

REPORT OF J. H. GOODERHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLACKFOOT AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans in Alberta and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Health and Sanitation.—I think it may be safely said that the health of these Indians has materially improved during the last two or three years. This may be

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partly accounted for by their having had regular weekly rations of flour, beef and tea (paid for out of their band funds), which, together with the fact of many of them having been provided with comfortable cottages has made a great difference in their mode of living.

There is one hospital at what is called the north camp under the supervision of the Rev. Canon Stocken, with a housekeeper and caretaker in charge.

The reverend sisters in charge of the Crowfoot boarding school at the south camp near Cluny attend to the various requirements of the Indians for medicines on that portion of the reserve and all receive every attention.

The medical attendant, Dr. W. Rose, attends to the Indians requiring his services and advice all over the reserve.

Occupations.—These are various: farming, stock-raising, hay-making for home use and for sale, working for white farmers, coal-mining, hauling coal and gravel to towns for sale; and some have no occupation and do not want any.

There are between seventy and eighty men engaged in farming on their own quarter-sections, which are fenced off and cross fenced, most of these quarters have four-roomed cottages on them, so that they live on their own farms and close to their work.

Considering the dry season, they had a fair crop last harvest, about half the average of the previous year; but this was compensated for by their wheat selling for nearly double the price, so that their gross returns were slightly greater than in 1913.

Our stockmen and their assistants during the winter gathered up all weak stock, consisting mainly of cows and yearlings, and fed them until spring, 580 head in all. This entailed much work, but it reduced our losses to a minimum.

Buildings.—The whole of the buildings on the reserve may be said to be in very good condition.

Both boarding schools are new, Indian houses are new, that is within the last three years, and the agency buildings are in good repair and well kept.

The fields are all fenced with good cedar posts and barbed wire, the roads and trails are kept in fair order, receiving attention wherever required.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been fewer prosecutions for drunkenness this year than last, and I think a proportionate reduction in drinking intoxicating liquors on the reserve, caused not so much by lessened desires as from lessened opportunities of procuring it. There were so many fined and imprisoned in 1913 and 1914 that the class of people who took up this illicit trade became afraid to continue in it, as the risks became greater and the profit less.

Their morals are not of the highest, but will average up with that of other Indians. They are generally honest, although I cannot say that, especially among the younger men, their regard for the truth is increasing. I do not think the word of an Indian is to be trusted as it was twenty-five years ago. They pick up many of the faults of the lower class of white men they come in contact with in the small towns along the railway line.

The closing of the pool-rooms and bowling alleys to all Indians has been very beneficial both to their morals and their pockets.

General Remarks.—We have had a busy and for the times a prosperous year, every member of the staff has done his work faithfully and rendered me every assistance in the work of the agency.

I might also mention that the band held a meeting last fall after war was declared and voted the sum of \$1,200 out of their band funds to be handed over to the government to be used to aid in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. Individual members also subscribed various amounts, totalling \$80, to the funds of the Red Cross Society.

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REPORT OF W. J. DILWORTH, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE BLOOD AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been comparatively good, though as usual there has been a heavy death toll, from tubercular troubles among adults, and from bronchial and intestinal troubles among infants and children.

The health of the band is looked after by a resident physician and a well regulated hospital conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

All the Indians are required to clean up around their premises and to burn all refuse. They are yearly becoming more sanitary in their habits. All the Indians get their water-supply from the mountain-fed streams surrounding the reserve, which accounts for the total absence of typhoid.

Occupations.—About one-fifth of these Indians engage in farming, half are stock-owners, and nearly all able-bodied men yearly put up and sell a large amount of hay. During the year about 200 families were induced to plant and take care of a potato and garden patch.

Farming.—No new land was broken during the year, the efforts were directed rather in getting the land already broken into better condition. All Indian farmers worked well and faithfully in the preparation of their fields, which during the earlier part of the season, gave promise of producing a good crop; but continued and excessive drought burned up all grain planted at the lower end of the reserve; while at the upper end of the reserve, on heavier soil, a fair crop was harvested. Winter wheat this year as last proved a failure through some disease. It would appear as if the spring sown variety would supersede the winter variety. A propitious tendency exists among the Indians to increase the farming area, a sign pointing distinctly towards progress.

Stock-raising.—The Bloods own one of the best beef herds in the Northwest. During the year there was sold 105 head of three, four and five year old steers for an average price of \$104 a head. These steers at point of unloading weighed before being fed or watered 1,550 pounds. In addition to this, all beef was raised that is used on the reserve.

A change was made during the year in the wintering grounds of the herd. The winter camp formerly located on the exposed valleys of the St. Mary's river being transferred to the heavy brushed, well opened, watered valley of the Belly river adjacent to the farms at the upper portion of the reserve. All cattle fed in this yard came through the winter in splendid condition and without loss. Cattle on the range also came through the winter without loss, though thin in flesh.

Haymaking.—This industry for the past fifteen years has been an important and profitable one for these Indians—in fact it was owing to the presence of abundant grasses on the reserve that these Indians made their first progressive move along industrial lines. During this past year the industry reached record proportions, the Indians harvesting in splendid condition over three times the amount of hay harvested in any single previous year. In all 10,000 tons were harvested between July 15 and September 15, and the Indians were as a result \$30,000 better off, a fair idea of how our haymakers work can be gathered from the operations of one day. There being no hay at the agency end of the reserve, I went to the hay camps and asked that all haymakers bring one load each to the agency headquarters, eighteen miles distant. On that day 105 tons were delivered and stacked in splendid order, the prize load containing 7,940 pounds.

Buildings.—Approximately 90 per cent of these Indians live in fairly comfortable log houses during the winter months, about 5 per cent in good well built roomy frame houses; nearly all live under canvas during the summer. Each year sees an increasing number of houses being built of more roomy and better ventilated designs. There is now little overcrowding in close, ill ventilated houses during the cold winter nights.

Characteristics and Progress.—This tribe is one of the few Indian tribes that have not been subdued by the sword. They are loyal to the Crown, in fact their proffers of assistance to the "Grandson of the Great White Queen" in this war would shame many white communities.

They are naturally a proud and dignified people; they will work well when remuneration is in sight, in fact our largest problem is to provide sufficient work for the many willing hands. They are intensely superstitious, and hard to wean away from their pagan beliefs and practice. The great problem to solve for the present generation is to teach them to work. Manual labour will do more than any other single agency to civilize them, and obliterate their nomadic and pleasure-loving habits; it will make them home-makers rather than camp-movers.

Generally speaking, I believe there is reason for satisfaction in the progress made during the year. Their business affairs are in better condition, there is less of pauperization, they have been taught that the ration-house must not be the limit of their outlook. There is a healthy tendency towards individual home-making and to settle down in their own home separately and removed from their relatives, and a greater tendency to have their children educated.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been a decrease of one-third in convictions for drunkenness as compared with the previous year. This can be attributed largely to the fact that the Indians were kept at home on their reserve and at work for a greater portion of the time. Some improvements in moral conditions are noticeable, there being less homes broken up by marriage separations; but still their mental and moral development is not such as can differentiate between right and wrong; fear of detection and swift punishment for wrong-doing is still the thought that restrains.

REPORT OF GEO. H. RACE, INDIAN AGENT FOR EDMONTON AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—There are five bands in this agency: Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's, and Paul's.

Tribes.—The members of the Enoch and Alexander bands are all Crees; Michel's are also classed as Crees, but are of the Iroquois tribe originally. The Paul's band are Stonies and so also are some of Joseph's band, the remainder of them being Crees.

Health and Sanitation.—For the greater part of the year the Indians of the whole agency enjoyed good health, but for the last few months there have been quite a few cases of sickness, principally pneumonia and grippe, some of the pneumonia cases terminating fatally. Measles was also epidemic on the Enoch reserve, but with care and isolation of cases, it was soon stamped out. All the usual sanitary precautions are taken, such as cleaning up of filth, and the liberal use of lime as a whitewash for the inside as well as the outside of all houses.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal occupations of all the Indians except those of Joseph's band, who have not done much in this line till lately, they having depended on their hunting to provide the necessaries of life.

Buildings.—All the Indians of this agency are well housed and their dwellings are mostly log walls and shingle roofs. Of late years more attention has been paid to better farm buildings, and in this respect the members of Michel's band have some very excellent stables and granaries.

Stock.—I am glad to report that the stock on the various reserves has wintered well and as far as numbers go does not decrease. Forty-three head of beef was sold at good prices.

Characteristics and Progress.—Considerable progress was made last year in the farming line. In all some 800 acres of new land was broken, the Enoch's band breaking

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about 300 acres on its reserve. In all about 51,000 bushels of grain was threshed on the whole agency last fall, and of this Enoch's band threshed 21,000 bushels.

Temperance and Morality.—As a whole these Indians are not too bad in the way of drinking. It may be taken that they are improving in this respect.

Their morals are on a par with those of other bands.

General Remarks.—The passing of an amendment to the Indian Act respecting the disposal of stock without permission has been a great help in the handling of the Indians who have horses and cattle. It is now possible for the herds to increase, and so be a better profit to the owners.

REPORT OF J. BUTLIN, INDIAN AGENT FOR HOBBEWA AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises the following bands: Ermineskin's, Louis Bull's, Samson's, Montana, and Buck Lake.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the general health of the Indians of this agency may be considered fair. While there was considerable sickness on the reserves, and tuberculosis in its varied forms was prevalent, no epidemics occurred. With the exception of the school children, these Indians refuse to be vaccinated.

Sanitary regulations are well observed. In the fall all the houses are re-mudded and lime-washed, and in the spring the premises are cleaned up. Most of the Indians live in tents all through the summer.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are mixed farming, selling hay and fire-wood, hunting, and working for settlers. During the summer months they put up a large quantity of hay for both feed and sale, and they are now realizing the value of their hay meadows. This winter the Indians of four reserves secured a large number of logs and placed them at the agency saw-mill to be cut into lumber later. Ermineskin's band also obtained a supply of tamarack posts for reserve fencing this summer. Quite a few take advantage of the fishing at Pigeon lake, and during the season the catch has been good. Hunting has not been followed with the enthusiasm of former years, owing to the small demand and low price of fur.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The several bands in this agency have a good supply of modern machinery and implements, and take good care of them.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly of log, neatly constructed, and generally with shingled roofs. The houses have a fair supply of furniture and are well kept.

Stock.—All the bands of this agency have cattle and horses. The herds came through the winter in good condition, and are showing a small increase in number.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are peaceable, law-abiding, fairly industrious, and their general condition is improving. The success of the grain crops last season and the high prices obtained for produce have greatly encouraged these Indians. They have broken up more land and intend increasing their farming operations this spring. Every effort is being made to assist them in advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, the bands of this agency are addicted to liquor. The morality on all the reserves may be considered fair.

REPORT OF HAROLD LAIRD, ASSISTANT INDIAN AGENT FOR LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Tribes and Bands.—This agency comprises the following tribes and bands: Cree at Wabiskaw, Whitefish Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Peace River Crossing, Little Red River, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River, and Sawridge; Beaver at Fort St. Johns, Dunvegan, and Hudson's Hope; Cree and Beaver at Fort Vermilion; Slave at Upper Hay River; and Saulteaux at Moberly Lake.

Health.—During the past year the health of nearly all the bands in this agency has been good. The exceptions are the Beaver bands at Fort Vermilion and Fort St. Johns, and the Cree band at Sturgeon Lake. In the case of the last-mentioned band the health has not been good, owing to unsanitary dwellings. In all three bands there are a good many cases of tuberculosis, the Beaver band at Fort St. John being badly infected with tuberculosis and scrofula.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the chief occupations of the Indians. A little farming is also done, and a few of them have small gardens.

Stock.—There are horses on all the reserves, in some cases quite a number; and cattle on eight of them, also some pigs on one. Most of the horses are of fair breed.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—With the exception of a few mowers and rakes, there is no farm machinery in this agency and only farm implements on less than half of the reserves; but these Indians have enough for their needs, as farming is not one of their chief occupations.

Buildings.—On eleven of the reserves there are log dwellings, most of which are clean and comfortable; also on some of the reserves there are log stables and shelters.

Characteristics and Progress.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are industrious in their favourite occupation and steady and law-abiding, and yet very little progress is noticed.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the Sucker Creek band, whose morality is not as good as it might be, and the Sawridge band, which is neither very temperate nor moral, the bands in this agency may be said to be temperate and moral.

REPORT OF H. A. GUNN, INDIAN AGENT FOR PEIGAN AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been good. There have been no epidemics of any kind on this reserve. The Indians were all vaccinated last summer.

Their premises are kept clean during the winter months, and all refuse is cleared up and burnt as early as possible in the spring. The tendency to overcrowd their houses is very great.

We have been using the tuberculin treatment in the hospital on the school children, and are getting very good results.

Occupations.—The Indians are engaged in farming and stock-raising. The general farming operations were not very successful this season, owing to the drought that prevailed in this section of the province. A few had a little crop, but the majority were a complete failure.

Stock.—The stock is gradually increasing, as we have had slight losses the last few winters.

It appears that this reserve could easily be made a remount depot, and, horses being less trouble, the Indians might look after them, as they are not very fond of the usual steady work connected with farming.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—There are none worse than Indians in the manner in which they use their machinery and implements, the majority taking absolutely no care of them at all.

Buildings.—The members of this band have been hard up on account of the scarcity of work, and have done no building in the last year, although they seem to have an inclination to improve their dwellings, but not their stables.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They are not getting any worse off and will be in good circumstances if they get a good crop or two.

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Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are addicted to *liquor*, but the majority are temperate.

Their morality is not of a very high standard.

REPORT OF CHARLES E. HUGHES, INDIAN AGENT FOR SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Saddle Lake, James Seenum's, Chipewyan and Beaver Lake.

Tribe.—With the exception of the Chipewyan band, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians of this agency have been very free from sickness this year. There have been a few cases of tuberculosis, and one or two deaths resulted from this cause. There have been some colds and minor complaints, but the general health of the Indians has been good. The prescribed regulations in regard to clearing up and burning rubbish have been observed.

Occupations.—On the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves there has been considerable farming and a large quantity of hay was put up. There was also a fair quantity of hay put up on Beaver Lake reserve, but no farming was done. They had a few small gardens. There has not been much work for the Indians outside of their reserves this year. The members of the Saddle Lake band have got out a quantity of logs and are getting ready to saw.

Buildings.—The majority of the Saddle Lake and James Seenum's bands have good log buildings with shingled roofs. Their stables are fairly warm. There are two or three fairly good dwelling-houses at Beaver lake, and the rest are shacks or shanties with sod roofs. The stables on this reserve are not so good as they should be.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians is all in good condition, as it is well provided with fodder.

Farm Implements.—The majority of these Indians are fairly well provided for in the way of implements, but they do not take the care of them that they should.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. I got two convictions for supplying intoxicants, and since then I have not heard of any drinking. Their morals are not very good.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious, but there are a great many of them that seem to make no progress.

REPORT OF T. J. FLEETHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR SARCEE RESERVE, ALBERTA.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula and consumption, to which the medical officer is regularly attending. All premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, cutting, hauling and selling wood, hay and green feed, and working for neighbouring farmers. They earn considerable amounts in these industries, and could earn more if they wished.

Buildings.—All houses and stables are new and every family is very comfortable. Their houses are well ventilated. There is a fireplace in each, which gives good ventilation. Most of them are kept very clean, and many are fairly well furnished.

Stock.—Cattle and horses have done well during the winter. They have had good feed. There is a fair percentage of calves and foals. Although the winter has been long and hard on them, they are coming through with very small loss to date.

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Farm Implements—These Indians have not hitherto taken much care of their implements, but they are improving in this respect. They have built a large shed, where most of them are stored away during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few who are fairly industrious, the rest are gradually improving, and should we have a good crop this year, it will certainly stimulate them in the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The proximity of the reserve to the city of Calgary is a great inducement for the Sarcees to gratify their desire for drink, which they obtain through half-breeds. Every effort is being made to decrease this evil. Their morals are fairly good.

REPORT OF J. W. WADDY, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE STONY AGENCY, ALBERTA.

Bands.—This agency comprises three bands, namely, Bearspaw, Wesley, and Chiniquay's.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year these Indians have been fairly healthy, but tuberculosis is still prevalent among them. Their houses are clean, but in winter they overcrowd some and leave others empty. Many intermarry with near relatives.

Occupations.—Most of these Indians cut wood for a living. All raise a few horses and cattle. They hunt in the open season for game and fur.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, mostly one-roomed, though a few have two-storied houses. Their stables are only closed in sheds made of logs with sod roofing.

Characteristics and Progress.—They never save a dollar for hard times, and, as earnings fell off 50 per cent this year, due to lack of market for wood, they had a hard time to make a living. There are very few progressive Indians amongst them.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate people, but are slack in marriage customs.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES FOR THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

The following agencies are within this inspectorate: Blood, Peigan, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Hobbema, Edmonton and Saddle Lake.

The first five agencies lie in the southern, and the last three agencies in the northern portion of the inspectorate.

Very little rain fell during the growing season within the southern area of the inspectorate, and in consequence the yield of grain sown on land not newly broken or summer-fallowed yielded poorly. Where land was well summer-fallowed and sown to spring wheat the yield, with few exceptions, was fifteen and more bushels per acre. Oats were mostly sown on fall and spring ploughed land, and were in most instances a total failure throughout southern Alberta.

There was a sufficiency of rain throughout the northern portion of the inspectorate, and the Indians whose reserves are located within this area had a bountiful crop of oats, barley, potatoes and hay. Very little wheat was grown, but the small areas devoted to this crop yielded well and matured without damage to frost.

Very little wheat was sold for less than a dollar, and most of it for a greater sum; while oats were sold from forty to sixty cents and potatoes fifty cents and over, per bushel. The prices realized for farm produce this season have greatly encouraged the Indians to farm more extensively, particularly those on the northern reserves. The Indians on the southern reserves have learned, too, that a season of drought can

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be considerably overcome by good tilling of the soil—frequent surface working of summer-fallow. There is now a larger area ready for cropping next spring than ever before and the prospects for abundant yields were never brighter throughout the whole inspectorate.

Last season the drought was the severest on the Peigan Indians and, besides, a hail-storm passed over the portion of the reserve on which the Indians had the most promising grain crop. There was very little straw, and the overgrazing of the pasture and want of rain resulted in an inadequate supply of hay being procurable for winter feed for the stock within the boundaries of the reserve. It was found necessary for the reasons stated, to purchase fodder and feed about 600 head of the Indians' cattle and horses outside of the reserve limits.

Sufficient snow fell during the first week of December to make good sleighing for more than three months over the greater portion of every reserve within this inspectorate, with the exception of the Stony reserve on the Bow river and near Morley. These conditions made it necessary to provide fodder for the cattle during this long period, and, while it has been trying on the supplies of feed provided, I entertain hopes that the losses of stock through want of feed on any of the reserves will be light.

The amendments to sections 105 and 149 of the Indian Act during 1914 have been, I feel confident, beneficial to the Indians. Previously to the passing of these amendments the killing of immature and female animals was quite frequent on some of the reserves, and Indians were often enticed away from their homes and their work to take part in so called Wild West shows. The killing of cattle by Indians is now punishable if done without the consent of their agent, and it is an offence for Indians to participate in any exhibition in aboriginal costume. The Indian who participates in the performance and the individual who induces him to do so are both liable under the amended Act. I now entertain fresh hopes that the cattle will increase in numbers on reserves where they were annually becoming fewer, and that the moral and other standards of the Indians will be raised through the amendments referred to.

The use of intoxicating liquor by Indians has not diminished during the fiscal year, I am sorry to be compelled to admit. Another unfortunate feature is the fact that too much sympathy is given to some who have supplied Indians with intoxicants and too little credit to the officer who has been instrumental in having the supplier prosecuted.

REPORT OF HENRY A. CONROY, INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

Leaving Ottawa on April 29, I arrived in Edmonton on May 4, where later I was joined by Mr. H. J. Bury.

After some delay, due to the necessity of awaiting the departure of the Hudson's Bay Company transports, we left for Athabaska Landing, arriving there on May 16.

Here we secured the necessary outfit of supplies and equipment, and boarded the transport scow on May 23. This scow, No. 41 of the Hudson's Bay Company transport, was one of a flotilla of 27, all under the charge of Captain Haight.

We drifted down stream as far as Grand Rapids island on a fairly low stage of water; but, after arriving at this point, the Athabaska river rose to an unprecedented height, due to the heavy rains and the June flood from the mountains.

The swells on the rapids between Grand Rapids and McMurray had become very heavy, and it was with some difficulty that we proceeded without swamping. Apart from an occasional wetting due to the waves breaking in over the scow, the journey was without incident until we arrived at the Stony Rapids on June 11.

Here we had the misfortune to be swamped by such a volume of water, which came in over the bow, that the scow practically broke in two, the stern dropping down

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into the rapids, and the baggage floating out into midstream. It was with considerable difficulty that the crew and passengers, eight in number, got ashore by means of a canoe, before the wrecked scow plunged over the Big Cascade, overturned, and deposited the entire contents into the river. The whole of our outfit was a total loss, with the exception of the treaty funds, which were taken into the canoe when the occupants left the scow.

Owing to the loss of the treaty pay-lists, and other official documents, the annuity payments were made with some difficulty.

On our arrival at McMurray, we outfitted once more, and reported our accident to Ottawa.

Payment was made at this point to 131 Indians of the Cree-Chipewyan bands.

The Indians here are very desirous of being settled upon reservations, and, as indicated in my report of last year, it would seem advisable to have this done at the earliest possible opportunity. Last season they had not been able to come to a definite decision as to the exact location they wished to have set aside; but this year the Cree band had selected a piece of land in the neighbourhood of Willow Lake, whilst the Chipewyans had divided, about 30 members desiring to settle at Janvier Creek, Pembina river, and the remainder at Moose Lake.

I would strongly recommend that a survey be made of these plots as soon as possible, as recently white squatters have been coming into the district in great numbers, and the longer this matter is postponed the more difficult it will be to set aside reservations without a considerable amount of friction and trouble.

The Indians at treaty-time made an earnest appeal for help in the form of an allowance of agricultural tools such as spades, hoes, scythes, etc., and in view of their present efforts to till the soil, and the comparative richness of the land, I would recommend that the following tools be sent in next year to the Chipewyan band: 2 dozen spades, 2 dozen hoes, and one dozen each of grub-hoes, hay forks, scythes and hay rakes, and to the Cree band one-half of the afore-mentioned quantities.

Leaving McMurray on June 17 per ss. *Grahame*, we arrived at Fort Chipewyan on June 21.

Here payment was made to 230 Indians of the Cree band. Of the Chipewyan band, 343 Indians received payment.

Leaving Chipewyan on June 24 by ss. *Kecwatin*, we arrived at Fond-du-Lac on June 26, and paid treaty to 367 members of Maurice's band.

A considerable amount of destitution had been experienced last winter at this post, mostly, however, restricted to the aged and infirm members of the tribe.

The chief and headmen, speaking for the whole band, made a request for assistance in the shape of tools for carpenter work. Many of their houses are badly in need of repair, and, as several of the members of the band are capable carpenters, I would recommend that a tool chest be sent in to them next year.

Returning to Chipewyan on July 1, we left the same day for Smith Landing by ss. *Primrose*, arriving there on July 2.

Treaty was paid to 247 Indians of the Chipewyan tribe.

An inspection was made of the saw-mill, a report of which was submitted on September 22 under separate cover.

On arrival at Fort Smith on July 6, the farming operations carried on by the department were investigated, and a report was sent in covering this matter on September 22. Great credit is due to Agent Bell and Farm Instructor Salmon for the able and intelligent manner in which they have discharged their duties in connection with the work of the agency. Since last year the number of buildings in the agency grounds has been increased by the addition of a house for the official interpreter.

Leaving Fort Smith on July 6 by ss. *Mackenzie River*, we arrived at Resolution

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on July 8, at 1.30 a.m., where Mr. Bury and Corporal D. LaNauze disembarked to pay treaty at this point and at Hay River. The steamer left at 3 a.m. for the north.

Treaty was paid to 140 Indians of the Chipewyan band. Of the Yellow Knife tribe, 195 Indians received payment. Payment was made to 188 Indians of the Dog Rib tribe.

Chief Vital Lamoule of the Chipewyan band wished to have the allowance of twine for his band increased, as the number of his tribe had been considerably increased by the addition of several stragglers from the vicinity of Buffalo river.

I would recommend that the allowance be increased by 20 pounds, and also an increase of 200 pounds each of ball and shot.

Leaving Resolution on July 11, Mr. Bury arrived at Hay River on July 13, travelling by means of a sail-boat kindly loaned by Inspector Field of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Treaty was paid to 101 Indians of the Slave band.

Chief Sunrise asked to have a larger allowance of twine sent in next year, as his band subsist largely on fish caught in Great Slave lake, and the present allowance is insufficient to provide for those who are in need. I would recommend that the allowance be increased by 20 pounds, and that this increase become operative next year.

After paying treaty at Hay River, and whilst awaiting the return of the steamer from the north, Mr. Bury, accompanied by Corporal C. D. LaNauze of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, ascended the Hay river for nearly 100 miles in order to explore this district in the interests of the Department of the Interior.

At Providence, on the Mackenzie river, I was greatly struck by the appearance of the gardens for, in spite of the early drought, the roots, grain and vegetables had made wonderful progress.

At Simpson, where Mr. D. Von der Osten disembarked in order to take up his duties as farm instructor at the agency there, I found that everything looked very promising under the management of Agent Harris.

Two additional acres of land had been reclaimed and put under cultivation, and were producing a splendid crop of oats. In addition to this, the other crops of wheat, barley and roots, although not in such an advanced state as might have been expected, owing to the early drought and late seeding, were coming along very well.

At the saw-mill the grade of lumber cut is very good, and both the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and the missions have been supplied from time to time. The mill itself is in good running order and is a considerable boon to this district.

At Wrigley I found that there had been no sickness, although some destitution, chiefly, however, limited to the aged.

At Norman, however, I found that considerable sickness had been in evidence since last year, and that several deaths had resulted. These were mostly due to influenza and pneumonia.

At Good Hope the mortality had again been heavier than last year, although there had been nothing in the nature of an epidemic. The fur-catch had been a fairly successful one.

I found upon arrival at Arctic Red River that there had been an outbreak of typhoid fever. Dr. Wilson informed me that he had himself treated three cases, two of which had resulted in death. The cause of this outbreak was the fact that the camping grounds of the Indians had become unsanitary, and their custom of burying their dead only a few inches in the ground had led in many instances to the uncovering of the corpses by dogs, and the subsequent pollution of the air.

I found similar conditions at Fort McPherson where, also, deaths had occurred due to the same cause.

I interviewed the local priest and missionary, and insisted upon the necessity of burying all bodies at least five feet in the ground, and I instructed the members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at Fort McPherson to keep a close watch on

these matters. I also made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company at Good Hope to send down thirty bags of lime to these two posts to be scattered on the Indian camping places and also used as a wash for the inside and outside of their shacks. I also spoke to several of the Indians regarding this, and believe that in future there will be no further outbreaks.

At all the northern posts, the Indians applied to me to be allowed to take treaty, and I would suggest that measures be taken to include them as soon as possible. They take the stand that they wish to be treated in the same manner as the other Indians.

During the entire trip the treaty party was accompanied by Corporal C. D. LeNauxe, of the McMurray patrol, and his long experience of northern conditions together with his willingness and capacity for work made his services invaluable, in connection with the treaty payments.

The return trip from the north was made without incident except for several delays on the Athabaska river, and we arrived at Athabaska Landing on August 29, and left immediately for Ottawa.

SURVEY REPORT OF DONALD F. ROBERTSON.

I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the season of 1914.

In accordance with instructions, I left Ottawa on June 1, 1914, and proceeded to the Peace River Block, arriving at Moberly lake on July 9; and under the conditions of Treaty No. 8 surveyed one block of the reserve for the Hudson Hope band of Beaver Indians at the west end of Moberly lake, laying out an area of 5,025 acres at this point.

At the east end of Moberly lake an area of 7,656 acres was chosen and surveyed for the Saulteaux Indians and a number of the Beaver Indians of St. John band who wished to have their land there.

Both of these reserves are suitable for grazing, and stock has been wintered there very successfully. A portion of each reserve is well adapted for gardens and mixed farming. Moberly lake has a supply of whitefish and trout sufficient to meet the needs of the Indians. Game is plentiful in this locality. There is an ample supply of timber on each reserve. Hay is plentiful on both reserves.

These Indians live by hunting and fishing. Several at the east end of the lake have small gardens.

On the completion of these reserves, I proceeded to Halfway river, at the west boundary of the Peace River Block, where Assistant Agent Laird had arranged with the Hudson Hope Indians to locate the remainder of their reserve.

Mr. Laird met me at Halfway river and accompanied me to Fort St. John in order that there should be no mistake about the lands at these points, the Indians having scattered before my arrival at either of these points.

At Halfway river a reserve of 9,893 acres was laid out, being the remainder of the land to which the Hudson Hope band was entitled.

This reserve is best suited for grazing. The hunting is good in the mountains near by and at some seasons trout are plentiful in Halfway river. These Indians live by hunting and fishing.

I proceeded next to Fort St. John and in township 85, range 18, W. 6th, and in township 85, range 19, W. 6th, surveyed a reserve 28 sq. miles for the St. John band of Beaver Indians.

This reserve is excellently adapted for grazing and the soil is suitable for mixed farming.

A reserve of 4,032 acres was next selected in township 73, range 12, W. 6th, and 73, range 11, W. 6th, for those Beaver Indians of the Dunvegan band who have been

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living in the district west of Grande Prairie. This completes the area to which the Dunvegan band is entitled.

The land chosen is well adapted for grazing and mixed farming.

As this concluded my work in the Peace River country, I returned to Edmonton and proceeded to Ministikwan lake and adjusted the boundaries of Indian reserve No. 161.

I then disbanded my party, and arrived in Ottawa on October 17.

REPORT OF R. E. LORING, INDIAN AGENT FOR BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The bands of Indians comprising this agency consist of the following: Kitselas (Tsimpian), Kitwanga, Kitwankool, Andimaul, Kitsegukla, Getanmax (Hazelton), Glen Vowell, Kispiax, Kisgegas, Kuldoe, Rocher Deboulé, Moricetown, Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing; hunting and trapping is, of late years, less resorted to. Many work about the canneries of the coast. Some pack and team freight. Others work in and about saw-mills, do considerable gardening, and are steadily breaking up more land.

Stock.—All the bands with the exception of two, are keeping more or less stock. As more attention was paid to the stock, all wintered well.

Farm Implements.—With some ploughs, mowers, harrows, horse rakes and wagons excepted, only the ordinary gardening tools are generally used. The Indians take good care of their farm implements.

Buildings.—On some of the reserves considerable improvements are noted in the pattern of houses and barns constructed in recent years. The houses are commodious, well lighted, and invariably built on good dry soil.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of nearly all the bands has continued to be very good.

On all the reserves sanitary precautions are well observed. By vaccination a large portion of the people should be fairly immune.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the bands of this agency are temperate and moral.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole, the members of all the bands in this agency are intelligent and generally speaking are making steady progress.

REPORT OF IVER FOUNGER, INDIAN AGENT FOR BELLA COOLA AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—This agency includes the following bands: Rivers Inlet, Bella Coola and Tallio, Kimsquit, Bella Bella, China Hat, Kitlope, Kitimat, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla, and Ulkatcho.

With the exception of Ulkatcho, whose village is situated on a highland plateau some 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, all are found adjacent to tidal waters.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the natives has been good. No epidemic has prevailed, and, as to other diseases under which Indians particularly suffer, namely, tubercular and venereal disorders, conditions have been normal.

Climatic conditions were very favourable.

Sanitary conditions could be improved, and there appears to be a gradual betterment. The agency has one hospital for Indians, two physicians, and three field matrons.

Occupations.—With the exception of the people of Ulkatcho, all the Indians in the agency are similarly employed. The chief occupations are: fishing, hunting, trapping, logging, carpentering, and working as ordinary labourers. On some reserves, particularly at Bella Coola, farming on a small scale is attempted.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Outside of Bella Coola and Ulkatcho, there is hardly any farm machinery. What there is is well looked after.

Boats and Fishing Implements.—There has in late years been great improvements in boats. The canoes and row-boats are being discarded in favour of motor-boats. One band, the Bella Bella, has more than thirty of this class.

The Indians own implements wherewith to fish for home consumption. When fishing for commercial purposes the implements are, as a rule, furnished by their white employers.

Buildings.—Nearly all live in frame houses, built after the pattern used by white men. There is a noticeable improvement in buildings from year to year. The Ulkatcho people live in log huts.

Characteristics and Progress.—Compared with whites, Japanese, or Chinese, the Indians are indolent. Compared with aborigines in other parts of the world, they are industrious. They work at certain seasons with intervals of rest.

Very few lay aside money; but most of them acquire personal property from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—Indians, as a rule, are fond of liquor. However, an intoxicated Indian is not often seen, and last year was an improvement over previous years.

The sexual relations of the natives are somewhat loose; otherwise they are moral. They are law-abiding, and of a peaceful disposition.

REPORT OF W. R. ROBERTSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The principal bands in this agency are Sooke, Cheerno (Beecher Bay), Songhees, Saanich District, Cowichan District, Hellelt, Siccameen and Kulleets, Lyackson, Penelakut, Nanaimo, Snonowas (Nanoose), Qualicum, Comox, Galiano, Mayne Island and Cowichan Lake.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of most of the Indians in this agency has been good. During the winter there was an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children at Nanaimo and Cowichan, and there were a number of deaths from the disease. The sanitary conditions, in nearly every village, are very good. The villages are nearly all situated on the salt water or on the banks of some river, and almost without exception in the immediate vicinity of good springs.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are engaged in fishing, farming, hunting, hop-picking, boat and canoe-building, in the canneries, at stevedore work and as day labourers. In regard to their occupations an Indian always likes to do anything where he gets quick returns. It is hard to make them realize the benefits derived from working their soil; it does not bring quick enough returns to suit their ambitions; but since the times have been harder, and it has not been so easy for them to obtain work at such good wages, they seem to realize a little more the true worth of their own land.

Farm Implements.—On the reserves where farming is done, the Indians have a very good supply of all farm implements.

Buildings.—The buildings on most of the reserves are of a very good class, being lumber and frame. On a few of the reserves the old rancherie houses are still in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians continue to make slow and steady progress. They do more farming now and are trying to make an effort to improve their places and take advantage of their many opportunities.

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Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are on the whole temperate and moral, but there are a few who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

REPORT OF JOHN F. SMITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KAMLOOPS
AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation. They are called Chinook Indians, and consist of three tribes comprising the following bands which are included in this agency: Adams Lake, Neskainlith or Halaut, Kamloops, Little Shuswap Lake, North Thompson or Chuckqualk, Deadman's Creek, and the Bonapart, of the Shuswap tribe; Ashcroft, Oregon Jack, Cook's Ferry, Nicomin, Lower Nicola, and Coldwater, of the Thompson tribe; Upper Nicola, of the Okanagan tribe.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are farming, stock-raising, hunting and trapping, teaming and acting as freighters and labourers.

Stock.—Every band of Indians in this agency has horses and cattle; some have large herds of each kind, particularly the Upper Nicola band at Douglas lake, where a few members of the band, notably the chief, own large herds of horses and cattle. Among his selected band of horses are to be found some of the finest bred horses in the province. Col. McRae, the remount purchasing officer, who recently visited that section buying remounts for the army, issued a public statement to the effect that the finest specimen of a horse bought in the interior was found among those bought from the chief of the Douglas Lake band, one bred by himself.

Farm Implements.—Nearly all the bands are well equipped with the necessary farming implements, and some of them, especially the Douglas Lake, Upper Nicola band, are provided with the latest improved farm implements of every description.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the bands of this agency can be described only as being fairly temperate. In most cases their morality can be considered good.

Buildings.—A large proportion of the dwelling-houses of this agency are of logs, while there are quite a number of frame buildings, notably the Cook's Ferry and the Nicola Mameet Nol or Shulus, whose villages are composed principally of neat frame buildings, some of which are nicely painted.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the great majority of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good. There was an epidemic of typhoid fever among the Cook's Ferry band during the past summer, which resulted in one death. All the other cases were treated successfully in the hospital at Kamloops, and every precaution was taken not only to stop its spreading, but to stamp out the disease. Every Indian of the band was vaccinated, and all their houses were fumigated and cleansed and otherwise put in a sanitary condition.

In most of the villages the sanitary conditions can be considered good. There are a few, however, whose sanitary conditions can only be classed as being fair.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this agency, taken as a whole, are law-abiding and industrious. They are all, with very few exceptions, making satisfactory progress in the cultivation of their lands, gradually appreciating the value of relying on their own efforts in handling their lands, and some are doing remarkably well. Keener interest is being taken each succeeding year in the quantity and quality of the production of each individual, and every effort is being put forth to foster and encourage the interest that the Indians of this agency have been taking in the past few years in the improvement of their farms on their reserve, by keeping up a friendly rivalry among them in the quality and quantity of their production. The majority of them are neat in their dress and appearance at all times. As nearly all of them are owners of a few horses

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and some cattle, some of them have fine turnouts and equipment. The young men take great interest in athletic sports, and are usually in evidence at the agricultural fair sports and athletic games.

REPORT OF R. L. T. GALBRAITH, INDIAN AGENT FOR KOOTENAY AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: St. Mary's, No. 1; Tobacco Plains, No. 2; Lower Columbia, No. 3; Lower Kootenay, No. 4; Shuswap or Kinbasket's, No. 5, and Arrow Lake, No. 6.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indian during the year has been good. On all the reserves sanitary precautions were observed. There have been no epidemics amongst the Indians, and very little sickness of any kind.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of the Indians of this agency are farming, stock-raising, freighting, hunting, fishing, and trapping; some are employed as farmhands and labourers. At Creston the Indians are sought after by those engaged in fruit-raising for picking and packing fruit.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Most of the Indians are well supplied with farm implements, which are carefully looked after and put under cover when not in use.

Buildings.—The majority of the buildings are of logs. They are, however, being gradually replaced by frame structures, and those that have been recently erected are well lighted and ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians throughout this agency are industrious and are making steady progress. They farm intelligently and keep their holdings in a fairly good state of cultivation. A number have made improvements in the past year by clearing land, erecting good fences and looking carefully after their old ones. They take good care of their stock and are materially improving their herds by the introduction of a good grade of bulls and stallions.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule the Indians in this agency are temperate and are opposed to the use of intoxicants. A few of the younger men have shown an inclination to drink, but the steps that have been promptly taken and the punishment meted out to the offenders, it is hoped, will have a salutary effect.

The Kootenays are noted for being a very moral race, and maintain their reputation as such.

General Remarks.—The winter of 1914-15 was one of the mildest on record, and the cattle and horses throughout the agency wintered well and with very little loss. The fur industry suffered from the effects of the war in Europe, which reduced the demand and lowered the prices. Industries in the district are at a standstill, and the lack of opportunities for the Indians to earn wages has seriously affected their condition; but it is hoped that with good crops in the Northwest there will be a revival, and conditions will improve.

REPORT OF W. M. HALLIDAY, INDIAN AGENT FOR KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Kwawkewlth and Lackwiltack or Yucaltaw nations, but the language is practically the same.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Kwashela, Nakwakto, Nuwitti. Kwawkewlth, Koskemo, Kwatsino, Klaskino, Nimkish, Tsawataineuk or

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Kingcome Inlet, Tanakteuk or Knight Inlet, Mamalilikulla, Klawatsis, Matilpi, Wawlitsum or Salmon River, Wewaikum or Campbell River, Wewaikai or Cape Mudge, and the Kwiahkah.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there was no epidemic of any kind. The number of deaths was in proportion to the births. Tuberculosis in some form is the chief cause of death.

The Indians are instructed to keep their premises clean and tidy and especially to throw the offal from their fish into the sea instead of on the ground round their houses. In all places the water supply is good and no contamination arises from that source.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians in this agency is fishing. They nearly all go to one of the canneries during the salmon-fishing season and cure large quantities for their own food as well. Formerly a number of them were engaged in logging, but the trade depression during the past year made their earnings very small from that source.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in this agency are very poor. They are large and roomy, but dark and poorly ventilated, and, as the fire is built on the ground in the centre, the smoke finds its way out through all the crevices.

Some of the Indians now are building modern houses, but they are not well built, though some of them have a very good appearance from the outside.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a class the Indians are inclined to be indolent. They go from one extreme to another, but do not stick at anything long in the way of work. The complaint of those employing Indian labour is that they can never depend on their being at their work. They work well enough when at it, but do not like to stay at it day after day.

On the whole they are law-abiding and have a respect for the law. They are not quarrelsome, and such a thing as a fight amongst them is practically unknown, except a wordy warfare. There is very little progress and financially there is little advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—In many villages there has been a marked improvement in the restriction of the use of liquor, partly owing to the fact that it is more difficult to obtain it. Convictions were obtained against two wholesale liquor houses for shipping to Indians after receipt of a mail order. During the canning season or, to be more exact, at the close of the canning season, they get considerable quantities of liquor, and many of them are fond of it; but on the whole they are not worse than many whites.

They are given to the exchange of wives, and their ideas of morality and virtue differ considerably from our ethics, and considerable prostitution exists. The younger men are, however, beginning to realize the necessity of purity and virtue, and there is a slow improvement noticeable.

REPORT OF H. GRAHAM, INDIAN AGENT FOR LYTTON AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SALISH TRIBE OR NATION.

Bands.—To this tribe the following bands belong: Cheam, Squawtits, Obamil, Popcum, Union Bar, Shawahlook, Hope and Yale, Maria Island.

Reserves.—They are all scattered along both of the banks of the Fraser river, and in a moist climate where irrigation is not required.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians on the whole has been fairly good, with the exception of a short time last fall when they were all busy on the hop-yards, and it rained so much that a great many took sick, but soon recovered when they got back home from the hop-fields and canneries.

The sanitary conditions are gradually improving, but it takes time to teach Indians to be clean and keep their houses sanitary.

For both health and sanitary purposes the Indians are too fond of living and sleeping in the one room, and often in big numbers; but we are gradually getting them to build separate bedrooms.

Occupations.—The general occupation is mixed farming on a small scale. Usually they have more of a fishing nature, but of late have not done so much of it except just for their own use. Besides this, quite a lot of trapping is done; but this is being overdone, so there is very little profit in it.

Buildings.—The buildings, I regret to state, are not good with the exceptions of Squawtits and Hope bands; the others are getting old, and consequently require more attention to keep them in repair.

Stock.—These Indians have not a great deal of stock, but it is gradually increasing, according to the feed provided for them.

Farm Implements.—They have not a great number of tools, but are collecting more gradually as they improve their land.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are fairly temperate, and their morality is good.

There always are some that will get liquor as long as we have the supplier; but the chiefs and watchmen are taking far greater interest in the welfare of their band, and consequently have a good influence over the others.

There is far more liquor drunk in the short time that the Indians are away at the fishing and hop-picking than at any other time of the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—Taking these bands as a whole, they may be classed as industrious and law-abiding, and are realizing more fully the importance of cultivating their land properly. The members of these bands are at a great disadvantage in making rapid progress in agricultural pursuits, owing to the heavily timbered land, and the heavy cost of clearing and bringing the same under cultivation with their very limited means and often large families to support.

THOMPSON, LILLOOET, AND SHUSWAP TRIBES.

Bands.—These tribes comprise the following bands: Spuzzum, Boston Bar, Boothroyd, Kanaka Bar, Siska, Skuppah, Lytton, Anderson Lake, Seton Lake, Cayoose Creek No. 1, Cayoose Creek No. 2, Lillooet, Bridge River, Fountain, Pavilion, High Bar, and Clinton.

Occupations.—The general occupation of the Indians in these bands is mixed farming. The Lytton Indians raise a great deal of beans and fruit, and the Lillooet Indians go in more for stock.

A great number of Indians have been in the habit of working out at labouring work owing to the scarcity of agricultural land available, but since the country is being settled the work is getting scarce and the Indian is thrown back on to the land, where some of them have great difficulties in making a living.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole during this past year the health of these Indians has been very fair; of course there have been the usual deaths, but there has been no epidemic of any description.

The sanitary conditions are about the same, though we do try our best to make the Indians keep their houses sanitary and to keep the surrounding clean.

Buildings.—The buildings are improving year by year; every little while one sees an old log house pulled down and replaced by a more modern frame building, with separate rooms, thus doing away with their old mode of living and sleeping all together in the one room.

Stock.—This, I am glad to say, has shown great improvement; the Indians are beginning to realize that the old cayoose is not profitable, and they are more careful now and trying to improve their stock, from which they can get better results.

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Farm Implements.—I am glad to report that the Indians are getting more of these every year, and are beginning to realize the necessity of taking care of them when not in use, instead of the old habit of leaving them out in the field where they last used them.

Health and Sanitation.—The former has been good, and the Indians are realizing the necessity of keeping their houses sanitary.

Temperance and Morality.—I think I can say that on the whole the amount of drinking has decreased, owing principally to the very active steps taken by the Dominion constable to suppress this traffic, and also to the assistance given by the different chiefs and watchmen.

The temptations during the last three years have been very great owing to the railroad construction, which has brought great numbers of men, who seem to have been only too willing to give liquor to Indians even if it has been to break the law, and in many cases it is done in order to earn 25 or 50 cents. During the last six months I have known men to buy an Indian a bottle in order that I might put them in jail, as they had no means of livelihood.

The moral question is, I think, improving gradually, and by being strict with them in regard to the marriage question, they are gradually giving up their old Indian custom of living together without being married.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are most industrious and law-abiding and have now, since they have found that they have to earn their own living on their land, begun to cultivate all the available agricultural land, and on many reserves it is found that the amount of this class of land is not sufficient for the needs of the Indians owing to the scarcity of water.

A number of men who have earned their living by freighting and working on the railroad, etc., have now been driven on to the land to earn their livelihood, and are naturally finding it difficult to get available pieces of land.

A great number of them are turning their attention to fruit-growing and are meeting with good results.

The restrictions placed upon the fishing and hunting are also having a tendency to keep the Indian on his land, and I consider the progress made by them is very creditable within the last few years on their farms, considering the poor example shown them by white farmers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I think I can say that the Indians throughout this agency have shown marked improvements during the past year.

During the past year I had the privilege and pleasure of accompanying the Royal Indian Commission on Indian Affairs on their visit to the different reserves throughout this agency.

The Indians took a very great interest in the work before them, and in many instances asked for extra land, which in my opinion was deserving.

I regret that the weather was not the best during the visit of the Royal Indian Commission, so that they saw everything at its worst.

REPORT OF C. C. PERRY, INDIAN AGENT FOR NASS AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands or Groups.—The Indians of this agency may be dealt with in the following bands or groups: Nass River Indians (Neishga nation), and Port Simpson, Metlakatla, Port Essington and Kitsumkalum Indians (Tsimpshian nation).

NASS RIVER INDIANS.

Health and Sanitation.—There is a great deal of consumption amongst the Indians. The manufacture of intoxicants and over-indulgence in many cases have

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resulted in premature deaths. A surprise visit to interior villages last fall by the inspector and myself was made, during which the Gitlakdamiks reserve was searched and a large quantity of liquor found and destroyed. Two Indian offenders were sent to jail, each for six months.

Dr. D. J. McDonald, the department's salaried officer, is doing his best to cope with disease against many odds.

The department has been good enough to furnish me with a good lantern, and slides on tuberculosis and venereal diseases, with which I purpose lecturing to the Indians in the several villages.

Occupations.—Amongst the principal occupations of the Nass Indians are: fishing, hunting and trapping. Some engage in road construction work, and others in packing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The Indians have none of these, as beyond growing a little hay and root crops for a very few stock they do no farming.

Buildings.—Buildings have improved very much of late. Those now being built are of modern bungalow design and very comfortable in most cases.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their progress has been greatly impeded through an agitation for title to lands of the province. Notwithstanding, they are self-supporting in spite of depression consequent upon the condition of the fur market, and the war.

Temperance and Morality.—The Nass Indians are addicted to the manufacture and use of native-brewed liquors. I cannot say that they are in the main temperate and moral, although there are many good and conscientious Indians on the Nass river.

Their camping, nomadic life, with its intimate and primitive intercourse, does not lend itself to the moral uplift of the tribes.

TSIMPSHEAN BANDS.

METLAKATLA AND PORT SIMPSON BANDS.

Health and Sanitation.—With Dr. Large at Port Simpson and Dr. Cade at Metlakatla, the health of the Indians is closely watched. While there are many cases of incipient and other stages of tuberculosis found, everything possible is being done so far as the doctors are concerned.

The Indians do not like at all the isolation of patients affected with tuberculosis. They have vague notions of distrust and suspicion of the doctors and of the government, and have not yet realized the real object of isolating patients. With the lantern lectures, there should come to their minds different views from those they have held in the past.

They sometimes take their patients in advanced stages of consumption to the canneries, where they die. The cannerymen do not make any noticeable effort to avoid this, if they did, perhaps a whole family might leave the cannery, to the detriment of the industry.

There have been occasional epidemics such as itch, bronchitis, influenza, etc., but such have not been serious.

While sanitary conditions are closely watched, it is frequently observed that Indians are careless in the disposal of offal and slops, often throwing them around their doorways, particularly at the canneries.

Occupations.—Marine engineering, fishing, logging, trapping and hunting are amongst the principal employments of these Indians. Some are shop-keepers, most of whom are scrupulously careful to keep their shops in clean and tidy condition. Many of them are an object-lesson to some white shop-keepers.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—They have none of these. They only do a little gardening.

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Buildings.—The buildings are in very good and modern condition, with few exceptions, in both villages. They are usually well furnished and comfortable. Some very substantial buildings have been erected during the year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, being the most intelligent and progressive of all the coast tribes, are self-supporting. A large number of them are educated, having received a liberal schooling in the several institutions supported by the department and under the supervision of the churches.

Many of them, some ex-pupils, lack both ambition and opportunity. Sometimes, where ambition obtains, there is little scope for making progress. Especially is this seen amongst the young men, who, though educated, are thrown largely upon the reserve life because it is not possible for them to obtain remunerative employment. There is a large number of young men in the reserves who have nothing to occupy their time profitably. Some barely exist in the cities, rather than return to live amongst their people in reserves.

These Indians are usually law-abiding and peaceful.

Temperance and Morality.—For the greater part, the Port Simpson and Metlakatla people are temperate and moral. Many of the women, however, are given to habits of profligacy. A Dominion constable was appointed this year for duty on this—a large—reserve. The step taken will, I am sure, be very satisfactory.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—Conditions under both these heads are fairly satisfactory. There is no doctor of medicine at Port Essington; but at Kitsumkalum, Dr. Scymour Traynor gives attendance to the Indians under arrangement with the department.

Occupations.—They fish, hunt, trap, log and pack, for a living, and are self-supporting, with but few exceptions.

Buildings.—No new building has been done this year, as times have been hard. The buildings now in use are convenient and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are self-supporting, with few exceptions. They make satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate. As to their morality I cannot say much. They are nomadic and are much away from their villages. They give little trouble, however.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have been to every reserve in the agency during the year. I find the Indians intelligently following advice offered them from time to time.

Last fall they put away good supplies of dried fish for winter, and conserved their potato crops instead of selling them.

They have made better use of their earnings this year, and are no longer throwing away their money by the purchase of gaudy clothing and worthless trinkets.

There has been very little drinking during the year; and no serious crime is recorded in the agency.

REPORT OF PETER BYRNE, INDIAN AGENT FOR THE NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Salish nation. The majority of them speak Chinook, as well as their own particular dialect. They also speak English well.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Those in Chilliwack district, on Howe Sound, Burrard inlet, and Squamish river; Chehalis and Scowltz,

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Coquitlam, Douglas, Skookum Chuck, Samahquam and Pemberton Meadows; Homaleo and Klahoose, Katzie Langley and Whonnock; Musqueam, Matsqui, New Westminster, Nicomen and Skueaham, Semiamu, Sechelt, Sumas, Sliammon and Tsawassen.

Health and Sanitation.—With few exceptions the health of these Indians has been good. An epidemic of smallpox of a very mild type broke out on the Squamish Mission reserve, but owing to the efficient and prompt attention rendered by the medical officer, the disease was effectually stamped out without fatality.

Over 150 members of this band were vaccinated during the year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hop-picking, farming, and gardening. A great many of them also work in the canneries during the fish canning season, and others work for their white neighbours as farm-hands. Many of the women are expert basket-makers, and derive a considerable income from this source.

Dwellings.—The Indians in this agency are beginning to take a pride in their houses. A great many old shacks are rapidly being replaced by good frame structures, and a very considerable number of new up-to-date houses have been erected during the past year.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians raise stock, which as a rule is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this agency are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, which are well taken care of, and kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and making good progress along the lines of civilization. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Although many of the Indians are striving to suppress the liquor traffic, and to do away with their native dance or potlatch, yet there are a few who will drink liquor whenever they can get it, but on the whole they are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—As time advances, the Indians realize more fully the necessity of depending more on the products of the soil for a livelihood, and the advantages to be derived from the proper cultivation of the same. The time and attention devoted to fruit-growing is also on the increase. The seeds and fruit-trees supplied by the department are a great incentive to the Indians to continue along these lines.

With all due consideration for the amount of time and labour which must be expended in bringing wild land into a state of cultivation, I may say, without hesitation, that the Indians are making rapid progress along the lines of agriculture, and in most cases their crops compare favourably with those raised by their white neighbours.

REPORT OF J. ROBERT BROWN, INDIAN AGENT FOR OKANAGAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Spallumcheen, Okanagan or Nkamaplix, Penticton, Osoyoos (Inkameep) and Upper and Lower Similkameen.

Tribe or Nation.—It seems probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinook Indians and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

Health and Sanitation.—As a rule the health of the Indians in this agency has been good during the past year. There are some cases of blindness in the Similkameen bands.

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Occupations.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this agency. Some bands raise stock Others also engage in hunting, fishing, fruit-growing, and work out.

Farm Implements.—Most of the bands are well supplied with the requisite implements. The Pentiction band has also a spray motor.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians have very fine frame houses and good out-buildings; in some cases there has been much improvement in building.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are variable, working by fits and starts; but most of them are industrious and making progress, some especially so in mixed farming and fruit-growing. All are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on the Okanagan Lake reserves do not compare well in point of morality, but are improving. The members of other bands are both temperate and moral, with very few exceptions.

General Remarks.—Owing to the tightness of the money market it has been rather a strenuous year for most of the Indians of the interior, especially those who depended largely on working for white men for a living, and even those who had produce for sale found prices lower and cash hard to get, and in quite a number of cases seed as well as the common necessaries of life have had to be provided; but it will not be an unmixed evil if it results in causing the Indians to rely more extensively on mixed farming. They have some of the finest land and all it wants is thorough cultivation and attention to produce enormous crops.

Mixed farming is, and ought to be, the mainstay of the Indians, and I am glad that the present demand and high prices of cattle are not unduly tempting them to sell their cattle. They are realizing more and more the value of their hay meadows as a means whereby they can winter their cattle to advantage, and I noticed that quite a number of Indians made application for blocks of land or summer range. The present condition of the fruit industry will have a tendency to dampen any ardour towards branching out into increased planting of fruit trees.

I further desire to state that all credit is due to the Indians who in spite of inherent weaknesses and many temptations are making an honest effort to better their conditions.

REPORT OF THOMAS DEASY, INDIAN AGENT FOR QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MASSETT BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—During recent years this large band of Indians has suffered little from any disease outside of consumption, and it is pleasing to report that the number of births during the past year exceeds the number of deaths; and the statistics show that this band is increasing, although the death-rate is higher than that of the same population among the whites in any part of the province. Tuberculosis appears to exist in at least thirty per cent of the Indians. The Haidas should be a sturdy Indian race, their forefathers believing in the survival of the fittest, in order that the young men might become warriors. The tests the children underwent would surprise the most modern athlete. The introduction of intoxicants and diseases formerly unknown to them brought dire results, and many died off. The intelligent Indian is now endeavouring to practise hygiene, and a large majority understand the ill effects of indulgence in intoxicating liquor. The Indian council, working under by-laws for their government, take a lively interest in educating and forcing people to observe sanitary laws. It must be remembered that the ordinary Indian knows little, and appears to care less, about cleanliness. In a single house along the seashore the Indian usually throws his fish offal outside the door, and depends on the sea or some birds to carry it away. Living as they do now in communities it is absolutely neces-

sary that they should practice a different method. They are without a sewerage system, and a scarcity of fresh water is a drawback, considering that the land is level. It is very difficult to convince them that closed doors and windows are not conducive to health. We are endeavouring to make the Indians of this band spread out over the large reserve on tracts of one or two acres, abutting on the shore, where they can place drains and where they will be in less danger from infection. From personal experience it appears that the form of tuberculosis among the Indians is of such a nature that it will be difficult to deal with it successfully. Men, women and children mix together in the home, in the meeting-room, and in the school. At least thirty per cent of the Indians are affected with it. The children cannot escape, as they are always present where it is in its most virulent form. The only hope I see for the complete eradication of the disease is to take the strong children away and place them in a boarding school where they will be free from the germs, and under tutors capable of teaching them to avoid everything that tends to contaminate them. Little can be done with the older Indian. If there is hope for the native of this country, and we expect to make anything of him, it will be by taking the young away from the environment of the Indian home and educating him in caring for his body as well as his soul. Our medical officer is doing his duty faithfully and well; but medicine is not the only way to meet and conquer disease. If we have tuberculosis in thirty per cent of the homes, it means danger to the other seventy per cent. If we could only get rid of tuberculosis, the Massett band would have little to fear. The past year shows such a marked improvement that there is hope; but it is pitiful to enter some of the homes and see the ravages of a disease that is the bane of the Indian.

Occupations.—The Indian fishermen, comprising the whole of the male members of the band, were not very successful during the year. The two canneries, on Queen Charlotte islands, shut down early in the summer, and the Indians migrated to the river canneries and Alaska. The best of the fishermen made a few dollars, which carried them through the winter; but all of them felt the hard times, and it is problematical regarding their occupation this year. A few built boats and large launches; but cannot buy gasoline engines until they earn more money. We had a larger number of indigent Indians to care for than usual. The women had little work in the canneries. Some of them planted gardens, caught fish, for their winter food, and sold some game and fish to the whites. An effort is being made to organize a co-operative fishing company to catch the large quantities of salmon and halibut in the fishing beds off the Queen Charlotte islands. With the assistance of the department, it is possible that a large industry will be started, which would make the Indians independent of outside assistance.

Buildings.—The Massetts did not build many new houses during the year. A large number have substantial frame dwellings; but the outside appearance might be better appreciated if the interior corresponded in the way of paint and cleanliness. It would be also preferable if the Indians would not have old shacks on their outside reserves, in which to live when they go to the rivers for their winter fish-supply. The old structures are left empty all winter, and are damp and dirty. It would be better if the Indians used tents, and did not live in old shacks, where they may be warmer, but in which the germs of disease are found.

Stock.—The Massetts have cattle and horses. The animals roam the year round, and are of little trouble, or expense, to the owners. Only two families bring in their milch cows, and they take no interest in dairying. When the owners of cattle require meat, they shoot one of the beasts. I am endeavouring to have the owners of cattle place brands on them.

Farm Implements.—The Massetts are not farmers. They fish, and have small gardens. We have staked off the Massett reserve, and apportioned acre patches to the members of the band. In the future, we expect that they will take a lively interest in market gardening.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Haida Indians have been used to working during the summer months, and doing little, if anything, during the winter in the way of earning money. The amount they earn in one season they expend the next season. It has not been usual for them to look ahead and prepare for "a rainy day." In the winter-time they all congregate on the principal reserve, where they hold meetings, build boats, and allow their children to attend the day school. There are no industries on the island, where they can obtain employment. The white residents employing help have enough of their own race to do any work needed, and few employ Indians. We are endeavouring to have the Indians clear the Massett reserve, during the winter, for summer gardens. The older Indians still retain many of the ways and customs of their forefathers. If the "Indian law" suits their convenience, they endeavour to adopt it. If the same "Indian law" proves detrimental to their interests, the "White Man's Law" is "good enough for them." The younger generation—men from the boarding schools—understand that there is but one law, for all; but the "community interest," which predominates, brings the younger Indian into conflict with the older generation, regarding the moral, financial, and personal interests of the people who are not altogether satisfied with the mandates of civilization, and the difficulties under which an Indian agent finds himself in the way of adjudicating disputes and troubles would puzzle a "Philadelphia lawyer." The Haidas, as a rule, are considered more progressive than the general run of Indians; but they have characteristics of a race that always ruled over the land and feared no foe. With education, a large number of them understand all the intricacies of the law, and what is going on around them. They read and they write, and are better able to take care of themselves than many of the foreigners that take up homes on our shores. As wards of the government, they look for far more from that government than men and women who must depend on themselves, individually. When they obtain outside advice, or find themselves being imposed on, to the Indian agent they go, and he must find a way out of their difficulties, whether it be a family quarrel or a financial transaction that involves hundreds of dollars. The characteristics and progress of the Indians will not improve very remarkably until the race understands that they must become more self-dependent. Treating them like children, and catering to their wants, will always keep the Indian in a position where he will do little for himself, or those dependent on him. With education, spiritual teaching, and living in a country where all able-bodied men should be able to earn a living, the Indian should be able to take his place, like any other man. In the early days of what we term "the blanket Indian," it was advisable to support the Indian against the oppression and wiles of those who crossed the border, and traded on the ignorant race of natives, degrading them with intoxicants and placing on our hands a number of half-breeds, to care for and protect; but that day has passed. It is safe to say that the Haida Indians are able to take care of themselves, and the time should soon arrive when those capable of exercising the franchise, and taking on themselves the responsibilities of British subjects, should be given to understand that they are no longer wards.

Temperance and Morality.—If the Indians of the Massett band indulge in intoxicants, the authorities are not aware of it. Two years have now passed without any signs of drunkenness, and we have two white constables in the neighbourhood. The moral wave that is now sweeping over the island should bring a better condition than in former times. The old enemies of the Haidas, from Port Simpson, invaded the Queen Charlotte islands, and brought words of "Peace on Earth and Good Will to Men," instead of death and destruction, as they did in the early history of the two nations. It was the first time that the Haidas and Port Simpsons met in a friendly spirit on these islands, and a friendship was cemented that will be of great benefit to both nations. Missionary work is also going on among the Massetts, and there is a tendency to observe more and more the laws of church and state. The new Indian Council is taking up the question of bettering the condition, morally and socially, of

the Indians, and there is every prospect of the Haidas progressing more rapidly than they have done in the past. Rev. W. Creary is aiding materially in bettering the moral condition of the band.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—The same remarks will apply to the Skidegate band that are used in connection with the Massetts, the other branch of the Haida nation, and in combating tuberculosis our object should be obtained. In one respect the Skidegates are superior to the Massetts, brought about by the constant teaching of the former medical officer and missionary, Dr. Spencer. He lived on the reserve, studied their deficiencies and the need of proper hygienic laws. His daily visits to the homes and insisting on cleanliness had good results. The Skidegates erect a class of buildings that would be a credit to any town occupied by white residents. They have a complete system of waterworks, with two large streams running through their village. Each week, the Indian women wash the family clothing; and expectorating on the streets, or in the houses, is prohibited. The residences are separated, and each Indian has a small piece of land, fenced. The fact that a number of the residents have consumption is a danger to the remainder; but there is no way of overcoming this, except by separating the healthy from the weak. The Skidegates did not increase in numbers during the year, but it is promising to report that the birth and death rate continues to average about the same each year. In a climate where the wet weather and cold winds are hard on the human system, and where the Indians are so much in the salt water, following their occupation as fishermen, the number of deaths from all causes is low. If we could eliminate tuberculosis, the deaths from other causes would be far below the average in other settlements.

Occupations.—The Skidegates, also, are fishermen. They make dogfish oil in an old oilery on the reserve, and work at the river canneries. Last year was not profitable. They are looking forward to better times this year.

Stock.—The Skidegates have a number of cattle and a few horses. They are branding the cattle, and having some difficulty with the white settlers over the ownership of stock. The Indians and settlers allowed their cattle to roam together, without branding, and now that the Indians are gathering their animals and branding them, the white residents claim some. We are endeavouring to settle the question of ownership amicably.

Farm Implements.—Being fishermen, the Indians take little interest in farming. They have small gardens on the islands, and where no cattle roam. We are endeavouring to get them to cultivate the land on their reserves.

Buildings.—The Skidegates have a number of fine residences, and take a pride in making homes. They furnish them well, and are clean in their habits. Several new houses were constructed during 1914. They camp out during the fall when obtaining their winter supply of food.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a similar character to that of the Massetts, being of the same family and speaking the same language. The young men are not of a saving disposition, and they live on the results of their summer fishing. The winter is a time of idleness for many, and it would benefit them much if some occupation could be found, at their homes, to keep them busy during the cold weather. The young men are good musicians, and have the best brass band in the north. The majority of the younger generation dress well, and speak the English language. Like Massett, they have their day school, church and missionary on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the people obtain intoxicants, but the large majority are sober, and the spirit now pervading is in favour of making them a superior class of Indians, although they have the credit of being a race apart from

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the general run of aborigines. Among them are a number of half-breeds, who are able to care for themselves in every way. A few of the women drift away to the towns on the mainland; but the large majority are good men and women, attending to their homes and raising their children in a way that is a credit to them. Those under fifty years of age are ready and willing to adopt the customs and laws of the whites, while some of the older men are still filled with the superstition and characteristics of the old-time Indian. They are all law-abiding, frown down the habits of those who break any of the social or civil laws, and their council, composed of the best men in the village, work for the betterment of all. The missionary, Rev. John Gibson, and the teacher, Mr. J. H. Young, are both earnest workers, with experience among the Indians of the coast, and to their efforts we have to feel thankful for the assistance rendered both young and old.

REPORT OF W. SCOTT SIMPSON, INDIAN AGENT FOR STIKINE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Stikine agency consists of all that portion of the Cassiar district of British Columbia lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stikine river.

TAHLTAN BAND.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a considerable amount of sickness among the tribe, though there has been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic. The deaths were due in most cases to diseases commonly attendant on old age. The sanitary condition of the village has much improved, every effort being made to instil into their minds the need of precautions against the spread of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The elder members of the band obtain a living from hunting and trapping, while the younger members supplement this source of livelihood by engaging in other occupations such as guiding big game hunters, working in pack trains, wood-cutting, and freighting with dog teams; while a few are occasionally employed at house-building and work about the placer mines. As a rule the younger men make good catches of furs and secure good prices for same, and receive the same wages for labour as white men. This year they have not been so well off, as there has been no demand for furs owing to the European market being cut out on account of the war.

Buildings.—The buildings on the reserve are fairly well constructed, but most of them are old; one or two new buildings have been erected within the last year, but of late years a number of the band have purchased building lots in the village of Telegraph Creek, and have erected good dwelling-houses mainly of logs, well finished inside with lumber, and not a few of them are equipped with modern cook stoves, sewing machines, washing machines and imported furniture.

Stock.—These Indians possess very little stock. The few horses they own are employed during the summer by merchants owning large packing outfits, and are hired out to big game hunters in the hunting season. In the fall they are turned out on the range to forage for themselves until the end of December, when they are fed a small amount of hay daily until the snow is off the ground in April.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done in this agency.

Character and Progress.—The Tahltans are fairly industrious and law-abiding and are in every respect better off than they were formerly; but the younger men are natural born spendthrifts, indulging in all sorts of luxuries and giving no heed to the morrow. They as a rule dress well and take pride in being neat in appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—To all outward appearance the band has improved in these respects in the past few years, owing somewhat to the change in their surroundings. The desire of liquor is ever present and their highest ambition is to be

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enfranchised in order that they may have all the liquor that they can pay for, or, to put it in their own way, they desire to be white men, and drink and treat when they like.

ATLIN BAND.

The members of this band make their living much as do the Tahltans, but they have only a few houses and are not generally as well off as the latter. They have no reserve or stock and do no farming, and are morally on the same footing with the Tahltans.

The interior tribes are the Cascas, the Liards, the Grahame Nomads, and the Fort Nelson Nomads. All these Indians inhabit the country to the east of Dease lake and live solely by hunting and trapping furs. They have a few houses which are used more for storing food and personal effects, the majority of these people living in tents and open camps the year round and seldom stay long in any one spot. None of them are as well off as the Tahltans, and they are not as a rule well clothed.

Morality.—Their moral conduct as a rule is below the average.

Temperance.—There are no saloons north or east of Telegraph Creek; consequently there is no temptation in the way.

REPORT OF W. J. McALLAN, INDIAN AGENT FOR STUART LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The bands included in this agency are as follows: Yacutec, Tateec, Pintec, Grand Rapids Tsislaini, Stuart Lake, Stella, Francois Lake, Cheslatta, Fraser Lake, Stony Creek, Blackwater, Kluskus, Fort George, McLeod's Lake, Fort Graham, Fort Connelly and Naanees.

Health and Sanitation.—General ailments have been common, and while no epidemic prevailed, the northern Indians, particularly at Fort Graham, suffered severely from an intestinal trouble that affected old and young alike, and several deaths resulted. A few of the bands suffer considerably from tubercular diseases.

In the matter of general sanitation and bodily cleanliness there is still room for improvement.

Occupations.—The bands located in the southern and central part of the agency are commencing to take an interest in farming and stock-raising, particularly the Stony Creek band, which is again well to the front in this respect. The main stand-by of the majority is, however, hunting and fishing.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—The commoner kinds of field implements are coming into use. The Stony Creek chief brought in a binder for the last harvest, and paid for it himself. Garden tools are also extensively used. All are kept in fair repair.

Buildings.—One or two very nice modern houses were built this year, but the majority of the dwellings are of the one or two-roomed log cabin type that are often very badly ventilated. Barns, stables, and out-houses are in most cases sufficient for the purposes.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, these Indians are industrious; a great many are, however, very improvident and quickly fritter away what money they earn. A fair degree of progress can be claimed for those who are commencing to till the soil and raise stock. The majority are yet hunters, who simply live from hand to mouth, sustaining themselves from year to year from the product of the chase, for these little real progress can be claimed. All are law-abiding and tractable.

Temperance and Morality.—Although there have been a few cases of drinking, particularly round Fort George, they can be classed as a very temperate people. With the exception of a few isolated cases their conduct and habits are excellent.

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MCLEOD LAKE, FORT GRAHAM, AND FORT CONNELLY BANDS.

These bands may be described separately as semi-nomadic. Being hunters exclusively, they range the woods the best part of the year. Some small attempts have been made from time to time to raise potatoes and turuips, but with little success, except at McLeod Lake, as time cannot be spared from the hunt to look after a garden. With fur prices so low just now, their lot is not an enviable one. Owing to migration and a high death-rate they are gradually decreasing in numbers.

NAANES (TWO BANDS) NOMADS.

Again I have little to report of these wandering people. Indications are that they are gradually merging into the surrounding bands in the north and that in a very few years they will have entirely lost their identity and standing as a band.

General Remarks.—The year just ended can be described as a very lean one from the Indian view-point. Fur prices fell to an astonishingly low figure, hitting the hunters and trappers very hard; also the amount of money earned by outside labour, usually a very important item in the list of Indian resources, was this year hardly worth considering.

These adverse conditions have, however, clearly demonstrated that the Indian who cultivates the land is the best off. He has crop or stock to sell, potatoes in his cellar, and he does not have to suffer the exposure or privation of the hunter in winter-time. That these facts are grasped by the Indians in the southern part of the agency I have the best of assurances.

In the matter of criminal or serious offences it is very gratifying to have again to report an absolutely clean sheet.

REPORT OF CHAS. A. COX, INDIAN AGENT FOR WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The West Coast agency comprises the following eighteen bands: Ahousaht, Clayoquot, Chaicdesaht, Ehattisaht, Uchuelet, Hesquiaht, Howchucklesit, Kilsemaht, Kyuquot, Matchilaht, Mouchaht, Nitinaht, Noochatlaht, Ohiaht, Opitchehaht, Pacheenaht, Toquaht and Tsesaht.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, the health of the Indians has been very good during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagious diseases of any kind. The majority of the bands are taking a keener interest in the appearance and cleanliness of their premises. Several Indian patients have been treated quite successfully in the West Coast General hospital during the year.

Occupations.—The Indians of this agency are all fishermen. They get their main supply of food by fishing, and it is also their greatest source of revenue. About the month of June they go to the various canneries and work there till September or October when a great number go to the American side, hop-picking. During the winter months they fish for their own use, and do a little trapping also. About April and May many of them seal off-shore. The principal scalers are the Clayoquots, Kilsemahts, Ahousahts and Hesquiahts. A number of the Kyuquot band find employment at the Kyuquot whaling station, and also at the clay pits in that vicinity. During the past winter several of the Ohiahts have been employed cutting wood for the Pacific cable station at Banfield and have earned a considerable sum.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—These Indians do not engage in farming. The few simple tools that they possess are fairly well taken care of.

Buildings.—The old Indian type of dwelling is practically extinct. One or two are still standing in some of the villages. The houses are all frame buildings, generally consisting of two rooms. The interiors of some are very neatly finished. One in par-

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ticular on the Numukamus reserve, built by an Ohiaht, shows skill in carpentry. The kitchen is quite modern, with its built-in cupboards, shelves, etc. There are still a considerable number of old shacks and smoke-houses in existence that are rather unsightly. I am very pleased to state that I am gradually inducing the Indians to remove these obstacles. I expect that within two or three years' time they will be a thing of the past.

Characteristics and Progress.—Like the whites, the Indians are feeling the effect of these strenuous times. In fact I have never before known the Indians to be so hard-up as during this past winter. They had a poor season at the canneries and hop-fields last year. They are not very industrious, and yet they could hardly be called indolent. They are all law-abiding. Last winter a number were prosecuted for "pot-latching." At first they looked upon it as a great hardship, but now a great number express their willingness to give up this old custom.

Temperance and Morality.—I consider that these Indians could be classed as temperate, although there are some ever waiting for an opportunity to get liquor. There is a gradual decrease in the number of liquor cases each year.

Some of the women are inclined to immorality.

General Remarks.—In May of last year the launch *Wekeninnish*, for this agency, was put in commission. It was impossible to do much travelling by her during the winter months, as the weather on the coast is very rough and uncertain at this time of the year. It will be of great assistance and convenience during the greater part of the year.

REPORT OF ISAAC OGDEN, INDIAN AGENT FOR WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bands.—The following bands are included in this agency: Alkali Lake, Alexandria, Anaham, Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Dog Creek, Nemiah Valley, Riskie Creek or Toosey, Red Stone, Stone, Quesnel, Soda Creek and Williams Lake or Sugar Cane.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Shuswap, Chilcotin and Carrier tribes.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are farming, stock-raising, hunting, trapping and freighting.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their farm implements.

Buildings.—These Indians have fair buildings.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is fair. On some of the reserves quite a few of the young children died of whooping cough. Sanitary conditions are improving every year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are becoming more industrious, and are making progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—Very few of these Indians drink. Their morals are good.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR FOR NORTHERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

The Bella Coola agency extends from Rivers Inlet on the south to the Nass and Babine agencies on the north, where it is bounded by the 54° north latitude. It includes about 200 miles of coast line and islands adjacent thereto, running inland and including the sources of the Bella Coola and Salmon rivers. It is under the supervision of Indian Agent Fougner, and comprises the following villages: Bella

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Coola, Bella Bella, Kimsquit China Hat, Oweekayno, Hartley Bay, Kitkatla Kitlofe, Ulkatcho and Kitimat.

The principal industries of the Indians of this agency are fishing trapping, hunting, logging and agriculture. Some of them do considerable trading and own very good stores, which they conduct at the different villages. During the fishing season many of the Indians, both men and women, find remunerative employment at the various canneries. The Indians of this agency in many cases own very fine gasoline boats, which they use for travelling between the reserves located near the water, and during the fishing season these are a great aid to them.

Where the soil is at all suitable, these people have begun to take an interest in agriculture, and there are some very fine gardens under cultivation. In the different villages visited considerable building has been done, in the way of erecting new dwellings and improving the old ones. At Bella Bella a new wharf has been built, and an efficient water system is being installed. At Bella Coola the Indians propose building a new roadway and sidewalk, which will be a great improvement to the village. The new hospital has been publicly opened, and Dr. Bavis and staff are doing excellent work. The Indians have taken a great interest in the hospital as is evidenced by the fact that they devoted something like twenty-eight days' free labour in clearing the grounds.

The new gasoline launch *Charles Todd* is proving a valuable acquisition, and during my recent visit to this agency greatly facilitated travel, as we were enabled to visit the different reservations and canneries without so much loss of time as previously experienced.

At the different canneries we found the accommodation as provided for the Indians for the most part satisfactory. At Rivers Inlet cannery the houses are old and dilapidated, but Mr. Carter, the manager, informed me he would endeavour to get the company to build new houses before the next fishing season. The water supply and sanitation are fairly satisfactory.

The conditions of this agency are much improved since my last visit, both as regards general advancement and appearance of the different villages. Constable Tucker is doing good work in keeping a sharp lookout on all matters pertaining to his duties.

The Indians are, perhaps, not in as good a financial position as in previous years owing to the closing of the logging camps and the unfavourable condition of the fur trade; but the fishing season was fairly good, and as more attention has been given to agriculture, with the result that they are well provided with potatoes and other vegetables, we do not anticipate that they will suffer very much from hardship this year.

More attention has been given to sanitation, and as a result the health of the Indians has been much improved, and I am pleased to report very little sickness among these people during the past year.

STIKINE AGENCY.

This agency is situate in the Cassiar district, being north of the Nass and Babine agencies, and is in charge of W. S. Simpson. The principal villages are Tahltan, Drytown, Casca and Atlin.

The chief occupation of the Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing, working on pack trains and acting as guides for the big game hunters, which latter affords them considerable revenue. In many cases the Indians have this year had a profitable season catching young foxes, which they dispose of to the various stores. The agency is not adapted to agricultural pursuits on account of the long winters, early frosts and poor soil, so we can not look forward to any great success in this line.

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Conditions at this agency are very satisfactory and much improvement was noticed since my last visit. The Indians all are comfortably housed and take a keen interest in keeping their buildings in good repair and their homes clean and sanitary. The general conduct of the people is reported satisfactory and their health good.

Constable Cullen is doing good work, and since his appointment there has been a marked improvement in the moral conduct of the Indians and much has been done to keep down the liquor traffic.

NASS AGENCY.

The Nass agency extends from the south bank of the Skeena river to the headwaters of the Nass on the north and along the cross line to Port Essington on the Skeena river. It is comprised of the following principal villages: Essington, Metlakatla, Kincolith, Port Simpson, Gitlakdamiks, Gwinoha, Aiyansh and Lakalsap. Mr. C. C. Perry is the Indian agent.

The principal occupations are fishing, hunting, trapping and logging. Many of the Indians own gasoline launches and others are employed on boats operating on the various waterways. The Indians here are expert boat-builders, and many are engaged in this occupation. Where the nature of the soil permits, efforts are being put forth to encourage the Indians to take an interest in agriculture, and in some of the villages, particularly Metlakatla, Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks, the Indians have excellent gardens under cultivation. At Aiyansh there is considerable stock, which is particularly well cared for.

At the time of my visit to this agency, the Indians were busily engaged in putting up dried fish, in which occupation we were particular to encourage them, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the fur trade.

The appointment of Constable Watkinson, with headquarters at Port Simpson, has given great satisfaction, and with Constable Phillipson the agency is well looked after and much is being done to keep down intemperance among the Indian people.

Conditions in the Nass agency are wonderfully improved. The Indians have many splendid buildings, especially houses, and everything is kept in a clean and sanitary condition. They are reported as being a fairly moral and law-abiding people, and are very anxious to improve themselves.

The Indians of the Nass river seem to have overcome to a great extent their antipathy to the white settler. This is a marked advancement, as they have heretofore shown an unfriendly attitude. Indeed I was greatly pleased with this agency as a whole; the streets are kept clean and sanitary and the Indians themselves were neat and tidy in appearance.

BABINE AGENCY.

The Babine agency is located northeast of the Bella Colla agency and east of the Nass, and is in charge of Agent R. E. Loring, who is located at Hazelton at the head of the Skeena river. The principal villages are Hazelton, Kitselas (new town), Kitwanga, Andimaul, Glen Vowell, Kispaiax, Kitseguecla, Meanskinisht, Hagalgate, Morris Town, Kitsegas, Kuldoe and Babine.

The Indians are for the most part engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping. A number have gardens, and some engage in teaming. Many of the villages have sawmills; but the Indians, for some reason or other, do not seem to have much success in working their mills. More interest is being taken in agriculture than heretofore, and the fruit-trees supplied by the department have received careful attention. Considerable stock is owned by these people and seems to be well taken care of.

Constable Hamblin is doing good work and keeping close watch on the liquor traffic.

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The Indians have put up an extra supply of dried salmon and with the garden truck, such as potatoes, etc., which they have raised this year, I am of the opinion that they will be able to get through the winter without much hardship.

Conditions at this agency are very favourable. The health of the Indians has been good; as well as their moral conduct. The houses are comfortable and kept in fairly good condition. Sanitation is much improved, and the different villages visited showed a marked improvement since my last visit.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

This agency is located on the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and includes two villages, Massett and Skidegate, Massett only being visited this year.

Mr. Thomas Deasy is the Indian agent stationed here, and doing good work among the Indians, who are very much attached to him and have every confidence in his ability to look after their interests. They engage for the most part in fishing and have many fine launches which show remarkable workmanship. Indeed the Indians of this agency are splendid carpenters and besides boat-building have erected many splendid homes, which are kept in good repair and excellent condition.

Under the council the village is exceptionally well managed, and, as there has been abundant rainfall this winter, the streets were kept clean and sanitary. Constable Hughes is doing good work and keeping the liquor traffic under control.

The health of the Indians has been good, and in spite of the fact that the fishing season was not so good last year as on previous occasions, they are all fairly comfortable and have managed to get through the winter without any hardships.

These people have made remarkable progress since my last visit, and, with the new fish company started and under good management, I anticipate much better results in the future, as the Indians will then be able to remain at home during the summer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of the Northern inspectorate are for the most part an industrious people. They are very quick to learn and anxious to improve themselves so that they may favourably compare with the white settlers. In person they are very clean and tidy and take a great pride in their appearance. The younger generation wear modern up-to-date clothing and imitate the white people in every respect.

Much improvement was noticed in their houses, which are for the most part clean and kept in a sanitary condition. Many of the Indians own very fine buildings, which are substantially built and comfortably furnished.

More interest is being taken this year in agriculture than heretofore, and as a result the Indians are well supplied with garden truck. Efforts are being made to induce these people to take an interest in the cultivation of small fruits, and in many cases these efforts are meeting with success. Many Indians own very fine boats and launches, and become very skilful in the management of them. These prove a valuable acquisition during the fishing season.

The liquor traffic among the Indians has been a great detriment to advancement and is the cause of much crime. The various constables in the different agencies are doing good work in trying to suppress this evil, and all offenders in this respect are quickly brought to justice.

The Indians treat newcomers with the greatest courtesy, and on all my visits I was treated with the utmost kindness. The meetings held were always conducted in an orderly way, and the different requests and complaints brought forward in a courteous manner. These people are making good progress in nearly every direction, and, although this year has not been so prosperous as former years, yet conditions are favourable, and I do not anticipate any great suffering from want among the people

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of this inspectorate this year. As they are becoming more cleanly and keeping their homes and streets in a sanitary condition, so is their health improving, and I am pleased to report very little sickness among these people during the past year.

The Indians of this inspectorate are very musical and nearly every village has its brass band, some of the Indians being very efficient.

During the coming year the Royal Commission will visit the Nass, Babine and Stikine agencies, and the Indians are eagerly looking forward to having them with them.

REPORT OF A. E. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises six agencies: Kootenay, Okanagan, Kamloops, Lytton, Williams Lake, and Stuart Lake.

All were visited during the year, and some of them several times. Besides, I had the privilege and pleasure of accompanying the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs in British Columbia on their visit through portions of five of them.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

The Kootenay agency was visited in July, September and November. Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, who has lived in this district and has known the Indians for about forty-five years and has been their agent for over twenty years, is still in charge of the agency. His strong personality and kindly sympathy have eminently fitted him for the duties, and enabled him to serve the Indians well.

Most of the land held by the Indians in this agency is not as well adapted for farming as in other parts of my inspectorate. Much of it is unfit for anything except grazing, and the Indians are trying to make the best of it by keeping all the stock they can.

The unfortunate condition of the lumber trade in the district, which has been the main industry and employed more labour than any other, has rather seriously affected the prosperity of the Indians by lessening the opportunity for employment.

One of the most progressive bands in the agency is the Lower Kootenay band, at Creston. Unfortunately the land allotted to them is overflowed from the Kootenay river and is of no use to them except for fall and winter pasturage. These Creston Indians are exemplary in conduct and are noted for their industry. Several growers of small fruits in the district, who operate on a large scale, would have a difficult job marketing their output but for the assistance they obtain from the Indians, who do most of their berry-picking.

The beneficial effect of the Kootenay industrial school is very apparent in the agency.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

This large agency, covering the watershed of the North and South Thompson rivers and Shuswap lake, has recently been augmented by the addition of the reserves in the Nicola district.

The year has been on the whole a prosperous one. On some of the reserves the entire acreage held is under cultivation, which is a most favourable showing, and some of the holdings are in very creditable condition. Some Indians from this agency have year by year exhibited products at the Westminster fair.

Mr. John F. Smith is the agent, and his office was visited in April and June, and the work of the agency found to be well in hand. Morally and industrially the year has witnessed an improvement in the Indians of this agency.

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LYTTON AGENCY.

This agency was visited five times during the year. Besides being a very large agency, it is a most difficult one to manage, owing to the large number of reserves scattered along on both sides of the Fraser river, and the agent, Mr. Harry Graham, has a difficult task in reaching them.

Drought injured the crops, and, in addition, a blight attacked the bean crop, which has always been a fair source of revenue to the Indian farmers along the Fraser. Another thing that caused some distress was the difficulty in procuring the usual supply of salmon. These hindrances, however, were not without good results, for they have led to more attention being paid to irrigation. Some of the Indians were also driven to a trial of their luck at placer mining on the old river bars, and a few of them did quite well.

With the exception of some bridge-building and track-laying on the line of the Canadian Northern, there has been little work out of the usual, and consequently a lessening of the amount of crime that seems inseparable from railway construction work in the vicinity of reserves.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was visited in July and again in October, but on the last occasion the agent, Mr. Isaac Ogden, was absent, having been called to Victoria to meet the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs.

The Indians of this agency have done fairly well during the year, as they have shared in the general prosperity enjoyed by farmers along the Cariboo road during construction of the Pacific Great Eastern; but entire readjustment in the methods of farming in that part of the province will now become a necessity. Heretofore there has always been a good local market for hay and oats supplied to freighters along the Cariboo road. Oats sold at prices from 6 to 11 cents per pound, but already the shipment of grain from the prairies by the Grand Trunk Pacific to Fort George has more than cut those prices in two. The Indians, besides, did considerable freighting from Ashcroft themselves and thus earned fair wages. Stock-raising, for which the district appears well adapted, should now be given more attention, and it will be necessary for agents to pay special attention to the Indians, and give them the counsel and assistance that will be needed during the trying period of readjustment.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

This most northerly of all the agencies in the Southeastern inspectorate is the largest in extent and the most difficult to cover, although the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific has improved the situation in the matter of transportation.

W. J. McAllan, of Fort Fraser is the agent, and in spite of the enormous extent of his agency and the widely scattered reserves, he manages to keep in touch with them. Reaction from the boom days of railway construction has been rather severely felt by the Indians, and to this adverse circumstance was also added the low price of fur.

During construction, the agent obtained employment for many of the Indians in clearing right of way for contractors. This not only earned money for them, but improved their health. His object is now to direct their energies to the working of their own land. Several of the bands in this agency had no land allotted them, but this was partly overcome during the past year by allotments of reserves by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for British Columbia, and still further allotments will be made during the present year to bands as yet unprovided for.

A beginning was made during the year in the education of Indian children by the organization of a school at Stuart Lake, which has been successfully conducted since May, 1914.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

So far as extent and value of reserves is concerned, this is possibly the most important agency in the inspectorate, and while in some cases the Indians appreciate the advantages they possess in their valuable holdings, and have shown a degree of enterprise and industry that is commendable, there are, nevertheless, instances where they have fallen far short of what might be expected.

Mr. J. R. Brown is the agent, and I have seen much of his patient and zealous work during the year. The agency is large, and some of the most important reserves are close to towns, which renders the work of the agent, and of peace officers, all the harder.

Nevertheless, progress is being made. The agency has heretofore been without an Indian school of any kind, but there is evidence that the spirit of opposition to schools is yielding, and the present year is likely to see one, or more, established. The Dominion experimental farm, now being established near Summerland, should also prove of benefit to the Indians, as it will furnish them with an object lesson of what can be done with the lands that are left in a state of nature.

Too much credit cannot be given Chief Constable Fraser and his staff at Vernon, and other points of the district, for their efforts to suppress the liquor traffic with the Indians. Chief Clarke, of the Vernon City police, has also given valuable assistance in this way.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the reserves so widely scattered about the province, the difficulty of devising a feasible plan for the employment of farm instructors is apparent. More personal supervision and instruction for Indians, however, is required, and some plan that will enable the agents to give more personal supervision should be sought.

The decision of the department to give a prize each year to the Indian in each agency who has the best managed farm is well calculated to foster a spirit of emulation that should prove of great benefit. Effort is being made by the agents to take full advantage of it.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHWESTERN INSPECTORATE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwawkwalth, New Westminster, and West Coast agencies.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

During the past year conditions throughout this agency were but little changed from those of 1913-14. The Indians derive their livelihood from farming, fishing, hop-picking, gathering seaweed, stevedoring and at general labour work. During the past four or five years a great amount of unskilled labouring work has been available to the Indians, at which they received good wages. Since the war broke out in August, the Indian, like the white man, is confronted with hard times and very little outside labour is obtainable. They will now have to devote more attention to the fine farming lands that they have throughout the whole of the Cowichan agency.

While a fair proportion of the Indians devoted considerable time and attention to their farms last year, the crop as a whole was not up to the standard, principally on account of the dry season. Very few of the Indians who went to the canneries and hop fields last summer returned to their homes in the fall in a better financial condition than they were before they left. At the canneries the fishing was poor, and at the hop-fields the number of pickers was at least one-third greater than in former years,

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and the weather was exceedingly wet throughout the month of September. Fortunately the past winter has been a very mild one, and the Indian cattle have come through in fair condition, very little winter feeding being necessary.

A considerable amount of clearing has been done, and a number of new houses have been built on the Malahat reserve by Saanich Indians. For a great many years this reserve was made but little use of by the Indians, but since the building of the Malahat drive, which is on the Island highway, and traverses the reserve itself, the Indians have taken a new interest in the land, and a number of families have gone there to live.

The Songhees Indians, on their new reserve at Esquimalt, are doing some new work with the land each year. A large number of fruit trees and berry bushes have been planted, and the whole reserve shows evidence of intelligent cultivation. A stranger passing by this reserve would not for a moment imagine that the property belonged to Indians.

An epidemic of whooping-cough occurred during the winter at Cowichan and other places, which, with consumption, was responsible for a number of deaths, principally among the children.

The moral conduct of the Indians of this agency has been fair; in fact there are signs of some improvement over the past year. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that they will get intoxicating liquors whenever they can, and the opportunities are numerous, as there are always worthless characters who are looking for an opportunity to get the Indians' money. It is gratifying to note, however, that the number of prosecutions amongst the Indians and suppliers of liquor during the past year by Constable O'Connell was much less than that of 1913-14. Constable O'Connell has during the past year also done considerable work in having pupils returned to the various boarding and industrial schools who had overstayed their leave of absence.

Early in the summer of last year an outbreak of rabies occurred among dogs in the Cowichan district, and a general muzzling order was put in force by the Department of Agriculture, which, at first, of course, was unpopular with every one. It did not take long, however, for the Indians to understand the importance of this precautionary measure, and they soon fell in with the regulation by either destroying or muzzling their dogs. The department's officers gave Inspector Maconachie all the assistance possible in this matter.

The new agency office was completed early in the summer and, the agent moved in during the month of June.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

During the past summer every village of the Kwawkewlth agency was visited by myself while in company with the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs.

The Indians of this agency derive their living principally from fishing, hunting and logging. In a few instances there is work obtained by them at the saw-mill at Alert Bay. Those that fish for the canneries did fairly well, as there were large packs of summer and fall fish put up both at Rivers Inlet and Alert Bay. The hunters and trappers made but little money, principally on account of the exceedingly low prices of furs. As practically all the logging camps throughout the district were closed down all the year, very few Indians got any labour at these places. The lumber market was in bad condition, therefore it was not profitable to do hand logging on any extensive scale.

A slight improvement has been noticed at various reserves in the matter of Indians' habitations, and several new houses have been erected to take the place of the old ones.

There is but little agricultural land on the reserves in this agency, therefore the Kwawkewlth Indians can never expect to produce much foodstuff from their land.

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A few small gardens are observed at different places, notably at Cape Mudge, where the Indians have cleared off some land on the plateau behind the village.

The moral conduct of the Indians has undergone but little improvement during the past year. Several have been convicted for potlatching, but generally the penalties have been light and they have been let off on suspended sentence. The present period of hard times and the lack of money amongst the Indians generally will, no doubt, have an effect on keeping down this wasteful custom.

In the month of May Mr. T. P. Wicks was appointed Dominion constable for the agency. Provided he displays the amount of energy and discretion that a position of this kind calls for, he should be able to do a great amount of good work in the suppression of the illicit liquor traffic among the Indians.

The health among the Indians during the year has been fair; notwithstanding this, there have been a number of deaths, which have been principally due to tuberculosis.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

The Indians of the New Westminster agency have various sources from which they derive a living, namely, farming, fishing, hunting and trapping, stevedoring and basket-making. Those who engaged in farming in an intelligent manner had good results from their labour; but little labour was obtained by those who looked for unskilled work; the fishermen earned but little money at the Fraser river, and those who went to the hop-fields fared no better. The amount of money earned by the women for the sale of Indian baskets was but small, as the tourist travel fell off greatly during the past summer.

During the month of August I distributed among a number of the Squamish Indians \$81,089, being 50 per cent of the sale price of the reserves on Howe Sound, which were surrendered and sold to the Pacific Great Eastern Development Company. As the Squamish Indians living on Burrard Inlet usually earn their living by working in saw-mills, loading ships, etc., the distribution of this amount of cash among them should carry them over the period of depression when labour is scarce.

There has been a steady forward movement among the Indians generally, and more especially amongst those of the Fraser valley. The Chilliwack Indians produced over 4,500 boxes of apples, 1,400 boxes of pears, 1,100 boxes of plums and 3,600 boxes of cherries. Raspberries and blackberries were also produced in great quantities and sold at a good price. In garden crops they produced 316 tons of potatoes, 35 tons of turnips and 70 tons of carrots, with other crops in proportion. Hay was grown in sufficient quantity to supply their own wants and leave a surplus for sale. The Indians profited much by the mild weather throughout the winter, no snow having fallen in the Chilliwack valley; thus they were enabled to keep their cattle out all winter. The price obtained for fruits was very low and the Indian and the white suffered alike in this respect. A good deal of the early apples and pears were sold to the Indian hop-pickers; but some who kept their apples until later and packed them well obtained fair retail prices.

A packing school was organized at Chilliwack during the winter and again it was highly successful. Sixteen Indian pupils took part at this school. The Indians also appear to have evinced a more willing spirit in the matter of keeping their reserves clear of noxious weeds.

In January of this year an outbreak of hog cholera took place among the hogs of the white settlers of the Sumas district, and 57 hogs belonging to the Indians of the Sumas reserve were destroyed by the officers of the Department of Agriculture, as the hogs belonging to the Indians were known to have been in contact with those affected.

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The Indians are realizing that there is not now so much work to be had on the road, saw-mills, and logging camps, owing to the hard times, and this is making them take more interest in the land. This can be seen in the increased acreage brought under cultivation, old pasturages broken and new land being slashed and burned.

Mr. Thos. Wilson, inspector of Indian orchards, gives the Indians of this agency who are inclined to agriculture every attention and assistance, showing them how to prune and spray their trees as well as to keep their farms in good condition. The results of his efforts are quite apparent.

Considerable improvement has been observed at different reserves in the way of Indians repairing their homes and fences as well as erecting new houses. A considerable amount of assistance has been given by the department to the Indians of this agency during the year in the way of wire fencing, agricultural implements and seeds and fruit trees.

The conduct of the Indians has been fairly good throughout the year. Mr. John Grant was appointed Dominion constable in May last, and he should be able to do much in the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians in the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, at which places the Indian always seems to be able to obtain a supply.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out on the Squamish Mission reserve in December last. A strict quarantine on the premises was enforced, with the result that the disease was not allowed to spread. There were no deaths from this outbreak. There was also an epidemic of measles at Tsawwassen during the fall, which passed off with no serious results. Apart from the epidemics above mentioned, the general health of the Indians throughout the year has been fair.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The conditions prevailing amongst the Indians of the West Coast of Vancouver Island throughout the year have been unfavourable in every instance. During the summer months the Indians leave their homes to go to the various canneries and hop-fields. In the winter some engage in trapping; there are also a number who seal off shore, while a few obtain work at saw-mills. As the run of fish in the Fraser river was very poor last year, but little money was earned. The hop-pickers also did very poorly on account of unfavourable weather and an extra number of people engaged in hop-picking during the month of September. Little, if any, sealing or trapping was done, on account of the low prices obtained for skins. It is fortunate, however, that the wants of the Indians living in this agency are small, and consequently it does not take much money to keep them going.

The health of the Indians of the West Coast agency throughout the year has been very good, as there were no epidemics of any serious nature.

Very little agricultural work was done. At practically every reserve small gardens are seen, in which are grown potatoes, carrots, turnips and onions. A few of the Indians at Alberni who own horses and cows harvest a small crop of hay.

Considerable improvements were made throughout the year amongst the Indians in their houses and premises, especially at the Clayoquot and Nootka villages.

An improvement in the morals of the Indians has been reported.

Since the prosecution of some of the Indians during the past winter for pot-latching, no attempts have been made by the various tribes to carry on this custom, especially now that money is so scarce amongst them. With the exception of a few of the older people, they appear to be willing to give up the practice and can readily see the benefits they will derive from so doing.

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The new launch *Wekenninish* was put in commission in the month of April, with Mr. T. T. H. Bartlett appointed as engineer and constable. This launch has proved of great use to the agent in visiting various points of his agency, and allows him much more frequent and lengthy visits to the numerous villages than was permitted in the past, when it was either necessary to travel by the regular steamboat or to hire launches, which were generally somewhat expensive.

During the month of May every village in this agency was also visited by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs. The Indians expressed their appreciation of and confidence in the commission to look after their interests, and in a few instances asked for increased reserves, principally as fishing stations. Where it has been possible, these reserves have been granted and the lands were surveyed by Mr. Ashdown Green, the department's surveyor.

REPORT OF TOM WILSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN ORCHARDS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE DOMINION ENTOMOLOGIST,

OTTAWA, May 10, 1915.

Mr. DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Deputy Supt. General Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of our officer, Mr. Tom Wilson, covering the work that he has carried on under my directions in connection with the orchards on the Indian reserves in British Columbia during the year ended March 31, 1915.

As I have pointed out on previous occasions, the work that we are carrying on for your department has assumed a character of much greater importance than it possessed during the first years of its administration, when it was confined, to use the words of the appropriation, "to the cleansing of the Indian orchards." The orchards having been made more valuable to the Indians, it was deemed desirable to extend the work, and, with the sanction of your department, the acreage under orchard was increased by planting out young trees. During the last two years Mr. Wilson has succeeded in making a gratifying start in the matter of teaching the Indians how to pack their fruit as demanded by modern methods of marketing, and the Indians are taking advantage of this opportunity to secure a better market for their fruit.

For a number of years special attention has been devoted to teaching the pupils in the Indian industrial and boarding schools the principles of fruit-growing. With a view to extending this useful educational work, you sanctioned the establishment of demonstration orchards at five of the Indian schools, and the action that we have so far taken is reported by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has also assisted your inspectors in various matters of an agricultural character in which his knowledge makes him competent to pronounce an opinion. He has carried on a continuous campaign for the eradication of weeds on the Indian reserves.

The report shows continued progress in the matter of fruit-culture among the Indians, and that they are being provided with the means of producing good fruit and of placing it on the market in a condition to compete with their white neighbours; all of which implies no little advance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist.

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Dr. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my ninth annual report on the work done in connection with the Indian orchards in British Columbia.

I am extremely pleased to report a great advance along agricultural lines among the Indians generally. Lands that have been lying fallow for ten years or more, have been ploughed and got into condition for crop this season, also some large areas have been cleared of timber, and brush, and these also, I expect, will be planted. It is very encouraging to note the increased interest that is being taken.

It may be that the present financial stringency, which has resulted in the closing of so many saw-mills, logging camps, and other public works, and so shut off the demand for labour, has had the effect of sending the Indians "back to the land."

During the past year, in the Lower Fraser valley, we have had very little trouble with any serious insect pest affecting fruit-trees, with the exception of some bud moth, and leaf-rollers. These, however, had little effect on the quantity of fruit, not so much so as a sharp frost that occurred during the flowering time. We had, however, a very remarkable infestation of the larva of that beautiful noctuid moth, *plusia californica*. It appeared by thousands, in different parts of the province, and, although it did little or no damage to fruit trees, it devastated such ground crops as beans, cabbage, lettuce, and others. Several Indians in the Lytton agency, whose main crop is beans, lost heavily. A spray pump, with a supply of arsenate of lead was sent, but too late, as the damage was done before the report came to hand. Some parts of the Okanagan country also suffered. Clover was damaged to a certain extent, but this could not be sprayed with the arsenate of lead, as there is a prejudice against it.

A rather bad attack of black knot was found on an outlying part of the Musquam reserve among a lot of seeding plums. Although this disease has been known to develop on trees imported from the East, and which were affected with the disease, I do not think it had ever been known to spread to other trees. This is the first instance of the disease having been found in British Columbia, where it had got a hold and had spread to others of the domestic varieties. It had spread over an area of about half an acre. I had the trees cut down and destroyed. Since then there has been no further spread of the disease. The origin of the attack in question is unknown. As it was fairly isolated and a long way from any orchard belonging to white settlers, no danger of infestation could arise.

Fire blight again did great damage in the orchards of the Okanagan country; but our Indian places, lying contiguous to them, were practically free. I attribute this to the fact that the Indians are a bit indolent, and do not do the same amount of cultivation that whites do, so the same amount of soft wood is not produced. We had trees growing within two hundred yards of some of the worst infested places which showed no signs of the disease but bore abundant crops.

The attack of fire blight at the Kootenay industrial school was watched closely, and, whenever, any signs of blight showed up, the affected parts were cut out and destroyed, and several trees that were beyond saving were also burnt.

Root maggots on cabbages and turnips were prevalent but they are difficult to fight on Indian lands, as the owners do not care to go to the trouble of using the tarred paper discs.

The agitation among the Indians against such noxious weeds as burdock, Canadian thistle, and others, has been kept up. I am glad to say that a very fair measure of success has attended these efforts. This applies more especially to the reserves in the Fraser valley.

There are, on every reserve, patches of land claimed by absentees or Indians who live on other reserves. These people cannot attend to such land themselves nor will they,

in many cases, allow others to crop and keep it clean. This is a great drawback and hinders development. The migratory habits of some of the Indians also militates against good husbandry.

We had another fruit-packing class opened at Chilliwack along the same lines as that which we had at Sardis last year, but on a more extensive scale. Sixteen Indian pupils took part, instead of eight as before. Mr. Loveday, who again conducted the school, was most lavish in his commendation on the way they took to their instruction, and now I have had requests from other bands to have classes conducted for their benefit.

In the lower Fraser valley generally, the fruit crop was below the average, and at the same time prices were low on the whole, so that a good deal of it failed to find a market; but the earlier kinds had a ready sale during hop-picking time, as all or nearly all the Indians are fruit-eaters when they can get it. Those who had fruit in the neighbourhood of the hop-yards sold it at very remunerative prices indeed,—pears, early apples, late cherries and plums sold readily.

I am sorry to say that a good deal of small fruit went to waste owing to the shutting down of some of the fruit canneries. I was able, however, to have some sold in Vancouver. One man had nine hundred pounds of raspberries and one thousand pounds of blackberries, on which good prices were realized. Other Indians had more or less in proportion. A quantity of trees was again supplied to the Indians of different bands, at Sardis, Lytton, Shuswap and Okanagan. These were planted on land which had already been prepared. I took the agents in charge of the different bands with me when the trees were distributed so that no Indian received any whose land was not in first-class condition for planting. They have been visited from time to time, and with the exception of Shuswap have all done well. At Shuswap they suffered from want of water for irrigation; owing to the supply having been cut off by a saw-mill company for log-driving about 3 per cent failed to grow. I was looking over some trees lately that were supplied to the Katsee band about three years ago and some of them are showing flower, and we might get a sample of apples this summer.

Permission was granted by the Department of Indian Affairs to plant out some demonstration orchards of an acre each, at several of the Indian industrial and boarding schools. This was to provide the means of instruction to the pupils on the best methods of handling young trees so as to have the best results in after years. These were put out as follows:—

1. Coqualeetza Institute.—The trees consisted of a few apples, cherries, and pears. No plums were sent, as they are almost a drug on the market, and also brown rot is very prevalent in the district and they are too much trouble to grow to perfection. The soil is a stiff clay loam, nearly flat, with fairly good drainage and all well fenced. The trees have all done well and no blanks occurred. They have been seen to at different times and have been well cared for.

2. St. Mary's Mission.—Cherries, pears, and plums were planted; no apples were sent, as there was already a large plantation of apples in existence that had been, at the request of the principal, the Rev. Father Rohr, planted under my own supervision a year before.

The soil is a good sandy loam with a few stones, easily worked, well fenced and with a southern slope. These trees have all succeeded admirably and no blanks. They have been well tended and made good growth.

3. Sechelt Boarding School.—We had apples, plums, cherries and pears planted. The soil is light and sandy, about two feet deep, overlying a gravelly subsoil. A considerable amount of manure had been worked in the ground and more is being put in: The place is well fenced and cattleproof. Owing to the extremely dry weather that we had last summer, we lost 4 per cent of our trees. This was not from lack of attention, but drought. This will be rectified, as a more liberal supply of water will now be available.

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4. St. George.—This place was planted with apples, pears, cherries and plums. The soil is a rich glacial deposit, easily worked and had been lying in alfalfa for about six years. This had been ploughed under and well disked. This is the only school orchard that depends entirely on irrigation for its moisture, and, owing to the water being too long delayed in application, I am sorry to say we lost 5 per cent of our trees. The place is well fenced and cattleproof. It has a gentle slope to the west.

5. Kuper Island.—The trees supplied to this school consisted of apples, cherries, pears and plums. On visiting the school I found that on the proposed site there was still a good deal of work to be done in the way of getting rid of stumps, and also there was no fence round it. I therefore had the trees put out in nursery lines for the time being. The site chosen is a long, narrow piece of excellent soil, facing the west. The depth varies from two to four feet overlying rock and hard pan. About a month ago I visited the school and found that the land had all been prepared and everything was in readiness; accordingly I had the land staked out and the trees transferred from the nursery and planted. In every case the work was done entirely by the pupils, who seemed to take a deep interest in the different operations. I usually commenced by giving a little sketch of the functions of the various parts of the trees, and the reasons for doing this and that, and afterwards inviting questions on what they did not understand. The stock selected was all healthy and strong, in fact it was the finest I could get.

Spraying and pruning instructions have been given when possible at the different schools, and many of the young Indians are turning out to be excellent workmen in this direction. A number of competition plots have been laid out at St. Mary's Mission school. These have been put into the hands of different pupils to tend for the season. The principal, Father Rohr, is going to give a prize to the one making the best showing. Vegetables are to be grown on each at the pupils' discretion.

Attempts have been made to get the teachers of the Indian day schools to do something in the way of beautifying their surroundings, but we have not had much success up to date. At the instance of Major Megraw, the inspector of agencies for the Eastern inspectorate, a bonus has been offered by the department for the best kept farm on the different agencies, the same to be awarded on the recommendation of the inspector and myself. It is to be given somewhat along these lines: So many points for good general farming and gardening, so many points for absence of noxious weeds, so many points for absence of permanent manure piles, so many points for tidiness surrounding the dwellings.

Quite a number of Indians have signified their desire to compete, and I take every opportunity to impress them with the importance of so doing. I think we shall manage to get up a good healthy rivalry among them.

No exhibition was held last fall either at Victoria or Westminster, owing to the financial stringency. Several of the bands were disappointed, as many of them were preparing for competition. Only one lot of Indians took part at any of the local fairs. These were the Indians from the head of Okanagan lake. They put up very creditable exhibits at Armstrong of fruit, grain and vegetables. We hope that more interest will be taken in the local exhibitions. An effort will be made in this direction.

In conclusion I have again to thank the different inspectors of agencies, also the agents, who have so ably co-operated with me in my work among the Indians for their advance along agricultural and horticultural lines.

Your obedient servant,

TOM WILSON,
Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT OF J. HAWKSLEY, INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT FOR YUKON TERRITORY.

During the year I have visited most of the bands of Indians scattered through the territory. Some of them are remote from the usual travelling routes and are difficult to reach. I have been in fairly close touch with all the bands during the winter, mostly through correspondence.

When the news of the declaration of war reached the Yukon, the fur traders dropped the prices paid for furs. This was rather serious for the Indians, as they depend very largely upon their hunting and trapping for a livelihood. It was generally feared that there would be quite a lot of distress among the natives through this slump in the fur market. I am pleased to say that up to date no cases of undue distress have been reported. Moose and cariboo have apparently been plentiful everywhere, and successful killings have been made; all the bands have been in a position to provide for themselves with some to spare for sale among the whites, by this means providing themselves with clothing and other necessities.

There are a few aged and blind that are provided for from the funds sent by the department for this purpose. It appears to me that some sort of institution in which the blind and infirm could be placed and properly cared for is needed. Some of them I came across in my visits to various places were at the time living under miserable conditions. There are about 10 blind Indians in the territory, all well advanced in years. In each case they were provided with rations, but they have to depend upon the casual care of their friends.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the different bands has been fairly good throughout the year, the death-rate has been particularly light.

A member of the Lancing Creek band met with a fatal accident while out hunting moose. He stepped on an overhanging snowdrift and fell down a precipice, being instantly killed.

There has been no epidemic among the natives during the past year. Tuberculosis is rather prevalent and quite a few develop tubercular glands, especially in the neck. During the year seven children have been operated upon and the glands removed by the medical officers. Five of the cases have been successful, one has broken out again, and one (a girl) died.

There is much room for improvement in the sanitary conditions under which the Indians live. They do not yet appear to realize fully the value of cleanliness in their persons, dwellings and surroundings. Through the co-operation of the missionaries the Indians were induced to clean up their villages; I noticed a great improvement in their surroundings when I visited them. Notices were issued to the Indians that they must clean up their places, and requests were made to the missionaries asking for their help in seeing that the Indians complied with the notices. In some cases rakes were supplied; I am pleased to report that the effort met with a measure of success. While I was with the bands, I took the opportunity of urging upon them the necessity of personal cleanliness, and showed them the benefit of keeping their dwellings clean and well ventilated. It will take time to wean them from their old habits, but perseverance will ultimately conquer.

Occupations.—The majority of the Indians are fairly industrious, their chief occupation being hunting and trapping, though at times some of the younger men work as guides and deck-hands on the steamboats. In the circumstances they make a fair living. They are not so thrifty as one could wish, nor are they as regular in their habits of life as they might be, they do not appear to realize the benefit of steady and regular work; for instance, if they go on a hunting trip and thereby make a little money, they apparently think they are entitled to a holiday, which usually lasts as long as their money lasts. There are a few exceptions to this rule, one or two have realized the benefit of saving money. We hope to see this trait grow among them, efforts are being made in this direction.

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Partly through climatic conditions and partly through the nature of their means of livelihood, the Indians do very little in the way of gardening or agriculture. At some of the places where the bands make their headquarters a few try a little gardening and raise a small quantity of turnips and potatoes with fair success. As time goes on we hope to see more of them doing this.

Temperance and Morality.—Like most native races, the Indians of the Yukon have an inclination towards intemperance, and unscrupulous white men cater to them by supplying the liquor. Efforts are made to suppress this nefarious traffic, several white men have been convicted and imprisoned, and some of the natives also have undergone terms of imprisonment for drunkenness. The members of the band at Moosehide are the greatest offenders in this matter; being located so near Dawson, they have so many opportunities of procuring liquor. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police do their best to check the traffic and arrest the offenders, but it is a difficult task in a town like Dawson.

The morals of the Indians, I regret to say, are not of a high order. This state of things may be attributed to outside influences, the temptations by which the younger women of the tribes are surrounded are many, and, when one takes into consideration the environments in which they have lived, it is really a wonder that they are not worse. Time and consistent effort will doubtless overcome much; we hope to see improvement in these matters as the Indians become more enlightened.

Without doubt a gradual improvement is taking place generally among the Indians, they dress better, and are becoming more tidy in their personal habits and in many ways try to imitate the white man in their deportment, though one would like to see him copy fewer of his vices and more of his virtues.

Attitude towards the Whites.—The relationship between the Indians and the whites is, generally speaking, cordial, they intermingle freely, very few disputes arise, and the dealings between the two races are fair and honest.

The foregoing remarks apply to all the bands in the Yukon territory.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION
AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1915

OTTAWA, JUNE 1, 1915.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT, 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, 1915.

The expenditure for the year from the parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Indian Education.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Ex-Pupils.	Travel and Salaries.	Tuition.	Freight expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	24,058 74	41,456 44	52,332 88	.....	7 30	1,362 57	579 49	3,656 38	.....
Quebec.....	17,647 65	.....	.....	.....	2,425 07	6,717 80	23 35	3,625 43	.....
Nova Scotia..	7,855 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 50	4 60	754 17	.....
N. Brunswick.	8,100 92	.....	.....	.....	510 65	551 50	2 91	676 75	.....
P. E. Island..	512 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 52	.....	66 32	.....
Manitoba....	15,605 07	267,825 21	52,380 42	1,602 31	175 80	430 43	370 51	2,311 49	.....
Saskatchewan.	24,896 51	70,655 25	35,172 11	3,579 10	.....	.....	1,287 94	1,436 27	.....
Alberta.....	2,982 67	81,784 61	19,332 85	186 35	.....	190 75	1,317 67	1,248 00	.....
North West Territories.	100 00	12,145 63	.....	219 40	.....	.....	18 50	92 72	.....
Brit. Columbia.	29,119 53	36,391 66	131,406 36	369 07	76 95	165 34	359 24	2,655 05	.....
Yukon.....	2,520 80	11,417 64	.....	75 00	.....	45 00	35 43	74 58	.....
	133,399 41	521,076 44	290,644 62	6,031 23	3,195 77	9,685 41	3,999 64	15,998 06	984,030 58

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

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Many bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the amounts so contributed have been as follows:—

Account No.	Band.	Interest.		Capital.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana	667	25		
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	312	00		
3	Chippewas of Nawash	1,231	85	5,725	00
4	Chippewas of Rama	521	88		
5	Chippewas of Sarnia	1,412	93		
6	Chippewas of Saugeen	1,499	78		
7	Chippewas of Snake Island	112	50		
8	Chippewas of the Thames	673	80		
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island	246	15		
10	Chippewas of Fort William	336	00		
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River	601	99		
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	91	00		
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing	325	38		
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	498	58		
18	Mississaguas of Credit	498	15		
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	225	00		
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	225	00		
21	Mississaguas of Scugog	23	53		
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	2,192	50		
23	Moravians of Thames	500	43		
28	Ojibbewas of Mississauga River	9	00		
30	Chippewas of Parry Sound	246	30		
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	48	60		
33	Six Nations of Grand River	8,643	05		
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	3	00		
40	Abenakis of St. Francis	6	40		
44	Hurons of Lorette	6	00		
45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga			804	91
50	Algonquins of River Desert	427	94		
79	Mount Elgin Institute	379	05		
82	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	339	45		
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	82	00		
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	244	50		
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay	150	00		
249	Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	9	26		
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay	429	25		
		23,019	50	6,529	91
	Total			29,549	41

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and equipment; while the expenditure from interest represents the current expenses.

In addition to the above expenditures the religious denominations engaged in Indian educational work have spent considerable sums from their funds, the exact amount of which is not easily available.

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 the relation borne by the schools to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1914 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children said to be enrolled in the day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number given of school age. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that some children enter the schools before the age

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of 6 years and remain after they reach 15, but the main reason is that the age limit for pupils of residential schools is 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

The progress made last year in educational work has been most encouraging, there having been a marked increase in the enrolment and a much larger average attendance than formerly.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The department's efforts to improve the day schools are producing gratifying results, both as regards attendance and scholarship. As higher salaries are now paid more efficient and experienced teachers are obtainable. New buildings have been erected, old ones repaired, remodelled and furnished with up-to-date equipment, and the surroundings made more suitable and attractive. With but few exceptions teachers are deeply interested in their work, which is not confined to the classroom only, but includes the teaching of domestic science, household economy, hygiene and sanitation, with the result that improved conditions in the Indian homes and on the reserves are in evidence. More interest in agriculture has been evinced since the inception of school gardens, and the pupils of some of the schools have been most successful in open competition with the white schools in their neighbourhood.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

The moral, mental and physical welfare of the children attending these schools is receiving the earnest attention of the principals and staffs in charge, and, as a result steady progress is in evidence, which is recognized by Indian parents, who are anxious that their children should receive the benefits which these schools afford.

During the last fiscal year 30 girl and 39 boy ex-pupils were assisted to the extent of \$6,467.23. Ex-pupils have refunded on loans during the past fiscal year \$1,499.45. Reports received from agents regarding assisted ex-pupils are encouraging, and, while the refunds have not been as great as expected, they are considered satisfactory in view of the depression caused by the present war.

In Quebec and the maritime provinces, where there are no residential Indian schools, a number of orphan and neglected children have been placed in institutions established by the white communities, and the department allows a per capita grant for the maintenance of these children. The training at these institutions is excellent and the Indian children derive much benefit from association with the white children. The number of Indian children attending institutions of this kind during the past year was about 60.

In addition to the children placed in charitable institutions, the department allows a per capita grant for about 25 children who are attending institutions of higher education. Some of these institutions attended by Indians are McGill University, Grand Ligne Mission, Lévis College, Quebec Seminary, Nicolet College, Dartmouth College, St. Laurent College, Aylmer Convent and Lachine Convent in the province of Quebec and St. Dunstan's College, St. Joseph's University and Carleton Convent in the maritime provinces.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	42
Number of pupils enrolled	37
Average attendance	23

Rev. John A. McDonald, Indian superintendent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The only Indian school in this province is the day school at Lennox Island. The school building is bright and well kept. Last year it was equipped with new desks which not only add to its appearance but also enable the pupils to make more progress especially in writing. The school is in charge of Jacob Sark, a son of Chief Sark. He began his studies in the school on the reserve and afterwards attended St. Dunstan's College. Though only teaching since September, he is meeting with much success and inspires his pupils with enthusiasm. A few Indian children attend the white schools at Richmond, Freeland and Miscouche. The pupils generally are bright and anxious to attend. The Indians of Rocky Point are not allowed to send their children to the white school and are thus deprived of the benefits of education. Though efforts have been made with the assistance of the Superintendent of Education for the province, to have them admitted, these efforts have been so far unsuccessful. The grounds for the objection are that these children's parents are tuberculous.

John J. Sark, the former teacher, has enlisted for the front, and is now training in the artillery at Fredericton, where he has already been promoted to the rank of bombardier.

Among the pleasing results of the education imparted in the school may be mentioned the habits of neatness and cleanliness acquired, which has an effect on the lives of the whole reserve. Many ex-pupils receive the daily papers and besides taking up the study of vocal music, in which they excel, they have a brass band of fourteen instruments on which they play fairly well.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

The Indian agent, Mr. G. S. Hoyt, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are six Indian children attending the white school at Lequille. This school is taught by Miss L. B. Harris.

One Indian boy attends the McDonald school at Middleton.

All the children are doing well. They are well-behaved, and their parents keep them neat and clean.

ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO COUNTIES.

Number of children of school age	35
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	20

The Indian agent, Mr. John Cameron, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The Afton school is the only Indian school in this agency.

The teacher, Mr. W. J. Rogers, has given good satisfaction during the past year.

The pupils are making very good progress and seem eager to learn.

The Indians of Guysboro county, residing at Cook's Cove, are not able to take advantage of the Afton school. Their children attend the white school and are making good progress.

Educational work is still in its infancy in this agency, but I think that it is safe to predict that much good will result before many years.

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COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	8

Mr. R. H. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Millbrook Day School.

This school has been regularly conducted with a good attendance, and interest well maintained.

Miss Jessie Scott, an experienced and capable teacher, is in charge.

In warm weather little outings are planned, in winter occasional entertainments, at which candy and fruit are provided, serve to keep up the attendance and stimulate the work of the school.

To show the effect of education on the reserve life, it may be mentioned that newspapers are read in nearly every house.

The Indians have as good an idea of the progress of the war as their white neighbours, and in common with the whites have made a contribution to the Patriotic Fund.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	21
Number of children enrolled	9
Average attendance	6

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Johnson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Owing to the few Indian children attending school in this county, my report must necessarily be short.

Three children attend the white school at River Hebert. Two of these are in the second grade and one in the third. They are quite bright, attend school regularly and are progressing satisfactorily.

There are also six attending the Halfway River public school. The progress of these compares most favourably with that of the white children. I am pleased to say that their conduct at school is most exemplary.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	14
Average attendance	9

The Indian agent, Mr. R. A. Harris, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Bear River School.

Bear River Indian school is centrally located, and is well equipped with school apparatus. During the year the school grounds were nicely graded and the buildings newly painted, which adds greatly to its appearance. This school has been for several years in charge of Miss Agatha McGinty, a qualified teacher. She insists on the pupils being orderly, neat and clean. The average attendance for the year has improved.

General Remarks.

Education has a good influence on the Indians. They are cleaner in their habits and their dwellings are well kept. Nearly every one can read, write and speak English.

ESKASONI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	19
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	10

Rev. A. R. McDonald, Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

James D. McNeil, the teacher of this school for the past three years, continues to do good work. The children are bright and intelligent, and when they attend school regularly they make good progress. The attendance during the past year has been better and consequently a marked improvement was the result.

The progress of the ex-pupils of the school shows that they have greatly benefited from the training and instruction received during their schooldays. They are brighter and more intelligent than those who failed to take advantage of the opportunity of attending school. Education has had a very beneficial effect in every respect upon reserve life.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	40
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	11

Mr. D. Chisholm, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Tuff's Cove Day School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Richardson. The attendance is good and marked advancement has been made by the pupils. The Indians take pride in sending their children to school regularly.

This school is suitably equipped with all the modern supplies.

General Remarks.

At Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale and Wellington, a few Indian children attend the white schools, but the attendance is so irregular that very little advancement is made.

HANTS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	19
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	7

Mr. A. Wallace, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Shubenacadie Day School.

This school has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year by Miss Mary Short, who has proved a very efficient teacher.

The pupils in the several grades have made good progress, and the attendance has been quite regular. The pupils at this school compare favourably with those attending the white schools.

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General Remarks.

The younger Indians are showing the benefits of the education they have received. In dress, deportment and language they conduct themselves as well as their white neighbours.

All the younger generation are beginning to speak the English language fluently.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	34
Number of pupils enrolled	40
Average attendance	15

Rev. D. McPherson, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Whycocomagh Day School.

Mr. J. A. Gillis is again in charge of this school. Owing to certain adverse circumstances, progress is rather slow.

A young Indian from the Whycocomagh reserve, who formerly taught at Malagawatch, is now attending St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, and is making satisfactory progress.

Malagawatch Day School.

Miss Annie Macneil started to teach this school in January. The attendance is necessarily small.

On the occasion of my visit to the school, the children sang very nicely. The reading was fairly good.

KINGS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	23
Number of pupils enrolled	9

The Indian agent, Mr. C. E. Beckwith, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are no Indian schools in this agency, the Indian children attending the white school in the district in which they live.

At Berwick they attend the school taught by Miss F. Crawford. The children are bright, attend quite regularly and are making good progress.

At Cambridge they attend school taught by Miss Marchant. As most of the children are young, they do not attend very regularly, but are progressing fairly well.

At Brooklyn Corner, the school is taught by Miss Turner. The Indian children attend quite regularly in the summer, but they are not very advanced in their studies.

At Bishopville, they attend school taught by Miss Coldwell. As most of the children live a long distance from the school, they are unable to attend regularly, but they are making fair progress.

General Remarks.

As the children advance in their studies, they become more particular in their dress and are neater in their homes. Those who have received even a small amount of education are much superior in many ways to those who have not enjoyed the benefits of attending school.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	14
Number of pupils enrolled	11
Average attendance	8

Mr. N. P. Freeman, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The New Germany school is in a very satisfactory condition. Miss E. B. Julian, the teacher, is much interested in her scholars and reports fair progress. The attendance is the same as last year. The buildings are comfortable, and during my last visit I was delighted to see the general state of cleanliness inside the school.

There is no school on the Gold River reserve, but some of the children attend the white schools.

PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	45
Number of pupils enrolled	32
Average attendance	19

Rev. J. D. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Indian Cove Day School.

This school is on the Fisher's Grant reserve. The teacher, Miss G. McGirr, has had considerable experience in teaching Indians.

The school is very comfortable and is neatly kept.

The chief difficulty in teaching the children here is that they are ignorant of the English language owing to the fact that Mic-mac is spoken exclusively in their homes.

In these circumstances the children make reasonable progress. They are docile and well-behaved.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	16
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The Indian agent, Mr. C. Harlow, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There is no Indian school in this agency.

Some of the children attend the white schools, but the parents do not manifest much interest in the education of their children.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	36
Average attendance	14

Rev. R. L. MacDonald, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Salmon River School.

During the past year, this school has shown quite satisfactory progress. In December, 1913, the highest standard was the fourth, while this year there were 4 pupils doing fifth standard work.

The attendance was good. During the summer a large number of the families leave the reserve and the attendance is small, but during the other months it is excellent.

The teacher, Mr. E. L. McNeil, shows interest in his work, and this accounts for his success.

I was disappointed last year in starting a school garden, but hope for better success this year.

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SHELburnE COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	8
Number attending school	4

The Indian agent, Mr. J. Hipson, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There is no Indian school in this agency, but the Indian children attend the white schools and receive the same attention as the white children.

The Indian children are a little dull, but they do fairly well.

SYDNEY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled	22
Average attendance	12

The Indian agent, Dr. J. C. Sparrow, reports on the Sydney school as follows:—

The teacher at this school is Miss E. Boyle, who succeeded Miss Gough, and I feel assured that she will conduct the school in a very efficient manner.

The school building is frame and in good condition. The children are making good progress.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	15
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	11

Mr. J. E. Campbell, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Middle River School.

This school is situated on a hill overlooking Nyauza bay, and from a sanitary point of view the site is excellent.

The school building and outbuildings are in good repair and there is ample equipment.

The teacher, Mr. J. A. MacRae, is qualified and has had several years' experience. He has secured the confidence of the parents and the pupils, and the attendance is most encouraging.

Mr. MacRae is a qualified nurse and has the sanitary viewpoint always in mind. As a result, the health of the pupils has been very good.

I find the pupils are quite intelligent and apt in learning, particularly reading, writing, drawing and arithmetic. Their deportment and discipline as well as their cleanliness is all that could be desired.

The marked contrast in the intelligence of the younger generation with that of their parents is evident proof of the wisdom of the Government in providing education for the Indians. With few exceptions, the ex-pupils are doing well. They are industrious, intelligent, and law-abiding, and are more susceptible to the instructions given by the farm instructor.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	10
Number of children attending school	3

The Indian agent, Mr. W. H. Whelan, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are three children from this agency attending school, and they are making satisfactory progress.

The Indians in this agency have a good opportunity of giving their children an education.

Favourable reports have been received on the benefits of education to these Indians.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NORTHEASTERN DIVISION.

Mr. Geo. A. Hutchinson, acting Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Number of children of school age	170
Number of pupils enrolled	140
Average attendance	78

Big Cove School, Kent County.

This school is well located on the Big Cove reserve. Miss Alice McLaughlin, who has been teaching for two years in this school, holds a second-class teacher's license from the province of New Brunswick, and is doing as good work as can be expected under the circumstances. The building and outbuildings are in good condition. The children who are attending regularly are making good progress.

Eel River School, Northumberland County.

This reserve possesses a new school building which is excellently adapted for the purposes for which it was built. The school is in charge of Miss Mary LeBlanc, whose work is deserving of great praise. The discipline is exceptionally good, and the general attitude of the teacher and the pupils towards each other and their work would compare favourably with that of any school in the province. The average attendance is good.

Red Bank School, Northumberland County.

This school was opened last year in a building owned by Henry Cloud, and fitted up for the purpose. The attendance is regular, and the teacher, Miss Ena Cormier, is doing good work. Both the pupils and the older members of the band are very much interested in the work of education and appreciate the action of the department in establishing this school on the reserve.

Eel Ground School, Northumberland County.

This school is situated in the centre of the reserve, and the building and outbuildings are in good condition. Miss Margaret Isaacs, the teacher, who speaks the Mic-mac language and who has an excellent education, is doing remarkably well. The attendance is large, and the pupils exhibit great interest in their work, while some of them are very well advanced, especially in reading and arithmetic. Miss Isaacs also teaches sewing and fancy-work to the children and cooking and general household work to the women of the band. In deportment, discipline and general grasp of the subjects taught, this school takes first rank among the schools of this agency.

Burnt Church Reserve.

This reserve possesses a good school building which is well cared for. The teacher is Miss Harriet E. Keating, who holds a second-class license from the province of New Brunswick. She also instructs the children in sewing and fancy work. The attendance is very good and the pupils are making steady progress. Last year a school garden was conducted in connection with the school with good results.

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General Remarks.

There are no Indian day schools on the other reserves, but the children are allowed to attend white schools in their vicinity upon payment of a small fee. At Dorchester, Westmorland county, several children from the neighbouring reserve attend the town schools and are making good progress, one of them especially, a boy of about fifteen, son of Israel Nocote, is among the highest in his class and is deserving of encouragement. The deportment of the children in the schools is good and the teachers, without exception, show great interest in their work. The parents are showing an increasing interest in education. The great interest taken by the men of the reserves in the present war has led them to appreciate much more highly the ability to read, and while the effect of this may not be permanent, I believe it will help them to see the value of education.

Former pupils of these schools, with but few exceptions, are making greater progress and advancement than those similarly situated in other respects who have not had any educational advantages. The effect of education on the reserve life, while in all cases beneficial, is most marked in the younger Indians, upon whom the effect of association with the teachers of the schools, who in every instance are young ladies of education and refinement, is very apparent.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Average attendance	36

Mr. S. P. Waite, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are two Indian day schools in this agency, one on the Edmundston reserve, in Madawaska county, the other on the Tobique reserve, in Victoria county.

Edmundston Day School.

This school has been in operation for the past four years. Miss V. Dionne, the former teacher, resigned at the close of the September quarter and has been succeeded by Miss A. Michaud.

In addition to the regular curriculum, French and sewing are taught at this school and the pupils have made excellent progress.

The roomy and well equipped school-room and the ample playgrounds are much appreciated by teacher and pupils.

Tobique Day School.

Miss E. F. McGrand has taught this school for the past four years. French as well as English is taught and the pupils are also given instruction in domestic science.

A night class in domestic science is held twice in the week and the parents attend this in large numbers.

Two ex-pupils of this school are attending St. Joseph's college.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Number of children of school age	81
Number of children enrolled at day schools	81
Average attendance at day schools	57

Mr. N. J. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Woodstock Day School.

Miss G. Brophy is teaching this school. I have observed more improvement this year than last.

An additional piece of land has been purchased and it is hoped to have a school garden this year.

Kingsclear Day School.

Miss R. A. Donahoe, the teacher, is painstaking and as a result is very successful. The new school was opened last February.

St. Mary's Day School.

The teacher of this school is Miss Mary T. Hughes. The attendance is very regular and the teacher requires all the children to be clean and neat.

Oromocto Day School.

This school is taught by Miss B. McCaffrey. Owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, the attendance is irregular and consequently the progress is slow.

General Remarks.

Calisthenics is taught in all the schools and the pupils go through the exercises like soldiers. They appreciate a word of praise from those who visit the schools.

QUEBEC.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	114
Number of children enrolled.	92
Average attendance.	50

The agent, Jos. F. X. Bosse, M.D., reports as follows on the schools in his agency:—

Bersimis Day School.

This school is conducted by three reverend sisters of Our Lady of Good Counsel, of Chicoutimi. Two of the teachers attend to the teaching. The school is divided into two classes according to the degree of education of the children attending; one is under the control of Sister St. François Xavier, the other under the direction of Sister Marie du Carmel.

Out of 104 children from six to fifteen years of age on this reserve, 84 are on the register, and the average attendance, allowing for the absences necessitated by the departure of the families for their hunting ground in winter, was 70 for the past year.

The school-house, which includes the residence of the teachers, is sufficiently large for the two classes, and is well ventilated, and well lighted. The seats supplied by the department are very comfortable, and the heating during the winter is well regulated and quite sufficient.

General Remarks.

The good effects of education on this reserve are quite marked. Although this school has been open only fourteen years, most of the pupils who have attended and who are at present attending can make themselves understood in French. Quite a number speak this language with facility.

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Escoumains Indian Reserve.

The Indian children of this reserve attend the school in the village of Escoumains. Out of ten children from six to fifteen years of age on this reserve all attend the school.

French only is taught them.

Owing to the small number of Indians inhabiting this little reserve, they come more in contact with the white population, whose language they are compelled to speak. With the exception of two or three on this reserve who speak only Indian, all the members of the young population speak French, and several of them speak this language only. These Indians are becoming civilized more rapidly than those of Bersimis.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	494
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	370
Average attendance at day schools	264
Number attending Mount Elgin Industrial	3
Number attending Spanish River Industrial	52
Number attending Shingwauk Home	2
Number attending St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa	28
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa	10

The Indian agent, Mr. J. W. Brousseau, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Caughnawaga Village Schools.

There are at present five schools in this agency, three in the village and two in the country. For the last few years the boys' school has been in charge of Mr. P. J. Deslisle, assisted by Mr. Peter Williams. The girls' school has been taught for several years by Miss Mary E. Burke, assisted by Miss Sadie Burke. On January 1, 1915, these two schools were placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Anne. Four sisters are teaching and they are assisted by the Misses Burke. Both these schools are large brick buildings, and another building has been fitted up as a residence for the sisters.

The Protestant school in Caughnawaga village is also comfortable. Although smaller than the other school, it is sufficiently large to accommodate the number attending. This school is taught by Miss Margaret Mathews.

St. Isidore Road School.

This school is a new, large frame building and is well lighted. It is taught by Miss E. E. Gallagher.

Bush School.

This school is in charge of Mrs. A. Beauvais, an Indian woman, who appears to be very successful.

This building is very well lighted and sufficiently large for the number who attend.

General Remarks.

Owing to the efforts of the truant officer, the attendance during the past year has been very satisfactory.

The Indians attach great importance to education, and its good effects are being felt.

A great number of the ex-pupils are doing well.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	66
Average attendance	57

The Indian agent, Mr. A. O. Bastien, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

There are two classes in the Lorette school. Sister St. Jeanne de Chantal is in charge of the senior room, and Sister Ste. Agathe teaches the pupils in the junior room.

The pupils of the first division of the intermediate course will in a few weeks learn the rules of syntax. The sisters endeavour to develop the imagination and judgment of their pupils by having them compose short letters.

In arithmetic they are beginning the rule of three, and in addition are taught bookkeeping, history and geography. Lessons in deportment, hygiene, agriculture and drawing are given daily.

The pupils of the first-class also learn English with remarkable facility. Their pronunciation is excellent.

Seven boys and three girls have recently left the Lorette school. The boys are attending the Christian Brothers' school at Loretteville, and the girls are attending the convent at the same place. Their progress is favourably commented on. Their expenses at these schools are paid by their parents.

Both the sisters and myself notice that the conduct of the pupils is better than in previous years. There is more emulation and more marked progress in every respect.

To encourage the children, the class marks are given out each month.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	70
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	22

The Indian agent, Mr. E. S. Gauthier, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Congo Bridge School.

This school is situated five miles from Maniwaki and is taught by Miss J. White, who has had long experience.

Maniwaki School.

Miss M. McCaffrey is in charge of this school. As in the past, her experience as a teacher has largely contributed to the success of her pupils.

General Remarks.

Both the schools were painted during the past year. They are well supplied with all the necessary equipment. The attendance has shown great improvement. I am also pleased to say that the pupils are progressing most satisfactorily.

It has been decided to hold a public examination at the close of the school year and to award prizes to the deserving pupils. It is hoped that this will stimulate the interest of the children.

We wish to tender our gratitude to the department for the assistance given us in the form of supplies for the mid-day meal and also material for the sewing classes.

I, also, tender my thanks to the teachers for their painstaking efforts.

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MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled	29
Average attendance	22

Rev. J. D. Morin, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Maria Day School.

There has been a school on this reserve for the last thirty years, and during the last five or six years the progress has been excellent.

Miss Josephine Audet has taught this school for the last five years, and is a favourite both with the parents and pupils. The present attendance is most satisfactory.

All the pupils are able to speak English, as well as French and Micmac. Music lessons are also given.

Assisted by the department, there is no doubt that the present efficiency will continue. Two girls from this agency are attending Carleton convent. Aided by their education the reserve life is improving.

OKA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	90
Average attendance at day schools	73
Number attending Shingwauk Home	18

Mr. C. F. Bertrand, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Oka Village School.

This school has been closed during the past year, as there were only 4 children old enough to attend. These now attend the Oka country school.

Oka Country School.

The teacher at this school is Miss L. E. Dickinson, who is doing excellent work. The progress of the children is rather slow, as their parents do not appreciate the value of education.

The building is in good order. A new woodshed was built during the year.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

General Remarks.

In addition to those attending the Oka country school, a number attend outside schools, and good reports have been received about their progress: 5 attend St. Philomene school, 11 at Christian Brothers' school, 8 at Congregation Notre-Dame, 3 at St. Benoit convent, 1 at St. Laurent college, 1 at Grey Nuns' convent at St. Laurent, 1 at Grey Nuns' convent at Montreal, 1 at Bourget college, and 2 at Feller Institute.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	66
Number of pupils enrolled	82
Average attendance	62

Mr. H. Niquet, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

St. Joseph's Academy (R.C).

This school is under the Grey Nuns, who display remarkable zeal to the great advantage of their pupils. The teaching is in French and English, and comprises a complete commercial course. The nuns also teach music to the most talented pupils, and this year seventeen are taking advantage of these lessons. For two years dress-making has been taught the young girls.

Protestant School.

This school is under Mr. H. Masta, a member of the band. Mr. Masta, who is well educated and has had several years' experience in teaching, has in addition the advantage of being able to explain his lessons to his pupils in their mother tongue, which enables them to understand his explanations more easily. French and English are also taught and the progress of the children who attend this school is very satisfactory.

POINTE BLEUE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	126
Number enrolled at day school	94
Average attendance	66

The Indian agent, Mr. A. Tessier, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The school-house at Pointe Bleue is comfortable, well lighted and ventilated and equipped with modern furniture.

Sister Marie Antoinette and Sister St. Louis, of the Order of the Good Counsel, display great zeal in their work and impart useful knowledge to the pupils and inculcate in them the principles that will make them good citizens.

During the past year a young Montagnais, Miss Kate Simpson, passed her examinations for an elementary school diploma. Another is preparing for the entrance examination for the normal school. On the last visit of the county school inspector, our schools once more received the remark "excellent."

The good effects of the education received at school are felt in the homes. The parents realize the advantages of education for their children and they send them to school regularly. The attendance has been very good. The application of some of the children is worthy of special mention. Those children who live at the far end of the reserve do not allow either storms or bad roads to prevent them from coming to school.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	106
Number of pupils enrolled	80
Average attendance	45

Mr. J. A. Pitre, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sister Mary of the Holy Rosary and Sister St. Joseph are in charge of the day school in this agency. They are doing excellent work and the children attend regularly.

In addition to the regular curriculum, instructions are given in knitting, sewing, dressmaking, cooking and general housework. In all the studies, the pupils are progressing.

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In summer a school garden is cultivated.

The class-rooms are well heated, ventilated, and kept in first-class order.

Near the school is a large playground.

General Remarks.

By the improvement in the mode of life on the reserve, it is evident that education has a beneficial effect on the Indians. Three of the ex-pupils hold first-class certificates. Two others are studying in the academy.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	318
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	218
Average attendance at day schools	129
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	4
Number attending Spanish River industrial	8
Number attending St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa	2

The Indian agent, Mr. A. E. Taillon, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Chenail School.

This school is in charge of Mrs. S. Back, who has taught here for several years. Prizes are distributed to the worthy pupils at the close of the school year.

Chettlain School.

Miss M. Gallagher, the teacher at this school, is meeting with much success. Prizes are given to the deserving pupils at Christmas and at the close of the school year.

At the Christmas entertainment, an excellent programme was rendered by the pupils.

Cornwall Island School.

Mrs. F. Armstrong is teaching this school and is doing good work for her pupils. Prizes were distributed at Christmas.

St. Regis Island School.

This school has been in charge of Miss E. Burke, who has done excellent work. Owing to ill health, Miss Burke was compelled to resign.

St. Regis Village School.

Miss N. Keon, the teacher, is very popular with the Indians, and the attendance at this school is most gratifying.

The inspector has reported highly on the work being done by the pupils.

At the Christmas entertainment a splendid programme was rendered by the pupils, and the Indian parents expressed great satisfaction at the work that was being done at this school.

General Remarks.

It is gratifying to know that many of the Indians are co-operating with us in the matter of education. They realize the necessity of an English education and are more anxious to send their children to school. It is quite noticeable that, when the parents have had the benefit of an education, their children are brighter, neater, and more anxious to advance.

As a result of education, a better class of Indian is found and one who is more alert to promote his own affairs.

One of the chief causes of irregular attendance is that some of the Indians make only a temporary stay on the reserve, and when they move they take their children with them, and this lowers the average attendance.

I endeavour at all times to urge upon the Indians the value of having an education. A large amount of thanks is due the teachers for their earnest efforts in behalf of the pupils.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled	131
Average attendance	82

The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Renaud, reports on the educational work in his agency as follows:—

Timiskaming Day School.

This school is taught by Sister Monica, of the Order of the Good Shepherd, who have a residence in North Timiskaming.

The pupils are polite and obedient and have much respect for the teacher, and consequently are progressing rapidly.

Summer Schools.

During the months of June, July and August, summer schools were conducted at Abitibi by Miss M. A. McDonald, at Long Point by Miss Emily Wabie, and at Wolf Lake by Miss Agnes Robinson. I had the pleasure of visiting these schools during the past summer, and I am glad to say that the pupils were progressing most favourably. Special attention was given to the cleanliness of the children, and this assists greatly in maintaining their good health.

General Remarks.

The Indians realize the value of education, and are anxious to send their children to school.

The living habits of the Indians have been greatly improved as a result of education.

ONTARIO.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	45
Average attendance at day school	23
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	6

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Coyle, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Alnwick Day School.

The ground floor of the council-house is used for the school-room.

The teacher, Mr. F. J. Joblin, has been in charge for the past seven years. He is energetic and painstaking, and the children are progressing in their studies. The school and the surroundings are kept clean.

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Owing to the indifference of a number of the parents about sending their children to school regularly, a truant officer was appointed last year, and as a result the average attendance has improved considerably.

A plot of ground was purchased for a school garden and is being prepared so that the pupils may be taught to grow vegetables and small fruits.

General Remarks.

Education is having a most beneficial effect on this reserve, and the Indian children compare most favourably with their white neighbours. Nearly all the children speak English. The ex-pupils can converse intelligently, and a number of them are holding positions of trust.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	63
Number of children enrolled at day schools	83
Average attendance at day schools.	55
Number attending Spanish River industrial.	5
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.	3

Mr. A. J. Dunean, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are three day schools on this reserve and at two of them there are residences for the teacher.

Cape Croker No. 1 Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss Mary Moffitt. The children of this section show steady improvement in the regular school studies, especially in English. This is apparent from the better understanding they possess of what they have read and by their interest in hearing stories and gathering news of the war. With few exceptions those over eight years of age can write a very good letter.

Progress is also being made in vocational branches. The girls learn sewing and the boys are given instructions in wood working.

The greatest advance, however, and one that has the most beneficial results is along agricultural lines. For the past two years, the teacher has been encouraging home gardens in connection with the school garden. Seed is given to the older pupils and the teacher and pupils visit the home gardens at least twice during the season. The children take great interest in this work and thus arouse interest among their parents. One table at the fall fair was assigned to them and their exhibit was most creditable. The girls are also taught to cook the vegetables grown in their gardens. Last year this section was supplied with tomato plants, raised by the pupils and in the fall rhubarb roots were distributed. This spring different vegetable and flower seeds raised in the garden and packed by the little boys will be given to each family. Five of the ex-pupils, under the direction of the teacher, will raise seed corn. The intention is to develop a local seed growers' association as this seems to be one of the greatest agricultural needs of the reserve. The success of this plan should be both far reaching and beneficial. The work commenced in school days will be thus continued when the boys leave school.

Great interest is taken in the ex-pupils both by the teacher and by the resident missionary, Rev. J. C. Cadot, S.J., who spares no effort to improve the Indians. He personally directs the young men's society and in order to keep them on the reserve, does everything in his power to furnish them with amusements. Hockey during the winter and baseball and football during the summer occupy much of their leisure time. Matches are played with the teams in neighbouring towns and the Indian boys by meeting their white neighbours on equal terms are learning to develop manliness

and self-respect. Several evenings in the week are devoted to music, and the Cape Croker band has a reputation for good behaviour and fine music, which makes it a welcome addition to the gala days of our white neighbours.

Sidney Bay, No. 2 Day School.

This school is taught by Miss I. McIvor, who has had several years' experience.

The school house is a comfortable modern stone building. It has individual desks and an excellent library. Everything is kept in good order.

The pupils make good progress in the usual studies prescribed by the department.

A school garden has been in operation for several years with very satisfactory results.

The girls are also taught sewing and knitting.

Port Elgin, No. 3 Day School.

This school is at Port Elgin and is taught by Mr. Thos. Jones, a member of the band. The building is new and is equipped with individual desks and a library.

A school garden will be cultivated here this year.

General Remarks.

The Indians are beginning to realize the value of education and are taking an active interest in the welfare of their children. It is a noteworthy feature that the ex-pupils now speak English fluently and quite a number take daily papers.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	240
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	177
Average attendance at day schools	89
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin industrial	130
Number attending Mohawk Institute	8

The Indian agent, Mr. H. Janes, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are five day schools in this agency: two on the Oneida reserve and three on the Chippewa reserve.

Back Settlement School.

This school is situated near the centre of the Chippewa reserve. It is a frame building, having been built four years. The teacher is Mr. L. W. Fisher, a Chippewa Indian.

Bear Creek School.

This school is on the Chippewa reserve, near the townline between the townships of Caradoc and Ekfrid. The teacher is Miss Annie McDougall.

The school building is in good repair.

River Settlement School.

This school is situated on the south side of the Chippewa reserve. The building is in good repair.

The teacher is Miss Vining, who holds a second-class certificate.

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Oneida No. 2 School.

This school is on the Oneida reserve and is taught by Mr. H. C. Jamieson, who holds a third-class certificate.

The attendance is satisfactory, and good work is being done by the teacher.

Oneida No. 3 School.

This is a comparatively new brick school and is situated about the centre of the Oneida reserve. The teacher, Mr. Levi Williams, has been in charge for the last two years, and is doing good work. The pupils are well advanced in writing and drawing.

General Remarks.

The five day schools of this agency are having a beneficial effect on the rising generation. The three teachers on the Chippewa reserve are exerting a splendid influence over their pupils. Both teachers and pupils are much interested in school gardens. During the past year a splendid exhibit of garden produce from the school gardens was made at the agricultural shows.

All the younger Indians are able to read and write and are well qualified to look after their own business.

CHAPLEAU AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	44
Number of pupils enrolled at Chapleau boarding.	40
Number attending Shingwauk Home.	12

Mr. W. McLeod, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are no day schools in this agency, but some Indian children, who reside in the villages of Bisco and Chapleau, attend the public schools in those places and are making satisfactory progress. Under the auspices of the Anglican Church, diocese of Algoma, a teacher was sent to Missinaibi for the summer months.

Chapleau Boarding School.

The principal of this institution is the Rev. Geo. Prewer, who is assisted by a staff of three persons.

Mr. Prewer takes great interest in teaching the children the English language. All the pupils have made good progress in the curriculum of studies prescribed by the department.

Mrs. Prewer gives the girls special instruction in cooking, sewing and mending. The boys help with the gardening and the care of the stock. All the children enjoy plenty of recreation.

One or two of the ex-pupils have married and live on the reserve. They show that they have profited by the education they received.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. G. Prewer, says:—"Marked progress has been made in the class-room work. The ex-pupils have a good influence among their own people on the reserves."

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	50
Number of pupils enrolled.	36
Average attendance.	16

The Indian agent, Mr. C. J. Picotte, reports on educational matters in this agency as follow:—

The pupils under the instruction of Mr. James Oliver, M.A., are making very good progress owing to the fact that the attendance has been more regular. I also believe that the awarding of prizes at Christmas and the summer holiday had a very good effect on the pupils as well as the parents.

There are some very good scholars on the reserve and some of them could make a creditable showing in business outside of the reserve if they desired. The effect of education can easily be noticed by the polite manners of some compared with the shy and backward ways of others.

With the exception of a few of the old members, English is understood and spoken by every one on the reserve.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	177
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Frances boarding	58
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	3

Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Fort Frances Boarding School.

This is the only school in this agency and it is situated on the northeast end of the reserve. It is three and one-half miles from the town of Fort Frances.

The principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, O.M.I., is assisted by Mr. A. Leger, farmer, and five sisters.

All the pupils are progressing favourably.

In submitting his report, the principal, Rev. Ph. Vales, makes special mention of the complete laundry that has been installed during the past year. He also reports that the attendance is most satisfactory and that the pupils are making excellent progress. The conduct of the ex-pupils is praiseworthy.

General Remarks.

I consider that education has a good effect on reserve life. The ex-pupils appear anxious to better their condition. They are more intelligent, dress better and are cleaner and healthier. The careful training and advice that they receive at school encourages them to live morally. I hope for still more improvement in the future.

FORT WILLIAM AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	295
Number enrolled at day schools	112
Average attendance at day schools	50
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	10
Number attending Shingwauk Home	3
Number attending Spanish River industrial	1

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Brown, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are four day schools in this agency and it is expected that two more will be opened this year.

Mountain Village School.

The teacher at this school is Miss Annie O'Brien. The attendance is increasing and the children are making very satisfactory progress.

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Mission Bay School.

This school is on the Fort William reserve and is taught by Miss Rose Chaput.

The attendance during the past year has improved. The children are well mannered and orderly and are making steady progress.

Lake Helen School.

This school is for the Red Rock band. It is well taught by Miss Carrie Harrison. Those children who attend regularly are making good progress.

Pic School.

This school was reopened in September, 1914. It is situated at a central point in the village and the attendance is very satisfactory.

Fort William Orphanage.

This is a large modern school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Fort William. The children are taught sewing, baking and laundry work in addition to the regular curriculum of studies.

General Remarks.

This is my first year as agent, and when visiting the schools I was impressed with the bright faces of the children. They compare favourably with the average white children.

The good effect of education is quite noticeable in this district. The children of the bush Indians are generally dirty and unkept in appearance but the children who attend school are the very opposite.

GEORGINA ISLAND.

Number of children of school age	20
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Average attendance at day school	16
Number attending Shingwauk Home	3
Number attending Mount Elgin industrial	2

The Indian agent, Mr. J. R. Bourchier, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The school-house is a frame building on a cement foundation. It is furnished with comfortable seats and desks and is kept clean and warm. Mr. George Cork, the teacher, has a first-class provincial certificate and takes great interest in his pupils. The average attendance continues satisfactory.

Many of the ex-pupils read, write and speak the English language correctly, and they appear more anxious than the older members of the band to have their children attend school regularly.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	39
Number of pupils enrolled	32
Average attendance	16

Mr. P. Rankins, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

Golden Lake Day School.

Since the Christmas holidays this school has been taught by Miss Catherine M. Goulet, who has proved to be a satisfactory teacher. She takes a great interest in her work and seems to do all she can for the welfare of her pupils.

As there had been trouble with irregular attendance in the past, a truant officer was appointed recently.

In addition to the regular subjects, instruction is given in calisthenics and domestic science.

The majority of the ex-pupils are fairly industrious.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	98
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	94
Average attendance at day schools	58
Number attending Shingwauk Home	5

The Indian agent, Mr. F. W. Baxter, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

West Bay Roman Catholic Day School.

This school is a frame building with nice large playgrounds, with a very pretty little park at the rear of the buildings.

This school has a good garden plot in which gardening is carried on under the direction of the teacher, Miss Clotilde Laferriere, who has completed her course of study at the Guelph Agricultural College. The pupils are very much interested in this work.

In addition to the usual school study, lessons in cooking and sewing are also given. The children are very much interested in them and they are of great benefit.

One of the ex-pupils of this school is now postmaster and general merchant on the reserve, and is doing well.

Sheshegwaning Roman Catholic Day School.

This school is a cement building, being one of the finest school buildings on the Manitoulin Island.

Miss Elizabeth Leusch is in charge of this school, and is doing good work.

Last season gardening was started at this school by the teacher, who has completed her course at the Guelph Agricultural College, and the pupils took a great interest in the work, and had a very nice garden.

Sewing and cooking lessons are given in addition to the usual course of school study, and the pupils derive very great benefit from these lessons.

One of the ex-pupils of this school is now postmaster on the reserve.

Sheshegwaning Anglican Day School.

This school is a small frame building.

Mr. W. C. Dunn is the teacher, and is doing very good work.

In addition to the usual curriculum, lessons in cooking and sewing are given, which are a great help to the children.

Gardening was started last season, and the pupils joined the school fair, at which they competed with the pupils of six white schools. The Indian children succeeded in winning 46 prizes for their products.

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	529
Number enrolled at Cecilia Jeffrey boarding	54
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding	59
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	19
Number attending Pine Creek boarding	1

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The Indian agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

This school is situated on Shoal Lake, about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora, and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The staff is as follows: Rev. F. T. Dodds, principal; Mr. Glenn, outside instructor; Mrs. C. C. Kay, matron; Miss C. E. Brodie, teacher; Mrs. Glenn, cook; Miss Lyla Stratton, nurse, and a laundress, all of whom are giving satisfaction.

A large amount of repairs have been made during the year. A new verandah and fire escape have been erected, and the buildings have been re-painted. The whole building has been fitted up with all modern conveniences, including up-to-date fire appliances. Fire drill is regularly practised, and the whole premises are in first-class order.

The class-room is in every respect first-class, and is kept well ventilated, clean and in proper order.

The teacher, Miss Brodie, who holds a second-class certificate, takes great interest in her work, and the pupils are making very good progress under her guidance. Calisthenics and drill are regularly taught.

Miss Lyla Stratton, who is a trained nurse, is very devoted to her work, and is giving thorough satisfaction.

Instruction is given the boys each day in the care of stock and farming, while the girls are taught cooking, sewing and general housework. All are making good progress.

The dormitories are well ventilated, and the beds are very clean.

The principal and staff take a lively interest in the work of the institution, and the management throughout is first-class.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. F. T. Dodds, says:—"Good progress has been made in all branches of the class room work. The boys are taught farming and the girls are given instruction in domestic duties. The majority of the ex-pupils are doing well. They are industrious and law-abiding."

Kenora Boarding School.

This school is situated about two and a half miles from the town of Kenora on the bank of the Lake of the Woods, and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The staff is as follows: Rev. C. Brouillet, principal, a matron, Sister Gilbert and Sister Octave, teachers holding second and third-class certificates, cook and laundress, and a lay brother for outside instruction. This school is equipped with every modern appliance: hot and cold water in every room, electric light and first-class heating apparatus.

The dormitories and class-rooms are in the best of order and kept neat, clean and well ventilated. The dining-rooms are first-class, and the food supplied is of the best. The building is provided with fire appliances and escapes, and fire drill is regularly practised, and calisthenics and games are engaged in by the pupils. The boys are taught the care of stock and farming, while the girls are instructed in sewing, and general housework.

The whole staff is devoted to their work, and leave nothing undone to make the school a success. The progress is very marked in every respect. The school is attended by Doctor Ferguson and at present all the pupils are well. The management of the school is all that could be desired.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I., says: "There has been marked progress in the class-room work. The pupils have also taken considerable interest in vocal music. All the children have enjoyed good health."

Ex-pupils.

The majority of the ex-pupils who live on the reserves have been doing fairly well during the year; the benefit of the education they received at school is very apparent among them. They live better and are showing a good example to the older Indians. They keep their houses clean and are more like white people. The Indians are following the example given them by the ex-pupils, and the general effect of education is producing good results on the reserves.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	430
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	213
Average attendance at day schools.	105
Number attending Shingwauk Home.	3
Number attending Spanish River industrial.	33

The Indian agent, Mr. W. McLeod, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are six day schools in this agency:—

Wikwemikong. Miss A. Duhamel, principal; Miss A. Kelly, assistant.

South Bay. Miss R. Fagan, teacher.

Buswah. Miss Lila A. Dodd, teacher.

Whitefish Lake. Mrs. J. Jalbert, jr., teacher.

Sheguiandah. Mr. R. S. Ferguson, teacher.

Sucker Creek. Miss M. E. Schultz, teacher.

These schools are in the charge of good teachers, some of whom have had practical experience as teachers of Indian schools for some years. Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah schools are under the Church of England. The other four are conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

The attendance at the Wikwemikong school has increased to such an extent that it was necessary to secure the services of an assistant teacher.

At South Bay and Wikwemikong the teachers instruct the girls in cooking, sewing and knitting, and the boys gardening. A number of the girls are capable of making their own garments.

The department furnishes the material for the sewing class, also the seeds and tools for gardening.

Buswah school is situated about one mile from Manitowaning. The attendance is fair, the pupils being mostly juniors.

Whitefish Lake school is situated on the Whitefish Lake reserve about four miles from Naughton on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The attendance is good.

Sucker Creek school is in the township of Howland, about three and a half miles from Little Current. The attendance is fair, and the pupils are making good progress.

Sheguiandah school is in the town-plot of Sheguiandah. The attendance is satisfactory.

General Remarks.

The industrial school which was formerly situated at Wikwemikong has been moved to Spanish. There have been fifteen pupils admitted to this school from this agency during the present term. Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training by their successful farming. Their houses are well kept and their surround-

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ings are in good condition. Their homes are comfortably furnished. In addition to those farming, a number work on the steamboats and a few are in mercantile business. All are making good use of their education.

MISSISSAUGAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	45
Number of pupils enrolled at New Credit School	29
Average attendance	17
Number attending Mohawk Institute	9
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	11

Mr. W. C. Van Loon, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

There is one school on this reserve. The building is brick veneered and well equipped with modern seats, slate blackboards, and everything necessary for school work.

During the past season concrete walks, steps and platforms as well as a new floor in the school-room and new outbuildings were erected, which adds materially to the appearance of the premises as well as the convenience of the pupils.

Calisthenics and hygiene are taught regularly. Children that attend regularly make good progress, and there are very few, if any, on this reserve that have reached the age of 12 or 14 years and are still unable to read and write.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	83
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	65
Average attendance at day school	31
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	3

The Indian agent, Mr. E. Beattie, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

The Moraviantown school is a modern brick structure and is heated by a furnace.

It is situated in the centre of the reserve. Around the school there are ample grounds, which have been improved by the planting of evergreens.

The library, which was recently installed, is very popular with the children and is used extensively.

The attendance, recently, has improved and the children are making good progress. Their appearance and manners are also improving.

A number of ex-pupils reside in Chatham, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto and Winnipeg. All are employed at mechanical work.

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY.

Number of children of school age	118
Number of pupils at day schools	93
Average attendance at day schools	46
Number attending Spanish River industrial	4
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	2

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Alex. Logan, reports on the schools in this superintendency as follows:—

There are four schools in this superintendency:—Parry Island, Shawanaga, Henvey Inlet, and Gibson reserve. At present we have very capable teachers, who take a great interest in their Indian pupils.

Ryerson School, Parry Island.

This school is in charge of Miss Francis Munt. She is a good teacher and likes her work. While a great many of the children do not attend as regularly as they should, there are some who have not missed a school day during the year.

Shawanaga School.

This school is in charge of Miss Alberta Creator; Miss Tutt having resigned at the end of January last, after being in charge for the last two years.

The children have progressed well under her tuition and are feeling sorry at losing her. The new teacher has a third-class certificate, and four years' experience teaching. We hope she will be able to follow up the good work of her predecessor.

Henvey Inlet School.

This school is back from the C.P.R. some four miles, and 50 miles from Parry Sound. It is in charge of an Indian teacher, Joseph Partridge, a member of Parry Island band. He lives at Henvey Inlet with his Indian wife, in a cottage near the school, built and furnished by the department. They have a very nice modern school, but it seems hard to get the children to be regular in attendance.

Gibson School.

This school is situated about nine miles from Bala, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and is in charge of a very efficient teacher, Miss Sarah Stephenson, who has had years of experience and is doing good work. The trustees, appointed by the Indian council, are encouraging the attendance of the scholars. The intelligence of the pupils of this school would compare favourable with that of any of those at white schools.

Maganatawan Band.

There are some eight or ten children in this band of school age. There has never been a school on this reserve, so the children go to Byng Inlet school, some three miles distant. The few who attend regularly are doing very well.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	65
Number of pupils enrolled	52
Average attendance	34

The Indian agent, Mr. C. W. Myers, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

The Rama school and teacher's residence is a large, modern, brick structure with a quarry stone foundation, which gives it a solid appearance.

The school grounds contain two acres enclosed by a 6-foot wire fence.

Near the entrance and on both sides of the school there are flower beds. The school garden is situated at the rear of the building.

Since the opening of this new school, eleven months ago, the children have made excellent progress in their studies. Miss McBain, teacher in the junior room, takes a great interest in the little ones, who are progressing most favourably in their studies. Miss Waite, teacher of the senior room, is doing splendid work with her pupils.

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General Remarks.

The Indian children have a natural talent for writing, drawing, singing and music. Education is evidently improving reserve life, and has a beneficial effect on their mode of living. The parents are taking great interest in their children's education.

In spite of many difficulties, the school garden was a great success this year. Our first annual fair, held this year, has increased the interest both of the pupils and their parents, and I expect to see a number of gardens on the reserve during the coming summer.

RICE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	63
Number of pupils enrolled.	59
Average attendance.	35

The Indian agent, Mr. R. J. McCamus, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Rice Lake School.

This is a union school both white children and Indians attending. The Indian children seem to be as intelligent as the white children. The teacher is Miss Throop, and under her care the pupils are making good progress.

Three of the children had a perfect record for attendance last year. The school garden is one of the best in the county.

Mud Lake School.

The old church on the reserve has been remodelled and it makes a very commodious school. The teacher is Mr. H. C. Buffam, who is doing good work. The children at this school are particularly bright.

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	88
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	79
Average attendance at day schools.	40
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.	18

The Indian agent, Mr. T. Maxwell, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

There are three schools in this agency:—St. Clair, taught by Miss A. Matthews; Kettle Point, taught by Mrs. A. George; and Stony Point, taught by Miss A. Weaver.

Several improvements have been made during the past year. Additional equipment was supplied to the St. Clair and Stony Point schools. The playground at the St. Clair school was underdrained.

During the past year, all the schools have been satisfactorily conducted. The children were instructed in school gardening.

The general effect of education is noticeable in the fact that the Indians are much interested in the affairs of the country and read both the daily and weekly papers.

SAUGEEN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	95
Number of children on roll	90
Average attendance.	78
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute.	8
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home.	2

The Indian agent, Mr. T. A. Stout, reports as follows:—

There are three brick scholl houses on this reserve and two teacher's residences. All are in good repair and are well equipped.

Saugeen School.

This is an exceptionally good building and is in good repair. It is furnished with all necessary improvements. A good library furnishes interesting reading for the pupils. Miss Isabel Ruxton is still teaching in this school and is doing very good work.

In addition to their regular school work the girls are taught sewing.

French Bay School.

This school is also in good repair and is well equipped. One pupil passed the entrance last year and is now attending business college in Owen Sound. Mr. T. J. Wallace, the teacher, is doing very good work. The attendance is satisfactory and the pupils are progressing.

Scotch Settlement School.

This school is in good repair and is well supplied with all the necessary equipment. There is a very complete library. The teacher, Mrs. B. Robb, takes a great interest in her pupils. A first-class entertainment was held at Christmas, and the singing and reciting was excellent, considering the short time they had for preparation. In addition to the regular subjects, the girls are taught sewing.

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils are beginning to show the value of education, and many of them express a desire for higher education. One ex-pupil is attending the Owen Sound Business College. A number of the girls are improving in housekeeping, and the sanitary conditions of their homes are much better. The parents are very anxious to have their children attend school.

Nearly all take a weekly paper, and in this way keep in touch with the happenings of the outer world. Particular attention is being given to the war news.

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	192
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	149
Average attendance at day schools	81
Number of pupils enrolled at Shingwauk Home	82
Number attending Spanish River industrial	15

The Indian agent, Mr. A. D. McNabb, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Garden River Anglican School.

This school is in charge of Lucien F. Hardyman, a teacher of long standing with the department, having taught for eleven years. He is a very careful teacher, and takes great pains in the education and welfare of the children. I see a very marked improvement in the school in the past year. The school building was repaired during the past summer. Mr. Hardyman takes great pleasure in beautifying the school grounds and teaches the children gardening and flower raising. The attendance at the school is fair.

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Garden River Roman Catholic School.

This school has been taught by Miss Catherine Tackney since the summer holidays, previous to that time it was in charge of Miss Ida May Ryan. Miss Ryan was a good teacher, and the children made very satisfactory progress under her instruction. Miss Tackney is proving to be a capable teacher, and I am looking for a splendid showing in 1915. The attendance during the winter months is not just as large as it should be on account of the long distance some pupils have to walk to school, but in the summer the attendance is excellent. The school building was painted during the summer.

Goulais Bay School.

Goulais Bay Roman Catholic school is in charge of Miss Annie Kehoe, a teacher of long standing with the department. She also acts as field matron, and is doing very good work in both capacities. Attendance at this school is fair. This building was repaired during the last summer.

Batchawana School.

Batchawana Roman Catholic school is taught by Miss Florence Mercier. The attendance during the summer is good, but not so satisfactory in winter. The school is in the Roman Catholic Church, which is away from the residential section of the village, necessitating a two-mile walk for some of the children. The department has purchased two acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the village for a new school, which we expect to have erected in 1915.

This school has made excellent progress during the two years that it has been operated.

Michipicoten School.

Michipicoten Roman Catholic school is in charge of Miss Annie O'Connor. The few pupils that are attending are making good progress. Miss O'Connor is a very good and painstaking teacher.

Shingwauk Home.

I visited the Shingwauk Home industrial school monthly, and am greatly pleased with the progress being made in that institution by the pupils, as well as the efficient manner in which it is being conducted by Mr. Fuller and his assistants. Everything is in fine order inside as well as outside the home.

The children are clean, tidy, and contented-looking, which goes to show that Mr. Fuller and his staff spare no pains in looking after the comfort and welfare of their pupils.

General Remarks.

The young men and women are for the most part showing the benefits derived from their attendance at school, and I think their conduct and mode of living is an incentive for the younger generation to obtain an education. Parents, who have not attended school in their youth, are very indifferent about making their children attend whereas those who have attended school are very anxious to have their children educated. I have insisted on all children attending regularly.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	6
Number of pupils enrolled	6
Average attendance	4

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Mr. J. W. Crozier, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:

This is a union school, both white children and Indians attending it.

Miss C. G. Hays has been in charge since New Year's and she appears to be doing her best. We find it rather difficult to have the children attend regularly as the parents do not take the interest in the school that they should.

Those who attend learn easily and are making good progress.

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	729
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	556
Average attendance at day schools	241
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute.	128
Number attending Shingwauk Home	4
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute.	8

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian superintendent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Trustees.—The schools are under the management of a school board composed of three whites representing respectively the New England Company, the Methodist and Anglican missions, five Indians appointed by the council, and the superintendent who is ex-officio chairman. Regular meetings were held during the year at the council house and at the Indian office alternately. An annual grant of \$8,000 is made by the council for the payment of the salaries of teachers, truant officers and inspector. All other accounts are paid by the council.

T. W. Standing, B.A., public school inspector of Brant county, is engaged as inspector. The Indian trustees act as truant officers for the schools placed under their charge.

No. 1 School.

The teacher, Mary Jamieson, is an Indian. She is a graduate nurse and was a former teacher at this school. She began duties on the first of January last. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system.

No. 2 School.

The teacher is Elmer Jamieson, B.A., an Indian, and a graduate of McMaster University, Toronto, and a normal school in Alberta. Mr. Jamieson was a former teacher at No. 1 and after a year's absence in the west, returned to the reserve and has taken charge of the senior division at No. 2 school.

Miss Ethel Alexander is teaching the junior division. She has been in charge for about nine months and is doing good work. The building is a two-roomed brick with cement basement and is situated in the village of Ohswucken.

No. 3 School.

The teacher, Mrs. C. E. Scragg, holds a first-class certificate from the English army school. She intends writing for a Normal certificate here. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system.

No. 4 School.

The teacher is Sam. A. Anderson, an Indian, who holds a certificate from the Ontario Agricultural College. The school is a new frame building with special ventilating system, and the grounds are ample and well shaded.

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No. 5 School.

The teacher, James D. Moses, an Indian, has no professional qualifications, but some years' experience. The old school building has been condemned and a new frame building with special ventilating system is in process of construction on a larger school lot than the old one.

No. 6 School.

The teacher, John R. Lickers, an Indian, has had 25 years' experience, but no professional qualifications. The building is old and out of date. This is a difficult section to work as so many of the parents are employed as berry pickers, and remove their families from the reserve in the spring.

No. 7 School.

The present teacher is Mr. Garland Churchill, who has no qualifications. He succeeded Miss N. M. Alexander after Christmas. This is the largest school on the reserve.

Owing to the change of teachers the average attendance is small. The school is a new frame building with special ventilation system and ample grounds.

No. 8 School.

The teacher is Mr. H. T. Parker. The school is a frame building with special ventilation system.

No. 9 School.

The teacher is Jesse Moses, an Indian. This school section is in a progressive portion of the reserve. The building is brick.

No. 10 School.

The teacher is Julia L. Jamieson, an Indian, who has passed her entrance to the Normal school. The building is brick, situated in well shaded and ample grounds. In this neighbourhood there are many deists and consequently Long House festivals and berry-picking interfere seriously with the attendance.

No. 11 School.

The teacher, Victor A. Ellis, holds a second-class Normal certificate. The old school building has been condemned and a new one is in course of construction. An additional acre of land has been purchased so that the school lot will be an acre and a half in extent.

Ex-pupils, graduates of the reserve schools, are obtaining higher education as follows: six at Caledonia High School, three at Brantford Collegiate, one at Hamilton Collegiate, one at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and one at McGill University in the Faculty of Medicine. The occupations of some of the other graduates are: one, teacher on the reserve of the Mississaugas of the New Credit; seven, teachers on the Six Nation reserve; four, graduate nurses, of whom one is head nurse in a surgical ward in the hospital at Sandusky, Ohio; one in a New York hospital; two engaged in private nursing; two, stenographers in Brantford; three practising medicine in the United States; one, secretary of the Six Nations Council, and one, clerk in the Indian office. Three Indians passed the entrance examination in June last, of whom two were prepared in the reserve schools and one in a rural public school.

General Remarks.

The matter of education has received considerable attention from the council during the past year. The annual grant for the payment of salaries was increased

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from \$5,450 to \$8,000 per annum. New buildings were constructed at schools No. 5 and 11. An epidemic of small-pox during the winter, which necessitated the closing of all the schools for different periods, has interfered very seriously with the progress of education; but I am pleased to state that many parents have been complaining about the schools being closed, as they and their children were anxious to have them opened. Some of the deists still resist compulsory school attendance, but even their opposition is being gradually overcome. Illiteracy is now rarely found amongst the rising generation, and almost all the children speak and understand English.

Speaking generally, I consider the day schools of the reserve are doing good work. The present staff of teachers are enthusiastic and if they can only be retained long enough their influence will be felt. There is still difficulty in securing qualified Indian teachers.

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	125
Average attendance	77

The Indian agent, Mr. G. P. Cockburn, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Garden Village School.

At this place there is a large school with suitable grounds furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance. Miss Mary V. Mercier, the teacher, has been in charge since the summer vacation, and takes an active interest in the work.

A noticeable feature of this school is the good attendance, which has been increased by a number of children coming from Beaucage, where they formerly attended the Nipissing school.

The parents residing in the vicinity of this school take an active interest in the education of their children, which greatly assists in keeping up a good attendance.

The building is kept clean and comfortable and is well furnished. The grounds are well fenced and kept in good condition.

Calisthenics and hygiene have been added to the regular curriculum, and the girls are taught sewing and knitting. The pupils are neat and clean in appearance and well clothed, and take good care of school material. They progress rapidly.

Bear Island School.

This school is kept open for the summer months only, owing to the Indian families leaving for the woods each fall upon their annual hunt and not returning until the spring.

Miss Mary G. Honan, the teacher, takes a very active interest in the welfare of the children. The general routine of study is followed. The children are bright and appear to learn rapidly. The attendance during the past summer has been good. The building is kept clean, and is comfortably furnished.

Mattawa Separate School.

In addition to the above schools a grant of \$250 is paid by the department to the Mattawa separate school. At this place a number of Indian families belonging to the Nipissing band reside, and their children attend this school. The attendance is good, and the children are making progress.

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General Remarks.

The education of the Indian children within this agency is bringing good results. The general effect upon the reserve life is shown in a marked degree, not only upon the pupils in attendance at the schools but upon the others as well.

The older people realize the value of education, and are anxious to send their children to school. A noticeable feature is that the children all understand English. This progress has been attained by attendance at the schools. The children, as a whole, are bright, clean and show marked intelligence, and in writing, reading and arithmetic show considerable efficiency.

The progress of ex-pupils of the schools has been most encouraging in many ways. This is noticed in their homes, in their manner of living and in a desire to improve their condition. Pupils who formerly attended school appear to do much better at various vocations. The Indians need business methods, and the more education they get the better they will be able to look after their interests and cope with their white neighbours.

The Indians are beginning to realize that as the opportunities for hunting and fishing become depleted, they must look to other ways of making a living.

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	96
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	72
Average attendance at day schools	47
Number enrolled at Spanish River industrial	193

Mr. S. Hagan, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Thessalon Day School.

Miss L. C. Shaddeau, who has been in charge of this school for the last three years is still continuing as teacher and gives thorough satisfaction. During the summer of 1913 she took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, passing her examination there with honours.

The school is modernly equipped and commodious, and is very suitable for its requirements.

There are now five children on the reserve. All attend the school, and are taught the usual subjects, as well as knitting, sewing, cooking, horticulture, agriculture and botany. Two children belonging to this reserve were last year transferred to the Spanish River industrial.

Mississagi Day School.

Miss Lillian McGoey is still the teacher of this school. She continues to be very energetic and highly competent.

The children are attending regularly, are making favourable progress, and seem to be interested in their work. They are taught the usual subjects, and also knitting, sewing and cooking.

The school is very comfortable, and has two extra rooms on the ground floor to accommodate the teacher.

Serpent River Day School.

This school has been closed.

Spanish River Day School.

The Rev. T. H. Young is still in charge of this school. Its situation is on the north side of the Spanish River reserve. It is a log building, but is kept in a good state of repair, and is very comfortable.

Spanish River Industrial School.

This is a large school with several departments.

The staff of teachers in charge is excellent and the school is a benefit to the district and to the other schools in this agency. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. In submitting his annual report the principal, Rev. L. N. Dugas, says, "Both buildings are now entirely finished and equipped with all modern comforts. About 200 acres of land have been cleared. The main industry taught the boys is farming, but instructions are also given in wood-work and shoe-making. The girls are taught domestic science. Owing to the complete ventilation system installed, the sanitary conditions are excellent."

General Remarks.

Education is undoubtedly uplifting the Indian, as it creates in him a higher intelligence. However, owing to their associations, the careers of all the ex-pupils are not as satisfactory as could be desired.

TYENDINAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	277
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	150
Average attendance at day schools.	56
Number attending Mohawk Institute.	19
Number attending Mount Elgin industrial.	5

The Indian agent, Mr. G. E. Campbell, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Western School.

This school is one mile from Shannonville and is taught by Miss Picard, who is doing good work.

I have visited this school a number of times and I find that the pupils are making steady progress.

In addition to the regular subjects, the teacher gives instructions in sewing and some of the scholars are making their own clothing. I saw a shirt that one of the boys had made and he had certainly done it well.

Central School.

This school is taught by Miss Fletcher. The attendance during the past year has been rather unsatisfactory.

Instruction is given in knitting, and stockings are knitted for the poor scholars.

Mission School.

This school is on the north side of the reserve and is taught by an Indian, Mr. Leween. He is doing good work and I can see an improvement since I first visited the school.

Eastern School.

The teacher of this school is Miss Hall, who succeeded Mr. I. Braut at the first of the year. This is the largest school in the agency and about three-quarters of the pupils are in the primer and first book.

General Remarks.

All the schools are in good repair and will compare favourably with the white schools of the township of Tyendinaga.

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WALPOLE ISLAND RESERVE.

Number of children of school age	120
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	86
Average attendance at day schools	48
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	3
Number attending Shingwauk Home	4

The Indian agent, Mr. T. A. McCallum, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Walpole Island School No. 1.

This school is on the west side of the reserve and near the St. Clair river and is taught by Miss O. Stewart, a qualified teacher. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance and the progress of the pupils this year.

Walpole Island School No. 2.

This school is on the southeast side of the reserve and is taught by an Indian, Joseph Sampson. The attendance is satisfactory and the pupils are making excellent progress. The school is in good repair.

General Remarks.

The ex-pupils make very good citizens. Education improves their mode of living and makes them law-abiding.

Besides those attending Mount Elgin Institute and Shingwauk Home, there are a number at the Indian school, Mount Pleasant, Mich.

MANITOBA.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	106
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding	57
Number attending Sandy Bay boarding	3
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	3

The Indian agent, Mr. G. H. Wheatley, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Birtle Boarding School.

This school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba. There are 30 acres under cultivation at the school. The farm attached to the school is two miles away, and about 70 acres are now being cultivated by the pupils, under the supervision of the principal and farming instructor.

The improvements made to the buildings by the Presbyterian Church authorities have been completed, and the building is now in good condition. The rooms are well heated and lighted, and the ventilation and sanitary arrangements installed are as required by the department.

The work in the school-room, under the teacher, Miss Elizabeth R. McCurdy, is going on steadily, and progress in the junior classes is satisfactory. In the senior grades, however, very little improvement was noted, as pupils are indifferent and seem to lack ambition. The younger pupils, especially the girls, are very bright and do their best to improve in reading, writing, arithmetic and speaking English.

The cottage hospital in connection with this school, under the management of the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, Dr. R. Wheeler, the medical officer, and Miss Cormack,

nurse, is doing excellent work, and the health of the pupils is greatly benefited. The older girl pupils also receive first aid training, and take turns in assisting the nurse in charge.

The routine of school duties is as follows: Pupils who attend in the school-room half a day are employed the other half, the girls in the sewing-room, laundry and kitchen; and the boys on the farm, caring for the stock, cutting firewood and doing the necessary chores about the building.

The school building is owned by the Presbyterian Church, which has missionaries on the different reserves. These missionaries take a great interest in the school, and assist in recruiting pupils for it. They also take an interest in the pupils who graduate, and give good advice and supervision when needed, and those that marry are assisted to keep their homes in proper order. Religious services are held regularly each Sunday and on the Bird Tail Sioux reserve a weekly service is held by the Indians themselves, also a Sunday school class.

There is no doubt that the education of the Indian children is for the good of the race, and that the example of the ex-pupils has in most cases a good effect on the people of the reserves. Some ex-pupils, of course, do not live up to the training received at the schools, but it is to be noted that, after they marry and settle down, better results follow.

The Indians of the reserves on the whole are in favour of having their children educated. All the members of the staff are very capable and seem devoted to their work, and are doing their best to improve the pupils. They are vigilant and a strict supervision is kept, so as to prevent the older pupils from abusing any of the younger ones. I expect better results during the coming year and a greater attendance of pupils, as the Indian, who is a very cautious person, wants to be certain that the staff of the school will be kind to the children.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. D. Iverach, B.A., says: "The subjects required in the curriculum have been carefully taught in the class-room. Rapid progress has been made by the younger pupils. The older pupils who devote a portion of their time to industrial pursuits, have not made such rapid progress. The boys are show an increasing interest in farm work and take pride in doing their work well."

Ex-pupils.

The progress made by the ex-pupils who are working for themselves, on the reserves, has been fairly satisfactory. Last season they had in crop, 13 acres of wheat, 2 of barley and 268 acres of oats. With the exception of Rolling River reserve, crops were light, and the returns were: wheat, 76 bushels; barley, 4 bushels; and oats, 5,213 bushels. Seventeen acres of new land have been broken, 35 acres summer fallowed, and 112 acres fall ploughing, ready for spring.

The ex-pupils who marry after leaving school and settle down to farm for themselves, with the determination to continue, are making steady progress, notwithstanding failure of crop last season.

I might mention a few pupils who are making excellent progress. Walter Longclaws, Waywayseecappo's reserve, is now married. He has his quarter-section fenced, and 33 acres broken, a good log house with shingled roof, erected the past summer, with upstairs apartments, good floors, doors and windows. The carpenter work has been neatly done, and the house is well kept by his wife, who is an ex-pupil. He has log stables, storehouse, poultry-house and also four large work horses, six head of cattle and 50 poultry.

Frank Seaton, another expupil, has his quarter-section fenced, 70 acres broken, a good log house with shingled roof, well finished, erected the past summer, good log stables and storehouse, also cattle stables. He has four good horses, 6 head of cattle and makes a good living for his family.

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Evan Bird, another ex-pupil of the Rolling River reserve, is married. He has his quarter-section fenced, and 40 acres broken. He had 36 acres in crop, which yielded 2,293 bushels of oats (this reserve was favoured with an excellent grain crop last season) a good log house with shingled roof, with kitchen annex, good stables and store-house and poultry house. He also has three horses, a yoke of oxen, 22 pigs and 44 poultry. He is one of the councillors of the band, progressive, and subscribes for a daily newspaper and the *London Graphic*.

The female ex-pupils who have been employed as domestics, have on the whole given satisfaction to their employers, but in future it would be wise to encourage them to intermarry with their own race and settle down on the reserves.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	138
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	144
Average attendance at day schools.	59
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school.	71
Number attending Elkhorn industrial.	23

This is an excellent institution and reflects great credit on the principal and his efficient staff.

There is one boarding school, five day schools and one municipal school in this agency. The boarding school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is situated on the Fort Alexander reserve. The day schools are at North St. Peters, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Black River and Water Hen reserves. The Patapun municipal school is on the Old St. Peters reserve, in the municipality of St. Clements. A number of Indian children attend this school and the department pays a per capita grant for them.

Fort Alexander Boarding School.

This is a first-class institution and reflects great credit on the principal and his efficient staff of teachers.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. P. Geelen, O.M.I., says: "New laundry equipment has been installed during the year. In addition to the class-room work, in which they have made satisfactory progress, the boys are taught farming and shoe-making, while the girls are instructed in housework and sewing. Their health has been perfect."

North St. Peters Day School.

This school is taught by Peter Harper, an Indian of the St. Peters band. Until the school was closed, he was doing good work. This school has been closed since December 18, owing to an outbreak of smallpox on the reserve.

Brokenhead Day School.

This school is in charge of John Sinclair. He is doing well, considering the class of children he has to work with.

Upper Fort Alexander Day School.

This school is taught by Rev. C. H. Fryer, an Anglican minister. He is a competent teacher and does much good among the Indians.

Black River Day School.

Mr. Geo. Slater, the teacher in charge, is giving satisfaction. The average attendance has been very good.

Hollow Water River Day School.

Rev. Geo. Smith, an Anglican minister, is in charge of this school and is giving great satisfaction to the Indians.

Patapun Day School.

This school is in the municipality of St. Clements and is taught by R. D. Askin. The Indian children, who are attending, come from the old St. Peters reserve.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	534
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	275
Average attendance at day schools	106
Number attending Brandon industrial.	44
Number attending Elkhorn industrial.	6
Number attending Fort Alexander boarding.	1

The Indian agent, Mr. T. H. Carter, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

South Peguis School (Anglican).

This school is still successfully conducted by Mr. H. J. Francis. The attendance has increased and the pupils are progressing very favourably.

North Peguis School (Anglican).

The teacher, Mr. L. Francis, has obtained leave of absence and is now at the front with the first Canadian contingent.

Miss H. White had charge of the school during the December quarter. Mr Ayres is now teaching this school. The attendance is good.

Fisher River Day School (Methodist).

Under the management of Miss E. N. Royan, this school is in excellent condition.

The pupils are bright, cheerful and well-behaved. They attend regularly and consequently are well advanced in their studies.

Grand Rapids School (Anglican).

Rev. C. Morris left Grand Rapids last summer and the school remained closed until the fall when Mr. N. Settee took charge.

Berens River School (Methodist).

I visited this school on February 22, and found the Rev. J. H. Lowes temporarily in charge, pending the appointment of a teacher.

I examined the 34 pupils present and found that the reading, spelling, writing and singing was very good. Calisthenics and discipline were very good.

A midday meal is served to the pupils.

Bloodvein School (Methodist).

This school was open during the summer months only. Good work has been done by Mr. J. Everett, the teacher.

General Remarks.

The parents who have had little or no education, are still indifferent with regard to the education of their children. We may naturally expect this, but the parents who have attended school are eager for their children to be educated. Those who have had educational advantages are improving the reserve life.

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GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	75
Number enrolled at day school	29
Average attendance at day school	19
Number attending Elkhorn industrial.	13
Number attending Brandon industrial.	5
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial.	8
Number attending Birtle boarding.	3

The Indian agent, Mr. Jas. McDonald, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Oak River Day School.

The teacher of this school is Miss R. Havard.

The school has been opened for a year and eight months and the children are progressing very favourably.

There are now three grades. Children in the second and third grade read aloud in fairly good English.

The pupils have shown the most advancement in drawing, reading, writing and singing. The third grade have advanced as far as multiplication in arithmetic and are doing well in other subjects.

This school is well equipped with modern furniture. The matron prepares a hot meal for the children at noon and keeps the school clean. The teacher is keenly interested in her work, and the attendance is fairly good.

General Remarks.

Since the school started on the reserve the older Indians are more ambitious. Some of them are learning English and try to write.

The ex-pupils are changing their mode of living. When they marry I encourage them to build houses for themselves and live apart from the old people. They are making a very good living. Education is a great benefit to the reserve.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	736
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	272
Average attendance at day schools.	110
Number enrolled at Norway House Methodist boarding.	92
Number enrolled at Cross Lake, Roman Catholic boarding.	22
Number attending Elkhorn industrial.	2
Number attending Brandon industrial.	19

The Indian agent, Mr. J. G. Stewart, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are only five day schools in operation this year in the Norway House agency. There are two at Norway House, the Methodist and the Anglican; two at Cross Lake, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic, and one at Nelson House, which is Methodist. The Oxford House day school has not been open regularly during the past year.

In the day schools, the progress of the pupils is satisfactory. The pupils are quick to learn but they do not seem to realize the usefulness of retaining the knowledge acquired.

Norway House Methodist Boarding.

The new Methodist boarding school at Norway House was completed last September and formally opened for pupils on October 15.

Cross Lake Roman Catholic Boarding.

The new Roman Catholic boarding school is still in course of erection and will probably be completed next winter. At present the old Catholic mission has been turned into a temporary residence for the 22 pupils who are attending the school.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Lccoq, O.M.L., says: "All the pupils are taught English and the regular curriculum of studies. The buildings now in use are quite comfortable. The health of the pupils has been excellent."

PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	175
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	188
Average attendance at day schools	80
Number enrolled at Pas boarding	82

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Taylor, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are seven day schools and one residential school in this agency.

Pas Boarding School.

This school is situated on the Pas reserve, six miles west of the town of The Pas. Rev. L. Laronde, the principal, is assisted by two teachers, Miss Willis and Miss Hopsdell.

The new building was opened on October 1, 1914. The main building is a three story frame structure on concrete foundation. It is heated by steam and is lighted by acetylene gas. Substantial out-buildings have also been erected.

The pupils are recruited from the various reserves in this agency and at the present time there is a roll of 79. The school was opened on October 1, 1914, and although but a short time has elapsed, marked progress has been made.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Splendid progress has been made in the class-room work. The boys are taught farming while the girls are instructed in general housework. There is every prospect of success."

Big Eddy.

This school was closed shortly after the opening of the Pas boarding school. Until closed, progress was steady.

The Pas.

This day school is kept open for the younger children from the eastern portion of the Pas reserve who have not been taken into the residential school. Miss Chambers is a good teacher and the pupils are progressing.

Chemawawin.

This school is taught by Mr. R. G. V. Cooper, who is a very capable and pains-taking teacher. Mr. Cooper is giving his entire time to the school, and the progress of the pupils who attend regularly is very good. I was much pleased at my visit in February to notice such improvement among these children, both in their behaviour and their studies.

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Moose Lake.

Mr. J. G. Kennedy is now teaching here, having been transferred from Red Earth, when Mr. Mitchell resigned. There were ten children present at my visit in February. They were bright and well-behaved.

Shoal Lake.

Louis Young, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school, is teaching here. The pupils are bright and intelligent, and progress in primary courses is marked. Seven of the children from this school have been transferred to the Pas residential school.

Red Earth.

The teacher is Fred Young, an ex-pupil of St. Paul's industrial school. I notice a great improvement in both the attendance and studies of the pupils.

Cumberland.

Joseph Chamberlain was sent to Cumberland from Big Eddy school when it was closed, and Nathan Settee was sent to Grand Rapids. There are now only seven pupils attending this school, the rest having been taken into the Pas residential school.

GENERAL.

While the general advancement of the Indian is slow, it is sure, and we can trace it to the result of educational influence.

While some of the ex-pupils are indolent, I am glad to say the majority are industrious, especially the women, who endeavour, as far as they can, to keep their houses in order. It is noticed that other Indian women follow their example. It must be remembered, though, that the men have very little chance of putting their education to practical use, as they have to depend chiefly on hunting for a living in this north country.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	431
Number of pupils enrolled in day schools	254
Average attendance at day, schools	122
Number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding	42
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding	51
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding	50
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	23

The Indian agent, Mr. R. Logan, reports on the schools in these two agencies as follows:—

In Portage la Prairie agency there are three day schools and one boarding school. In the Manitowapah agency there are nine day schools and two boarding schools.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is taught by Miss Jessie G. Bruce, who has had several years' experience, having taught in the provincial schools before taking up Indian work. The teacher is very capable, and the children are fond of her.

Miss Bruce prepares a mid-day meal, assisted by her sister and the pupils, which is an excellent idea, as it encourages regular attendance and also teaches the children how to cook properly.

Roseau River Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher, Miss Emma Godon, manages the school in a very satisfactory manner. Miss Godon took charge of this school last August, and, although she does not hold a certificate, she teaches the elementary work well and the pupils are making marked progress.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

This school has been in charge of Miss Olive Leslie since June, 1914, and the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The girls are also taught sewing. In the summer a school garden is cultivated both by the boys and girls. The proceeds of the sale of the garden produce is used to buy Christmas presents for the children.

These two industries, sewing and gardening, are an excellent idea and help to animate the children and make them industrious.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal is Mr. W. A. Hendry, B.A., whose capabilities as a teacher admit of little improvement. Mr. Hendry is devoted to his work, and I know no one who understands the Indian character better. He does everything in his power for the welfare of his pupils.

Mrs. Hendry acts as matron, and there is an assistant teacher, Miss Henderson, who has great influence over the pupils.

This school is doing a great work among the Indians, and its influence is helping to uplift them.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. W. A. Hendry, B.A., says: "In the class-room the pupils have made good progress, especially the younger pupils. English only is spoken in the school. The boys are taught farming, carpentry and painting, while the girls will be instructed in housework and sewing. Our ex-pupils are doing well."

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

Lake Manitoba Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is on the Lake Manitoba reserve and is taught by Mr. R. A. Martel. He is a bright, intelligent young man, and should do good work as an Indian teacher.

At the time of my visit to this school, everything was in good order. The pupils presented a very bright and clean appearance and were making satisfactory progress in their studies.

Upper Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. R. Bruce, who has had several years' experience with the Indians. Mr. Bruce has no certificate, but I consider that he is quite capable of teaching elementary work, and the pupils are progressing.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Colin Anderson, a treaty Indian. He deserves credit for the work he is doing.

He is the only teacher in my district who is teaching fourth standard at the present time. Everything around the school is neatly kept, and the discipline is good.

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Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

Mr. James Clare took charge of this school in March, 1914. When I visited the school, everything was in first-class order and the pupils appeared very bright and intelligent.

Lake St. Martin Day School (Anglican).

This school is taught by Mr. J. E. Favel, who has been in charge for several years. He maintains discipline well.

Water Hen Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. Inglott took charge of this school in April, 1914. He manages the school well and everything was in an orderly condition when I visited the reserve.

A small garden was cultivated, which helps to educate the boys and girls in agriculture.

Pine Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by one of the sisters from the boarding school. The pupils were making good progress.

Shoal River Day School (Anglican).

Mr. Conlin took charge of the school on the first of the year and, as he is well recommended, I expect progress. At the time of my visit the children appeared bright and intelligent, and with a little encouragement they should do well.

Sandy Bay Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal, Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I., is assisted by two sisters, as teachers and a brother to instruct farm work.

In addition to the regular curriculum the girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework, while the boys are instructed in farming and the care of stock.

The education the pupils receive should enable them to take their place among the white people of the community.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. O. Chagnon, states that 80 acres of land were cultivated last year. He also expresses his appreciation to the department for installing a new laundry. The ex-pupils are doing well.

Pine Creek Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is on the Pine Creek reserve. The principal is Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., and he is assisted by a number of sisters, and a brother, who teaches agriculture.

Besides the regular studies, the girls are instructed in general housework and the boys are taught farming. Some of the pupils write very artistically. In his annual report, the principal says: "Fair progress has been made in the class-room work. Our ex-pupils are doing well, some have started to farm."

General Remarks.

During the last ten years education has accomplished excellent results in the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah reserves. One can converse with the younger generation now, besides, they dress better and are cleaner and healthier. When the parents have received a fair education, it is found that the home life is improved. The day schools offer splendid educational advantages, and I consider that their work in the past has been most encouraging and the future results should be all that could be desired.

The influence of the ex-pupil of the boarding school tends to advance those who have not had the opportunity of attending school. These pupils take better care of

themselves and are more particular about whom they associate with. Many of these ex-pupils are now married. Their houses are better built and are much better kept than the homes of their parents.

SASKATCHEWAN.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	29
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	25
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial.	15

Mr. T. E. Donnelly, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Assiniboine Day School.

This school is situated near the agency buildings. Surrounding the school are the playgrounds and garden plots, neatly fenced. Near the school is the teacher's residence. The children living at a distance are driven to and from school each day. Under the teacher's supervision a warm dinner is prepared for the pupils by the older girls.

This gives them a fair knowledge of housework in somewhat more modern style than they see it in many of their homes.

In addition to the regular studies all the pupils in the summer devote a portion of their time to work in the garden. The girls are also taught sewing, needlework, laundry work and singing.

The teacher, Miss Lawrence, takes a great interest in the school and is doing good work. The children of the ex-pupils make faster progress in their studies than those coming from the uneducated homes. Their training is also superior.

Ex-pupils.

The progress made by the ex-pupils from the boarding and industrial schools is fair. Many of these ex-pupils are now married and are settled in homes of their own. The women make fair housekeepers and are anxious to work. The men are generally industrious. Some of them have to be advised continually, and a strict supervision kept over them. The ex-pupil, or educated Indian, on this reserve is, and has been, the most progressive.

General Remarks.

Education no doubt improves the Indians' morals and mode of living. Their ambitions towards modern advancement are more noticeable each year. The older people are anxious to have their children educated, and try to make them attend school regularly.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	172
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	104
Average attendance at day schools.	54
Number enrolled at Thunderchild boarding.	35
Number attending Elkhorn industrial.	11
Number attending Duck Lake boarding.	1

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The Indian agent, Mr. J. A. Rowland, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Red Pheasant and Stony School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. They have a new up-to-date school and teacher's residence, centrally situated to accommodate the children of both bands. The children are driven to and from school by Indians specially employed for this purpose, and by this means a large average attendance is secured. The children are supplied with a good meal, at noon, which is much appreciated. This school has been showing good progress during the year due to the energy shown by the teacher, assisted by his wife. During the year they have had a night school for the older Indians, and it has been attended with good results.

Littlepine Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The school building and teacher's residence are new and up to date. A good noon meal is served to the children. As many of the pupils have quite a distance to come, the attendance is not as large as it would otherwise be. There has been good progress shown during the past year. The teacher's wife, who acts as field matron, has worked hard to assist the Indians in improving their homes, and teaching them to live in a more sanitary manner.

Poundmaker Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher has the use of the Catholic church for the school and the priest's house for a residence. The teacher has made exceptionally good progress with the children. A noon meal is supplied for the pupils. The teacher also acts as field matron and has assisted the older Indians by instructing them in the care of their children and their houses.

Moosomin Day School.

This school is being conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is held in the Roman Catholic church. During the year Mr. Rotsey, who was teacher, left and a new teacher was appointed. The school has been making good progress during the year. A field matron has been appointed recently for this reserve, and she is showing energy in her work. In addition to their regular studies the girls are taught sewing and knitting.

Meadow Lake Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance is poor. Most of the Indians are away hunting during the greater part of the year and this lowers the attendance.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is located at Delmas on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway. They have a modern building well equipped for the accommodation of the scholars who attend. The school is under the management of the Sisters of the Assumption, who are very thorough in their work. This school is showing very satisfactory progress and the children show evidence of the work done by the teachers. In addition to their regular studies the girls are taught housework and the boys receive instruction in gardening and a limited amount of farming.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. Wattle, O.M.I., reports: "Many improvements have been made to the building during the year. Our garden yielded a

fair crop of potatoes and also a variety of other vegetables. The children are taking great interest in the progress of the war. This year we started a mandolin orchestra for the girls."

Ex-pupils.

Red Pheasant Band.—There are 15 males and 20 female ex-pupils in this band who have received instruction at boarding and industrial schools. Most of the women are married and make very fair housekeepers. The young men are not quite so industrious and are continually making plans which they never carry out. There are three who are good carpenters, but cannot be made to attend to their trade. All do some farming but the general results are poor, owing to the poor working of the land. They have been encouraged in every possible way by the farm instructor, but they are naturally indolent and prefer a hand to mouth existence rather than work.

Stony Band.—There are 3 male and 5 female ex-pupils in this band. They are not very industrious and instead of farming they devote their time to carting hay and wood for a living. They are no doubt hampered by the older Indians who are opposed to progress, and they would be far better off if they were away from the band.

Poundmaker Band.—There are the same number of ex-pupils here as there were last year, 6 males and 4 females. The men who show fair progress are engaged in farming and in stock raising. The women are married and make good house-keepers.

Littlepine Band.—The ex-pupils on this reserve show good progress and are trying to improve themselves. They have secured very fair returns for their farming.

Sweet Grass Band.—There are 4 male and 3 female ex-pupils on this reserve. One of the young men is a carpenter who lives off the reserve and usually finds plenty of work in his line. The others are making fair progress. The girls are married and make good housekeepers.

Moosomin Band.—There are 9 male and 12 female ex-pupils on this reserve. These young people are industrious and are trying to improve. One is a school teacher and the others farm, fish and hunt for a living.

General Remarks.

Education in this agency is under the auspices of the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Churches. I am pleased to say that the day schools have shown marked progress compared to other years. Notwithstanding the opposition shown by the older Indians we have succeeded in having a much larger attendance than heretofore. This is no doubt due to the inauguration of the improved day school system, conducted under qualified and capable instructors. The teachers assisted by the field matrons have worked hard for the advancement of the children and for the most part have achieved good results. There is still great opportunity for improvement, and this doubtless will be the case for some years to come. The daily associations at home are being counteracted by the training they receive at school, and this is bound to eventually show an effect on the older Indians. It is deserving of note that those Indians who have themselves received the advantage of an education are the most eager to give their children the same opportunity.

During the past year the Battleford industrial school was closed and the children for the most part are now attending the day schools. The Thunderchild boarding school under the Sisters of the Assumption, is still doing good work.

In a few cases the young men of this agency have done well for themselves. There are two school teachers and three carpenters. The present principal of the new Indian boarding school at The Pas is a graduate of the Battleford industrial school. Another graduate of the same institution is teaching a white school at The Pas.

The morals of the ex-pupils can only be considered fair. For the most part they are honest and temperate. Only one conviction for drunkenness has been recorded against them during the past year.

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CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	195
Number enrolled at day schools.	168
Average attendance at day schools.	92
Number attending File Hills boarding.	4
Number attending Elkhorn industrial.	1
Number attending Duck Lake boarding.	44

The Indian agent, Mr. S. A. Milligan, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Sturgeon Lake Day School.

Under the supervision of Mr. George Swift, who is an undergraduate of the Saskatchewan University, the work at this school has been successfully carried on since the resignation of Mr. Godfrey, which took effect on the last day of May, 1914. Since taking up his educational duties at the beginning of September, Mr. Swift has not only been very energetic, but one can easily see that he takes an exceptional interest in the work upon which he is now engaged.

In addition to the usual school-room routine, various forms of drill are regularly taught, including manual exercises, with special features such as boxing for boys.

Once or twice a week the field matron, Miss Charlotte Swift, instructs the girls in sewing and various domestic duties, her efforts in this direction being quite successful. Both the girls and boys in fact have already made many woollen garments under her direction.

The pupils sing fairly well and continuous progress is made by the majority in arithmetic.

Their drawing shows individual merit, they also possess some idea of design.

The attendance has been good, although at times I understand the teacher finds that "usefulness at home, and a certain amount of indifference" accounts sometimes for spasmodic appearances. In the latter case, however, a little persuasion puts a different aspect upon the situation even though the scholar at the time fails to appreciate the method that necessarily has to be used.

Mistawasis Day School.

The Rev. J. E. Smith, the resident missionary, controls the educational work at this school, although prior to September 21, 1914, the Rev. C. W. Bryden had charge. The teacher is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and a post graduate in theology of the same institution. He has also had three year's experience as a teacher in the province of Ontario.

In spite of the difficulties experienced in the matter of language, the majority of the pupils show a very satisfactory progress in most of the subjects embraced in the curriculum.

I am pleased to remark however that since Mr. Smith took charge I have been able to perceive a very decided and increased interest in the school work on the part of the pupils, especially is this true in reference to arithmetic, writing and reading, and there is not less than an average degree of interest in every other department.

The attendance has been on the whole, very satisfactory. The pupils living within a distance of less than three miles have been in attendance almost every day.

The children attending school on this reserve are given a complete outfit of clothing for winter and summer by the W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, but the greatest vigilance must be exercised by the teacher in training the children to care for them.

The general moral conduct both of the parents and children, will compare very favourably with the average community of white people. The conduct of the children on the whole is all that one could desire.

Mention might be made of the fact that the teacher much appreciates the action of the department in granting much additional black-board space, and the necessaries in reference to primary work, all of which have contributed immeasurably to the efficiency of the work.

Ahtakakoops Day School.

The work at this school for the year has been of an exceptionally high standard, for which Mr. Hutchinson, the teacher, is to be congratulated.

The curriculum of studies authorized by the department is diligently carried out. The average attendance this year has shown a most gratifying increase.

Mrs. Hutchinson, the field matron, is doing excellent work amongst the female pupils, her duties being similar to those engaged in this work at the Sturgeon Lake and Mistawasis schools.

Big River and Montreal Lake Day Schools.

While those in control are doing fairly well, it cannot be expected that the same results should be obtained in these schools as in those already reported upon, for the reason that the teachers themselves have hardly had the necessary experience and education. However, apart from this, and the fact that the teachers are themselves of the Indian race, they are nevertheless making a considerable effort.

Teaching is thankless work, at the best of times, and probably more so when one's work consists of educating the offspring of uncivilized Indians.

General Remarks.

One has essentially to bear in mind that the effects of teaching, not only on the pupils themselves, but on their parents, and others as well, depends to a great extent upon the nature of the teaching.

A school where attention is paid only to the three R's, even if the work is strenuously carried out, will have as its resultant, a very one-sided one, and an education that carried out, sends a boy or a girl into the world only partly armed for life's work (and this applies also to a limited extent to reserve life). If on the other hand, the object of the teachers is not only to train the intellect, but also to build character, then the pupil is doubly armed and has a prospect of a more successful career in the world, and, what is of great importance, will probably make a better citizen than the former who is only partially equipped.

This aim should be before every teacher, and will be, if he regards the true welfare of his pupils.

As far as possible this appears to be the aim of the teachers at the majority of the schools I have referred to, although some difficulty is experienced in carrying it out at times owing to the existing conditions upon the different reserves.

There is no doubt that the scholars carry home and rehearse to their parents much that they have been taught in school, both of an intellectual and moral nature. Here, then, we see an opportunity not only for the betterment of the pupils themselves, but also of their parents and the community in general. While it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to place one's hand upon actual results, yet we know there must be some resulting good.

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CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	182
Number of pupils enrolled at Round Lake boarding	49
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowessess boarding	45
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	17
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	1
Number attending Brandon industrial	1

Mr. E. Taylor, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Round Lake Boarding School.

This is an old established school, the principal being the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., who is assisted by a staff, with Miss Munro as matron, who appears to be very competent and to have the welfare of the pupils at heart. The teacher, Freddie Ahetapew, is an ex-pupil of the same school, and holds a third-class teacher's certificate. The attendance of pupils enrolled is not as regular as could be desired, but I trust conditions will mend on this line. No trouble is experienced in keeping up the number of pupils authorized.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. H. McKay, says:—"The programme of studies recommended by the Department has been followed, and good progress has been made. The girls are instructed in domestic science, and the boys are taught farming. The health of the children has been very good. A large number of our ex-pupils are making a comfortable living."

Cowessess Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. J. B. Beys, O.M.I., who is the principal of this school, has the educational welfare of his pupils at heart. He is ably assisted in his work by a loyal and devoted staff, and from time to time improvements in general are made. The children here are bright boys and girls, and, individually or collectively, take a delight in proving to a visitor how they are progressing in their studies. A pleasing feature when visiting the school cannot help to be noticed how both boys and girls appear to have strong confidence in themselves. The attendance of pupils is regular, seldom any being absent without special permission, and the teacher, Sister Augustin, seems to have the educational welfare of the pupils at heart. The school building is well planned. Barn and outbuildings are very good and well kept, which sets an excellent example.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. Beys, O.M.I., states:—"The attendance has been very regular. The children are showing signs of careful instruction. Our farm and garden are well kept, and should serve as a standard for both the pupils attending and the ex-pupils. The health of the pupils has been excellent. As a rule our ex-pupils are self-supporting."

Ex-pupils.

Practically all our ex-pupils are capable of showing better results than they do, but some are showing an inclination to do better than they have heretofore, and I feel that the hoped for change is surely coming.

Crops here were light this year owing to the very dry weather in June and July, and owing to a very hard frost early in August the sample was not good. The acreage of new land broken and summer-fallowed was not up to expectation, but was an increase over the previous year and owing to the fine fall we got a nice lot of fall ploughing done which will make a further increase next year.

I may mention one man who has had assistance in the form of a loan of three oxen. He put in forty acres of wheat and three acres of oats, and summer-fallowed 50 acres and fall ploughed 40 acres which gives him now 90 acres almost ready for wheat. Besides this he built a very creditable log house, two storey with shingle roof. Altogether our Indians built five new log houses, two storey with shingled roofs and plastered with lime and sand, and as they are nicely whitewashed they have a very respectable appearance and are comfortable and sanitary.

It is unquestionable that education has a very beneficial effect on our Indians. We have a few young men who have grown up on the reserve without attending school, and there is a vast difference between them and the young men who attend school, and while the education in some cases is not turned to good account in the majority of cases it is very noticeable.

General Remarks.

As in former years many of the ex-pupils received assistance through the office, chiefly in the way of seed grain and orders for actual necessities to enable them to carry on their farming operations. In most cases, when the time arrived to repay this assistance, the amounts of money due were paid.

The attitude of the Indian parents regarding the education of their children, I am pleased to say, gives but little trouble, although at times throughout the year some parents, after getting their children out of school on some pretext or other hold out from returning them as long as possible. A decided change, however, in this respect is gradually coming, and in a few years' time, always considering good school management, which is absolutely necessary, such cases should be very rare indeed.

The health of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory, and with the exception of two or three children having childish diseases there has been no sickness to report.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	221
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	93
Average attendance at day schools	57
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding	108
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	1
Number attending Brandon industrial	4

Mr. C. P. Schmidt, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:

Duck Lake Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. H. Delmas. The classes are taught by the Rev. Sisters of the Presentation, who devote themselves unspairingly to the interests of the pupils. The girls are carefully instructed in all necessary household duties. The boys are taught farming under the supervision of practical men. The school garden and farm is a credit to the institution.

The class-room work is up to the standard, and nothing is left undone which tends to the advancement of the pupil. The buildings are frame two-story structures with cement basement. The water-works and sewage system, recently installed, have proved a success. The water supply is pumped by an oil engine from an artesian well into air pressure tanks. Fire hose and lavatories are found on both floors. The buildings are lighted by acetylene gas.

The outbuildings comprise large barns, a poultry house, a laundry, and a workshop in which are to be found an up-to-date outfit of carpenter's, blacksmith's and plumber's tools. In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., says:

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"A very satisfactory attendance has been maintained during the year. Qualified teachers who are thoroughly acquainted with the most modern methods are employed, and they spare no pains to teach the children the English language. The pupils enjoyed very good health during the year. The school is in a prosperous condition."

John Smith's Day School.

The teacher of this school is Mr. P. H. Gentleman. The field matron is Mrs. Gentleman who, with an assistant, serves a mid-day meal throughout the year. The attendance is good, and the progress most favourable. The majority of the parents on this reserve are ex-pupils of Emmanuel College, and the Battleford, and Regina industrial schools; hence, a greater interest is taken in the education of the children than on a reserve where the parents are uneducated.

James Smith's Day School, North.

The teacher of this school is Mr. Henry W. Shaw. Mrs. Shaw performs the duties of field matron, and, with an assistant, serves a mid-day meal to the children. A considerable portion of the vegetables used is grown in the school garden.

The children attending the school are from the north end of the reserve. The attendance is fair, but irregular, owing to so many of the parents leaving the reserve and taking their children with them.

James Smith's Day School, South.

Mr. J. L. Lowe is the teacher, and Mrs. Lowe is field matron. A mid-day meal is also served at this school. The children attending this school come from the south end of the reserve. The attendance is very good, and the progress encouraging.

General Remarks.

Education is having a marked effect upon the manners and customs of the Indian ex-pupils, more especially those from the boarding and industrial schools. Many of these now have good homes and are making a comfortable living by farming. The vast improvements wrought by the female ex-pupils contribute greatly to the comfort of the homes.

Those now attending the day schools are, with few exceptions, children of ex-pupils who take a keen interest in the education of their children.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	28
Average attendance at day school	17
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	4

The Indian agent, Mr. T. Cory, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

The school is very prettily situated near the Presbyterian mission house and only a short distance from the agency building. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The building is a frame structure on a stone foundation and affords comfortable seating for 30 pupils. Attached to the school is a well equipped kitchen where domestic science is taught and the mid-day meal is prepared. In the school garden a large supply of vegetables is grown for the benefit of the children and is used in furnishing the dinner served to them each school day.

There is a marked improvement in the Indian homes and in the people themselves that can be traced directly to the work done in the schools and we can only have

patients and keep working away and do the best we can. There is no more difficult position to fill in the work among the Indians than that of school teacher. The attitude of both the parents and children towards the school at the present time is very favourable. We have no truant officer nor does any one drive the children to school yet we have a good attendance daily in the severest weather. Some children walk three miles to the school with the temperature at 30 below zero.

General Remarks.

Several ex-pupils have very comfortable homes and are doing well at farming. Others are not doing much and do not seem very anxious to do anything.

With all our disappointments, I think that the hope for the Indian's future lies in the schools. The chief moral force is not the missionary but the school. Our great difficulty is to secure competent teachers.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	267
Number enrolled at day school	8
Number enrolled at Onion Lake Anglican boarding	27
Number enrolled at Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding	55

The Indian agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are two boarding schools in this agency, one under the auspices of the Church of England and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

Owing to the illness of the principal, the management of this school during the past year has devolved on his wife, Mrs. E. B. Matheson, M.D., who is particularly capable.

The teacher is Miss A. Cunningham and, under her guidance, the progress of the pupils has been really remarkable.

Particular attention is given to the teaching of calisthenic exercises.

On the whole, I can report very favourable progress.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. R. Matheson, says: "Every attention has been given to the class-room work and there has been marked progress. Calisthenics and music were also taught. The health of the children has been particularly good."

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

The principal of this school is Rev. E. J. Cunningham.

The classrooms are in charge of Sisters St. Isabelle and St. Mary. Both are very energetic in their work and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Calisthenics is also taught and the girls learn to play the mandolin. The children appear happy and are comfortably clad. For many years this school has been exceptionally well conducted and it is difficult for me to single out any one subject for special mention.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. J. Cunningham, says: "The boys are taught farming and the girls receive instruction in housework. The health of the pupils during the past year has been excellent. A new well was dug last fall and there is now an ample supply of water."

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Frog Lake Day School.

This school has been started recently and should prove valuable to those children whose parents would be unlikely to send them to either of the boarding schools. The teacher is Mr. Chas. Quinny, an Indian, and a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. He is very anxious to do good work at this school and I hope to be able to report good progress in my next report.

The male ex-pupils show little application in their work and as a consequence are not as successful as could be wished.

The female ex-pupils seem to profit by the education they have received.

The effect of education on the ex-pupils is more noticeable in their care for personal appearance and the tidiness of their homes than in any other way.

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	146
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	40
Average attendance at day schools	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding	47
Number attending Birtle boarding	21
Number attending Elkhorn industrial	1
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial	8

Mr. W. G. Blewett, Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Crowstand Boarding School.

This school is operated under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The principal, Rev. Mr. McWhinney, is assisted by a staff of five persons. The teacher is Miss McLaren. She experienced some difficulty in making the children speak clearly but, by patient perseverance, has made an improvement.

The pupils are well advanced in their school work. The girls are given special instructions in general housekeeping. There is a large farm in connection with the school and the boys receive practical teaching in agriculture.

Most of the pupils at this school come from the Cote reserve.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. W. McWhinney, says: "There is a considerable increase in the interest in the classroom work. The boys are also given practical instruction in farming. The girls are taught housework. Our ex-pupils and pupils have shown praiseworthy effort in aiding the Red Cross and Belgian Relief Funds."

Keesekouse (St. Philips) Day School.

The Keesekouse boarding school was closed last year and a day school opened. It is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is held in the old boarding school building. Rev. Father Ruelle, who has had many years' experience in Indian schools has been teaching the day school since Miss Guertin left.

The attendance has been good and will increase during the summer. Much better progress was made than was expected and a good showing should be made during the coming year.

St. Andrews Day School.

This school is on the Key reserve, and is conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church. The teacher, Mr. A. J. Lowes, is an energetic young man and is doing good work.

The average attendance has been good, and the parents are taking more interest in their children's work.

It is hoped to have a school garden this year.

Valley River Day School.

This school is taught by Miss Haines, an honour graduate of the Birtle boarding school. The children attend regularly, and are progressing splendidly.

The parents are much interested in this school. The pupils are always clean and well clad and appear anxious to attend.

General Remarks.

Two boys from the Cote reserve were sent to a white school near their homes. The parents paid their fees, and the boys are doing well.

The effect of education on the Indian children is much the same as on white children—some are benefited and make good use of their education, while others are not improved. As a rule, the female ex-pupils show improvement in dress and cleanliness, while the male ex-pupils also appear to be better than before going to school. Altogether it must be conceded that they are much better for their school training, especially when we know how seriously they are handicapped by association with their indolent, nomadic relatives on the reserve after returning from school.

QU'APPELLE AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	93
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial	237
Number attending File Hills boarding	11

The agent, Mr. H. Nichol, reports on the educational matters in this agency as follows:—

There are no schools within the limits of this agency, but there are two schools within easy reach, namely, Qu'Appelle industrial school, and File Hills boarding school.

These schools have been in existence for many years, and have taken care of all the children from this agency.

For some time a great deal of opposition was met with in securing the children's attendance. This has gradually been overcome, through the untiring efforts of those in charge of the schools and support by the officials of the agencies.

To-day there is practically no trouble whatever in getting parents to send their children to school. In most cases they take them voluntarily, and in other cases a word to the parents to the effect that their children are of school age is sufficient. The older Indians are very much opposed to education, and the passing of the old mode of life and customs, but very wisely keep their opposition to themselves, and in a great many cases we receive strong support from the old people, as they now see that it is very necessary for their children to have an education, if they are going to have any chance in the future struggle of life.

The Indian home life has a strong tendency against rapid advancement on the reserve by ex-pupils. The child is master of the home instead of the parent. From infancy to maturity the Indian child is given its own way, and allowed to do as it pleases. However, the ex-pupils are now nearing a point where they will be soon in the majority. In many cases their children are now at school, and it is noted that there is more discipline in the homes of the ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils' inability, after a term of years in school, to earn his living along the old lines is also responsible for a marked improvement in reserve life.

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Not so very many years ago the Indians were continually fighting for a free issue of provisions, such as flour, tea, bacon and beef, to assist them in carrying on their farming operations. To-day nearly all requests and suggestions are coming from the ex-pupils, and are for improving conditions on the reserve.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	155
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.	11
Average attendance at day school.	8
Number enrolled at Muscowekwans boarding.	52
Number enrolled at Gordon's boarding.	36
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial.	19
Number attending Elkheim industrial.	12

The Indian agent, Mr. V. Murison, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Muscowekwans Boarding School.

This school is situated on the north side of the Muscowekwans reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

The staff consists of the Reverend Father Dugas as principal, an assistant priest, a lay brother and five Sisters of Charity, one of whom acts as teacher.

Steady progress is noted in class-room work. The older pupils spend a half day in the school-room and the other half at farm and domestic employments.

All the work in connection with the cultivation of the land and the care of the stock is performed by the boys. The girls make all their own as well as the boys clothing. They are also given a good training in cooking and general housework. The girls take turns with the boys at milking the cows.

In his annual report, the principal, Reverend A. J. Dugas, O.M.I., states: "The attendance during the year has been very satisfactory. The boys receive practical instruction in farming while the girls are taught housework. Most of our ex-pupils are farming on the reserve."

Gordons Boarding School.

This school is centrally located on the George Gordons reserve and is under the auspices of the Anglican church.

It is conducted by the Rev. H. W. Atwater, the principal, and his two daughters, all of whom are trained teachers.

The health and conduct has been excellent during the year. Splendid progress has been noted in class-room work as well as in their general deportment.

The pupils are also given a training in farming, gardening and general housework. This school is noted for the excellent housewives which it turns out.

The acreage under cultivation is being steadily increased and will soon be an important feature at this school.

The returns from the farm and garden were greatly reduced owing to the dry season.

The school is a stone building. It is heated with stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps.

Fire protection is provided and the pupils are given regular practice at fire drill. They are very smart at responding to the call.

The crop last season consisted of 100 acres of grain and 7 acres of potatoes which were practically a failure owing to a dry season.

They have 90 cattle, 17 horses, 6 brood sows and about 150 poultry. In addition to providing all the meat, butter and eggs required for the school 6 cattle and 1,500 pounds of pork were sold.

They have excellent outbuildings consisting of a large barn, cow house, piggery, poultry house, granary, laundry, and implement house.

The training at this school supplies the pupils with a knowledge which should make them good farmers and good housewives.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, says: "The class-room work during the past year has been very satisfactory. A number of the children have taken music lessons. The boys are showing marked proficiency in farming, while the girls are becoming excellent housekeepers."

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils almost invariably take up farming on the reserves when they leave the school and the effect of their school training is plainly evident in their homes.

Day Stars' Day School.

This school is situated on the Day Stars reserve. It is under the auspices of the Anglican church.

The school is a frame building which provides ample accommodation for the attendance. A four-roomed cottage is provided for the teacher.

The pupils are making good progress towards the acquirement of the English language as well as in other directions. Mr. W. H. Brookfield-Scharpe is teacher.

There is a school garden in which each pupil is given the care of a plot. The produce of the garden is used to supplement their mid-day meal.

The attendance at this school is very regular owing to the interest taken in the school by the Indians on the reserve.

Ex-pupils.

The ex-pupils all have a good working knowledge of the English language. They take up farming as an occupation and are civil and obedient.

Their houses are kept clean but their manner of housekeeping is purely Indian.

ALBERTA.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	113
Number enrolled at Crowfoot Roman Catholic boarding	45
Number enrolled at Old Sun's Anglican	33
Number attending St. Joseph's industrial	6

Mr. J. H. Gooderham, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Old Sun's Boarding School.

This school, which is situated under the auspices of the Anglican church, is situated about one mile south of Gleichen, and can be seen from the town and from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The buildings are frame, completed in 1912. The main building is 73 feet by 54 feet, two stories and a basement, with two wings each 33 feet by 36 feet, of one story each and basement. The class room and laundry are separate. Outbuildings are a horse stable, a cow stable, an implement shed and a poultry house.

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Tlc N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, township 22, range 23, west 4th principal meridian, is fenced and set aside for school purposes, and 28 acres of land is now broken, practically all of which was under crop during the past season.

The principal and staff give their whole time to the instruction and welfare of the pupils.

Ex-pupils.

There is a large number of ex-pupils on this reserve. Out of 72 men who have taken up farms, 26 are ex-pupils. While in the minority it is interesting to note that an ex-pupil grew the largest number of bushels of wheat, another the largest number of bushels of oats, another had the highest average of wheat per acre, and another the second highest average of oats per acre. The total average of wheat and of oats grown by ex-pupils was also higher than the averages of the older Indians. It will thus be seen that they make the best farmers. They are more easily made to understand the importance of following the best methods of farming, and can more easily be made to see the connection between poor work and crop failure. They learn easily to handle the machinery and to care for it and for the horses, and in most cases are more ready to live in and care for their houses. Some have good gardens, which should give good returns after a couple of years' cultivation.

Other ex-pupils work at haymaking, harvesting, and in the mines, and other employments and make a very good living.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. M. C. Gandier, says: "The department's curriculum was followed during the year and the pupils made satisfactory progress. The girls are given special lessons in housekeeping and sewing while the boys are taught farming. Durig the summer the boys formed a cadet corps."

Crowfoot Boarding School.

This school, which is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, is situated about half a mile from Cluny and the Canadian Pacific railway. The building is frame and was completed in 1914. The main building, in which class-rooms and laundry are included, is frame, two stories high, has a basement and measures 145 feet by 67 feet. The outbuildings consist of a frame stable 38 feet by 60 feet, implement shed, root house, poultry house, and ice-house, which latter is fitted for cold storage.

The N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, township 21, range 21, west 4th M. on which the buildings are located, is fenced and cross fenced for crop and pasture. A good supply of water is found in the pastures, and already they have broken 25 acres for crop purposes and 4 acres for garden and trees. Some 600 trees were planted in the grounds last spring, but owing to the dry season about 200 of these died. These were replaced last fall, and more will be planted next spring.

The principal and staff take great interest in the health, instruction and welfare of the pupils, and good work is being done.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. Levern, O.M.I., says: "The new buildings are now in use and are proving most satisfactory. In addition to the regular class-room studies, the usual industries are taught the pupils. The health of the pupils during the year has been very good."

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	206
Number enrolled at Blood Roman Catholic boarding.	58
Number enrolled at Blood Anglican boarding.	56
Number attending St. Joseph's industrial.	9

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Mr. W. J. Dilworth, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Blood Anglican Boarding School.

This school has made satisfactory progress during the past year. The staff has been more competent.

The enrollment has increased and the attendance has been most regular.

The standard of the class-room work has been higher.

This institution is meeting with the favour of the Indians.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. S. Middleton, says: "The attendance has been good and great progress has been made during the past year. The boys are taught farming, painting and woodwork, while the girls are instructed in dress-making and domestic science. The cadet corps won two silver cups as well as other prizes at the provincial cadet camp at Calgary, last July.

Blood Anglican Boarding School.

The attendance and enrollment at this school has increased during the past year.

The standard of class-room instruction has been maintained.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I., says: "The children made noticeable progress during the past year in the class-room work. The boys are taught farming, while the girls receive training in sewing and housekeeping."

General Remarks.

There has been a marked change for the better in the attitude of the Indians towards the schools and recruiting is now easy. As time passes there is more and more evidence of the beneficial effects of school life on the reserve. Ex-pupils on the reserve are progressing and are uplifting conditions both morally and physically.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	118
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding	89
Number attending Ermineskin's boarding	6
Number attending Red Deer industrial	20
Number attending St. Joseph's industrial	4

The Indian agent, Mr. G. H. Race, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

St. Albert Boarding School.

This is the only school in this agency and it is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the Grey Nuns being in charge.

In connection with the school, there is a large farm, which gives an opportunity for the larger boys to obtain a knowledge of farming.

The girls are taught domestic science by capable instructors. They also learn music and some of the girls play the mandolin very well.

The educational training received has succeeded in erasing some of the objectionable features of Indian life, but the inborn characteristics of the children have not yet been changed.

In her annual report, the principal, Rev. Sister M. Leduc, states: "The pupils have progressed during the past year. Two hundred and eighty acres of land were

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cultivated. The boys are given special instruction in agriculture. The girls are taught housework. The flower garden was very fine last year and at the local exhibition it won the first prize.

General Remarks.

In reviewing the history of some of the ex-pupils, I must say that education has had a good general effect on reserve life. The dress and mode of living of the Indians has improved and their moral life should be improved by the training they have received.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	160
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	23
Average attendance at day school	11
Number enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding	52
Number attending Red Deer industrial	26

Mr. J. Butlin, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema Siding. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic mission, with Rev. Father Moulin as principal, and the Rev. Sister St. Jean Baptiste as superioress.

There are two separate class-rooms, the senior under the Rev. Sister St. Jean l'Hermite and the junior division in charge of the Rev. Sister St. Emilienne. The programme of studies is closely followed, and during the year good progress has been made by the pupils in class-room work, and also in the different industries in which they are instructed. The children are also trained in singing, and about sixteen girls play very well on the mandolin.

A new class-room was added to the school during the year. A gasoline engine was installed. The school building is frame, with a cement foundation, and is heated by steam. Two fire escapes and fire-extinguishers provide fire protection, and the fire drill is carefully practised.

The knowledge the ex-pupils have acquired at school has made a very appreciable difference in their mode of living, and also has materially benefited the other Indians on the reserves.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. P. Moulin, O.M.I., says: "The boys are taught gardening and the care of cattle, and the girls are instructed in house-keeping and sewing. Every day for half an hour there is a class for calisthenics. The health of the pupils during the year has been very good. The ex-pupils behave in a very creditable manner."

Samson's Day School.

This school is located about the centre of Samson's reserve, and is under the management of the Methodist mission. The building is comfortable and well equipped.

Miss Aylwin, the teacher, in addition to the class-work instructs the girls in sewing and knitting. The material is supplied by the department, and when the articles of clothing are completed they are distributed to the pupils.

Several of the senior pupils of this school have been sent to the Red Deer industrial school. Fair progress has been made by the children who attend regularly. The pupils are conveyed to and from school daily and a mid-day meal is provided.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	84
Number enrolled at Peigan Anglican boarding.	29
Number enrolled at Peigan Roman Catholic boarding.	27

The Indian agent, Mr. H. A. Gunn, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Peigan Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated at about the centre of the reserve. The building is old but in good condition. The school-room, dormitories and play-rooms are always clean and in good order.

The children are making good progress in their studies and have enjoyed good health. Their conduct is exemplary and they seem quite contented.

The principal, Rev. Father Riou, is assisted by Sister Lewis and a competent staff.

The land around the school is not suitable for farming but a large garden is cultivated.

In his annual report the principal says: "The usual programme of studies is followed. Most of the ex-pupils are farming and are making a good living."

Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This school is just outside the western boundary of the reserve. The buildings are clean and well kept.

The principal is Rev. W. R. Haynes, missionary. The assistant principal, Mr. Owens, resides at the school and is ably assisted by a competent staff. The teacher is Miss Ball and the children are progressing under her instructions.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. Mr. Haynes, says: "The attendance has been good. Advancement can be reported in every line. The health of the pupils has been satisfactory. The ex-pupils are doing well."

General Remarks.

I have always found everything in first-class condition at both schools. Education has a beneficial effect on reserve life and the progress of the ex-pupils is satisfactory.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	165
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	45
Average attendance at day schools.	25
Number enrolled at Blue Quills boarding.	45
Number attending Red Decr industrial.	32

The Indian agent, Mr. Chas. Hughes, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Blue Quills Boarding School.

This school is situated on the western portion of the Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with Rev. Father Husson, as principal, who is assisted by Rev. Father Balter and Sister Superior and staff.

This school is efficiently conducted and is kept at a high standard at all times. On my visits, I always find good order and discipline maintained. The different class rooms, dormitories, dining rooms and other apartments of the school are well equipped, clean and in every respect kept as they should be.

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In his annual report, the principal, Rev. Father Husson, O.M.I., says: "The attendance has been very regular. The garden produces enough vegetables to supply the school. The boys are taught farming, while the girls receive instruction in housekeeping and sewing. Our ex-pupils are doing fairly well."

Saddle Lake Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the reserve. It has been closed for some time but was re-opened by the Rev. J. A. Sellar last October. Since that time there has been a fair average attendance. The school is being conducted in the Methodist mission house, of which Rev. Mr. Sellar is in charge.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is situated on the east side of Goodfish lake, in the southern part of Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of Mrs. Watters. Verandahs have been added to the teacher's residence, the school grounds have been fenced and a well has been dug, from which an abundant supply of good water is obtained. These repairs have considerably improved the appearance of the place. The children are given a warm meal at noon. The girls were supplied with a quantity of dress material and shirting was supplied for the boys.

WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the northern end of the reserve and has been closed since 1910 on account of non-attendance.

General Remarks.

Although education does not seem to have benefited the present generation, it is confidently expected that it will have a good influence on the next.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding	37

The Indian agent Mr. T. J. Fleetham reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican Church).

The school is in excellent order under the direction of Archdeacon Tims, as principal, Sydney Tims, assistant principal, Miss Tims, teacher, holding a second-class professional certificate, Mrs. Mowers, matron, Miss Bowler, boys matron, Miss Quigley, cook.

Most of the pupils are young, thirteen being admitted this year, and consequently progress in their case is slow. The older ones are making fair advancement, and speak English fairly well. None are old enough to leave school.

In his annual report, the principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims, says: "The attendance has increased during the year from 18 to 37. The garden supplies the school with all the vegetables required. All the boys are taught gardening while the girls are interested in housework. All the staff are interested in the children's welfare and are giving their best efforts to their work."

Ex-pupils.

All the ex-pupils are now living in their new houses, and are very comfortable, the women are taking great interest in their new homes, and some are keeping them very clean and tidy and fixing them with furniture, flooreloth and eurtains.

The young men with some exceptions are certainly doing much better, and I am in hopes they will eventually become more prosperous in farming than previously reported. Some are still addicted to drink, but not to so great an extent as formerly.

The list of ex-pupils is exactly the same as last year.

TREATY NO. 8.

Mr. Harold Laird's district:—

Number of upils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Angliean boarding.	8
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Bruno's boarding.	41
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholie boarding.	16
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake Angliean boarding.	14
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake Roman Catholie boarding.	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabsikaw Angliean boarding.	13
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw Roman Catholie boarding.	24
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding.	16

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding.	25
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding.	56
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding.	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Providence boarding.	51

The large district under the heading, Treaty No. 8, is divided into three agencies: (1) Lesser Slave Lake, for which Mr. Harold Laird is acting agent; (2) Fort Smith, with A. J. Bell, as agent; and (3) Fort Simpson, in charge of T. W. Harris, agent.

The educational matters, within this large area, are dealt with in reports from these agents and Inspector H. A. Conroy.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Harold Laird, the acting agent, reports as follows:—

Lesser Slave Lake Anglican Boarding School.

This school is pleasantly situated overlooking the Hart river, about five miles west of the town of Grouard.

The pupils of the school, under the efficient tuition of Mr. Kent are showing marked progress in their studies. The general air of contentment and well being reflects the care and close attention bestowed upon them by the matron of the school.

In addition to the regular studies of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography and grammar, the boys receive careful instruction in practical farming, including the care of farm stock. The girls receive valuable lessons in housework and sewing.

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Throughout the section of the country in which this school is situated its influence for good upon children and parents is manifest. The children bear evidence of the careful teaching and training that they received in this institution.

St. Bruno's Boarding School.

This school is a comparatively new one, having opened in September, 1913.

It is situated amid ideal surroundings, on a commanding point, on the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake, some fourteen miles east of Grouard.

It is premature to prophesy what effect this school will have upon the lives of the Indian children committed to its care, but judging from results achieved at other schools in this agency, good results can be anticipated. At present, the pupils are making progress in their studies, which includes the usual elementary English ones of reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and geography.

The school building is substantial, well lighted, warmed, and clean. The children appear to be well fed, happy and contented.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

In his annual report, Rev. C. Batic, O.M.I., says: "Satisfactory progress has been made in the class-room work. The boys are also taught gardening, while the girls are instructed in housework. The health of the pupils has been excellent. The ex-pupils are doing well."

Lesser Slave Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

Situated at Grouard, on the northern shore of Buffalo bay, the western extremity of Lesser Slave lake, nestled amid pleasant surroundings, is Lesser Slave Lake boarding school. This school enjoys the distinction of being the largest one in this agency, and its efforts to educate the Indian children have been decidedly successful. The painstaking instructors have implanted their stamp upon the life and welfare of the community at large, and its former pupils have carried into their various walks of life many results of the teaching received at this school.

For school purposes four buildings are in use.

In a frame building, 72 by 28 feet, there are three dormitories for girls. These are well lighted, heated, equipped and clean.

The boys occupy a building 61 by 25 feet, which contains a class-room of good size, a recreation room, 24 by 30 feet, and a dining room. On the second floor of this building is a dormitory 61 by 24 feet.

Another substantial building contains two fair sized dormitories 27 by 16 feet.

The fourth building is a frame one, two stories high with a class-room, 30 by 16 feet on each floor.

The pupils, who appear to be well looked after, happy and contented, are taught in a careful and painstaking manner the elementary branches of a sound English education, namely; reading, writing, spelling, grammar, and geography. The girls are also instructed in cooking and receive a very thorough and practical course in sewing and housework. The boys have the advantage of a practical course in agricultural operations and the care of farm animals, while the girls receive instruction in kitchen gardening and floriculture.

In his annual report on this school, Bishop C. Jousard, says: "The programme of studies has been given strict attention. An entertainment was recently given at the school by the pupils and they showed on that occasion that they were mastering the English language."

Whitefish Lake Boarding School.

This school, conducted under the auspices of the Anglican Church, is prettily situated on the shores of Whitefish lake.

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The children are under the personal care of Mr. C. D. White and his wife, and are making very good progress under his careful tuition. They show the care and attention paid them by Mrs. White. The instruction imparted to the children includes the elementary English studies of writing, reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Agricultural work for the boys, and housework for the girls is carried on.

The fare supplied the children is both nourishing and appetizing, the whitefish in the lake being of superior quality.

The water supply here is most excellent.

Sturgeon Lake Boarding School.

This school, commanding a fine view, is situated on the banks of Sturgeon lake. The building is substantial, well lighted, heated, ventilated and clean.

The children, who appear to be well and contented, are making substantial progress in their English studies.

The influence of the school extends throughout a considerable portion of the surrounding country. The children are taught the usual elementary English studies, including reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography.

It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. J. Habay, O.M.I., says: "The progress of the pupils in their class-room work has been most encouraging. The boys do all the work around the school while the girls receive practical lessons in sewing and cooking."

Wabiskaw Boarding School (St. John's).

This school, taught by Mr. Philpotts, and under the auspices of the Anglican Church, is doing a good work in the community.

The school building is substantial and fairly large, one and a half stories high, with a wing 22 by 16 feet. It is well lighted and heated. The class-room is in a separate building.

The children appear well and happy and show careful supervision and training. They are making good progress in their studies which include spelling, reading, writing, grammar and geography. The boys receive practical instruction in farming operations and in feeding and caring for farm stock. The girls receive careful instruction in plain sewing, mending and general housework.

In his annual report, the principal, Mr. J. Palmer Morgan, says: "The attendance has been exceptionally good and the pupils have made most satisfactory progress. The ex-pupils have a good knowledge of English."

Wabiskaw Boarding School (St. Martin's)

The school building here is a new one, having been built recently. It is rather an imposing one for this part of the world, being three stories high, 42 by 32 feet, and having a wing 24 by 30 feet.

The children receive careful and efficient instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling, as well as geography. In addition to these studies instruction is imparted in vocal music. Girls are taught housework, and the boys agriculture and the care of farm stock. The children appear contented and happy.

The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister Catherine Aurelie, says: "The pupils have made very satisfactory progress in their studies. The ex-pupils of this school are conducting themselves most properly."

Fort Vermilion Boarding School.

This school is a substantial structure, 50 by 35 feet, well lighted, heated, ventilated and clean and is situated at Fort Vermilion, on the banks of the Peace river.

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Particular attention has been paid, for the last few years, to the teaching of English, and as a result the pupils have made very satisfactory progress in their various studies. These include the elementary ones of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

This school exerts a beneficial influence upon the life of the community, and the children who have passed through it bear witness to its careful training and supervision. The boys who have left the school have, in a number of cases, put into practice the instruction they received there in farming, and the girls have carried into their own domestic life the household training they received at this school.

A farm of some sixty acres surrounds the school. The school is under the supervision of Bishop Jousard, who is assisted by the Sisters of Providence.

FORT SMITH AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. A. J. Bell, reports as follows:—

The education of Indian children in this agency is in the immediate charge of the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions. The Anglican mission has a boarding school at Hay river on Great Slave lake and the Roman Catholic mission have schools at Fort Resolution, on Great Slave lake and Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabaska. There are also small day schools being operated at Chipewyan and Fort Smith, N.W.T. At Chipewyan the Anglican day school is attended altogether by the native or non-treaty children. At Fort Smith the Roman Catholic mission is commencing a day school which will probably be attended by treaty and non-treaty children.

Hay River Boarding School (Anglican).

The principal, Rev. A. J. Vale, is assisted by a staff of three women and one man.

This excellently conducted institution is attended by Indian children from several tribes occupying an area extending from the shores of Great Slave lake to the Arctic, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Although the buildings are not up to the standard required by the department, the ones occupied are comfortable and the uniform good health of the pupils would indicate that sanitary conditions prevail.

A large garden is successfully operated, quantities of roots and vegetables being grown. There is also a flower garden in which the pupils take great pride. In mid-summer it is a beautiful sight, and surely must have an influence upon the children whose labours are so crowned with success.

A home farm is conducted, the children learning to milk cows and feed and attend to cattle.

The writing of the pupils at this school is very good and considering that most of them are unable to even speak English when they come to Hay river, their composition is highly commendable.

The ex-pupils of Hay river are scattered all through the north. There are two at Fort Smith at present. They are brother and sister and bear an excellent reputation for honesty, cleanliness and industry.

Preparations are being made for the enlargement and rebuilding of this boarding school. I understand from the principal that many more pupils could be obtained, had he the necessary accommodation. When the new establishment is in working order I am sure that one of the most successful Indian boarding schools in Canada, under the Anglican control, will be at Hay river.

Fort Resolution Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal, Rev. Sister McQuillan, is assisted by the sisters. The buildings and situation of this school leave little to be desired. A commodious frame structure faces Resolution bay, its elevation above the lake insuring a perfect natural drainage.

Flower gardens occupy the short space between the school building and the lake front, while to the immediate eastern side are well tilled fields wrested from the thick "bush" clothes the greater part of the southern shore of Great Slave lake. In the rear of the buildings is the "home farm." Cows and beef cattle as well as oxen are kept there and it is to be hoped that the young Indians now being educated at this institution may in the near future be induced to become owners and raisers of cattle. The country between Resolution and Fort Smith is peculiarly adapted for this purpose.

I was surprised at the penmanship displayed by these children. Little ones, but three or four years removed from the primitive life of the nomadic Dog-Rib, write well, others who have spent five or six years at boarding school are excellent writers. They can also compose and write letters far better than the average children of our Canadian national schools.

Considering that in many cases the parents of these little ones have disregarded all the common rules of eugenics, and the numberless dangers of consanguinity, and have still lingering amongst them relics of a most barbarous system of treatment for their women in all that relates to the bringing of children into the world, the general health and physique of these children is good. This happy result must undoubtedly be accredited to the devotional care and attention bestowed upon them by the self-sacrificing sisters who conduct this boarding school.

Fancy-work made by the girls at this school is considered by experts to be the most artistic and attractive of any to be obtained in the north. They also make their own clothing and that of the male pupils.

The general health of the inmates of this boarding school, for the past year, has been good.

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, with Sister Laverty as principal. The Indian children attending this school are drawn from the Chipewyan and Cree tribes which inhabit the shores of Lake Athabaska in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The buildings are large and well situated upon a rocky height above the lake. An excellent garden has been made, and the potatoes and roots raised here are probably the best in the north.

In common with the other schools in this district, the children excel in writing, and many of them are clever at arithmetic, especially "blackboard work" and mental computation.

I have been greatly impressed by the musical ability of many of the girls, and the class singing is of quite a high order. Rev. Sister Default, who has charge of this branch of their instruction, is to be congratulated upon the success of her labour.

While the French language is the usual one that the Indian children first learn, other than their own, at this school special attention is given to English. The result is that most of them can speak well in three languages.

There is a good farm in connection with the school. A large herd of cattle is also kept, and although the general appearance of the country is rocky, they appear to thrive.

General Remarks.

All these boarding schools have steamboats which are used in connection with the "fisheries" which supply the inmates with their staple diet, whitefish. Many of the boys help at this work, and some of them gain a knowledge of mechanics through working upon the boats.

The farms in connection with these boarding schools are almost entirely worked by the pupils. This teaches them how to care for animals and also the methods of cultivation.

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All the schools teach fancy work, which includes the cutting out and making of moccasins, mitts, and in fact the general routine which any native woman should understand.

It has been stated that the sending of an Indian child to one of these boarding schools "unfits the child for a return to the Indian's way of living." While this may be true in a slight degree, so far as the boys are concerned in their education as moose hunters, it must be contended that as trappers many "natives" who have attended boarding schools are successful trappers as are many white men. So far as the education of the girls is concerned, they gain much knowledge that is useful to them when they leave school, and lack nothing of the knowledge of leather work, etc, which is essential to the Indian housewife.

FORT SIMPSON AGENCY.

The Indian agent, Mr. T. W. Harris, reports as follows:—

There are now three schools in operation in this agency; one boarding school at Fort Providence, under the direction of the Roman Catholic mission at that point, and two day schools, at Forts Simpson and Norman, both under the control of the Church of England missions at their respective places.

Fort Providence Roman Catholic Boarding School.

I inspected this school twice during the past year, on June 18 and on December 24. On each occasion I found the school in the best possible order, and the course of studies and exercises as prescribed by the department being faithfully carried out. All the children were in good health at the time of each of my visits, and appeared to be perfectly happy in their surroundings.

Particular attention is given to the speaking of English, and the pupils are not allowed to speak in their native tongue even in recreations, if it is at all possible for them to express themselves in English or French. Great stress is laid on the necessity for cleanliness in person and in clothing, and in the summer months the pupils take daily baths, in an enclosed and covered bathing house, specially erected for the use of the school, while in winter they take tub baths regularly. The larger girls are instructed in cookery and general house work, and are thus fitted for introducing a better system of house-keeping among the Indians, when they return to their own people. The boys are taught the rudiments of agriculture, and are made to assist in garden work, and in the daily chores about the school.

Fort Simpson Anglican Day School.

This school was re-opened last summer, having been closed for the previous year, owing to the fact that there was no one in charge of the mission, and consequently no one to teach. As the children who attend this school are supported wholly by their parents, and do not receive any rations from the government, the attendance in winter is very small, as the Indians are all dispersed in the different localities in which they hunt, and of course are obliged to take their children with them. The total number on the register is 25; the average attendance for the quarter ending September 30 was 12, and the average for quarter ending December 31 was 4. School hours are from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., daily. I visited the school in December and in January, and found everything in good order, though the attendance was very small on each occasion.

Fort Norman Anglican Day School.

This school was opened during the past summer, but I have not yet had an opportunity of visiting it. It is taught by the lay reader in charge of the mission and is, I presume, conducted on the same lines as the school at Fort Simpson.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. A. CONROY.

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School (Holy Angels).

This school is situated at the western extremity of Athabaska lake, and is 437 miles distant from Athabaska Landing, the nearest railroad point.

Everything in connection with the school serves to illustrate in a large degree the efficiency of the management, and is a credit to the principal, Sister Lavery. The class-rooms, dormitories, and living rooms are kept scrupulously clean, and the scholars themselves have a tidy and well ordered appearance. The children belong for the most part to the Cree and Chipewyan tribes, and although the Indians at first displayed some disinclination to send their children to school, yet at the present time, their attitude is friendly and the number of scholars is only limited by the accommodation.

The class work follows very closely the regulations set down by the department, and the aptitude of the scholars combined with the effective tuition is productive of a high standard of intelligence.

The boys receive instruction in certain of the arts and crafts, such as carpenter work, the care of cattle, and agriculture, which is of great assistance to them after leaving school. The girls also are taught domestic science in so far as it is applicable to the conditions of life in that part of the country.

The standard of health is high, and the system of sanitation is excellent. Elaborate precautions are taken to prevent an outbreak of fire, and a liberal number of fire extinguishers, buckets, ladders and other aids to life-saving are in evidence.

Fort Resolution Boarding School.

This school is situated on the southern shore of Great Slave lake a few miles west of the estuary of the Slave river. The buildings are of a substantial character, and the addition of a right wing, which is now occupied, contributes greatly to the appearance of the school, and also solves the question of accommodation, which has been troubling the minds of the staff in recent years.

There is now accommodation for 100 pupils and Sister McQuillan is of the opinion that it will soon all be required.

The pupils of this school belong to various tribes that dwell or hunt in the vicinity of Fort Resolution such as the Yellowknives, Dog Ribs, Slaves and Chipewyans, but they all show considerable aptitude for study and are at all times clean and orderly. The principal, Sister McQuillan, is to be congratulated on the results of her management.

The pupils, as at Fort Chipewyan, are taught subjects outside of the regular curriculum such as carpenter work for the boys, and domestic science for the girls, which will tend to have the effect of ameliorating their condition in life after leaving school.

The general health of the pupils is excellent, and the system of drainage and sanitation in and around the school are well maintained.

Adequate measures have been taken to prevent an outbreak of fire, and the various exits from the school are sufficient to empty the building in a very short time.

Hay River Boarding School.

This school is situated at the mouth of the Hay river, about a quarter of a mile from the lake shore. The school buildings are really inadequate but a new building had been commenced in the summer of 1914 and in all probability will be nearing completion. The principal, Rev. A. J. Vale (Anglican), takes a very great personal interest in each of the scholars and the discipline of the school is remarkable. The

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scholars include children belonging to various northern tribes such as Slave, Loucheux and Hare Indians and also Eskimo. They all appear happy and contented, and display a high standard of intelligence.

In regard to the system of education in force, it follows very closely that set forth in departmental regulations, but at this school especial stress is laid on those subjects a knowledge of which will be advantageous to the ex-pupil in after life. The boys receive instruction in fishing, dog-driving, the care of cattle, trapping, and hunting, while the girls are taught sewing, the making of moccasins and other useful articles, also cookery, and household science, or its northern equivalent.

The health of the children is good, and all exhibit a clean and tidy appearance.

Fire preventive apparatus of a primitive but effective character is installed in the school.

Fort Providence Boarding School.

This school is situated on the right bank of the Mackenzie river, at a point about 30 miles from its exit from Great Slave lake. It is nearly 1,000 miles distant from the nearest railway point.

The school buildings are in an excellent state of repair and there is accommodation for 80 children. The pupils receive instruction along the lines laid down by the departmental regulations, and in addition to this they are also taught gardening, carpenter work, and household science.

The health of the children is excellent, and facilities for their recreation have been well provided.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	389
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	318
Average attendance at day schools	143
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial	4

The Indian agent, Mr. R. E. Loring, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

New Town (Kitselas) School.

This school is fairly central, located in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. The teacher, Mr. Franklin Van Gorder, is taking considerable interest in his work. Through his efforts the work at this school is showing good results.

Meanskinisht School.

This school is centrally located in the village. Its teacher, Miss S. Z. Richardson, is an energetic worker. She acts also in the capacity of field deaconess, and her influence for the good of the community is very pronounced.

Kitwanga School.

This school, centrally situated in the village, is making a steady and well sustained progress. The teacher is Miss Florence B. Kemp. The attendance is being maintained at a maximum, and the results derived are most satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

This school is centrally located in the village. The teacher is Miss Jennie Halpenny. Because of local conditions, children accompanying the parents to their own logging camps, the attendance has occasionally been somewhat small, but the results can be considered good, and especially so in regard to the effect on the community at large. The girl pupils are also taught to sew and knit.

Kitsegukla School.

This school is in the centre of the village of Kitsegukla. The teacher was Miss Susan J. Edgar, now by marriage Mrs. J. V. Preston. The progress is good. This is largely effected by the influence of six ex-pupils who have been assisted by the Department.

Hazelton School.

This school is located on the north boundary of the Hazelton townsite and adjoining the old village. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. The work performed is the best, and the results are most satisfactory. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and useful domestic occupations. The attendance is usually maintained at a high average.

Glen Vowell School.

This school is in the centre of the Sikedach reserve. The teacher, Miss Pearl Jackson, is very painstaking in her work. Regular and punctual attendance of all the children of school age in the village is maintained. The girls are instructed in sewing and knitting; the general results are very good.

Kispiax School.

The department erected and equipped a large and commodious building with outbuildings. It is well lighted, ventilated and perfect in all its appointments. It is placed on high ground, and affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. Its teacher is Miss Gertrude Martin. A large regular attendance is maintained, and the results are most satisfactory.

Kisgegas School.

This school is the most northerly in the agency, and completes the list of day schools in the district. The teacher is Mr. Joshua J. Harvey, an exceptionally good and intelligent missionary. Because of the illness of Mrs. Harvey, the teacher had to absent himself for several months, and during that time the school had to be kept closed; but it is understood that he will soon return to take up his work.

Rocher Deboulé School.

This school is located on the Tsitsk reserve, about four miles to the southeast of Hazelton. The teacher is Mr. Sidney Browning, and during the year considerable progress has been made. The girl pupils are taught sewing, knitting and domestic science in the school-room in a way that is calculated to beneficially affect the homes of the women of the reserve.

Fort Babine School.

This school is doing excellent work. It has a punctual and large attendance. The teacher is Mr. Joseph F. Morrissey, a practical man, and the good results of this school are becoming apparent even beyond its confines.

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General Remarks.

The teachers of the respective schools are encouraged to make the teaching as interesting as possible, and to teach the pupils to read English and practise colloquial and blackboard exercises, and oral instructions best adapted to the attainments and capacities of the pupils. The latter are put through the movements of calisthenics and given diversions at play. Matters of a hygienic nature are imparted to them, and applied in their homes.

The people of the respective reserves become readily imbued with the spirit of observing the manners and deportment practised by the pupils.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	299
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools..	255
Average attendance at day schools..	94
Number enrolled at Kitimat boarding..	31
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial..	6

The Indian agent, Mr. I. Fougner, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school is pleasantly situated in the Indian village, has ample grounds, which are well fenced and seeded with lawn grass. The school-house and furniture are comparatively new and up-to-date.

The teacher, Miss Adeline Gibson, works faithfully, and the attendance shows improvement over that of last year.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

This school is taught by Miss Tranter, an able instructor, with long experience. The attendance has increased during the year, and this may be taken as an indication of added interest on the part of the Indians. Besides ordinary school subjects, the girls are taught sewing.

The school-house has lately received a new roof, and it is proposed to re-paint the whole building, supply new desks, and make other improvements.

China Hat School (Methodist).

Miss Harriet Read has now succeeded her father as teacher of this school, and is working faithfully.

This school-house, which is the property of the Church, received a new coat of paint during the year, and this has greatly improved its appearance.

Kitimat Day School (Methodist).

The day school at Kitimat is taught by Miss Isabella Clarke, a very energetic teacher and a good disciplinarian. There has been a marked increase in attendance, particularly during the third quarter. At this school the pupils of the boarding school also receive instruction, making this the most successfully operated school in the agency.

Kitimat Boarding School (Methodist).

This institution, which is the only one of its kind in the agency, has an attendance of about 30 girls. The principal, Miss I. M. Clarke, who has a good grasp of the work, is ably assisted by a staff of lady teachers. Besides the ordinary school subjects, the girls are taught housework.

The building is pleasantly situated and is commodious and well-kept.

In her annual report, the principal says: "Good progress has been made during the year in the class-room work. The children help to cultivate a school garden. The homes of the ex-pupils are comfortable and show the advantages of the training they have received."

Hartley Bay School (Methodist).

Rev. J. H. Matthews teaches the school besides attending to his duties as missionary. He is assisted by his wife, and has succeeded in making this small school comparatively the best attended in the agency. The building and furniture are new.

Kitkatla Day School (Anglican).

In the isolated village of Kitkatla there is a day school, which is taught by an Indian, Henry Haldane. The building and furniture are new and in fine condition. When I visited Kitkatla last September the school was not yet in operation.

General Remarks.

At least 80 per cent of the Indians in the agency live within a mile of a day or boarding school. The attendance at the schools has shown a general increase during the year. Of those who are engaged in work among the Indians, none have a harder task than the teacher of the day or boarding school. The agency has been fortunate in having teachers that are interested in their work. In an Indian school more than in other schools, this is of prime importance; because interest will make things move that scholarship alone could not.

Viewing the subject as a whole this has been a successful year for the Indian schools of the Bella Coola agency.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	316
Number enrolled at day schools.	84
Average attendance at day schools.	34
Number enrolled at Kuper Island industrial.	64
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial.	16

The Indian agent, Mr. W. R. Robertson, reports on educational matters in this agency as follows:—

Kuper Island Industrial School.

The principal of this school is Rev. W. Lemmens, who is assisted by a devoted staff.

In addition to the regular studies, the girls are taught sewing, cooking and the other branches of housework, and the boys are given instruction in farming, carpentry and shoemaking.

Many of the ex-pupils show the good results of their training and their influence has a good effect on the other members of the band.

During the past year, the staff has been handicapped owing to the poor condition of the school buildings, but the new school, being erected by the department, will soon be completed. The new buildings are situated on a hill overlooking Stuart Channel and they will be finished with all modern conveniences.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. W. Lemmens, S.M.M., says: "The progress of the pupils in the class-room has been very gratifying. The general health of the pupils has been excellent. On June 9, 1915, we will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the foundation of this school."

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Nanaimo Day School.

Mr. W. J. Knott teaches this school. He takes a great interest in Indian work and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress.

Nearly all Indians recognize the benefits to be derived from having their children educated, but some do not seem to realize the advantage of having their children attend school regularly.

Koksilah Day School.

This school is in charge of Mr. C. A. Dockstader, who takes a great interest in his work. Since the new school was built, the attendance has been much better.

Mr. Dockstader has conducted a night school for some time past. He gives his services for this work free of charge. Many of the older Indians take advantage of this opportunity and attend regularly and derive much benefit.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is taught by Miss C. Ordano and Miss M. Frumento.

As this school is centrally located there has been a very good average attendance and the pupils are progressing satisfactorily.

Songhees Day School.

Miss R. A. Quigley has taught this school for some years and has done good work. She is now trying to interest the Indians in gardening and in improving the school grounds.

Tsartlip Day School.

This school is in charge of Miss L. H. Hagan. The average attendance is not as large as it should be but the pupils who attend regularly have made very good progress.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	412
Number enrolled at Kamloops industrial.	66

Mr. J. F. Smith, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

Kamloops Industrial School.

This school is situated about three and a half miles northeast of the city of Kamloops.

The buildings although of frame structure, are comfortable and are kept in good repair. Their sanitary arrangements were very much improved by the new water-works and sewerage system which have been installed.

An aerial tank with a capacity of 1,000 gallons, installed between the two main buildings, supplies water to all parts of the building. The water from this tank is pumped with a gasoline engine from the South Thomson river, and the tank is sufficiently elevated to give the necessary pressure for the fire hose in the buildings. Toilets and bath-rooms are on both floors and the sewerage system is working satisfactorily. The buildings are equipped with electric light supplied by the city of Kamloops.

The Rev. Father A. M. Carion, O.M.I., principal in charge, is assisted by two men instructors for the boys, while the girls department continues under the able guidance of four Sisters of Ste. Anne, with Sister M. Monica as superior.

Mr. R. W. Colderwood, who is an efficient teacher, is now in charge of the boys' class-room, while Mr. Edmond La Casse performs the duties of outdoor instructor.

The girls' class-room is in charge of Sister M. Rogatien, with Sisters M. A. D'Awray and M. Lucine in charge of the culinary department.

The boys spend the forenoon in the class-room, and the majority are making satisfactory progress in their studies, especially those who learn English quickly. Their afternoons are devoted to outdoor work. In the forenoons the girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and general housekeeping. The afternoons are spent in the class-room under Sister M. Rogatien, who has had marked success in teaching Indian children.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. M. Carion, says: "The sanitary condition of the buildings and premises is good. The pupils have progressed both in their class-room work and in the several industries taught. The conduct of most of the ex-pupils is excellent."

Shulus Day School.

This school is in charge of the Rev. F. B. Eteson, as principal, with Miss Ruby M. Williams, as teacher. The teaching staff report the attendance as being good during the last quarter and that the pupils show marked interest in the studies, in which they are making very good progress.

A sewing class is conducted by Mrs. Eteson among the adult women of the band during the winter months, at which they are taught the rudiments of dressmaking. This class is well attended and much appreciated.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	110
Number enrolled in Kootenay industrial	80

The Indian agent, Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:

Kootenay Industrial School.

The work at this institution has been carried on during the year in a most satisfactory manner under the care and direction of Sister Justinian, assisted by an efficient staff.

During my visits, which were frequent, I found the institution and grounds neat, clean and well kept and advancement in all branches.

Industrial work, especially farming, was undertaken under the supervision of Mr. Smith, the farm instructor. The older boys are taught the care of stock, and the younger boys weed the garden and pick fruit in season.

All vegetables used at the school are raised on the farm, which has been recently enlarged by the purchase of 50 acres of land. This will permit the growing of additional hay and grain for the stock.

The girls are taught housekeeping, sewing, and knitting, and they also make all the pupils' clothing. The butter required at the school is made by them. There is a small kitchen apart from the large one and in this the girls are given individual lessons in cooking.

The health of the pupils has been very good and they have been visited monthly by Dr. Green.

The pupils were recently examined by Rev. Mr. Cairns, the department's inspector, who expressed satisfaction at the progress of the work. The members of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, visited the school during their stay at this agency, and Mr. White expressed the pleasure it gave him to find the building in such excellent condition, and the progress that the pupils were making, and the great influence for good that the school had on the Indians generally throughout the agency.

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In her annual report, the principal, Sister Justinian, says: "In their class-room work the children have made very satisfactory progress. The boys are taught farming, plumbing, shoe-repairing and carpentry. The girls receive practical training in housework, dairying and dressmaking."

General Remarks.

At Arrow Lake reserve there are two boys attending the public school and during my visit there I called at the school and had a conversation with the teacher, who said that the boys were bright and intelligent and a credit to their parents, who were much interested in their progress.

The ex-pupils in this agency are endeavouring to improve the conditions among the different bands and, when steady and industrious, their influence is for good. While it must be admitted that a few of them are not what it was hoped they would be, still, it is found that the training and influence of school life fits them much better to make a living and to help those dependent on them.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	198
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	47
Average attendance at day schools.	19
Number enrolled at Alert Bay industrial.	34
Number enrolled at Alert Bay Girls' Home.	23
Number attending Coqualeetza industrial.	2

The Indian agent, Mr. W. M. Halliday, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

It is a matter of congratulation that more interest is being taken each year by the Indians, and considerable progress can be noted.

There are at present only two day schools in operation in this agency.

Alert Bay Day School.

This school has been presided over by Miss E. W. Ferryman, who has had experience in England in teaching, and is both capable and efficient. The attendance has been fair but not as large as last year. This is partly owing to the fact that a number of pupils were admitted from this school into the industrial school for boys or the boarding school for girls. In addition to reading and writing, the exercises in the school are made pleasant by physical exercises and kindergarten work. The school room is large and well lighted.

Cape Mudge Day School.

This school is still taught by Mr. J. Edward Rendle, the Methodist missionary to the Cape Mudge band. He is a painstaking teacher and has made much more progress in the last year than formerly. Mr. Rendle is handicapped as all other teachers in day schools by the fact that the Indians are not punctual and do not fully realize their responsibility in sending their children to school regularly.

The school is comfortable and well equipped and the children are bright and happy.

Alert Bay Industrial School.

The Alert Bay industrial school still continues to do good work. It has been kept full during the last year and practically all the boys belong to this agency. In former years a large proportion came from other agencies but that is no longer the case. The boys learn steadily and make good progress. Rev. A. W. Corker, the principal, has been in charge of this school since its inception about twenty years ago. He speaks the

native language and has a good method with the boys. The discipline is all that could be desired. Until the end of December Mr. George M. Luther, an ex-pupil of the school, was assistant teacher and was untiring in his efforts. He had always a good influence over the pupils and being himself a native thoroughly understood the native character. He resigned his position and Mr. C. M. Parrott who was a teacher in Newfoundland was appointed in his place.

The school is under the management and control of the Anglican Church and His Lordship Bishop Roper, of the Diocese of Columbia, takes a strong personal interest in the work. Mrs. Corker is honorary matron and is ably assisted by Miss A. M. Warrener. Mr. Eli Hunt, trades instructor has had long years of experience in that capacity. Bible lessons form part of the daily routine and the boys are taught to be both moral and manly in their behaviour. They are also taught the rudiments of carpentry, gardening, and other useful employments.

In his annual report, the principal says: "Each boy has a small garden and a keen interest is taken in the raising of vegetables. The general health of the pupils has been good. Considering their surroundings, the ex-pupils are fairly industrious and well-behaved. They are clean and well dressed."

Alert Bay Girls' Home.

The girls home at Alert Bay, which is a boarding school for Indian girls, is also under the control and management of the diocese of Columbia. Rev. A. W. Corker is principal and is ably assisted by a staff of ladies. Miss Neville the matron is a capable housekeeper and has good control over the girls, and her aim is to make them good housekeepers, and when the time comes good wives.

Miss Roper, a sister of Bishop Roper, is the assistant matron and looks after the sewing and mending department; while the class-room is conducted by Miss Nixon, a teacher possessing extreme tact and good judgment.

The attendance has not been so large as last year owing to the fact that no girls came from the northern agencies as formerly.

The question of an adequate water supply was a difficult problem but during the last year an artesian well was bored and a supply of good water was found which seems to be plentiful. It requires to be pumped by power for a long distance which makes it somewhat expensive.

The girls in addition to class-room work are taught music, sewing, and general housekeeping including the making of bread.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. A. W. Corker, says: "Very good progress was made in all the subjects taught in the class room. A small garden was successfully cultivated. The general health of the pupils has been satisfactory."

Ex-Pupils.

Regarding ex-pupils it is to be regretted that the results are somewhat disappointing. While there is a marked difference in the deportment and general behaviour of the ex-pupils and those who have not attended schools there seems to be lack of ambition. They seem to fall back too readily into the old habits of their forefathers. However in this agency a great handicap exists in the potlatch. Steps have been taken to suppress this evil, and further steps are now being taken, but the old potlatch ideas are so fully and firmly rooted in their minds that it will be a matter of time to eradicate them. The schools are a great, if not the greatest, factor in this respect, but at present the results have been a partial failure. One ex-pupil has almost completed a course of study on H.M.S. *Conway*, which is a school ship managed by the Mercantile Marine Service Association in England. His course should be completed by Easter when he will be eligible to a cadetship either on a merchant vessel or in the Royal Navy.

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One drawback and a very important one is the fact that there are very few occupations open to the Indians, except at Alert Bay, where they might work at the saw-mill. In time, however, this difficulty will be overcome.

General Remarks.

In conclusion it may be said that much more interest is being taken year by year by the parents in the education of their children. Many of them are proud of the attainments of their children, and each year it becomes easier to keep the attendance more nearly as it should be. The full results of the liberal policy adopted by the Department of Indian Affairs with regard to the education of Indian children can not be expected to be seen in one generation, but the signs are more hopeful each year.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	414
Number enrolled at day schools	36
Number enrolled at Lytton industrial	56
Number enrolled at All Hallows' boarding	24

Mr. H. Graham, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Lytton Day School.

This school is situated in the Klickkumcheen Lytton Indian Reserve, No. 18, adjoining the town of Lytton.

Miss B. Hobden, who is now in charge seems to be a painstaking and competent teacher, and takes interest in her pupils.

The curriculum outlined by the department is, as far as possible, carried out and the progress made during the year, though slow, is fairly good, considering that the children are young at present and there is ample time for further improvement.

During the last year, I consider there has been steady improvement among the Indian children, both in manners and knowledge of English; also in their class work.

Lytton Industrial School.

This school is situated about two miles from the town of Lytton, on a large farm which permits teaching the boys all the rudiments of farming.

The buildings are in good condition.

The attendance is fairly satisfactory.

The class room work has been very satisfactory and excellent progress has been made under the schoolmaster, Mr. Ballard, who is a qualified teacher. Since July 31, 1914, there has been an assistant teacher, who teaches the smaller boys and the new boys, English, reading, writing, and arithmetic in kindergarten style. She also drills them until they are able to join the more advanced pupils. The assistant teacher also teaches all the pupils drawing and class singing. Miss Burgess, who is now in my office, filled this position for four months.

Mrs. Christie has acted as assistant teacher since December 1, 1914.

All the boys are taught agriculture, carpentry, boot-mending and blacksmithing. Each boy has his duty changed every month so as to enable him to learn as much as possible at every branch of farm work. In alternate months each does duty in the school and has a certain amount of housework to do and is also taught to wash and mend his clothing.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. L. Dawson, says: "Good progress was made by the pupils in their class-room work. A number of improvements have been made to the buildings. All the boys have enjoyed excellent health."

All Hallows' Boarding School.

This school is situated about half a mile west of the town of Yale. There are four acres of land, for a garden in which they raise a great quantity of fruit and vegetables. With the exception of potatoes, sufficient vegetables are raised for the use of the school throughout the year. Each girl has her own flower garden, in which each takes great interest.

The class-room work has been carried out as prescribed by the department, under the supervision of two experienced teachers. During the last year the senior girls' work has improved very much.

A course of second aid is taught to all the girls. All take a keen interest in this course more especially so since the war broke out, and they often express the wish that they were older and more proficient in this branch of work so that they could volunteer their services to their King and country.

Every girl is thoroughly trained in domestic work, including needlework, knitting and laundry work. The elder girls have become quite proficient in cooking and bread-making besides the other duties appertaining to housekeeping.

In her annual report, the superior, Sister Constance, says: "The garden produced an abundant crop of vegetables last year. The health of the pupils has been excellent. Most of the ex-pupils have settled down among their own people. A few have been placed in service with reliable families in the upper country and they appear to be giving good satisfaction."

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.	461
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.	205
Average attendance at day schools.	75
Number enrolled at Port Simpson Girls' Home.	27

Mr. C. C. Perry, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency as follows:—

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School.

In organization and conduct this school ranks amongst the best Indian boarding schools of the Dominion. Special attention is given to the teaching of domestic science.

Miss L. M. Deacon is an experienced and efficient matron. Miss Fanny Gray superintends in the class-room. Miss Powell has charge of the sewing-room as instructress; Miss Miles is domestic instructress.

All of the foregoing branches are well conducted. Good discipline is maintained.

I am pleased to report considerable success achieved by Miss Gray in preparing the pupils to compete with the pupils of Prince Rupert city schools. At the Prince Rupert Industrial Exhibition, held early in October last, several first and second prizes were won for writing, drawing, and other work. The exhibits were placed side by side with the exhibits of the city schools, and were judged by men holding responsible positions in high school circles.

Miss Gray is at present endeavouring to prepare some of her pupils to take part in the entrance examinations.

In her annual report the superintendent, Miss L. M. Deacon says: "The course of studies is the same as that prescribed for the public schools of British

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Columbia. Good progress has been made by the pupils. At the Prince Rupert exhibition last year several prizes were received for writing and drawing and a diploma was awarded by the directors. The health of the pupils has been good. The ex-pupils are doing very well."

Port Essington Day School.

The school is under the supervision of Miss Fanny Noble, who is a painstaking and persevering teacher. Attendance is not large, however, in consequence of the nomadic pursuits of the people.

The building is good, and the school is well equipped.

Metlakatla Day School.

Miss S. Klippert has very successfully conducted school here for nearly two years.

I am pleased to report that a number of prizes were awarded to her pupils at the Prince Rupert Industrial Exhibition, from a grant made by the department as a contribution to the prize fund of the association. The awards were for hand-writing, and drawing. Attendance has been better than ever before.

The building, which has recently been painted, is in good condition, and is well furnished and equipped.

Discipline is well maintained. The school-room is kept clean. The furniture is good and well placed. The time table is well planned to meet the requirements of the school.

Port Simpson Day School.

Under Mr. George H. Hamilton conditions at this school have improved. There is reason to hope, however, that with the adoption of compulsory attendance regulations, a better and more regular attendance will mark the conduct of the school.

The building has been painted inside and outside. Repairs are being effected which will increase the influence of the surroundings. The school is well equipped. Forty new desks have just been installed.

An effort is being made to bring this school to a higher state of efficiency. This is made necessary by the closing of the boys home boarding school.

Kincolith Day School.

Miss Alice Collison conducts school here. The school building is in good condition, and is well equipped.

The local council gave its consent recently to the enforcement of the Indian Day School Regulations.

Lakalzap Day School.

This school is situated about twenty-five miles up the Nass river and has been without a teacher since the spring, when Rev. Wm. Crarey left the reserve.

The department has appointed the Misses Sturges and Capper to take charge of this village and school as teacher and field matron respectively.

Unfortunately, in consequence of the bad state of the Nass river at the time of the year, it is not possible for the ladies to proceed to their destination, but they will do so as soon as conditions admit.

General Remarks.

I desire to thank the department for its continued valued assistance which has enabled the schools to reach a higher state of efficiency.

I am confident that the raising of salaries in some cases, the appointment of fully qualified teachers in others, the furnishing of awards for competitive school work,

the granting of allowance for janitor work, the improvement of old school buildings and the thorough equipment of the several schools, will not only give encouragement to the teachers, but will make more effective the work of the schools in this northern section of the province.

I am pleased that, during the year, the boys' boarding school at Port Simpson has been closed by mutual arrangement between the department and the Methodist Church of Canada. The removal of ten of the older pupils to the Chilliwack Industrial Institute will, I am sure, prove a step in the right direction.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to find the teachers of the several schools, without exception, doing their utmost to advance the cause of education.

In conclusion I wish to thank Miss Klippert, of the Metlakatla Indian day school, for her special effort during the closing exercises before Christmas, and for so thoughtfully providing seasonable and voluntary gifts to each of her pupils and their parents.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	480
Number of children enrolled at day schools	143
Average attendance at day schools	75
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial.	117
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish Mission boarding	50
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt boarding	41
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's boarding	79

Mr. Peter Byrne, the Indian agent, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

This school is situated in the Chilliwack valley. The children receive a good common school education under the guidance of the Rev. G. H. Raley, successor to Mr. R. H. Cairns, who, with his able assistants, is earnestly endeavouring to advance the pupils along the most modern lines of civilization.

There is a farm in connection with this school and the boys are instructed in all branches of agriculture and the management of stock. Some are also taught shoe-making, baking, carpentry, gardening and fruit-growing. The girls are instructed in all branches of housework, cooking, and washing, in all of which they are making good progress. Some of the elder girls cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. G. H. Raley, says: "An excellent standard of health has been maintained throughout the year. The pupils are encouraged to enjoy every form of healthful sport. A cadet corps has been organized. The buildings are very comfortable."

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

This school includes two buildings about three hundred feet apart, one for the boys and the other for the girls. It is situated one mile east of Mission City. The Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., principal, with his assistants is giving the pupils a good education.

There is a large farm in connection with this school where the boys are trained in all branches of agriculture, and fruit growing, and also in the care and management of stock. They are also taught how to use and care for the most modern agricultural implements.

The girls secure a good training in housekeeping, and are taught to make, mend, and wash their clothes.

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In his annual report, the principal, Rev. V. Rohr, O.M.I., says: "The pupils have shown marked ability in their studies. At the various exhibitions in the district they are frequently successful in winning prizes for drawing and writing. Excellent crops have been raised on the school farm. The ex-pupils are doing well and appear to have profited by the training they received at school."

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

This school is situated in the city of North Vancouver.

Besides the excellent training the pupils receive in all the branches authorized by the department, the boys are taught gardening, and how to care for, and milk the cows that are kept at the institution. The girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, under the supervision of the Rev. Sister Mary Amy, and her competent staff. Every care possible is bestowed on the children of this school, and they are making good progress along the modern lines of civilization.

In her annual report, the principal, Sister Mary Amy, says: "Steady progress has been made by the majority of the pupils in their class-room work. All the pupils have enjoyed good health. The conduct of the ex-pupils is quite satisfactory."

Sechelt Indian Boarding School.

This school is situated on Sechelt Indian reserve, a short distance from Trail bay.

The pupils have made good progress in the usual studies authorized by the department. The boys are taught gardening and how to care for the stock kept at the institution. Some of them are very handy with carpenters' tools, while others are capable of mending their own and the other pupils' shoes.

The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, besides butter-making. Some of them are expert needle-women; they cut and make their own garments and those of the other pupils.

This school is in charge of the Rev. Sister Mary Theresine, who with her competent staff attends to the duties connected therewith. The sisters also visit the Indian houses from time to time, and assist and educate the mothers in looking after their homes and in the care of the children.

In her annual report, the principal, Rev. Sister Theresine, says: "The children cultivate a garden under the supervision of the sisters. Each girl planted a plot of flowers. The ex-pupils conduct themselves very well and succeed in their work."

Homalco Day School.

This school is situated on Aupe reserve, near Bute Inlet. The parents of these children are obliged to be away from their village, engaged at various occupations during the greater part of the year, and while they are absent the children reside in the school building; the parents providing the necessary food and clothing for them. By this arrangement a better average attendance is maintained than could otherwise be accomplished. The new school building recently erected on the reserve by the Indians, and for which the department supplied the material and equipment, affords the same accommodation as the one recently destroyed by fire, and is giving good satisfaction.

Mr. J. J. Moroney and wife succeeded Mrs. Petznick and her husband as teachers of this school. The children are making excellent progress in their studies. The prizes provided by the department at Christmas have tended to increase the daily attendance and the interest of the children in their lessons.

As there is very little land available for cultivation on this reserve, the pupils have not been instructed in a practical manner in any branch of farming, but they are taught gardening on a small scale.

Sliammon Day School.

This school is situated on the Sliammon Indian reserve, close to the village. Mr. Basil Nicholson, who with his wife and child are living in the school building, continues to do good work. He is educating the children in all the branches authorized by the department. The pupils are making good progress.

Mrs. Nicholson visits the homes of the Indians on the reserve, and instructs the mothers in looking after their houses and children, particularly in cases of illness.

Tsawassen Indian Day School.

This school is situated on the Tsawassen Indian reserve, overlooking the Gulf of Georgia, one mile north of the international boundary line. Rev. Wm. Chaput was the teacher until the end of the December quarter. All the children on the reserve attended school regularly and were making good progress; but on account of sickness among them and the very bad condition of the roads the school was closed at the beginning of the present year. I expect it will be re-opened in the near future.

Skwah Reserve School.

This school has accommodation for forty pupils and is situated on the Skwah Indian reserve. Mr. Grimshaw, the teacher who, with his wife, lives on the reserve, is doing very good work.

The parents are taking more interest in the education of their children as the little ones advance in their studies, and are able to read the news and write letters for them.

Katzie Indian Day School.

This school which is situated on Katzie reserve, the headquarters of the Katzie band, is carried on in a building supplied by the Indians. It is 27 by 18 feet with a 10-foot ceiling and affords ample accommodation for all the children of school age on the reserve.

Mr. John J. Murphy, the teacher, opened school here on the 1st of September, 1914, and is doing excellent work. He expects some of his pupils who attended the white school in the vicinity previous to the opening of the school on the reserve, to be candidates for entrance to the high school this summer.

General Remarks.

Ex-pupils generally, both boys and girls, possess a more progressive spirit than others, and are making a marked improvement in their surroundings, homes, clothing, and manner of living. Though some of them spend their money lavishly on extravagant living, yet on the whole they seem to be comfortably off, approaching closely the standard regulating the domestic arrangements obtainable in the houses of respectable white people of the labouring class. Even in cases where young people are compelled after marriage to reside with their parents for want of money to buy material with which to erect a dwelling for themselves, the change in the home arrangements for the better is quite noticeable.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	186
Number of Indian children attending white schools.	24

Mr. J. R. Brown, Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency, as follows:—

There being no industrial schools in my agency, the parents, who desire to have their children educated, send them to the public schools. In some cases, South Similkameen for instance, the children are going from three to six miles to attend school.

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The Woods Lake public school is taught by Miss M. Smith. There are five Indian children attending this school and the teacher reports that they are making good progress.

At the Similkameen public school, taught by Miss A. M. Easton, there are eight Indian children in attendance. The teacher reports that these are progressing very favourably.

Eight Indian children attend the Hedley public school, which is taught by Miss N. Walker. It is reported that they are progressing very well.

Miss K. Lawrence, teacher of the Larkin public school, reports that there are two Indian children attending this school and that they are doing good work.

In addition to the above there is an Indian boy attending the Armstrong high school. This boy is in the matriculation class and it is expected that he will be successful at the examination next summer.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	146
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	130
Average attendance at day schools	43
Number attending Coqualeetza Industrial	25

The Indian agent, Mr. Thos. Deasy, reports on the educational work in this agency, as follows:—

Masset Day School.

This school is situated in the centre of Massett Indian reserve, No. 1, and is a substantial frame structure, with two class-rooms. During the entire year a teacher is engaged, and the school is directly under the management of the department. It has been the custom, on account of the large attendance, during the winter months, to engage an assistant teacher. The attendance, from November to March, is good. At times, sixty pupils, of all ages, answer the roll call. It has been the custom for the teacher to follow the Indians to Naden Harbour, 28 miles distant, during the summer. Although the department and the teachers do their best to induce the Indians to send their children to school, there is a great deal of difficulty in proving to them that the day school is of a great deal of advantage, and the pupils are taken away whenever the parents go to obtain firewood or fish, for domestic use. On some days the schoolhouse is filled with children, on other days, during good weather, they go away in their boats, and the classes are not able to progress as they should. The children, as a rule, are clean, but there are exceptions, and teaching hygiene is not a trait of the Indian parents. The majority of day school pupils are young and it is difficult to make them bathe and change their clothes. Mr. and Mrs. F. Trainer, the teachers, are doing their best with the children, and the fact that some of the parents are boarding school graduates is an aid in advancing the best of the children. During recent times the Anglican Church relinquished control over the management of the school, and the teachers are now appointed by the department and paid from government funds. This course appears to work satisfactorily to the Church authorities and the department.

We have eighty children able to attend the day school, and the rooms are large and airy. New desks have been provided for the pupils, and the old desks were removed to Naden Harbour.

Skidegate Day School.

This school is owned by the department, and stands on a plateau above the residential portion of the reserve. Forty children are in attendance. Mr. J. H. Young,

the teacher, is doing good work. The children are clean in their dress and habits, and are progressing in a manner commendable to the teacher and themselves. The Skidegate Indians are migratory also, and leave for their fishing camps early in the year. The same remarks regarding the short time the Massett Indians attend school applies to the members of this band.

General Remarks.

Conditions on the island have changed considerably during recent years. What was good for the Indians years ago does not apply now. This nation is one apart from the general run of Indians. They think and act as white people, and look for the same privileges. In all of their business transactions, the Haidas are as shrewd as the whites. A number of the men and women read and write. They have stores and residences that compare favourably with those of the white residents in the settlements on the island.

It has been generally conceded that the Haida nation is one of the most progressive of the Indian tribes of the province. Many years ago the missionaries and the department induced the Massett and Skidegate bands to continue in erecting houses on two of the principal reserves, and to live permanently there, instead of small parties forming settlements along the sea coast and inlets. Churches and school-houses were erected, teachers appointed, and missionaries were placed at Massett and Skidegate, with the Indian children under the immediate control of those interested in their welfare. The great drawback was obtaining a means of livelihood, and, during a part of the year, it was necessary for all of the Indians to migrate to canneries and fishing camps, leaving the two towns without inhabitants and the schools without pupils. Unfortunately, this plan is still adopted by the Indians. During the month of March, in each year, the Indians take their belongings and move to the rivers and streams, where they reside and engage in fishing for salmon for the canneries. They then leave the island, going to the Skeena river and to Alaska, returning about September better off financially, but backward in everything that tends to make them of use to themselves or any one else.

We have tried to find a means of keeping the Indians of this agency at home during the whole year, and feel that success will come in the near future. Truck gardening and fishing off the islands, where they can catch spring salmon and halibut, are now engaging their attention. In the two bands we have 600 Indians, and 120 children of school age. During the winter months, from November to March, over one hundred children attend the day schools. From March to November the attendance falls off until we have few, if any, attending. From my long experience with the Indians of this province, and especially with the Haidas, I can safely state that by educating the Indian it is possible to make him self-supporting and a creditable subject.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	153
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	12

Mr. W. S. Simpson, the Indian agent, reports on the schools in this agency as follows:—

There are six distinct bands of Indians in this agency, and they are distributed over a very large area, and most of them are far distant from any centre of civilization.

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The younger members of the Tahltan band speak English, and those who have been to school are progressing.

At present there are two day schools in this district.

The school on the reserve is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, with the Rev. F. P. Thorman, who is assisted by his brother, in charge.

Since the outbreak of the war the Indians were unable to obtain any advances from merchants, and, consequently, they were obliged to go where game was plentiful. They took their children with them, and the attendance at school has been very small. Owing to the nomadic habits of these Indians, the children seldom attend school regularly, and in this way their progress is slow.

The school at Telegraph Creek is supported by both the Dominion and local Governments. There are fourteen Indian children enrolled. The teacher is Mr. W. T. Pax.

STUART LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	287
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Average attendance	30

The Indian agent, Mr. W. J. McAllan, reports on the school in this agency, as follows:—

Only one Indian school (day school) is in operation in the agency as yet. It is located on the O.M.I. mission property at Stuart lake near the No. 1 Necoslie reserve. The school was opened on the 1st of April last year and has been in continuous operation since that date. The building is very comfortable and has teacher's apartments, school-room and a large dining-room for the children. The school-room has a seating capacity for about 40 children.

On account of the parents being absent from reserves on fishing and hunting trips a large portion of their time, it was found necessary to provide meals at the school for the children. This has had a very beneficial effect on the attendance as out of somewhat over 40 available pupils a daily average of fully 30 is maintained. The continued interest manifested by both parents and children gives the greatest satisfaction and must be ascribed to some deeper cause than novelty which has long since worn off.

The first teacher was Mr. T. Van Dyk, a really first-class man, but he was compelled to resign through ill-health. The present teacher is Mr. A. Okon Ockony, who is in every way well qualified and is thoroughly interested in the work. He is also ably assisted by his wife who prepares all the meals for the children.

In lessons and school work generally, a fair percentage are making good progress. Of course all instruction is of an elementary character as yet and considering that the pupils labour under the disadvantage of not having English spoken in their homes, the majority are doing wonderfully well. Outside of the ordinary routine of instruction music is specially featured. The Indians, young and old, love singing, and several have very fine voices.

The importance of cleanliness in person and habits is strongly impressed on the children with encouraging results, though I am sorry to say the co-operation of the parents in this matter can not always be counted on. Discipline and general conduct are very good.

The adult males have now caught the zest for learning and Mr. Ockony has opened a night school for their special benefit. Last advices from him state that about 15 or 18 were attending as regularly as circumstances would permit. Each individual pays a small monthly sum to defray cost of outfit, lighting, etc., which indicates a good healthy interest. It is not intended to continue the night school during the summer months.

In short I can confidently say that success has so far attended the establishment of our first school. The department has contributed largely to this happy result by its generosity in favourably meeting practically every request it was seen fit to make towards this end. Also, I cannot let the opportunity go by without mentioning the loyal and painstaking work of the teachers. Lastly, but by no means least is the valuable co-operation of Rev. Father Coccola, O.M.I., whose task it was to choose the teachers. His interest in the work has been a very special one and at all times the school receives his close personal attention.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	308
Number of pupils at day schools	89
Average attendance at day schools	39
Number enrolled at Clayoquot industrial	61
Number enrolled at Ahousaht boarding	37
Number enrolled at Alberni boarding	49

Mr. C. A. Cox, the Indian agent, reports on educational matters in this agency, as follows:—

Clayoquot Industrial School.

This school is at Kakwis and is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

The principal, Rev. F. Epper, is assisted by a competent staff.

The main building in which the class-room is situated is in excellent condition. Several improvements have been made to the building during the year.

The ex-pupils of this school are intelligent and mannerly.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. F. Epper, says: "The boys receive instructions in carpentry, painting, shoe-repairing, dairying and gardening. The girls are taught housework and sewing. A ten-year-old girl received the first prize for darning at the Alberni exposition last fall."

Ahousaht Boarding School.

This school is on the Mahktosi reserve and is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The principal, Rev. J. T. Ross, is assisted by an energetic staff.

The building is conveniently planned and is in good repair. The progress in the class-room has been somewhat retarded owing to changes of teachers, but under the new teacher, Miss Arbuthnot, I feel confident that the pupils will make excellent progress.

The boys receive mechanical instruction from Mr. Ross. The school is very satisfactorily conducted.

In his annual report the principal, Rev. J. T. Ross, says: "The boys are taught carpentry and painting, while the girls receive instruction in housework and sewing. Nearly all the ex-pupils are mannerly and are fairly industrious."

Alberni Boarding School.

Mr. H. B. Currie, the principal, is assisted by a staff of four persons.

Several minor repairs have been made to the building, during the past year. The work in the class room was very satisfactory.

This school took several prizes at the local fall exhibition for vegetables and poultry.

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The principal, in his annual report, says: "The boys receive special instruction in farming, printing, carpentry and shoe repairing, while the girls are taught house-keeping. The health of the pupils has been very good. The ex-pupils are industrious and earn a good living."

Clayoquot Day School.

This school is on the Opitsat reserve. The teacher, Rev. J. Schindler, is ably assisted by his sister, Miss V. Schindler.

This school has made very satisfactory progress during the year, both in the advancement of the pupils in their studies and in regular attendance.

Ucluelet Day School.

This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and is taught by Mr. H. W. Vander Veen.

Owing to poor attendance the progress has not been satisfactory.

Wyah Day School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist church. The teacher is Mr. G. Plumb, the missionary on the reserve. He is very conscientious in his work.

General Remarks.

The Clo-oose day school was open for a few months last year, but as the Indians moved away the school was closed.

The majority of the ex-pupils show the benefits of the education that they received.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	168
Number enrolled at Williams Lake industrial	53

Mr. I. Ogden, the Indian agent, reports on the school in this agency as follows:—

Williams Lake Industrial School.

The principal of this school is Rev. Father Maillard. He is assisted by Sisters Gabriel, Alex, Seraphim, Beatrice and Stanislaus.

The reverend principal, who has had considerable experience, is conducting the school very satisfactorily. The teachers also take great interest in their work.

In his annual report, the principal, Rev. E. Maillard, O.M.I., says: "Steady progress has been made in all branches of class room work. Farming, carpentry and shoemaking have been taught to the boys. The girls attain proficiency in housekeeping and dressmaking. The ex-pupils are settled on the reserves and are a credit to the school."

Ex-Pupils.

The ex-pupils have been doing well. Their homes are better than those of the Indians who have never attended school. The ex-pupils, who are married, clothe their children very comfortably. Education is, I consider, a benefit to the Indians.

YUKON.

Number enrolled at day schools	143
Number enrolled at Carcross boarding	29

Rev. John Hawkesley, superintendent of Indians, reports on the educational work in the Yukon, as follows:—

Moosehide Day School.

This school is situated about three miles below Dawson on the special Indian reserve, and is taught by Rev. B. Totty. The attendance is fairly regular. The pupils are bright and clean in appearance and willing to learn. Their general conduct is good.

The school is conducted in a neat log building, which is in good repair, with good light and ventilation. The walls are adorned with maps and pictures.

The property of the department, consisting chiefly of school material, is all in good order and well taken care of.

Selkirk Day School.

The teacher, Mr. A. C. Field, conducts the school in a large room in his residence. There is a log building nearby that was used for school purposes, but for economic reasons it is not used in the winter. The room is well lighted and ventilated, and is furnished with desks and seats for the pupils. The progress made is exceptionally slow, owing largely to the irregular attendance. The parents apparently do not appreciate the value of learning. The teacher is thorough and painstaking, but unfortunately does not attract the pupils. There may be a change of teacher this summer.

The school is well equipped, and the property of the department is all in good order.

There is a large number of children in the vicinity of the school, and a special effort will be made to induce the parents to send their children regularly.

Little Salmon Day School.

The school here was only opened last year, in charge of Rev. C. Swanson, and was handicapped at starting for want of school material. It is open only during the summer months, as the Indians are away hunting and trapping during the winter. I found the pupils eager to learn to read and write. The progress of some of them was remarkable, and now that the school is well equipped we may, I think, look for good progress. In view of the short time the school has been open, I consider that good work has been done.

Whitehorse Day School.

The school is a well-built, though small room, with plenty of light and ventilation. When I last visited it I found the ceiling defective. This has since been remedied, the canvas has been removed and beaver board substituted. The pupils are doing fairly well in their studies. The progress of most of them, though not rapid, is very noticeable, and shows consistent work on the part of the teacher, Rev. W. G. Blackwell. The furnishings are good and substantial, and the place neat and clean. The attendance is fairly regular. The school material is well cared for.

Champagne Landing Day School.

Owing to the want of a teacher the school has been closed for the past year. It is hoped to re-open it if the services of a missionary teacher can be obtained. It is to be regretted that the school had to be closed, as some of the pupils were making very satisfactory progress and were anxious to learn.

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Teslin Lake Day School.

This school is open during the summer months while the Indians are assembled on the shores of the lake at the trading post. Unfortunately, I was unable to visit the place owing to difficulties of transportation. The teacher, Rev. C. C. Brett, reports very fair progress, but owing to the school being closed so long each year rapid progress cannot be expected. The school building is a substantial log building, and is well supplied with material. I hope to visit and inspect the place during the summer.

Carcross Boarding School.

This school is accomplishing an excellent work in educating the Indians not only in the art of reading and writing, but also in manual work, regular and cleanly habits, and good deportment. Besides the work in the class-rooms, the boys are taught farming, gardening, printing, carpentry, blacksmith work, the care of live stock, hunting, fishing and the making of fishing nets. In addition to the class-room work, the girls are taught domestic work, such as washing, ironing, cooking, sewing, knitting, and the general care of a house on hygienic lines. Both boys and girls are given calisthenic training twice a week. The progress of the pupils is much faster than those who attend the day schools, because the attendance is regular throughout the year. The school is well managed by Rev. W. T. Townsend, principal, and kept in excellent repair. Everything around the place is neat and clean. The discipline is excellent, and the staff of six workers is efficient. A report on the duties and salaries of the staff was recently sent to the department.

There is not the slightest doubt that as time goes on and pupils are passed through the school to their own bands again, the training they have received at the boarding school will materially assist in improving things in the various bands. Practical demonstration is more convincing to the Indian than any amount of theory, and thus, when they see the great improvement the school has made in those who have passed through it, they will see the advantage of regular and cleanly habits.

I firmly believe that this school will be quite a factor in improving the present condition of the Indians.

General Remarks.

With regard to the day schools at the various places, I would like to point out that it is the nomadic life led by the Indians of the Yukon that tells against rapid progress and accounts for the irregular attendance. Under existing conditions the Indians cannot stay all the year round at the settlement, as they must hunt and trap to support themselves. In most cases when an Indian goes hunting he takes his family with him, thus the children are deprived of the opportunity of attending school. We cannot order the children to remain in the settlement unless we are prepared to feed and care for them.

I maintain, however, that it is a good plan to have the day schools at these places, in order that the children may attend when they are around. In most places they take advantage of their opportunity.

The information contained in this report will, it is hoped, be of value to those interested in Indian education and useful as a record of progress.

MARTIN BENSON,
for Superintendent of Indian Education.

REPORT OF A. J. BOYD, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Schools.

The number of schools under my supervision at present is nine, one on Lennox island reserve, Prince Edward Island, and eight in Eastern Nova Scotia, all of which I visited and inspected during the year, excepting Lennox Island school, which I had planned to inspect, while on an official visit to Prince Edward Island last October, but was disappointed, having failed in my effort to reach it, on account of circumstances which I could not control.

Buildings.

The Indian school houses in Nova Scotia belonging to my inspectorate are in very good repair. The same may be said of other buildings in connection with the schools, there being only one or two exceptions.

I am not in a position to say what the condition is of the school buildings on Lennox island, because of my failure to connect with that reserve, as stated above.

Attendance.

Basing my statement on statistics collected when visiting the different schools in eastern Nova Scotia between the months of November and April, I would say that the number of pupils enrolled during the year was approximately 190, with an average attendance of about 105, or a percentage of 58, which is considered very good. More reliable statistics in your possession will show the exact figures in each case, but I think the above are not far from correct.

Want of comfortable clothing in winter interferes to a considerable extent, on almost every reserve, with the regular attendance of pupils at school, and were it not for aid usually given in many cases by the department in furnishing children with shoes and other necessary articles of clothing, the attendance in winter would be very much smaller.

Progress.

I am pleased to be able to report progress in educational work in the schools under my supervision in Nova Scotia. This is quite marked in some cases, giving evidence of intelligent and persevering effort on the part of teachers to perform their duties in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. A gratifying feature of the improvement is generally noticeable in the matter of discipline.

Teachers.

The teachers employed by the department in these schools are amply qualified in point of education, and they take a lively interest in their work, without which there would be no progress. One or two of them may be lacking in energy and in the best methods of instruction of children; but perfection need not be looked for in the teaching profession any more than in any other class of individuals.

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REPORT OF REV. JOHN J. RYAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN
SCHOOL FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the province of New Brunswick there are 10 Indian schools situated as follows: Eel River, in Restigouche county; Burnt Church and Eel Ground in Northumberland; Big Cove, in Kent; St. Mary's and Kingsclear, in York; Oromocto, in Sunbury; Woodstock, in Carleton county; Indian Cove, in Victoria; and Edmundston, in Madawaska county.

Burnt Church School.

I began my inspection on October 22, 1914, when, accompanied by Rev. S. J. Crumley, I visited the Burnt Church school.

There were 17 pupils present. This attendance was not up to the average as a number of the children were kept at home to assist in picking berries.

I examined those present and found them fairly proficient in reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic. I found all the pupils very attentive, which speaks well for the discipline maintained. They were comfortably clad and neat and clean in appearance.

The teacher is Miss H. Keating, who has had two years' experience. She has taken charge of this school, recently, and as the Indians are well disposed towards the school, good progress should be made.

Big Cove School.

On October 23, I visited the Big Cove school, which is in charge of Miss A. McLaughlin, and found a larger number of pupils present than is usually the case.

I examined the pupils present, 17 in number, and found that progress had been made in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

The children were very clean. The teacher intends to give sewing lessons and these lessons will, no doubt, do a great amount of good.

Kingsclear School.

On October 29, I visited the Kingsclear school, York county.

There was an attendance of 6 boys and 8 girls out of an enrolment of 22. The average attendance for the previous two months was 19, a very creditable showing.

On all subjects examined, the children showed marked improvement since my last visit and both teacher and pupils were warmly congratulated by Father Crumley, who again accompanied me to this school.

The children were neatly and comfortably clad, showing they were looked after both at home and at school.

Miss R. Donehue is very successful and it is due to her perseverance and zeal that the school, is one of the best in my superintendency.

Indian Cove School.

On November 12, I visited the Indian Cove school and found 27 pupils present out of an enrolment of 35.

I examined those present and am pleased to say that they showed proficiency in all branches of study and more especially in reading, geography and arithmetic.

All the children were warmly and neatly clad and presented a respectable appearance. The discipline was excellent.

The teacher, Miss Ethel McGrand, is exceptionally capable. Since assuming charge, here, she has done excellent work, in consequence of which her pupils are among the most advanced in the province. A few of her ex-pupils are at present pursuing more advanced studies at college and are doing well there.

Edmundston School.

At this school there were 13 children present on the day of inspection. The average attendance for the previous two months was 11.

In examination the children did fairly well in reading and spelling. In geography and arithmetic, they were not quite so proficient.

They were fairly well dressed and presented a good appearance. The present teacher, Miss A. Michaud, who replaces Miss Dionne, is well spoken of and as she has had six years' experience, she should do good work.

Eel Ground School.

Accompanied by Rev. Father Dixon, I inspected this school on December 9, and found six boys and thirteen girls present. The average attendance for the previous three months was nineteen. On the part of the parents there is a gradually increasing desire to have the children attend school faithfully.

The children present were examined in all subjects and did especially good work in reading, composition and arithmetic.

The teacher, Miss M. Isaacs, is the holder of an elementary diploma from the province of Quebec. She takes great interest in her work and is doing admirably. She is liked by parents and pupils.

Eel River School.

I visited this school on December 10, and found an attendance of 17 boys and 9 girls. The average attendance for the previous three months was 18.

The children on this reserve have been most assiduous in attending since the school was opened.

The pupils present were examined and I found that they had made good progress in reading and spelling since my last visit. In geography and arithmetic, they were making a good beginning.

Miss M. Leblanc has had charge of this school, since it was opened two years ago and she deserves credit for the faithful and successful manner in which she has performed the work. She has won the good will of her pupils and therefore progress is assured for the future.

St. Marys School.

When I visited this school, there were 19 pupils present out of an enrollment of 25. The average attendance for the previous four months was 20.

The children did splendidly in the different subjects in which they were examined, reading, spelling, geography, composition, arithmetic, and especially strong in mental arithmetic.

Miss Mary Hughes, the teacher, has had some experience and is an exceptionally good teacher. Her interest in her work is deep and sincere and much good is being done for the children of the reserve under her capable supervision.

Woodstock School.

On February 23 I visited this school and found eleven pupils present out of an enrolment of twelve. The average attendance for the previous five months was nine.

I examined those present and am pleased to report that the more advanced pupils have made good progress since my last visit, more especially in reading and arithmetic.

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As the children on this reserve have always been more or less unruly, I consider Miss Brophy is doing excellent work, considering the circumstances. The children are improving in manners as well as in studies under her supervision.

Oromocto School.

I visited this school on October 28, accompanied by Father Crumley. There were four boys and four girls present and the average attendance since the opening of the term was nine.

In spelling and geography, the children examined, did very well. Arithmetic was also good, and drawing excellent.

The teacher, Miss B. McCafferty, holds a second-class provincial license. She is zealous and painstaking in the discharge of her duties and I consider that good progress is being made.

St. Josephs College.

During the year I paid a visit to this institution, which is situated at Memramcook, Westmorland county.

Two Indian boys from the Indian Point reserve, Peter Tremblay and Gabriel Perley are studying here, and it is very gratifying to be able to inform the department that both these boys are doing excellently.

In the Christmas examinations they made an average of 85 out of a possible 100. In manners, deportment, and discipline, their marks were equally high. They are well liked by their fellow students, and are general favourites with the professors.

General Remarks.

In all the schools under my supervision, calisthenic exercises are given to the children, and health lessons suitable to their age and understanding are imparted to them.

These exercises and health talks, I find, have been and are of incalculable benefit both to the children and to their parents, because, previous to the introduction of these subjects into the Indian schools, ventilation in the homes was tabooed and cleanliness of person but little practised. However, at the present time, these matters are receiving more and more attention, and, as a consequence, the reserves in this section are more immune from disease.

The new and up-to-date schools, built by the department, have also contributed to this end. The proper heating and ventilation of the schools, have opened the eyes of the Indians to the benefits of warmth and air circulation, and in many cases they have endeavoured to imitate them. The splendid playgrounds around the schools tend to make the children happy and contented.

In the schools in this province a few hours are set apart each week for the teaching of sewing and knitting to the girls, and it is pleasing to say that on all the reserves where these branches of domestic science have been taught for a few years, there is a noticeable neatness in the dress of the pupils.

The deportment and manners of the children have also improved, and this is due to the careful training of the teachers. In fact, it is to the zeal and devotedness of the teachers that the department particularly owes the present good standing of the schools in New Brunswick.

REPORT OF JOHN R. BUNN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND
RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE
WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE.

Norway House Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on September 7, 1914. The number of children present was 28.

The discipline was good. Examination tests of the children showed: writing and reading, good; spelling, good; elementary arithmetic, fair. The children were neatly dressed, and clean and tidy in personal appearance. Some specimens in modelling and map drawing were very neatly done, and gave evidence of ability in this work.

The building is commodious, warm, well lighted, and is kept clean. The equipment was ample and in good order.

The teacher, Miss De Wolff, is painstaking and careful in her work, and meets with success. She commands the respect and affection of the children, so that she is able to exercise a beneficial control over them.

Cross Lake Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited the school operated under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. This, at present, is a semi-day and boarding school. I found present nine children, eight girls and one boy. They were tidy and clean in their personal appearance. They did some elementary exercises very commendably. The Roman Catholic population at this point is reported to be quite numerous, and when the school is in operation the number of children in attendance is greater. The girls are taught to knit, sew, cook, and do general domestic work. The boys are taught occupations that will be of use to them in making homes when they grow to manhood. The school buildings are ample and comfortable.

Cross Lake Day School (Methodist).

The operation of this school for some time has been very irregular. I found the school building in a very dilapidated and almost in a tumble-down condition; the equipment was short in quantity and not in good shape. I was pleased to learn that steps were taken to remedy this state of affairs, and that arrangements had been about completed to that effect. Mr. H. Wright was to assume the duties of teacher. He is, I understand, a good man for the work. A suitable place for the assembling of classes had been secured, so that the work would be actively in operation as soon as the vacation was over. The number of Methodists here is quite large, so that the prospects for a good school are bright.

Nelson House Day School (Methodist).

The school work at this place is under the charge of Mr. Hutty, an active and interested man, who is anxious to succeed. He has a good band of Indians, but the school population, although large, is nomadic and scattered. This makes it difficult to assemble them for successful school work.

The classes are held in a large room in the mission house. This arrangement, under the circumstances, is the best that can be made. It economizes fuel and heating.

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Oxford House Day School (Methodist).

The work of teaching the day school at this point is taken by the Rev. John Niddrie, the missionary. He is a good man for the work, and has a splendid influence over the Indians. He has a good school, and the work is successful. I was informed that his duties as missionary had increased, and he has been given an assistant, a Miss Campbell, who, for the future, will take up the work of teaching exclusively. Owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians, the school work will always be more or less handicapped.

Fisher River Day School (Methodist).

A high standard at this school has been maintained during the past year. The school population is 84, and the enrollment is 77. The attendance is good.

The work in reading, spelling and writing is satisfactory, and elementary arithmetic is also successfully taught. Calisthenic exercises are practised daily, and are beneficial.

The teacher, Miss Emily N. Royan, holds a second-class professional certificate from Manchester, England. She was in the Brandon Indian industrial school for three months, and has been at Fisher River for over two years. She does her work faithfully and well.

The school building is rather small.

North Peguis Day School (Anglican).

The work of the school during the past year was interrupted owing to the resignation of the teacher, Mr. L. G. Francis, who obtained leave to go to the front, on active service as a soldier. This was a great loss to the school, as he so enjoyed the confidence of children and their parents, that his work proved to be highly satisfactory. He was temporarily succeeded as teacher by Miss White, who handled the work well but would not continue. A permanent teacher, Mr. H. J. Ayres, was appointed, but his services have been terminated, as he did not handle the work in a satisfactory manner.

The discipline under Mr. Francis and Miss White was good; under Mr. Ayres it became careless.

The building is commodious, warm and well lighted, and is kept in good order, tidy and clean.

The equipment is ample and in good order.

North St. Peters Day School (Anglican).

This is a good school and the work receives every attention.

The discipline is good. The building is commodious, well lighted and warm and is kept clean and tidy. The equipment is ample and in good order.

The teacher, Mr. H. F. Francis, handles his work well, maintains good order and his class work shows fair results. He enjoys the respect of his pupils, and the confidence of the parents. He was educated in the public and naval schools of Portsmouth, England.

South St. Peters Day School (Anglican).

This school has been closed from the 18th December, 1914, on account of an outbreak of small-pox in the vicinity, and it has remained closed, by direction of the doctor, who is in charge of the small-pox quarantine.

The teacher, Peter Harper, is a member of St. Peter's band, and is careful and faithful in his work and patient with his pupils. The children are progressing. Reading, writing, spelling, show that the children understand their work very well. Simple arithmetic is also taught.

The school building is log, with plastered walls, and a shingled roof. It is comfortable and warm, and is kept in good order. The equipment is ample.

South St. Peters Day School (Anglican).

This school has been closed and the children are attending the municipal school. The building is in fair repair.

Grand Rapids Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on July 15, 1914. The classes were on their mid-summer holidays. I saw the records of daily work. I found that these showed progress. Writing and spelling were fair, and the simple arithmetic was worked out quite well.

The building has been repaired and was in good condition and very clean. There was ample equipment.

Poplar River Day School (Methodist).

For the present this school has been closed, as it was found that the people did not support the effort made to keep the school a live factor for their improvement or development. The teacher who was in charge, was faithful, capable and kind, and endeavoured to win the people. However, owing to some disturbing elements, this failed, and it was deemed to be the wisest course to close the school for the present.

Berens River Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited on July 7, 1914. The treaty payments were on at the time, and the classes were not in session. I examined the books and scribblers in daily use by the children in their school work, and found satisfactory results. Writing was neatly done, spelling was fairly correct, and elementary arithmetic was worked out with fair intelligence.

The school building is in good condition and kept in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment is ample.

The teacher is Mrs. Henrietta Lowes, wife of the missionary, Rev. J. H. Lowes. She holds a third professional from Manitoba. She has always performed her duties as teacher in a commendable manner.

Fort Alexander Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited at the time of the treaty payments. The building was found to be in good order, clean and tidy. The equipment was ample and in good order.

I examined the working records of the children, and found these to show fair results in writing, spelling and elementary arithmetic.

The number of children of school age near the school is 23 and the full number is enrolled.

The teacher, Rev. C. H. Fryer, is active and interested in his work as teacher. He enjoys the confidence of the children and their parents. These conditions materially assist to make the work satisfactory.

Black River Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on June 13, 1914. The school population is nineteen. During the past year the work has been interrupted, on account of the difficulty of retaining the teacher, so that the work was in broken periods. There is a good man in charge of the work now, his name is George Slater. He was teacher here some time ago and the work prospered under his care, so that there is every reason to look for good results from his efforts.

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All the classes are elementary, but I found the daily working records showed fair work in writing, spelling and simple arithmetic.

The school building is built of logs with a shingled roof, is commodious and warm, and is kept tidy and clean. The equipment was ample and in good order.

Hollow Water Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 15, 1914. The classes are all elementary and the working records show neat writing, fair spelling and simple arithmetic worked out quite well.

The teacher, Rev. George Smith, is a good man and capable of doing the work well. He is the local missionary.

The band is divided, so that the number of children near the school is small, being only thirteen.

The school building was in fair condition, kept tidy and clean. The equipment was ample.

Brokenhead Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on June 8, 1914. The building is old but recent repairs have put it in fair condition. It is kept clean, tidy and in good order. The equipment was ample and in good order.

The classes are elementary. Writing and spelling were fairly well done and simple arithmetic was worked out with intelligence.

The teacher, John Sinclair, is a member of St. Peter's band and has had many years' experience as an Indian school teacher. He is old but quite vigorous and capable of doing his work fairly well. He is kind and painstaking with the children.

General Remarks.

The classification of the day schools in Lake Winnipeg inspectorate, is elementary. However from the work that is done in them, it is possible for the Indians to get a good idea of the benefits and advantages of education. It is continually pointed out to them that they should more seriously appreciate the opportunities that are so freely provided for them by the department. I feel that results achieved fully warrant continued effort. Those who are actively engaged in this work deserve every encouragement. The duties that are associated with the work, are strenuous, and sometimes disheartening.

REPORT OF REV. JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES
AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE OF
THE WOODS INSPECTORATE.

There are no day schools at present in operation within the bounds of my district. It has been found to be impossible to perpetuate them for various reasons. The parents and guardians of the children have manifested a stubborn and protracted indifference to the advantages of education. Most of the Indians are pagan in belief and in practice and they entertain strenuous objection to the introduction of religious teaching in the schools. Nearly all are hunters and they move about a great deal, taking their children with them, so that attendance has been most irregular. It has been our custom to ask the band to supply wood for the use of the school and this has provoked some resentment and much inconvenience to those interested. The difficulty of securing proper boarding places for teachers has made it impossible to secure and retain the services of competent men. The salaries offered in civilized

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centres have been equal to those paid by the government and other advantages have turned the scale of choice toward the home fields of labour. After years of earnest endeavor to maintain the day school system the department has very reluctantly suspended its efforts in this direction.

Boarding Schools.

Splendid work is being done in institutions of the boarding school class and it will be the object of this report to deal with three of these.

Kenora Boarding School.

Two inspections of this school have been made during the year, one on the 16th to 18th of February, 1914, and another on the 12th of November, 1914.

This institution is situated about two miles south of the town of Kenora, Ontario, on the Lake of the Woods. It is built on the side of a hill sloping toward the lake and is indeed beautiful for situation and presents an imposing appearance to tourists and visitors.

The principal is the Rev. C. Brouillet, O.M.I. He is assisted by Brother A. D'Amour, disciplinarian of the boy pupils; Sister Gerard as matron, Sisters Gilbert and Octave as teachers, and three other sisters in various capacities.

The school is equipped with all modern conveniences, is well lighted with electricity and has a first-class heating apparatus.

Dormitories are capacious, well ventilated and well supplied with bedding of excellent quality. The wash bowls, towels, baths and floors are as clean as they can be kept and everything suggests careful and thorough supervision.

The class-rooms are well supplied with up-to-date desks and are well lighted and commodious. Ample supplies of books and other school material are on hand and in use. The teachers are well qualified and are most successful in their work. The progress of the pupils is very satisfactory.

Some necessary changes in the drainage system have been made lately so that at the present time there is no defect in this direction.

A change has been made in the location of the barn and stables which is most commendable as all seepage now flows away from the main building and the smells are farther removed from the play grounds.

The pupils are very obedient to their officers, very polite to strangers, and manifest a good knowledge of the English language. Many of the ex-pupils are reported as doing well since their return to the reserves to which they belong.

The whole staff must be commended for its untiring devotion to the best interests of the pupils, both intellectually, socially and morally.

I am quite convinced that good influences brought to bear upon these young lives in their formative age must re-act beneficially upon the reserve life of the immediate future and that the object of the department will be realized in an elevated and purified type of domestic living.

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School.

Three inspections of this school have been made during the year, the first on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, 1914, the second on the 5th and 6th of July, 1914, and the third on the 22nd of September, 1914.

The school is situated on the shore of Shoal lake, Ontario, adjacent to Reserves No. 39 and 40, and about forty-five miles from the town of Kenora in a south-easterly direction.

The principal of the institution is the Rev. F. T. Dodds, a Presbyterian clergyman. Mrs. C. C. Kay is matron, A. D. Glen is farm instructor, Miss C. Brodie is teacher and Miss Lila Stratton is nurse. Miss Cormie and Mrs. Glen assist the matron.

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The number of children in attendance is fifty, all of whom are healthy, cheerful and active.

Fire escapes have been added since my last visit and the children are regularly trained to use it; so that this means of exit may be safely resorted to in case of accident by fire.

The school-room is a specially fine one, large, high, well lighted, well ventilated, and well furnished. Miss Brodie the teacher is an enthusiast and is very successful at her work. The progress of the pupils is most encouraging.

The school is clean from garret to basement. All the taps and the hose connected with the water system, are properly attached and in excellent working order. The compression tank does its work well. Fire drill is frequently practised.

The verandah erected last fall adds very greatly to the appearance of the building. It is so constructed as to give a balcony to each flat and is furnished with a sliding pole from the top to the bottom for purposes of rapid escape. I hope to see a roof placed on the top balcony so that rain and snow may not destroy the lumber or clog the pole.

Outbuildings are in good order and the stock has wintered well, and the store of hay and feed on hand is ample.

New springs have been supplied since last fall and the beds are furnished with new spreads and the clothing is clean and good. There has been a praiseworthy improvement in this respect. Dormitories are clean and well aired.

The food supplied is abundant and wholesome and the pupils do ample justice to that which is set before them and the general health is very good. Miss Stratton, the nurse, deserves much credit.

The repainting of the buildings has added much to the completeness of general appearances. The unanimity of the staff is most praiseworthy. An era of decided progress has been inaugurated and complimentary recognition of this is cheerfully made.

Fort Frances Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Two inspections of this school have been made during the year, one on the 12th of May, 1914, and another on the 11th of February, 1915. Special reports were transmitted each time.

The principal in charge of this school is the Rev. Father Valis, O.M.I., with Brothers Schumaker, Leger and Debye as his assistants. There are also five sisters acting under the principal's direction in various capacities.

The school is built near the shore of Rainy lake and commands a most charming view of that body of water. It is about three miles from the town of Fort Frances, Ontario, and is immediately adjoining the Couchiching reserve.

The 58 children present are in perfect health. They are contented and happy children whom it is a pleasure to meet. The examination of the school classes afforded me much pleasure and revealed a very decided progress. Teachers must be congratulated on the proficiency of the advanced classes. Those in the junior classes also give evidence of the careful and thorough training which they receive daily. Inspectors realize that here is where the really hard work is being done.

The dormitories, play-rooms and dining-rooms were carefully noted and no fault could be reasonably found, for there was everywhere evidence of a persistent endeavour to do the right thing in the right way and at the right time. Cleanliness was much in evidence.

New boilers have been added during the year and the heating capacity has been increased so that there is no longer any defect in this particular.

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The laundry has been thoroughly furnished and a drying closet has been added and this reduces the amount of work which formerly taxed the girl students very much.

Acetylene gas is still in use as an illuminant; but it is to be hoped that electricity will be introduced in the near future both from considerations of usefulness and of safety.

Both machine shops and general workshops have been re-arranged lately; and the improvement is most marked and will be a great advantage to both pupils and instructors. All these places have been heated with steam from the main building, and the stoves formerly in use have been abandoned, thus lessening the danger from fire.

Acetylene gas is still in use as an illuminant; but it is to be hoped that electricity in this school, and the untiring zeal cannot fail to improve the pupils and benefit those with whom they subsequently associate.

REPORT OF S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.

Dog Creek Day School (Roman Catholic).

I found present at inspection three boys and six girls, six in standard one, one in standard two. The teacher, R. A. Martel, was educated in the common school at Somerset and Lorette. He has taken a commercial course at Port Arthur, for which he has a diploma for English and book-keeping.

Ebb and Flow Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school was not in operation at the time of my visit, as the teacher had left, and a new one had not yet been appointed. The school buildings are in good order, and the material has been looked after by the chief and councillors.

Lake St. Martins Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on Thursday, June 11, and found present 11 girls and 13 boys.

The average for the preceding quarter was 17. The school room is in good order, neat and clean. All the glass in the windows is intact, and wire screens and door are also on. All the school material is in good order, and there is plenty of it, with the exception of primers, for which a requisition has been made. The third standard reads well in the second book and does sums up to short division. The second standard reads fairly well in the first book. The first standard knows the A, B, C's, can count up to fifty, and is being taught many other things, days of the week, month, year, etc. All are learning calisthenics. The teacher also teaches the children to sing the Maple Leaf, God Save the King, etc. Mr. Favelle, the teacher, has been teaching for twenty-eight years; five years at this school.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Anglican).

I inspected this school on June 12, and found present 17 girls and 7 boys, all in the two lower standards. There were 12 boys and 22 girls enrolled. All the children present in this school were in a very backward condition. They know their A, B, C's, and a few small words, and can count a little; a few can read, slowly.

This was Mr. Clair's first day school. He was educated in a private school in England. He was head scout master, and was for twelve years head Sunday school teacher

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at Portsmouth. The department put up a very comfortable, small house on this reserve during the year. I visited this school also on October 22, and found it closed on account of sickness on the reserve. I regret to inform the department that Mr. Clair has recently died in the General Hospital at Winnipeg.

Lower Fairford Day School (Anglican).

I visited this school on June 15, and found twenty-one pupils present, nine boys and twelve girls. There were sixteen boys and twenty girls enrolled.

The average for the preceding quarter was 9.05. The one boy in the fourth standard can read and spell well and knows and can explain the lesson. This boy recites well, is a good writer, and can do sums up to fractions. Standards 3 and 4 read very well in the second book, and understand the lesson, and can explain what the story means. They also spell well, are good writers, and can do simple sums up to multiplication. This class can recite well.

Standard two read fairly well in the first book, can explain the lesson very well and write their names.

The first division of the first standard can read card lesson No. 6. The junior A, B, C, class can say the A, B, C's, and can pick out any letter on the card. The teacher is Colin Sanderson.

Upper Fairford Day School.

At the time of my visit to Upper Fairford, on June 15 and 16, the school was closed on account of the Indians being at Lower Fairford at the treaty payments. On the occasion of my second visit, on October 22, I found that the school had been closed since October 5 on account of an epidemic of whooping cough.

There were five boys and ten girls enrolled and the average attendance for the preceding quarter was five.

Fifteen non-treaty children also attend this school, all being in the third and fourth standard. The average attendance of these for the year was eleven. Mr. R. Bruce is the teacher.

Water Hen Day School.

I found fourteen boys and ten girls at this school. On the roll were twenty-five pupils, ten girls and fifteen boys.

Eight of the children on the roll are non-treaty. The second standard read very well in the second part of the first book, do sums up to long division and can write very well. Mr. Inglott, the teacher, was educated in Stoneyhurst Jesuit College, England, and at Palermo Jesuit College of Philosophy, and at a college in Malta. He has a third-class professional certificate from Manitoba, but no normal training.

Shoal River Day School.

I inspected this school on June 26, and found present 8 girls, and 13 boys.

On the roll were 15 boys and 7 girls.

The average for the quarter ending March 31, was 12.64.

The two pupils in the second standard read very well in the second reader, and can spell all the words in their lessons. The first standard are in two classes: the A, B, C class, and those who can read in the second primer No. 5.

The second class can say the multiplication up to 12 times 12, and can do small sums in multiplication. I found four halfbreed children on roll.

The teacher, Mr. Dobbs, is now 73 years of age. He tendered his resignation at the time of my visit.

Chemawawin Day School.

I inspected this school on July 9, and found on the roll 15 boys, and 14 girls.

The average for the quarter ending June 30, was 14-95.

There were present 14 boys and 13 girls, all in standard one. In A, B, C class, 10 boys and 7 girls know letters and figures, and can count and spell small words. In first primer, 4 boys and 6 girls.

This class is just commencing to read. They can write a little, and do small sums in addition. When this teacher started, the A, B, C class knew nothing.

The teacher, R. S. Cooper, is forty-five years of age, and holds a permit for one year from the Manitoba Department of Education. He was educated in England in a grammar school and has taught in Indian schools for about four years.

Moose Lake School.

I inspected this school on July 10, and found present 6 girls and 7 boys.

There were 7 boys and 10 girls enrolled.

The average for the quarter ending June 30 was 8-18. Some improvement can be noticed during the year. Standard one are getting along nicely with their A, B, C's, and can count up to 25, and know the figures. The second standard can read well in the first book, and can do simple sums in addition. The great trouble for the last five years with this school and others, is that nearly every year we have the younger children on the reserve out for inspection. As soon as the children get about ten years old, they stay away from school. Mr. J. G. Kennedy is the teacher.

Cumberland Day School.

I inspected this school on July 17, and found on the roll 19 girls and 5 boys.

The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30 was 6-5.

There were present at inspection 6 girls and 1 boy all in standard 1, with the exception of one girl who was in the second. The girl in the second read well on pages 52 and 53 of the second Ontario reader, and could spell any word in the lesson on these pages. One girl in the first standard read well on page one of our primer, and could spell very well. The balance of those present knew their A, B, C. They can count and know their figures, and two can write their names.

Mr. Settee, the teacher, was educated at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, and has been teaching about four years.

Shoal Lake Day School.

I inspected this school on July 22 and found on the roll eight boys and seven girls. The teacher is Mr. Louis Young. There were present 8 boys and 7 girls. The average for the quarter ending June 30 was 9-24. These children are doing very well in their different classes, can read nicely, do sums up to short division, and can write a little. The three standards are all alike. The logs for the new school, 18 by 22 feet are up to 11 logs high. The lumber is to be sent up during the summer.

Crane River Day School (Anglican).

This school was not open at the time of my visit.

Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).

This school was not open at any time during the year.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

This school has not been visited by me during the year.

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Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

At the time of my two visits in May, this school was not open.

The Pas Day School.

I visited this school twice during the year, on July 27 and February 26. At my first visit I found 44 pupils enrolled. There were present 10 boys and 9 girls, all in standard one. The oldest pupil was 11, and the youngest 3. This school was in a very backward condition, all the best pupils being absent. On my second visit after The Pas boarding school had opened, I found on the register 19 pupils, 9 boys and 10 girls, all in standard one. There were present for inspection 10 pupils, 5 boys and 5 girls, from 4 to 7 years old. A few of them can write, do small sums, read in the first book, and are taught calisthenics and singing. The present school building is a small log addition to a dwelling house. It is 15 by 16 in size, with two small windows, 8 lights, 8 by 10 glass in each, and the class room is 9 feet high.

The teacher is Miss Chambers.

Big Eddy Day School.

At the time of my first visit in July, the school was closed on account of the holidays, and on the occasion of my second visit to the reserve in February, I found that the school had been closed, and most of the children were attending The Pas boarding school.

Oak River Day School.

I visited this school twice, and on November 4, I found present 22 pupils, 10 boys and 12 girls, and on the roll 13 boys and 14 girls.

Miss Havard started teaching at this school in May, 1913, and none of her pupils had ever attended school previously. Nine are now reading fairly well in the second reader, and they are doing small sums in addition, subtraction and multiplication. The assistant who cooks the noon meal is doing well, and this school appears to be a great success.

Red Earth Day School (Anglican).

At the time of my visit in July, the teacher, Mr. Fred Young, was away on his holidays, but the Indians told me that he was doing satisfactory work. Mr. Young is a member of The Pas band and an ex-pupil of the Middlechurch Indian school.

Roseau Day School (Roman Catholic).

At the time of my visit in May last this school was closed.

Swan Lake Day School.

I visited this school on April 17 and July 31. The Misses Bruce are doing very well at this school and I think the Indians appreciate the warm noon meal supplied to their children.

There is some difficulty in having the children attend regularly. So many of the Indians of this reserve are moving around that it is hard for the children to make steady progress in their education.

All the pupils read well, do small sums and write legibly.

Pine Creek Boarding School.

I visited this institution on two occasions during the year.

The senior class in charge of Sister Laurence, consists of 33 pupils, who read well and are commencing to understand English. They also write in a capable manner. Each pupil in the fifth standard wrote me a letter about last year's examination. The children are taught to sing patriotic songs and the girls are learning them very quickly.

The junior room is taught by Sister Francis. In this room there were 57 pupils. She is doing good work and the pupils will progress rapidly. The pupils read well and can do small sums in addition.

Both the boys' and the girls' dormitories are neat and clean.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

Brandon Industrial School.

This school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist church, with Rev. T. Ferrier as principal. I visited this school three times during the year; in April of 1914, and once each in January and February, 1915. At my April visit, I found 48 pupils on the roll of the junior class room, under Miss M. Follett. In the senior room, under Miss J. C. McKenzie, I found on the roll 37 pupils. There were 90 pupils on the roll of the school at this time, and 85 present in the class rooms. At my visit in February, I found on the roll of junior room, with Miss Follett, teacher, 53 pupils, and on the roll of the junior room were 47 pupils, a grand total for this school of 100 pupils. At this visit, I found all the standards well up in their studies, and the pupils will compare very favourably with the pupils of the same grades in the white schools. They are good readers, spell well, and are good both at writing and arithmetic.

Sandy Bay Boarding School.

I visited this school three times during the year; on June 6, September 24, and on January 22. I visited the large new class room on the morning of January 22, and found the pupils from both class rooms, and also both teachers present.

There were present at inspection 16 boys and 25 girls, a total of 41.

I found on the register of the school 22 boys and 25 girls.

The pupils in all the standards are doing well. Two-thirds of the pupils in standard one, are in the A, B, C's, and can read easy words. All can write and count up to 50. The other third of this standard read well in the first book, and do small sums in addition, and some of them write their names. The second standard read well in the second book, do sums in addition, and write their names on the blackboard. The third, fourth and fifth standards are all reading well in the books pertaining to their classes and spell any word in their lessons. All write well, know considerable grammar, and do sums up to and including long division. They are doing well in calisthenics, and they sing nicely, a number of the national songs. In the afternoon the senior room had sixteen pupils, eight boys and eight girls, all belonging to standards three, four and five.

M. R. Alida Robichaud (Sister St. Leon) is the teacher of the senior room. She has a second-class professional certificate from Manitoba, and also from Quebec, with normal training in both provinces, and has taught for twenty years.

In the afternoon the pupils present in the junior class room numbered 28, all in standards one and two, except four who are in the third. In addition to their reading, writing and arithmetic, they draw objects and animals well. Sister Calixte, the junior teacher, who holds a second-class certificate from the province of Quebec, has had normal training, and has taught for two years.

The teacher in both the class-rooms are making a special effort to make the children speak English.

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Elkhorn Industrial School.

I visited this school on various occasions during the year, but made two special inspections on April 21 and on November 24. At the time of my last visit, there were on the roll of the junior class-room 53 pupils, of whom 51 were present, 2 being sick in the hospital. The principal is Mr. A. E. Wilson.

Miss Winnifred Wilson was teaching the junior class at my first visit, and was doing first-class work. Her place has since been taken by her sister, Miss Melita Wilson, who is doing very well with the grades. All the classes are doing well, reading in a loud tone of voice, writing well, and well up to the standard of our white schools in arithmetic, and the other studies of the different standards.

Miss McDonald is the teacher in the senior class-room, in which there were 48 pupils.

All the standards in this room are making good progress, and I can notice decided improvement. There were actually present at the time of my visit to the class-room 99 pupils. Two were sick in the hospital, and three away on a visit to their people at the Oak River reserve. This leaves 104 on the roll of this school on November 24, 1914. A number of improvements were made at this school during the year. A farmer's cottage, a piggery and a hen-house were built, and a new well in connection with their sewage was dug.

All the pupils of this school are engaged for only half a day in the class-rooms, and during the other part of the time are taught all the branches of work that will be useful to them in after life. The boys are taught carpenter work, general building, the use of cement, and general farming, and the care of horses, stock, pigs and poultry. Every boy when he leaves this school can run a first-class garden, which would be half of his living, if he would carry his knowledge to the reserve when he leaves the school. The girls are taught general housework, the care of milk and cream, to make butter, and cure meats. They also have a course in the laundry and sewing-room, and can make their own clothes when they graduate.

Birtle Boarding School.

I visited this school twice during the year, and on the occasion of my last visit found that Miss Elizabeth McCurdy is still the only teacher. The principal is the Rev. D. Iverach. The number of pupils on the roll was 60 and I found present 55 pupils. Miss McCurdy is doing very well with the junior pupils but cannot control the larger pupils and some arrangement should be made to have a teacher who could control the latter. She is making excellent progress with the younger children. The school buildings and grounds are in the same position as in my last year's report. No change has as yet been made in the farm. It will not be easy to arrange for good farm land that will be of ready access to this school.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School.

I visited this school in August and March. The staff of this school at my last visit was as follows: Principal, W. A. Hendrie; matron, Mrs. W. A. Hendrie; assistant matron, Miss Georgina McIntyre; teacher, Miss W. Henderson. I found present in the class-room 33 pupils.

I found on the roll of the school 22 boys and 22 girls, a total of 44, and Mr. Hendrie informed me that he has 53 pupils signed up and just awaiting the opening of the new school. The children present at my March visit are all doing well in their classes. All read well, are good writers, and can do sums smartly on the blackboard up to and including fractions. Miss Henderson, the teacher, has gone through her first year in arts, has a second-class non-professional certificate, and a third class in normal training. On my last visit I went with the principal to look over the new

school just finished by the department, and only awaiting the taking over. I may say that this is the most complete and best finished building in my inspectorate, and a credit to the department. The Presbyterian Church should be pleased with this building.

Pas Boarding School (Anglican).

I visited this school on February 25 and found that Miss K. S. S. Upsdell, teacher of the junior room, had present 28 boys and 21 girls; a total of 49, all in the 1st standard. All the pupils in this room are being grounded in the sounds of the letters, and can read small words on the blackboard. The senior part of the room read sentences well on the blackboard. The reading and spelling is conducted before recess. After recess, this teacher, for one hour takes both rooms in one class room, and teaches the children figures, the making of them, and also the doing of several sums on the blackboard. In standard 1, are all the grades, from those who know practically nothing to those who read fairly well.

Miss Upsdell is qualified by two years at Goldsmith's Training College, University of London, and has had four years of teaching. She has special qualification in sewing and needlework. She has been teaching for five years in England, and twelve months at Coblenz, Sask., and at Le Pas school for two months. She has a certificate from the Federal Institute at London, Eng.

Miss M. G. Willis, teacher of the senior room, had present, 16 boys and 9 girls.

The second standard read very well in the first Canadian reader. They can write very well, but are very backward in arithmetic.

The third standard read in the second book fairly well.

The fourth standard read well in the third book, but are very backward in arithmetic.

The fifth standard read very well in the third Ontario reader, but should be put back into the third standard.

All of these pupils are from the day schools of the agency, and show that they have received very little training.

Miss Margaret G. Willis was educated at Owen's College, Manchester, where she took a B.A. degree. She taught four years in England and Germany in private schools, and has taught for two and a half years in Saskatchewan. She also attended St. Alban's College, Prince Albert, for one year. She took normal training in Saskatchewan for four months, and has a first-class certificate.

On the school register I found 47 boys and 34 girls, a total of 81.

Of this number two were away visiting, three were working on the school grounds and two were in the hospital, leaving 74 pupils actually present in the class room at the time of my visit.

The full staff of this school is as follows: Principal, Rev. L. Laronde; farmer and assistant principal, M. Demerse; carpenter and engineer, F. J. Walls; assistant farmer, Robt. McGillivray; matron, Mrs. M. C. Laronde; assistant matron, Miss Helen Hays; senior teacher, Miss M. G. Willis; junior teacher, Miss K. S. S. Upsdell; seamstress, Miss Norma Moody; cook, Miss Olive Hitchcox; laundress and baker, Mrs. M. Metcalf.

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REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPEC-
TORATE.*Moose Mountain Day School.*

I visited this school twice during the year—in April, 1914, and March, 1915. At the time of my first visit the school was in charge of Miss Porter and I did not find conditions as I should like to have seen them, in fact there was a backward movement going on. At the time of my second visit a change had been made, and Mrs. Ferny, a former teacher, was in charge. I found the children clean, the class-room in order, and while the pupils were not very far advanced in their studies, progress was being made.

The pupils of this day school are provided with a mid-day meal, which is prepared by the teacher, assisted by the larger girls. At the time of my visit there were 17 children present and 26 were enrolled on the register.

Muscowekuan's Boarding School.

At the time of my visit to this school, July, the pupils were away on their summer vacation so I did not see them. I went over the building, however, and found everything in the best of order. I made a second visit in November accompanied by Mr. Abbott, secretary of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, who was visiting the different reserves and schools in this inspectorate.

Gordon's Boarding School.

I visited this school in July, while I was inspecting Touchwood agency, but unfortunately the pupils were away on their holidays. I made another visit in September and found the building in the very best of order. The children were clean and well dressed.

This school is under the auspices of the Anglican Church and under the management of the principal, Rev. H. W. Atwater, who is doing excellent work.

Assiniboine Day School.

I visited this school on September 18 last. It is taught by Miss Gertrude Lawrence, who is doing excellent work.

The children were well advanced with their studies. They were well dressed and clean. The class-room, although in use for three years, looked like a room newly occupied. The furniture and fixtures were in splendid shape.

The children are taught gardening here and nearly every child has a plot to look after. The mid-day meal is furnished at the school and is prepared by the older girls in a nice little kitchen situated in the basement of the school.

The attendance has been fairly regular, some of the children coming quite a distance.

Round Lake Boarding School.

I visited this institution on February 8. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and the principalship of the Rev. Hugh McKay, who is assisted by a staff of five.

At the time of my visit there were 42 children enrolled.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions last year this school had a fair crop of wheat, which was not sold at the time of my visit. The financial standing is good.

Cowessess Boarding School.

This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the principalship of the Rev. Father Beys, who is assisted by five sisters and two lay brothers.

I found the children well advanced in their class-room work and they were clean and well clad.

The dormitories were in the best of order, and everything about the place presented a business-like appearance. There is a good farm in connection with the school.

Crowstand Boarding School.

I paid two visits to this school during the year. I found the children clean and well clad. The class-room work is good and the teacher, Miss McLaren, takes a great interest in her work.

In connection with this school there is a good farm, which pays well. The financial standing of the school is splendid.

Keys Reserve Day School.

I visited this little school on August 28 last. At the time of my visit there were 9 children in attendance. The class-room work was just in the primary state. The teacher, Mr. Guy Markham, was deeply interested in his duties, and I am sorry to say he has tendered his resignation, as he intends going into another class of work.

Keeseekoonse Day School.

I paid a visit to this little school in March of this year. It was being temporarily taught by Mr. William Monaghan. This school has an enrolment of 13 children and at the time of my visit there were 9 in attendance. Most of these children live quite a distance from the school, some of them coming as far as two miles.

Valley River Day School.

I visited this little school twice during the year. At the time of my first visit it was taught by Miss Annie Claire, an Indian girl, who was succeeded by Miss Haines, who was doing good work at the time of my second visit. The class-room was neat and tidy and the pupils were clean. The attendance was fairly regular during the year.

File Hill Boarding School.

This school is situated at File Hills and is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It is fully equipped in every way and at the present time there are 51 pupils in attendance.

During the year almost a complete change in the staff was made and at present the school is under the principalship of Mr. W. W. Gibson, who is assisted by a staff of four. The class-room work is very good and a great deal of attention is given to farm work and general domestic work. The children are well clothed and healthy.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

During the year I have made periodical visits to this school and have always found the children well looked after and the interior of the building in splendid condition.

The principal, Rev. J. Hugonard, who has had charge of this school for thirty years, has been quite ill and had to go south for four or five months. He returned a short time ago, somewhat improved, but not well by any means.

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REPORT OF W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE.*Duck Lake Boarding School.*

The principal, Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of seventeen, including thirteen Sisters of the Presentation.

There are 104 pupils enrolled, and also a few children approaching seven years of age, who are in residence and attend classes in the schoolroom, but who are not as yet graut earners. The greater part of the attendance is drawn from Beardy's, Okemassis, Muskeg Lake and One Arrow's bands. The large attendance from the foregoing bands is accounted for by the fact that the population of these is made up to a considerable extent of ex-pupils of this and other residential schools.

During the three years ending December 31, 1914, there were 48 pupils admitted and 24 were given honourable discharge, having completed the regular course of studies.

The health of the pupils has in recent years shown a great improvement. During the past three years there have been but three deaths, while nine pupils were discharged on account of ill health, a very favourable record, as compared with the earlier experiences of the school. At present there is but one pupil in a delicate condition of health, while in general the children seem quite robust.

The system of waterworks and sewerage installed some two years ago is working successfully, and an excellent supply of water is secured from a well quite convenient to the main building. It is pumped by a three horsepower oil engine into large steel tanks in the basement and by means of air pressure derived from the same power, forced to all parts of the building.

There are means of escape for the occupants from any part of the building in case of fire.

The revenue derived from the farm for the past season, owing to the weather, is considerably lower than the year before.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Battleford agency.

The principal, Rev. A. Watelle, O.M.I., is assisted by a staff of 9.

There are 32 pupils in attendance, in addition to one girl and one boy who are in residence, but not yet regularly admitted. Seven admissions were made during the year, and two pupils discharged.

Examination of the class work proved more than usually satisfactory.

Onion Lake Anglican Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Onion lake agency.

Rev. J. R. Matheson, the principal, is assisted by a competent staff.

The pupils in attendance include 19 treaty and 4 non-treaty children, in addition to which 2 treaty and 11 non-treaty have been attending as day pupils, making a total attendance of 36 at time of inspection.

The pupils show good progress in their studies.

The class-room is well lighted, well ventilated and comfortably heated.

Onion Lake Roman Catholic Boarding School.

This school is situated in the Onion lake agency and is about 35 miles north of Lloydminster.

No changes have been made in the staff since last inspection, the principal being Rev. E. J. Cunningham.

The present attendance is 55 pupils. During the year 20 pupils were admitted, three discharged owing to ill-health, one discharged on completion of studies, and four at the request of parents, their course of studies partially completed. Considerably more than one-half of the pupils are in standard I, due to the number of discharges and the large recruiting by which the attendance was increased from 44 to 55.

Fire-escapes have been provided and new roof ladders have been placed on the building.

John Smith's Day School.

The principal of this school is Mr. P. H. Gentleman.

The number of pupils enrolled totalled 25.

The pupils throughout all the standards show very satisfactory progress in the various subjects.

Hygiene and physical exercises receive due and regular attention.

James Smith's Day School.

The teacher at this school is Henry W. Shaw, who has had four years' experience in United States public schools and six years in Indian schools of the United States. Pupils enrolled number 26.

The pupils are making very fair progress in their studies; they receive much useful instruction from Mrs. Shaw, who also acts as field matron for the reserve.

South Fort a la Corne Day School.

The teacher is Mr. J. L. Lowe.

The number of pupils is 26, all of whom are in standards I and II, which is accounted for by the interruption of the work for some two years through the changing of teachers and the temporary closing of the school.

Nut Lake Day School.

This school is situated in the Duck Lake agency.

The school had been opened during the summer for 39 days. There were ten pupils enrolled out of a school population of 64 belonging to the band. There were but two present on the day of our visit.

Mr. Walter G. Challis was in charge of this school.

There is no school-house or teacher's dwelling on this reserve. School was being held in the dwelling of one of the Indians. The children seemed bright and under favourable conditions would reap much benefit under similar instruction.

Moosomin Day School.

This school is situated on the Moosomin reserve, and is thirty miles north of Battleford.

The number of pupils enrolled is 23. The children show fair progress in their studies.

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The teacher is Miss Rosanna L'Heureux.

The system of transporting has been used on this reserve for a time.

The school building, which is the property of the Roman Catholic Church, is rented by the department. It has been enlarged since the last inspection.

Frog Lake Day School.

The number of pupils in attendance is 8. There are also 3 non-treaty children in attendance, children of the teacher.

The school is taught by Mr. Charles Quinney, who has had five years' experience in schools at the Pas agency.

The pupils are all in Standard I, though there are senior and junior divisions, about one-half the number being in each.

Moose Woods Day School.

This school is situated about the centre of the Moose Woods reserve, and is eighteen miles directly south of Saskatoon, and about twelve miles northwest of Dundurn.

The number of pupils enrolled totals 14. They are all in Standards I and II, but their progress is fairly satisfactory considering the brief period since the opening of the school, namely six and a half months.

The teacher is Rev. R. H. Sanderson, whose duties began on October 1, 1914, and who succeeded Mr. Donald McLeod, who conducted the school from its opening, on July 7, until September 25.

REPORT OF J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.

Peigan Anglican Boarding School.

This school is known as the Victoria Home. It is located adjacent to the western boundary of the Peigan reserve and on land owned by the Anglican Church.

The staff consisted of Rev. W. R. Haynes, principal, and four assistants.

There were 17 boys and 12 girls enrolled at the time of inspection—August 18, 1914.

Miss Ball still fills the position of teacher. She is very capable and energetic.

Seven acres of land were under roots. There was an absence of rain in this locality and the prospects for a good crop were not very bright.

Blue Quill's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is also known as "Sacred Heart", so is the post office located at the mission which is adjacent.

There were 47 pupils enrolled during September last and when the inspection was made.

The Rev. Father Husson is the principal and 8 sisters fill various positions on the staff.

About 17 acres of land is under cultivation and every variety of grain, roots and vegetables yielded well. The flower and vegetable garden would have been a credit to any institution.

This school has been handicapped by the want of a full supply of water. This want has now been overcome through the sinking of a new well which gives an abundant supply.

Class work is very devotedly looked after by two sisters.

Goodfish Day School (Methodist).

This school was not in operation when I visited the locality last September.

The returns show 26 pupils enrolled at the end of the June quarter.

The attending pupils were transported from their homes to and from the school and also given a mid-day lunch.

Mrs. Waters is still in charge of this school.

Blood Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the Blood reserve and near to Stand-off post office.

The Rev. Father Ruaux is the principal and is assisted by a staff of 8 sisters.

Twenty-eight boys were under the tutorage of Sister St. Patrick and 22 girls under Sister St. Gertrude.

No farming or gardening was carried on at this school during this fiscal year.

Blood Boarding School (Anglican).

This school is located on land owned by the Anglican Church and is about one mile west of the Blood agency, a river separating the two.

The principal, Rev. S. Middleton, is assisted by a staff of 5. Miss Glover, the teacher, holds a first-class teacher's certificate.

There were 48 pupils present when I made the inspection last November.

Forty acres of land were seeded to oats, potatoes and garden stuff but owing to the want of rain very meager results followed.

Ermineskin's Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The principal of this institution is the Rev. Father Moulin.

There are 9 sisters and a male helper employed at this institution.

There were 50 pupils enrolled and the two class-rooms are in charge of two efficient teachers.

The Church authorities remodeled the buildings and this institution now conforms to the conditions prescribed under class "A." Six pupils were honourably discharged during the fiscal year.

A good supply of roots and vegetables was grown for the use of the staff and the pupils.

Samson's Day School (Methodist).

This school is located on the north bank of Battle river on Samson's reserve, and within the Hobbema agency.

Free transport to and from the school, together with a lunch, is provided for the pupils.

The teacher is Miss Abbie Aylwin.

There were 15 pupils present on the day of inspection, November 23, and 22 pupils enrolled.

Seven pupils of this school had recently been transferred to the Red Deer industrial school.

St. Josephs Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. Father Nordman, principal, is assisted by a staff of 13 who fill various positions. There are two separate main buildings, one entirely occupied by males and the other by females.

Two class-rooms are maintained. The boy's classes are under Mr. J. J. McDougall, who holds a second-class teachers' certificate, and the girls' classes are under the Rev. Sister Compigne.

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There were 50 pupils present and 55 on the roll.

This institution controls about 2,600 acres of land. Of this area about 366 acres are under cultivation. The remainder is in use for the pasturage of stock and for hay meadows.

The yields of both grain and roots were very light owing to the severe drought.

The older pupils spend half of each day at industrial work and the other half day in the class-rooms.

Of late years considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing pupils for this institution. There is ample accommodation for 80 pupils.

Sarcee Boarding School (Anglican).

The Ven. Archdeacon Timms is the principal of this school and is assisted by a staff of 6. Miss Tims, who holds a second-class certificate, has charge of the class-room. The buildings are all new and of modern design.

There were 32 pupils present and 33 enrolled on the day of inspection, December 10, 1914.

A small garden plot was cultivated but no farming was carried on.

Red Deer Industrial School (Methodist).

The Rev. J. F. Woodsworth, with a staff of nine, is in charge of this institution.

Mr. F. J. Dodson, who holds a second-class certificate, is still in charge of the class-room. There were 77 pupils present and 84 enrolled when I visited this school in December last.

Nearly 250 acres are under cultivation here. Forty-five acres were summer-fallowed. About 5,500 bushels of grain were threshed and over 800 bushels of potatoes were harvested.

The half-day system is in vogue at this school. The older boys devote part of each day to some kind of work and the older girls are likewise employed.

Twenty-six cows were milked during the summer season, and when I made the inspection 15 of the cows were giving about 18 gallons of milk daily.

St. Albert Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. Sister Leduc is the principal of this school.

In addition to the principal there were seven sisters and five men filling various positions.

There were eighty pupils present when I inspected this institution on January 18 last. These pupils were under the charge of three teachers.

Over 200 acres of land are farmed and wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and garden stuff yielded well. I was informed that about three thousand bushels of potatoes were harvested last season. Sixty cows were milked during the summer and on the date of my visit 20 were giving on an average about five quarts of milk.

The older pupils assist at all manner of work carried on in connection with the school. The industrial training secured here is likely to be of considerable value to these youths when thrown on their own resources to gain a livelihood.

The main building is of solid brick and modern in all its appointments.

Old Sun's Boarding School (Anglican).

This school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve. One hundred and sixty acres of land comprises the area for the use of this school.

The Rev. M. C. Gandier is the principal, and Miss Gill, M.A., is the teacher. There are four others on the staff.

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Thirty-four acres are under cultivation. About eleven acres were under crop last season. The oats, corn, potatoes and garden stuff yielded reasonably well, when the slight rainfall is taken into consideration. The turnips and carrots were a failure, and the land seeded thereto was finally included in the 23 acres of summer-fallow.

The buildings here are practically new and of modern design.

This school was inspected on January 28, and there were 37 pupils present and 39 enrolled.

Crowfoot Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is located on the eastern portion of the Blackfoot reserve.

The Rev. Father LeVern is the principal, and the Rev. Sister Adrian the superioress. Seven other sisters fill various positions on the staff and two men were also employed. It is only intended to retain one man assistant during the spring, summer and autumn. The duties of Mr. Davenport were to care for the heating and lighting plants during the cold weather.

The Rev. Sister Ignatius had charge of the classes. Another sister was expected to take charge of an additional class-room.

All of the buildings here are new and modern in construction.

A good deal of work was done last season towards beautifying the grounds around this institution. About 600 trees were planted, but owing to the drought only about 400 show signs of life.

There were 52 pupils present when the inspection was made on February 2.

Peigan Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

The Rev. Father Riou is the principal, and the Rev. Sister Marguerite the superioress.

Two sisters are in charge of the classes and, in addition, there are 5 more sisters on the staff.

There are 28 pupils enrolled, and of this number one boy is home on sick leave.

Two boys were transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school during the fiscal year.

General Remarks.

The expense of operating residential schools has increased considerably of late years. Although the per capita grant given by the department was increased about four years ago, the religious bodies, under whose auspices these schools are operated, find the grant to be inadequate to meet the advanced cost of foodstuffs daily in use in these schools. Moreover, contributions towards the support of such institutions are said to have been diminished, owing chiefly to the financial stringency caused by the war in Europe. The numbers on the staff at some of the schools are too few to efficiently cope with the work. While there is a noticeable advancement among the pupils in all of the schools within this inspectorate, I entertain the opinion that more might be accomplished in some of these institutions if the finances permitted a larger and a more remuneratively paid staff.

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REPORT OF REV. R. H. CAIRNS, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the year there were in operation 58 schools, in which were employed 160 teachers and instructors. The total enrolment was approximately 2,250 pupils.

These schools were classified as follows: Industrial schools, 8; boarding schools, 10; and day schools, 40. There were 75 visits of inspection made during the year, a number of schools being visited twice.

Industrial Schools.

In the industrial schools, over 500 pupils are enrolled. These are receiving an excellent training under very favourable conditions.

Each pupil before being enrolled undergoes a strict medical examination, and only the physically fit are allowed to enter. In nearly every one of these schools the pupils receive close medical supervision, and in most cases there is also a hospital in close proximity to the school.

From many points of view, the most important subject on the school curriculum is that which aims to make bodily health more perfect and life more vigorous. Health precedes progress. The healthy pupil is the most efficient and the laws of health are faithfully taught.

Physical exercises are carefully and systematically performed. The subject of ventilation receives marked attention.

The sanitary conditions of the premises are given special care. As a result of this advanced programme, the pupils are beoming more vigorous and less subject to disease. In some of the schools the number of pupils that break down is remarkably small.

As discipline and good results generally depend upon comfort and contentment, the subject of proper amusements for the pupils is given close attention. Some of the schools are equipped with splendid lanterns and an abundance of slides. In this way many a profitable and pleasant evening is spent. In each of these schools supervised playgrounds are the rule.

Religious instruction receives very careful attention. The moral side of the child's nature must have careful and persistent training to insure stability and strength of character. I can testify, with great sincerity, that in every industrial school the tone is excellent. Both by precept and example the pupil is taught the highest morality. By the singing of hymns, by scripture reading and study, the pupils are led to see their duty to God, to man and to self.

The half-day system prevails in these schools, each pupil goes to school one-half of each day and during the other half he is engaged in manual work.

Manual training and domestic science have a very prominent place on the curriculum. The industries carried on are farming, gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, stock raising, dressmaking, cooking, baking, and general housekeeping. Much has been done, but a step is now under consideration which will give a further impetus to manual training.

Splendid work is being done in nearly every school, in the class-room. Good results are attained. In order to do efficient work trained teachers, good equipment, and intelligent, sympathetic supervision are needed.

Great care is practised in the selection of teachers, and, without exception, faithful and conscientious work is being done in the industrial schools.

The department has been most liberal in supplying all class-rooms with school requisites.

In 1914, one pupil passed the entrance examination to a high school, and is now in attendance in a high school. Another passed the McGill matriculation, ranking seventy-sixth in a group of five hundred who were successful in the western provinces.

This girl attended Normal till Christmas, and is now waiting an opening in some of our schools in order that she may become a teacher among her own people.

The manual work of the pupils is highly satisfactory. In writing and drawing splendid results are obtained.

Reading, spelling and composition are well taught, and good results attained. Many of the pupils read with fluency, animation, and expression. Spelling lessons are excellent object lessons, training to accurate observation and careful recollection. The pupils have been submitted to difficult tests and the results have been very satisfactory. Two boys wrote from dictation, a paragraph from the fourth reader, and ten difficult words, without an error.

The subjects of arithmetic, geography and history are not up to the standard. These subjects present peculiar difficulties to the awakening mind of Indian pupils.

All the schools have been urged to follow the "course of study" prescribed for the public schools of this province, and to adhere to the authorized text-books.

Uniformity in these matters would undoubtedly be a great improvement. Text-books from almost every province in Canada have been in use in the Indian schools of British Columbia.

Boarding Schools.

There are ten boarding schools in the province, having an enrolment of about 400 pupils, and a staff of 50 teachers. Of these schools, four are exclusively for girls, one for boys, and the remaining five have both girls and boys enrolled.

In August the Port Simpson boys' school was closed. Ten of the pupils were transferred to the Coqualeetza industrial school at Chilliwack. The others were discharged. The building had become unsanitary and badly out of repair, and as no agreement could be reached with the Indians concerning land for a site for a new school, it was decided that the school should be closed.

Some of these boarding schools do the same work as the industrial schools, having a farm in connection and keeping a trade instructor for the boys.

The Indian people are distinctively nomadic in their habits. Because of this trait of character, boarding schools are a necessity. If the child is to get an education, in many cases the only way to accomplish it is to remove him from his parents and place him in a boarding school, where he will be in constant attendance. Here he receives training and care at the hands of those who have become experts in this work.

Wonderful transformations take place in the appearance of these children in a short time.

By the end of the first year pupils have acquired sufficient English to write a very creditable letter to their parents.

The regular public school course of study is followed in the class room.

The girls are taught sewing, gardening, cooking, and general house-work.

Persistent and careful attention is given to the subjects of hygiene and physical culture.

The year just closing has been, on the whole, a successful one for all our boarding schools. The pupils have responded to the faithful and efficient work of the teachers, and we have conclusive proof that the Indian can be educated. The ability to do things is the measure of all true knowledge.

Day Schools.

Scattered throughout this province are forty day schools, with an enrolment of some thirteen hundred pupils. Only two of these schools have more than one teacher.

There is close co-operation between the teacher of the day school and the missionary. In almost every case the pupil carries home some new ideas from the school which often stimulates the parent to better living.

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A gradual improvement has been taking place in the character of the school buildings.

At present most of our day schools are conducted in comfortable, well equipped, and attractive buildings. In many cases single desks have been installed. Books, slates, maps, globes, blackboards, chalk and all requisites have been liberally supplied by the department.

Many of the teachers have had years of experience, and are doing good and faithful work. However, the time has come when every effort should be made to secure trained teachers. In order to do this it may be necessary to increase salaries somewhat.

Teaching in an Indian day school calls for tact, perseverance, piety, patience, teaching ability, versatility, sympathy for a people in the dawn of civilization, and an unlimited capacity for hard work.

The pupils make fair progress when the attendance is at all regular. The English that is taught in the school is not used at home, and when you add to this the fact that pupils are away from the schools for months at a time, it will be easily understood that the rate of progress in the day schools is of necessity very slow.

In my inspection of these schools, I have advised the teachers to be thorough. A little, well known, gives the child a power to gain new facts that can never be accomplished by a smattering of many things.

It is now being realized that agriculture has rich educational values for every child, and that these are not by any means limited to economic concerns. With a wider realization of this fact, the subject is gradually winning its way into the rural and village schools.

During the past year I have given some attention to the subject of school gardens, and the coming summer will find a few plots around the day school producing vegetables and flowers.

A very fair percentage of the ex-pupils are doing well. A few concrete cases will be given. One is a successful and competent carpenter living in North Vancouver. Another is in his third year in Columbia College studying for the Christian ministry. Another is teaching in one of the industrial schools. Another is in France with the first overseas contingent. Another is cultivating his land and gradually improving his circumstances. He is a diligent, thrifty man. Another is on a Grand Trunk Pacific steamer as waiter. He has followed this for six years. He is a quiet, steady fellow. This is enough to show what are the results of education among the Indians. The results amply justify the expenditure.

General Remarks.

As I have travelled throughout the province, I have received the greatest kindness and the heartiest co-operation from the Indian agents, and the missionaries. All of them are intensely interested in the physical, mental, and moral development of the native race.

The teachers have been very responsive and have shown a strong desire to get information or suggestions that would make them more efficient in their work.

The Indian chiefs and Indian people generally have expressed their appreciation of the work that is being done for their children. This strikes me as a very hopeful sign.

I anticipate rapid development of our Indian educational work in the immediate future. The foundation work has been done faithfully. The Indian is now advanced enough in civilization to appreciate what it means for his children to have the advantages of an education. There will not be any trouble from now on to fill to capacity all our industrial and boarding schools.

REPORT OF A. E. MEGRAW, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE
SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Kamloops Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on April 9, 1914. It is situated on the north bank of the South Thompson river about three miles east of Kamloops.

It is one of the oldest mission schools in the interior of British Columbia and has been in charge of the present principal, Rev. Father Alph. M. Carion, O.M.I., for twenty-two years. The buildings are old-fashioned and have been added to from time to time as the work of the school increased and available finances would permit, with the result that they have become somewhat out-of-date when measured with the requirements of modern educational standards. Nevertheless the school has done splendid work for the Indians of this agency and is still doing in spite of the disadvantages that are encountered.

The teaching staff under the principal comprises 1 man teacher and 4 sisters, and the pupils' work shows the result of careful teaching. The attendance is in the neighbourhood of 70, about equally divided between boys and girls. At the time of my visit a class of girls was being taught by one of the sisters and the boys were at manual work in charge of one of the instructors. The class-rooms, dormitories, and kitchens, are kept spotlessly clean and everything is done for the comfort and advancement of the pupils.

Lack of an adequate supply of water for irrigation purposes has ever been a serious drawback and militates against it as an industrial school in so far as the teaching of farming is concerned. But in spite of disadvantages the principal and his staff are doing excellent work.

Shulus Day School (Anglican).

This school is located on the Nicola Mameet reserve about four miles west of Merritt, which reserve has recently been transferred from the Lytton to the Kamloops agency. The school was visited on February 10, 1915. There are 19 names on the register and 11 pupils were present, distributed over three grades. Rev. F. B. Eteson, the priest in charge of the mission, is principal, and the teacher, Miss Williams, is painstaking and efficient. The physical drill practised both here and at the Lytton day school cannot be too highly commended.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Lytton Industrial School (Anglican).

The above school which is situated on the Lillooet road, two and a half miles north of Lytton, was visited on April 15, 1914.

This institution is owned and conducted by the New England Company, an Anglican missionary society in England which has taken an active interest in Indian education in Canada.

Besides the school the society owns an excellent farm of 650 acres on which instruction in farming is given the pupils and on which a considerable part of the supplies are produced for victualling the institution.

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Rev. Leonard Dawson is principal; Mrs. Dawson looks after the health of the pupils, and the staff consists of farm instructor, assistant farm instructor, horticulturist, schoolmaster, carpenter, matron, cook, and laundry instructor.

On the date of my visit there were 39 pupils, all boys for it is exclusively a boys' school present, but a few of the boys were absent and the principal complained of lack of interest on the part of Indian parents. Those present were bright and healthy in appearance and the discipline appeared to be strict and thorough. The pupils' work was neat and the exercise books showed marked skill and care. The attendance has increased materially since the date of my visit and the number enrolled is now over 50.

On the farm are kept horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and the pupils in addition to cultivating the farm and gardeus, are given instruction in feeding and care of the stock.

All Hallows Girls' Boarding School (Anglican).

This school for the care and instruction of Indian girls, is located at Yale, B.C. Unlike St. George's Industrial school for boys at Lytton, which is also an Anglican institution and supported by a wealthy philanthropic society, it is wholly supported by the Church, assisted of course by the usual departmental grants for work of this kind. It is excellently managed by the devoted women in charge.

This school was visited on April 15, 1914, and there was an attendance of 17 girls. The head of the school is Sister Superior Constance, and Sister Althea is principal of the Indian school.

In the school-room the girls were in charge of Miss Holtorff, who is a teacher of high scholastic attainments and professional training, and excellent work is being done. The pupils are distributed over six grades or standards. The text books used are the British Columbia texts and the curriculum followed is that prescribed by the Provincial Education Department. Two girls were in the most advanced standard and were preparing for the high school entrance examination.

In all the classes the pupils' work was most creditable. Nature study is receiving a fair share of attention, and for this the girls show marked aptitude and fondness. The sewing-room and laundry show that domestic economy is kept well to the front, and the girls are given a training that is bound to exert a marked influence in their homes. Home nursing is also being taught.

Lytton Day School (Anglican).

On April 15, 1914, I visited this school, which was in charge of Miss Lily Blachford. The school is situated in the Indian village closely adjoining Lytton, and there were present that day twelve neat, bright-looking and well-behaved children, most of them very little over the school age of six years.

Miss Blachford is eminently fitted for this work. She speaks the Thompson Indian language, and has excellent control of the school, being able to strike the golden mean between indulgence and too rigid discipline. Too rigid discipline does not do with Indian children, especially in the day schools, for their affection must be sought and retained to ensure attendance.

The school was again visited on February 11, 1915, when Miss Hobden was in charge, Miss Blachford having resigned in the interim. Miss Hobden is doing good conscientious work, and if she errs it is on the side of kindness. The exercise books showed wonderful aptitude for children so young. Lytton day school is serving a useful purpose as a feeder for St. George's industrial at Lytton and All Hallows at Yale.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Kootenay Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school, which is in every respect a model institution, is situated at St. Eugene mission, about six miles from Cranbrook.

I visited the school on three separate occasions during the year, in the months of July, September and November, and had every opportunity to note the superior character of the building and its appointments and the excellent manner in which it is conducted by its eminently capable head, Sister Superior Justinian.

The number of children of school age in the agency is 110, and of these there is an average attendance of 40 boys and 40 girls at the school.

The teaching staff consists of seven sisters of the mission and one farm instructor, Mr. J. M. Smith. There was also the clerk of the works, Mr. John McDonald, who had the oversight of important construction work during the year in connection with a drain and installation of waterworks from St. Mary river.

The class-rooms, recreation rooms, dormitories, dairy, kitchen, laundry and lavatories are models of cleanliness, and everything possible is being done for the comfort and well-being of the children who attend. The curriculum embraces a wide range of subjects, and in the sewing-room, laundry, dairy and kitchen, instruction is given the girls which promises an output of accomplished housekeepers; while the boys are taught farming, gardening, carpentry, and care of stock.

There is apparent among the pupils and ex-pupils a spirit of loyalty to the institution that augurs well for its continued success, and the good already accomplished justifies all that has been done to attain it.

This is the only school in the agency, but two children belonging to Arrow Lake band No. 6 attend the public school at Burton.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in the San José valley, about four miles west of 144-Mile House on the Cariboo road.

The date of my visit was October 27, 1914, and there were present 26 boys and 25 girls.

A new principal, Rev. Father Maillard, took charge in July last, and he appears to possess the proper blending of sympathy and tact to gain the confidence of the pupils and the parents, who were disposed to become discontented with the rigid discipline said to have been formerly in vogue and about which some complaint had been made to the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs in British Columbia. Possibly the ground of complaint may have been exaggerated, but happily, if any existed, it is now a thing of the past and everything is going smoothly—the pupils are happy, orderly, contented and interested in their work.

I examined pupils' work, heard them in their exercises, and am satisfied that good work is being done and the subjects carefully and efficiently taught.

The teaching staff is: Sisters Gabriel, Alexis, Seraphin, Beatrice, and Stanislaus. Sister Gabriel is matron, and has thorough grasp of the work of the institution. On the farm, of which 500 acres are cultivated, there is a large stock of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. Brother Joseph is foreman, and there is also a farm instructor and carpenter, and pupils have an opportunity of gaining a good knowledge of farm work and handicraft. They have five hours of study each day and four hours manual work.

The buildings are modern and exceedingly well arranged, and everything kept scrupulously clean and neat.

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STUART LAKE AGENCY.

During the past year a start was made in educational work in this agency that has been very encouraging. A day school was opened at Stuart Lake in May, 1914, with an attendance of 35 pupils. The first teacher was Mr. Vandike, but he has been succeeded by Mr. A. K. J. Okon Okony. Although a day school, the pupils are given each day one meal of thick bean soup, with pilot bread and a cup of tea. I have not yet visited the school but have been advised by the Indian agent, Mr. W. J. McAllan, that good progress is being made.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

I regret to say that this is one agency in my inspectorate where no Indian school exists and the only thing that has been done for education of Indian children during the year is in the white schools of the Similkameen valley, where some of the Indian children attend, and at Larkin on reserve No. 3 of the Head of the Lake band, where Harry Harris has been attending high school at Armstrong.

In the lower Similkameen, Miss A. M. Easton, the teacher, has sometimes 12 Indian children attending and is pleased with their behaviour and aptitude to learn. Some of the Indian children also attend the Hedley public school to which I paid a visit on June 16. Nine Indian pupils were present in the lower room, and the teacher, Miss Walker, was well pleased with them. They ranged in ages from 10 to 17 years and their writing and drawing books showed marked aptitude.

At Inkameep, in the lower Okanagan, the Indians have expressed a wish for a day school and it is hoped that this will be carried into effect in the coming summer. It may be possible also to convince the Indians at Enderby and Penticton of their need in this connection, but it seems hard to break through the prejudice and reactionary spirit that exists in many of the bands where they have many children of school age and have large holdings of valuable lands.

REPORT OF W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH EASTERN INSPECTORATE,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Conditions at the Kuper Island industrial school, the principal of which is Rev. W. Lemmens, have been very favourable during the past year.

There has been an average of 63 pupils, 30 boys and 33 girls on the register. The school receives a grant for 60 pupils. The children have been making excellent progress in their studies during the year and have enjoyed first-class health. There have been no deaths amongst the pupils.

Besides the regular studies in the class-room, the boys are given instruction in farming, carpentry and general handiwork, and the girls are instructed in plain and fancy sewing, cooking and house work.

The farm consists of 70 acres of first-class land from which all the vegetables required for the school are obtained.

A new and up-to-date school is now in the course of construction to take the place of the old building, which was erected in 1892. The new building is expected to be completed by June 1 next and will have a capacity for 100 pupils. When completed the principal anticipates that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the full number of pupils for which the school has accommodation.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

This school is again in charge of W. J. Knott as teacher, who returned in June last after a prolonged illness.

There are 13 pupils on the roll, this being the full number of children of school age on the reserve. The register at this school shows that there is usually a good average attendance when the Indians are at home and they make splendid progress with their studies.

Eight pupils of this school were transferred to industrial schools during the year, four going to Coqualeetza institute, at Chilliwack, and four to the Kuper Island industrial school.

The health among the scholars throughout the year is reported to have been good. Though there was an epidemic of whooping-cough among the children on the reserve, all those of school age pulled through successfully.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

The teacher at this school is C. A. Dockstader. The number of pupils on the roll is 12, all being boys, and all attend regularly when the Indians are at home. As a new school is being built by the Methodist church on a plot of ground owned by them, closer to the homes of the Koksilah Indians, it is expected that when this building is completed there will be a much larger attendance of the children of this reserve.

The general health of the pupils throughout the year has been fair, and their progress in their studies was quite satisfactory.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is on the Clemclemaluts reserve, and is taught by Miss Maud Frumento. They have been carrying twenty-five pupils on the roll, most of whom attend regularly. The pupils apparently take great interest in their lessons and like the teacher.

The health of the pupils was reported to have been very good during the past year.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Songhees Indian reserve at Esquimalt, and Miss Rose Quigley is the teacher.

There have been 10 pupils on the roll, and during the December quarter the average was 6-15. It is expected that a better showing will be made for the March quarter.

The children have enjoyed good health during the year and their progress has been very good. One pupil is almost ready to take his entrance examination.

The building is in first-class repair, being only constructed about two years ago. It is well ventilated and is heated with hot air furnace.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Anglican).

This school was visited on June 3 and November 30, 1914. The principal is Rev. A. W. Corker. The school has a grant for thirty-five pupils, and the register shows that this number is kept up. During the year there have been five pupils honourably discharged and five new pupils were admitted.

Considering the age of the building, it is kept in a very good state of repair.

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The pupils have been making excellent progress in their studies during the past year. In June last there were four pupils ready to try the high school examinations.

Mr. Eli Huut gives the pupils first-class instruction in carpentry and general handiwork.

There were no deaths among the pupils during the year, and their health has been all that could be desired.

The school is situated on the Industrial school reserve, consisting of approximately 400 acres, but very little of this land has been cleared. There are about two-and-a-half acres of land used for garden purposes. One acre was cleared during last year. There is now a plentiful supply of pure water for this school, the well which was sunk during the summer having proved a success.

Alert Bay Girls' Home (Anglican).

Rev. A. W. Corker is also principal of this school, but it is under the direct supervision of Miss A. R. Neville, the matron. The school has accommodation for thirty pupils, but up to date this number of children has never been secured, and every effort should be put forward to fill this school with the required number of pupils from the Kwakwalth agency alone.

The children have been receiving a good education under Miss Nixon, the teacher. They are also instructed in plain and fancy sewing, knitting, cooking and general housework.

Generally speaking, with the exception of some seasonable sickness, the children have enjoyed excellent health.

There is now a direct sewerage system from the school to the sea, the use of the septic tank, which was installed when the school was built three years ago, having been discontinued.

There are two acres of land for garden purposes, but it is mostly of a gravelly nature. By the use of a large quantity of fertilizer a considerable amount of vegetables for the use of the school has been grown during the year.

Alert Bay Day School (Anglican).

Miss E. B. Ferryman is the teacher at this school and she has been having success with the children under her care. When the Indians are at Alert Bay there is always a first-class attendance. The children are mostly in the primary class but have made fair progress. All the older girls were placed in the Indian girls home.

The building is in a good state of repair and kept quite clean.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Rev. J. E. Rendle, the missionary, is the teacher at this school, which is situated on the Cape Mudge reserve. During the year there has been a good average attendance of the pupils, especially so when all the Indians are on the reserve.

Fair progress has been made by the children in their studies when they have attended regularly.

There was an epidemic of mumps among the children during the summer and the school was closed for one week; otherwise their health has been good.

The school building is in a good state of repair and quite sanitary.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial School (Methodist).

This school, which is situated at Sardis post office, three miles from Chilliwack, is now presided over by Rev. G. H. Raley, late of Port Simpson, who succeeded the

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Rev. R. H. Cairns, upon the latter being appointed to the position of inspector of Indian schools for British Columbia.

The grant for this school has been increased from 90 to 110 pupils. The school has been carrying for some time 120 pupils, the building having ample capacity for this number. The main building is old and shows the wear and tear of its twenty-five years' existence. It is ventilated and heated with the Smead-Dowd system. The Chilliwack city water is attached to the buildings. During the year the progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory, and their health has been excellent.

The boys are given first-class instruction in agriculture and the girls are taught plain and fancy sewing and domestic science. The principal is endeavouring to obtain the services of a first-class teacher in manual training, who will be able to devote his attention to those of the boys who come from parts of the province where no farming is done amongst the Indians.

There are ten acres of land for garden use and eighty acres in the farm, which produces an ample supply of vegetables for the use of the school and feed for the stock. During the year a new outside dormitory was built for the accommodation of about 20 pupils. Two iron fire-escapes, supplied by the department, were also placed on the main building. It is proposed also to build an outdoor gymnasium, in which the pupils can take exercise and recreation during the rainy season.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated about one mile from Mission City, on high ground overlooking the Fraser river and the Matsqui valley.

Rev. V. Rohr is principal and has a competent staff under his direction.

The school has a grant for 60 pupils and is always kept up to the grant-earning capacity.

The buildings, though old, are in an excellent state of repair. They are heated with hot water and lighted with electricity. There is also a satisfactory supply of pure water on the premises.

The progress made by the pupils with their studies during the year was all that could be desired.

During the year there were no epidemics amongst the pupils and very little sickness of any kind among them.

There are 391 acres of land in the farm belonging to the school, 120 acres of which are cleared. Eight acres were cleared during the year. All the vegetables required for the use of the school and the feed for the live stock are raised on the farm.

The live stock consists of 7 horses, 45 head of cattle, 15 pigs and 250 chickens.

Besides the education received by the pupils in the class-room, the boys are given instruction in farming and general handiwork, and the girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, cooking and housework.

During the year a large amount of new work has been done at this school, consisting of clearing land of stumps, fencing, new sheds, new boiler-house, increasing the size of the water pipe from 4 to 6 inches for the purpose of increasing the power for the electric light plant and the wood sawing machine, root pulper and fanning mill.

For the enjoyment of the pupils, a moving picture machine was also added to the school, and entertainments are given once a week in which the pupils and staff take great interest, more particularly in the educational films.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated in North Vancouver, close to the Mission Indian reserve. Rev. Sister Mary Amy is the superioress. The school has a grant for 50 pupils, and this number is generally in attendance.

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The building is in an excellent condition, and the sanitary arrangements are first-class. There is a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises and a good sewerage system.

The pupils have made fair progress in their studies during the year.

Besides their lessons in the class-room, the boys are instructed in gardening and shoe repairing, and the girls are taught plain and fancy sewing and domestic science.

During the year the children have enjoyed excellent health, no deaths having occurred amongst them up to the middle of September, when I last visited the school.

There are 15 acres of first-class land for garden purposes, from which good crops of fruits and vegetables are obtained for the use of the school.

At the Vancouver exhibition this school was awarded 15 special prizes for various classes of work executed by the girl pupils.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Sechelt reserve, and is owned partly by the Indians themselves and partly by the Department. The principal is Rev. Sister Theresine.

The school has accommodation for 50 pupils and receives a grant for this number.

The buildings are in first-class condition and well-ventilated.

All the pupils appear to be making fair progress in their studies, though somewhat shy at the time of examinations.

To the four acres of land at present used for garden purposes by the school there is about to be added another 15 acres, the Indians at a recent meeting having signed a document allotting this acreage for school purposes.

All the children have been quite healthy during the past year.

The live stock consists of four milch cows, two heifers and one calf.

The water supply, which of late years has been very low during the summer months owing to the leaky condition of the wooden flume, will be improved this year. The Indians are now asking the department to spend a portion of their trust funds in the installation of a new pipe line.

Chilliwack Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on the Skwah reserve at Chilliwack. W. H. Grimshaw is the teacher.

This school has now been running about one year, having been opened on March 5, 1914, with 51 pupils. This number has been increased to 58 pupils, and the register shows there has been a very good average attendance throughout the whole year.

The size of the class room is 20 by 40 feet. It is light and airy, and is a first-class school in every respect. The sanitary conditions are also up to requirements.

During the year the progress made by the children has been quite satisfactory. In connection with this school there has been a nice bungalow built as a residence for the teacher and his wife.

The opening of this day school at Chilliwack has proved such a success that the Indians on the other Chilliwack reserves which are distant over three miles from the school, have petitioned to have a day school built for them and guarantee a full attendance of all the children in that section of the Chilliwack valley.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

Mr. J. J. Moroney is the teacher of this school. There are 34 pupils on the register, and they are making good progress. Mrs. Moroney acts as field matron, and gives valuable instruction to both the mothers and pupils.

Sliammon Day School (Roman Catholic).

There are 30 pupils registered at this school, and an average daily attendance of 12.39 during the last quarter. Mr. Basil Nicholson, the teacher, instructs the pupils in all authorized studies.

Mrs. Nicholson, his wife, visits the homes of the pupils and assists the mothers in looking after their studies.

The pupils are making good progress in their studies and are fairly clean and tidy.

Tsawwassen Day School (Roman Catholic).

The children at this school who number 15 have been making good progress. The last quarter's report shows a daily average of nine.

Rev. Wm. Chaput is the teacher, but owing to sickness among the pupils and the bad condition of the roads, this school was closed about the first of the present year.

Katzie Indian Day School (Roman Catholic).

The pupils of this school under the direction of Mr. J. J. Murphy are making good progress. There are 18 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 15.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Mr. H. B. Currie is the principal, with Mr. Frank Knight as teacher. There are 57 pupils on the roll, 29 boys and 28 girls, the grant being for 50. There were five pupils discharged during the year and eight new ones were taken in.

The buildings are in fair condition. The main building has ventilators in the walls.

There are dry earth closets with natural drainage to the Sumas river.

The progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Generally the health of the pupils has been excellent.

Besides their regular studies in the class-room the boys are instructed in farming, packing and carpentry work and the girls are taught all branches of household duties.

There are 17 acres of land for garden purposes upon which, with the exception of some potatoes, all the vegetables required by the school are grown. The live stock consists of four horses, 14 cows, 15 pigs and 150 chickens.

A combined woodshed and roothouse with concrete floor and walls, and frame superstructure, was erected during the year. New concrete floors were also placed in the stables and concrete walks around three sides of the barn were also put in. The interior of the class-room has been repainted, and considerable painting and decorating has been done in the home.

At the Alberni exhibition the school won 42 prizes for plain and fancy baking, sewing, cooking and for garden and farm products, stock and chickens.

The city telephone has been extended to the school, which affords quick communication with the doctor for emergency calls.

The conduct of the pupils has been up to the average, 16 of them having united with the Church during the year.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated on a piece of land owned by the Presbyterian Church, adjoining the Marktosis reserve, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. J. T. Ross is the principal and Miss O. Arbuthnot the teacher. There are 36 pupils on the roll, 18 boys and 18 girls, the grant being for 35. There were four pupils discharged and eight new ones taken in during the past year.

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The buildings are in excellent condition and well ventilated.

The children are receiving a splendid education at this school and making excellent progress. In industrial work the boys are taught gardening, carpentry and joining work, while the girls are instructed in general housekeeping, plain and fancy sewing.

Very good health has been enjoyed by the pupils during the year.

There is very little tillable land in connection with this school. There is a 17-acre field at the back of the school, which originally formed the bottom of a lake, but has been drained; the land itself is of very poor quality. One acre has been put to use for garden purposes by the assistance of a great amount of fertilizer, and upon this small patch some vegetables for the use of the school are grown. On the balance of the land a ton of hay was grown and some wild cranberries.

The live stock consists of one bull, two cows, one calf, two pigs and about 20 chickens.

The front of the building was re-shingled during the year and a new cement foundation put in. A plank sidewalk one-third of a mile, from the school to the Indian village was also built, the work being done by the pupils of the school, assisted by some Indians from the reserve, under the supervision of Mr. Ross himself.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school is situated on Mearcs island, Clayoquot sound, and the principal is Rev. Fr. Epper, O.S.B.

There are 62 pupils on the roll, 37 boys and 25 girls, the grant being for 60. Fifteen pupils were taken in during the year and five received their discharge.

The buildings are in a first-class condition, being well ventilated. They are heated by hot water and have water-flushed closets. There is an excellent water supply.

The progress made by the pupils during the year has been very good indeed and their writing and map-drawing compares very favourably with the work done in any white school. The progress in arithmetic in the lower standards has been quite noticeable.

With few exceptions the pupils enjoyed good health.

In industrial work the boys are taught gardening, carpentry, shoe repairing and painting; while the girls receive instruction in all forms of needlework and domestic science.

There are now about five acres of land used for garden purposes. During the past year 10 acres were slashed and some of this land was partly cleared, the work being done by white men. There were four tons of potatoes and considerable cabbage, turnips, carrots and other vegetables grown in the garden.

The live stock consists of one bull, five cows, one ox, two heifers and three calves.

The new barn was painted during the year and concrete sidewalks were laid down. A new 25-foot launch was commenced last spring and is now completed. Some new fences were built, as well as board walks. The roofs of the buildings were also repaired.

The school was awarded several first and second prizes for penmanship and needlework at the Alberni exhibition in the fall. The progress with arithmetic in the lower standards has been quite noticeable.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

The teacher at this school is Rev. Joseph Schindler, O.S.B.

The sessions are held during the winter months on the Opitsat reserve and during the summer months at Echachis.

The number of pupils on the roll runs from 30 to 35 with an average attendance of 17 during the eight months of the year in which the school is running.

The health of the children has been very fair during the year and their progress in the class room may be considered satisfactory. The sister of the teacher has been engaged in the school work and her influence amongst the children has had a very good effect.

The school building is in a good state of repair and kept comfortable during the sessions.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated on the Ittatsoo reserve, and H. W. Vanderveen is the teacher. There are 22 pupils on the roll of this school and a fair average attendance has been kept up considering that the Indians are away from the reserve a great part of the year.

The children have enjoyed good health and have been making good progress with their studies.

The school-house is in a good state of repair and is kept well ventilated by keeping the doors and windows open.

Claoose Day School (Methodist).

This school has been closed since June, 1914, on account of sufficient Indians not being at home to warrant the opening of the school. Mr. Gordon Ede was the teacher up to the end of the June quarter. At that time there were nine pupils on the roll but the average attendance was very poor.

Wyah Indian Day School (Methodist).

George F. Plumb is the teacher at this school. There are 10 pupils on the register and during the December quarter there was an average attendance of 7.9. The progress of the children has been fair.

REPORT OF A. M. TYSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON THE
SCHOOLS IN THE NORTHERN INSPECTORATE,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 8. Miss Gibson, the teacher, is doing good work although the attendance is somewhat poor, the children being for the most part employed by their parents in gardening. The school building is in good condition and equipped with the necessary furnishings. The grounds have been fenced and present a very creditable appearance.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 11. Miss Tranter, the teacher, has had considerable experience in this work and the children are making favourable progress under her teaching. The building will present a much better appearance when the roof has been repaired and the whole repainted as arranged for.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 12. Mr. Reid was in charge. The attendance throughout the year has been fairly good. Provision has been made for repainting the building both outside and in, which will add greatly to its appearance.

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Kitimat Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 13, and is in charge of Miss Clark. The attendance was large, owing to the fact that many of the boarding school pupils are attending. All seemed to be making good progress and impressed me favourably. The building is a good one and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. Sanitary conditions are good as well as ventilation.

Kitimat Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This school was also visited on the 13th. The matron was absent at the time of my visit but everything was found in good condition. A cement basement and floor have been built and the building made first-class in every respect. Sanitary conditions and water supply are also good. The health of the children was reported good.

Hartley Bay Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited May 14. Mr. Mathews, the missionary in charge, was absent as well as most of the Indians. The building is in good condition and well supplied with the necessary furnishings.

Kitkatla Day School (Anglican).

This school had been closed for want of a teacher, but has been lately re-opened with Mr. Henry Haldane in charge. The building is a good one and well equipped with the necessary furnishings.

STICKINE AGENCY.

Telegraph Creek Day School (Undenominational).

This school was visited May 11. The building is well equipped with the necessary furnishings. This school was closed at the time of my visit pending the appointment of a teacher.

Tahltan Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on May 11, but was closed on account of the Rev. F. P. Thorman's absence at Prince Rupert.

NASS AGENCY.

Mettlakatla Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 13. Miss Klippert being in charge. The building has been newly painted and presents an excellent appearance both inside and out. There were 10 girls and 11 boys present and the children all seem to be making good progress under the teacher who is doing good work and a great favourite with the children.

Kincolith Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 17 and as it was Saturday, the school was closed. Miss Collison, the teacher, was, at the time of my visit, being relieved by her father, Archdeacon Collison. Accompanied by the Archdeacon we went over the building and found everything in good condition. The building is first-class and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. Mr. Collison reports the attendance not very good, although the progress is on the whole satisfactory.

Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks.

At Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks conditions are very unsatisfactory. The new schools which were to be erected at these places have, as yet, not been built, owing to the fact that the Indians want industrial schools established in place of the ordinary day schools, and although part of the lumber and other materials have been provided for the new schools, work has not yet commenced.

Gwinoha.

This village was visited on October 23, and conditions are much the same as at Aiyansh and Gitlakdamiks.

Lakalzap (Grenville) Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on October 24, but it was closed for want of a teacher. Miss Sturgess has since been appointed. The building is a good one and kept in a good state of repair.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited October 28. The building is a fairly good one and has been painted outside and in. When the new seats are provided and a few minor repairs completed the school will be satisfactory. Mr. Hamilton and Mrs. Dudoward have charge of the school and are doing good work. They report the attendance large and the pupils making good progress.

Port Simpson Girls' Boarding School (Methodist).

This school was inspected October 28. Miss Deacon was in charge. Everything appeared to be satisfactory. The building is kept in excellent repair. Sanitary conditions are also good as well as ventilation. The pupils appeared to be healthy and clean and apparently take a great deal of interest in the work. Miss Deacon reports that they are making excellent progress, although there is room for an additional number of girls.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School (Methodist).

The Port Simpson boarding school for boys has been closed and the majority of the pupils are attending the Coqualeetza industrial school at Chilliwack.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on November 7. The building is first-class and well equipped with the necessary furnishings. Miss Noble is the teacher and reports the attendance fair and the children making satisfactory progress.

BABINE AGENCY.

Hazelton Day School (Anglican).

This school was visited on December 17, and everything appeared to be in good condition. Miss Soal is the teacher, and takes a great interest in the children, who are making satisfactory progress. The new desks have been installed, and make quite an improvement. Sanitary conditions are good, as is also ventilation.

Hagwilget Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school was visited on December 19. Mr. Browning is in charge and doing good work. He reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

Kispiax Day School (Methodist).

This school was visited Monday, December 21. Miss Martin is in charge of this school, and conditions are very satisfactory. The building is in good repair, and sanitary conditions and ventilation are also good. There is plenty of ground surrounding this school for a garden and playground for the children.

Glen Vowell (Salvation Army).

This school was visited December 21. Miss Jackson, the teacher, reports the attendance good and the children making satisfactory progress.

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Andimaul (Salvation Army).

This school was visited on December 22, but had been closed under instructions from the department through Mr. Loring. The children of this village have taken a keen interest in the school work, and are making satisfactory progress. Out of 46 children in the village, 27 were enrolled, and the average attendance was steadily increasing. I am pleased to report that since my visit instructions have been issued to re-open the school.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Masset Day School (Anglican).

Mr. and Mrs. Traynor are in charge of this school, which is in two divisions, Mrs. Traynor taking charge of the junior pupils. The attendance at this school is remarkably good, at the time of my visit there being 50 children present. They all appeared clean and healthy and taking an interest in the work.

General Remarks.

The children attending the various Indian schools appear very clean and healthy, and for the most part take a keen interest in the school work and are making favourable progress in the different lines of work.

The buildings at the different villages are for the most part substantial structures, kept in good repair and are a credit to the department.

In the Nass agency the Anglican Church appears to have considerable difficulty in supplying teachers, and as a result at some of the places visited there was no school.

In the various boarding schools it was noted that the fire-fighting appliances were being kept in their proper places for use in case of necessity.

REPORT OF W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES, ON
THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS, SASKATCHEWAN.

This colony has now a population of 149, made up as follows: men 38, women 28, children 83. There are 36 Indians farming (a number of these being beginners) and last year they had 2,707 acres in crop. Their total cultivation was 3,988, of which 1,099 acres were summer-fallowed last summer. This land was harrowed twice and is now ready for the seeder.

On this colony there are a number of young men working what would be classed as good-sized farms in any white community, and I am pleased to say that generally speaking, the style of work they do is very good. This was well demonstrated last season by the fact that they had a fairly good crop, notwithstanding the extreme drought, and their success was entirely due to the fact that their fields were well cultivated.

A large quantity of seed grain was shipped by these Indians to different agencies throughout the province this spring. They also sold seed to white settlers, and this spring they had, cleaned and ready for seeding, about 9,000 bushels of grain.

There is hardly a home on the colony that has not a good garden, milch cows, hens, pigs, etc., and I noticed at several places flower plants and trees. In most of the houses you will find nearly everything that you would find in the home of a white settler in similar circumstances. I very often see sewing machines in the houses.

At the beginning of this experiment one of the difficulties was to get the young farmers to provide food for themselves during the summer months. As a rule they had to buy beef, bacon, butter, etc., and much of their earnings went in this way. To-day this is a thing of the past. Nearly all have pigs, which they convert into salt

pork to be used in hot weather, and cows and hens, which provide them with milk, butter and eggs.

As these colonists are graduates of boarding or industrial schools, the English language is spoken almost entirely by them, and in many cases the children cannot speak a word of Indian. The atmosphere of many of these homes is all that could be desired and as a rule the children are kept clean and well-dressed. The training the young mothers received at school is put into practice by them in their homes here.

I find that as they begin to acquire property their desire is to get more and to generally improve their farms and stock. Some of the finest and best-kept horses in this part of the country are to be seen on this colony, and it is a satisfaction to be able to report that the money these people earn through grain growing on a large scale is usually spent with good judgment.

These people are very law-abiding and seldom give any trouble. The community, as a whole, have a good idea of the law and wish to abide by it.

Individually the members of this colony are splendidly equipped with all kinds of farming machinery necessary to carry on the work. Jointly, they own two steam threshing outfits. All their machinery was bought with the proceeds from their individual earnings.

The parents evince a keen desire to have their children educated, and there is no need to canvass for them, as they are sent to school when of age without question.

It will not be long before the mud houses and barns will disappear. Every year several new frame dwellings replace the log ones. Some of these houses are fine structures costing in the neighbourhood of \$1,800. This improvement in buildings will continue, as a great many who started with log houses are quite anxious to build frame ones.

A great deal of good work was done on this colony last year by the Indians, who organized themselves into two road gangs, each undertaking certain work, and as a result we now have fairly good roads.

Most of the Indians on this colony pay their own doctor bills.

Situated in the centre of the colony we have a well-equipped and up-to-date hospital, and during the year a number of cases have been treated there. When she has no patients, the matron makes visits to the homes of the colonists, giving them advice on the care of their children and general hints in regard to housekeeping.

This report would not be complete without saying something as to the attitude of these Indians towards the great war. From the first outbreak they have taken the keenest interest in all that was taking place. In nearly every house you will find newspapers. At a meeting held on the colony last October a subscription list was started and \$502 was raised then and there, some individuals contributing as high as \$40, and very few less than \$10. In addition to this, the colony brass band has been giving a series of concerts in the surrounding settlements in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, to which they have given about \$300.

A branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was organized in this colony and agency, and they have endowed a bed in Cliveden hospital. The women have done a great deal of knitting, which was sent to the provincial headquarters of the society. The work they did was first-class, and compared favourably with any that was sent in from other sources. When meetings are called there is always a large attendance of men and women, both young and old.

At the time of writing two of their number are serving with the 28th Battalion, which is to leave for the front at any moment. I have had half a dozen young men come to my office and express a wish to enlist, which they no doubt will do when recruiting starts again.

The statistical statement which is going forward gives all detailed information in connection with this colony.