

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA

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1906



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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: -

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

*Respectfully submitted,*

*FRANK OLIVER,*

*Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

OTTAWA, December 13, 1905. 27 - A 1/2





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Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C., J. C. Butchart, B.A.  
Ahtahkakoop's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T. Chas. Fisher.  
Alberni, Boarding School, B.C., Jas. R. Morton.  
Alberta Inspectorate, N.W.T. -Agencies, J.A. Markle.  
Alberta Inspectorate, N.W.T. -Schools, J.A. Markle.  
Alert Bay Girls' Home, B.C., A.W. Corker.  
Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C., A.W. Corker.  
Alexander's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T., Jas. Gibbons.  
All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C., Sister Superior Amy.  
Algonquins of Golden Lake, Ont., Martin Mullin.  
Algonquins of River Desert, Que., W.J. McCaffrey.  
Algonquins of Timiskaming, Que., A. Burwash.  
Alnwick Band, Ont. J. Thackeray.  
Amalecites of Cacouna, Que., Edouard Beaulieu.  
Amalecites of Viger, Que., Same as 'Amalecites of Cacouna'.  
Annapolis County, N.S., Micmacs, John Lacy.  
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Arsenault, J.O., Prince Edward Island Superintendency.  
Ashton, Rev. R., Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.  
Aspdin, Thos. W., Assiniboine Agency, N.W.T.  
Assabaska Band, Man., R.S. McKenzie.  
Assiniboine Agency, N.W.T., Thos. W. Aspdin.  
Assiniboine Band, N.W.T., Thos. W. Aspdin.  
Aylsworth, Wm. R., Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont.

### B.

Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C., R.E. Loring.  
Balter, Leon, Blue Quill's Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Bastien, Antoine O., Hurons of Lorette, Que.  
Batchawana Band, Ont., Wm. L. Nichols.  
Battleford Agency, Sask., J.P.G. DAY.  
Battleford Industrial School, Rev. E. Matheson.  
Battleford Inspectorate - Agencies, W.J. Chisholm.  
Battleford Inspectorate - Schools, W.J. Chisholm.  
Bathurst Band, N.B., Wm.D. Carter.  
Baudin, Rev. A., Wikwemikong Industrial School. Ont.  
Bay of Quinté, Ont. Mohawks, Wm.R. Aylsworth.  
Beardy's Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T., J. Macarthur.  
Beaulieu, Edouard, Amalecites of Viger, Que.  
Beaver Lake Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T., G. G. Mann.  
Becancour, Que., Abenakis, J.R. Dubé.  
Beckwith, Chas. B., Micmacs of King's County, N.S.  
Bell, Ewen, Williams Lake Agency, B.C.  
Berens River Band, Man., Rev. Neil Gilmour.

Bersimis Agency, Que., A. Gagnon.

Bersimis Band, A. Gagnon.

Big Cove Band, N.B., Wm.D. Carter.

Big Island Band, Man., R.S. McKenzie.

Birdtail Sioux Band, Birtle, Agency, Man., G.H. Wheatley.

Birtle Agency, Man., G.H. Wheatley.

Boarding School, Man., W.W. McLaren..

Bishop Christie (Clayoquot) Industrial School, B.C., Rev. P. Maurus.

## **B - Concluded.**

Black River Band, Man., Rev. Neil Gilmour.  
Blackfoot Agency, N.W.T., H.E. Sibbald.  
Blackfoot Boarding Schools, H.W. Gibbon Stocken.  
Blain, Jean, Iroquis of Caughnawaga.  
Blood Agency, N.W.T., R.A. Wilson.  
Blood C.E. Boarding School, Gravase Edward Gale.  
Blood R.C. Boarding School, Rev. J.L. LeVern, O.M.I.  
Bloodvein River Band, Man., Rev. Neil Gilmour.  
Blue Quill's Boarding School, Alta., Leon Balter.  
Boening, Rev. H., Williams Lake Industrial School, B.C.  
Bonin, E., Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Div.  
Brandon Industrial School, Man., Rev. T. Ferrier.  
British Columbia, Superintendent Vowell.  
British Columbia, Report of Inspector of Schools.  
Bryce, Peter H., M.D., Report of Chief Medical Officer.  
Buctouche Bind, N.B., Wm.D. Carter.  
Buffalo Bay Band, Man., R. S. McKenzie.  
Burnt Church Band, N.B., Wm. D. Carter.  
Burwash, Adam, Timiskaming Agency, Que.  
Butchart, J.C., B.A., Ahousaht Boarding School, B.C.

## **C.**

Cacouna, Que., Amalecites, Same, as 'Amalecites of Viger'.  
Calgary Industrial School, N.W.T., Rev., Goo. H. Hogbin.  
Cameron, Rev. A., Eskasoni Agency, N.S.  
Cameron, E.D., Six Nation Indians, Ont.  
Cape Breton County, N.S., Micmacs, Rev. A. Cameron and K. McIntyre, M.D.  
Cape Croker, Ont., Chippewas, John McIver.  
Carlton Agency, N.W.T., Chas. Fisher.  
Carion, Rev. A.M., O.M.I., Kamloops Industrial School, B.C.  
Carruthers, H. A., Pelly Agency, N.W.T.  
Carter, Win. D., Northeastern Division of New Brunswick.  
Cattle, See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, also side heading 'Stock' in each report.  
Caughnawaga, Que., Iroquois, J. Blain.  
Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School, Ont., Austin G. McKittrick.  
Census, See 'Census Return,' Part II.  
Chaumont, Rev. W., Pine Creek Boarding School, Man.  
Charlebois, Rev. O., O.M.I., Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask.  
Chipewyan Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T., W. Sibbald.  
Chipewyan Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T., G.G. Mann.  
Chippewas of Cape Croker, Ont., Same as 'Chippewas of Nawash'.  
Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont., Chas. McGibbon.  
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont., John Yates.  
Chippewas of Nawash or Cape -Croker, Ont., John McIver.  
Chippewas of Rama, Ont., D.J. McPhee.  
Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont., A. English.  
Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont., John Scoffield.  
Chippewas of Thames, Ont., S. Sutherland.  
Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont., J.B. McDougall.  
Chisholm, W, J., Battleford Inspectorate, N.W.T. - Agencies.  
Chisholm, W, J., Battleford Inspectorate, N.W.T. - Schools.  
Christian Island Band, Ont., Chas. McGibbon.

Church of England Mission, Ont., E. Bonin.  
Clandeboye Agency, Man., (No report).  
Clayaquot Industrial School, B.C., Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B.  
Christian Island Band, Ont., Chas. McGibbon.  
Coccola, Rev. N., Kootenay Industrial School, B.C.  
Cockburn, Gee. P., Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont.  
Cockburn Island Band, Ont., Robert Thorburn.  
Colchester, County, N.S., Micmacs, Thomas B. Smith.  
Comiré, A.O., M.D., Abenakis of St. Francis, Que.  
Conroy, H.A., Treaty No. 8, N.W.T.  
Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, B.C., Rev. Joseph Hall.  
Corker, A.W., Alert Bay Girls' Home, B.C.  
Corker, A.W., Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C.  
Coté's Band, Pelly Agency, N.W.T., H.A. Carruthers.  
Courtney, Joseph, Pas Agency, Sask.  
Couchiching Band, Ont., John P. Wright.  
Cowessess Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T., M. Millar.  
Cowessess Boarding School, N.W.T., Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.  
Cowichan Agency, B.C., W.R. Robertson.

Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T., M. Millar  
Crops, See `Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part II, also side headings in each report.  
Cross Lake Band, Kee., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Crowfoot Boarding School, N.W.T., Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.  
Crowstand Boarding School, N.W.T., W. McWhinney  
Cumberland County, N.S., Micmacs, F.A. Rand, M.D.  
Cunningham, Rev. E.J., O.M.I., Onion Lake R.C. Boarding School

#### **D.**

Dauphin, Rev. R.L., O.M.I., Ermineskin's Boarding School, Alta.  
Day, J.P.G., Battleford Agency, Sask.  
Day Star's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T., W. Murison  
Delmas Rev. H., O.M.I. Thunderchild's Boarding School, N.W.T.  
DeBeck, G.W., Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.  
Desert River Que., Algonquins, W.J. McCaffrey  
Desmarais, Rev. A., O.M.I., Lesser Slave Lake R.C. Boarding School  
Dickinson, S. M., Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T.  
Digby County, N.S., Micmacs, Jas. H. Purdy  
Ditcham, Rev. Geo., Lytton Industrial School, B.C.  
Dokis Band, Ont., Geo. P. Cockburn  
Donckele, Rev. G., Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C.  
Doucet, Rev. L., O.M.I., Peigan R.C. Boarding School, Alta.  
Dubé, Jules R., Abenakis of Becancour, Que.  
Duck Lake Agency, Sask., J. Macarthur  
Duck Lake Boarding School, Sask., Rev. O. Charlebois, O.M.I.

#### **E.**

Eagle Lake Band, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Edmonton Agency, N.W.T., Jas Gibbons  
Edmundston Band, N.B., Jas. Farrell  
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Eel Ground Band, N.D., Wm. D. Carter  
Eel River Band, N.B.. Wm. D. Carter  
Elkhorn Industrial School, Man., A.E. Wilson  
Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask., Rev. Jas. Taylor  
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English, Adam, Chippewas of Sarnia  
Enoch's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T., Jas. Gibbons  
Ermineskin's Boarding, School, Alta., Rev. R.L. Dauphin, O.M.I.  
Escoumains Band, Que., A. Gagnon  
Eskasoni Agency, N.S., Rev. A. Cameron

#### **F.**

Farrell. James, Northern and Southwestern Divisions of New Brunswick  
Ferrier, Rev. T., Brandon Industrial School, Man.  
File Hills Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T., W. M. Graham  
File Hills Boarding School. Kate Gillespie  
Fisher, Chas., Carlton Agency, N.W.T.  
Fisher River Band, Man., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Fleetham, T.J. Stony Agency, N.W.T.  
Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy., J.P. Wright  
Fort William Band. Ont., E. Bonin  
Fort William Orphanage, Ont., Sisters of St. Joseph  
Fraser, Rev. John, Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S.  
Fraser River Agency, B.C., R.C. McDonald

**G.**  
Gagnon, Adolphe, Bersimis Agency, Lower St. Lawrence  
Galbraith, R.L.T., Kootenay Agency, B.C.  
Gale, Gervase Edward, Blood C.E. Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Gambler's Band, Birtle Agency, Man., G.H. Wheatley  
Garden River Band, Ont., Wm. L. Nichols  
George, Rev. T.T., Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont.



Georgina Island, Ont., Chippewas, John Yates  
Gibbons, James, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.  
Gibson or Watha Band, Ont., W.B. Maclean  
Gillespie, Kate, File Hills Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Gilmour, Rev. Neil, Norway House Agency  
Golden Lake Agency, Ont., Martin Mullin  
Gooderham, J.H., Peigan Agency, N.W.T.  
Gordon's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T., W. Murison  
Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T., J.W. Harrison  
Gore Bay Agency, Ont., Robert Thorburn  
Graham, W.M., Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.  
Graham, W.M., Qu'Appelle Inspectorate - Agencies  
Graham, W.M., Qu'Appelle Inspectorate - Schools  
Grant, W.S., Hobbema Agency, N.W.T.  
Grassy Narrows Band, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Green, A.E., Inspection of Schools, B.C.  
Green, Ashdown H., Survey Reports, B.C.  
Guysborough County, N.S., Micmacs, John R. McDonald

## **H.**

Hagan, Samuel, Thessalon Agency, Ont.  
Halifax County, N.S., Micmacs, Rev. Chas, E. McManus  
Hall, Rev. Jos., Coqualeetza Industrial Institute, B.C.  
Hants County N.S., Micmacs, A. Wallace  
Harlow, Charles, Micmacs of Queens and Lunenburg Counties, N.S.  
Harrison, J.W., Gordon's Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Haynes, Rev. W.R., Peigan C.E. Boarding school, N.W.T.  
Hendry, W.A., Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man.  
Henvey Inlet Band, Ont., W.B. Maclean  
Heron, B.B., Regina Industrial School  
High River Industrial School, Alta., Rev. A. Naessens  
Hobbema Agency, N.W.T., W.S. Grant  
Hogbin, Rev. Geo. H., Calgary Industrial School, N.W.T.  
Hollowwater River Band, Wan., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Holy Angels Boarding School, Lake Athabaska, Sister McDougall  
Hugonard, Rev. J., Qu'Appelle Industrial School, N.W.T.  
Hungry Hall Bands, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Hurons of Lorette, Que., A.O. Bastien

## **I.**

Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and N.W.T., Hon. David Laird  
Indian Island Band, N.B., Wm. D. Carter  
Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C., A.W. Vowell  
Indian Supt. for British Columbia, A.W. Vowell  
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Inverness County, N.S., Micmacs, Rev. D. MacPherson  
Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que., J. Blain  
Iroquois of St. Regis, Que., George Long  
Irwin, Archibald, Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C.

Islington Band, Man., R.S. McKenzie

**J.**

Jackhead Band, Man., Rev. Neil Gilmour

James Seenum's Band or Whitefish Lake Band, N.W.T., G.G. Mann

James Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T., J. Macarthur

John Smith's Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T., J. Macarthur

Joseph's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T., Jas. Gibbons

**K.**

Kakewistahaw Band, Crooked Lake Agency, M. Millar  
Kalmes, Rev. M., O.M.I., Rat Portage Boarding School, Ont.  
Kamloops Industrial School, B.C., Rev. A. W. Caron, O.M.I.  
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, B.C., A. Irwin  
Keeheewin's Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T., W. Sibbald  
Keeseekoowenin's Band, Birtle Agency, N.W.T., G.H. Wheatley  
Kenemotayoo's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T., Chas. Fisher  
Key's Band, Pelly Agency, N.W.T., H.A. Carruthers  
King, Geo. Ley, Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault St. Marie, Ont.  
King's County, N.S., Micmacs, C.E. Beckwith  
Kingsclear Band, N.B., Jas. Farrell  
Kisickonse's Band, Pelly Agency, N.W.T., H.A. Carruthers  
Kootenay Agency, B.C., R.L.T. Galbraith  
Kootenay Industrial School, Rev. N. Coccola  
Kopwayawakenum's Band, Battleford Agency, J.P.G. Day  
Kuper Island Industrial School, B.C., Rev. G. Donckele  
Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C., G.W. DeBeck

**L.**

Lac des Mille Lacs Band, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Lac la Biche Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T., G.G. Mann  
Lac Seul Band, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Lacy, John, Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S.  
Laird, Hon. David, Indian Commissioner for Man. and N.W.T.  
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate - Agencies, S.R. Marlatt  
Lake Manitoba Inspectorate - Schools, S.R. Marlatt  
Lake St. John, Que., Montagnais, Alphonse Marcoux  
Lake Superior, Ojibbewas, See Ojibbewas  
Lake Timiskaming Band, Que., A. Burwash  
Lake Two Mountains Band, Que., Jos. Perillard  
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, Man - Agencies, Rev. John Semmens  
Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate, Man - Schools, Rev. John Semmens  
Lands, See Indian Land Statements, Part II, pp. 56-8.  
Lennox Island Band., P.E.I., J.O. Arsenault  
Lesser Slave Lake C.E. Boarding School T.W. Streeter  
Lesser Slave Lake R.C. Boarding School, Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.  
LeVern, Rev. J.L., O.M.I., Blood R.C. Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Little Forks Band, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Little Grand Rapids Band, Man., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Little Pine's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T., J.P.G. Day  
Logan, Robert, Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies  
Long, Geo., Iroquois of St. Regis  
Long Lake Band, Ont., E. Bonin  
Long Sault Rapids Bands, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Lorette, Que., Hurons, A.O. Bastien  
Loring, Richard E., Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency, B.C.  
Lousley, J.A.G., Norway House Boarding School  
Lunenburg County, N.S., Micmacs, Chas. Harlow  
Lytton Industrial School, B.C., Rev. Geo. Ditcham

**Mac. or Mc.**  
Macarthur, J., Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T.  
McCaffrey, W.J., Algonquins of River Desert, Que.

Macdonald, A.J., Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S.  
McDonald, A.R., Moravians of the Thames, Ont.  
McDonald, J.R., Micmacs of Antigonish, and Guysborough Counties, N.S.  
McDonald, R.C., Fraser River Agency, B.C.  
McDougall, J.B., Walpole Island Agency, Ont.  
McDougall Orphanage, Morley, Alta., J.W. Niddrie  
McFarlane, Wm., Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes, Ont.  
McGibbon, Chas., Chippewas of Christian Island, Ont.  
McIntyre, D.K., M.D., Sydney Agency, N.S.  
McIver, John, Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Ont.  
McKay, Rev. H., Round Lake Boarding School, N.W.T.  
McKenzie Robert S., Rat Portage and Savanne Agencies  
McKitrick, Austin G., Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School

McLaren, W.W., Birtle Boarding School, Man.  
Maclean, W.B., Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont.  
MacLeod, Rev. J.D., Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S.  
McManus, Rev. Chas. E., Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S.  
McNeill, A.J., Sarcee Agency, N.W.T.  
McPhee, D.J., Chippewas of Rama  
MacPherson, Rev. Donald, Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S.  
McWhinney, W., Crowstand Boarding School, N.W.T.

## **M.**

Maganettawan Band, Ont., W.B. Maclean and C.L.D. Sims  
Magnan, Rev. J.A., Muscowequan's Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Manitou Rapids Bands, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Manitoulin Island, unceded, C.L.D. Sims  
Manitowaning Agency, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Manitowapah Agency, Man., R. Logan  
Maniwaki Reserve, Que., W.J. McCaffrey  
Mann, George G., Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T.  
Maria, Que., Micmacs, Rev. J.D. Morin  
Marcoux, Alphonse, Montagnais of Lake St. John  
Markle, J.A., Alberta Inspectorate - Agencies  
Markle, J.A., Alberta Inspectorate - Schools  
Marlatt, S.R., Lake Manitoba Inspectorate - Agencies  
Marlatt, S.R., Lake Manitoba Inspectorate - Schools  
Matheson, Rev. E., Battleford Industrial School, Sask.  
Matheson, Rev. J.R., Onion Lake C.E. Boarding School, Sask.  
Maurus, Rev. P., O.S.B., Clayoquot Industrial School, B.C.  
Medical Report, Peter H. Bryce, M.D.  
Metlakahtla Industrial School, B.C., John R. Scott  
Michel's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T., Jas. Gibbons  
Michipicoten Band, Ont., Wm. L. Nichols  
Micmacs of Annapolis County, N.S., John Lacy  
Micmacs of Antigonish County, N.S., John R. McDonald  
Micmacs of Cape Breton County, N.S., Rev. A. Cameron and D.K. McIntyre, M.D.  
Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S., Thomas B. Smith  
Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S., F.A. Rand, M.D.  
Micmacs of Digby County N.S., Jas. Purdy  
Micmacs of Guysborough County, N.S., John R. McDonald  
Micmacs of Halifax County, N.S., Rev. Chas. E. McManus  
Micmacs of Hants County, N.S., A. Wallace  
Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S., Rev. D. MacPherson  
Micmacs of King's County, N.S., Chas. E. Beckwith  
Micmacs of Lunenburg County, N.S., Charles Harlow  
Micmacs of Maria, Que., Rev. J.D. Morin  
Micmacs of Pictou County, N.S., Rev. J.D. MacLeod  
Micmacs of Prince Edward Island, J.O. Arsenault  
Micmacs of Queen's County, N.S., Charles Harlow  
Micmacs of Restigouche, Que., J. Pitre  
Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S., Rev. John Fraser  
Micmacs of Shelburne County, N.S., (No report.)  
Micmacs of Victoria County, N.S., A.J. Macdonald  
Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S., W.H. Whalen  
Millar, M., Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T.

Mingan Agency, Que., W.D.B. Scott  
Mississagi River, Ont., Ojibbewas, S. Hagan  
Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont., John Thackeray  
Mississaguas the Credit, Ont., W.C. Van Loon  
Mississaguas Mud Lake, Ont., Wm. McFarlane  
Mississaguas Rice Lake, Ont., Wm. McFarlane  
Mississaguas Scugog, Ont., A.W. Williams  
Mistawasis Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T., Chas. Fisher  
Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont., Rev. R. Ashton  
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont., Wm. R. Aylsworth  
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, A. Gagnon  
Montagnais of Lower St. Lawrence, W.D.B. Scott  
Montagnais of Lake St. John, Que., Alphonse Marcoux  
Moosejaw Sioux, N.W.T., Thos. W. Aspdin  
Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T., S.M. Dickinson  
Moosomin Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T., J.P.G. Day  
Moravians of the Thames, Ont., A.R. McDonald  
Morell Band, P.E.I., J.O. Arsenault  
Morin, Rev. J. D., Micmacs of Maria, Que.

Morrow, Geo. W., Northwest Coast Agency, B.C.  
Motion, Jas. Alberni Boarding School, B.C.  
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont., Rev. T.T. George  
Mud Lake, Ont., Mississaguas, Wm. McFarlane  
Mullin, Martin, Golden Lake Agency, Ont.  
Munsees of the Thames, Ont., S. Sutherland  
Murison, W., Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T.  
Muscowequan's Band, N.W.T., W. Murison  
Muscowequan's Boarding School, N.W.T., Rev. J.A. Magnan  
Muscowpetung's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T., W.M. Graham

## **N.**

Naessens, Rev. A., High River Industrial School, Alta.  
Neill, Allan W., West Coast Agency, B.C.  
New Brunswick, Wm. D. Carter and Jas. Farrell  
Niacatchewenin Band, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Nichols, Wm. L., Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Div.  
Nickickousemenecaning Band, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Niddrie, J.W., McDougall Orphanage, Morley, Alta.  
Nipigon Band, Ont., E. Bonin  
Nipissing Band, Ont., Geo. P. Cockburn  
North Sydney Band, N.S., D.K. McIntyre, M.D.  
Northwest Angle Bands, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Northwest Coast Agency, B.C., Geo. W. Morrow  
Norway House Agency, Manitoba Suptcy., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Norway House Band, Kee., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Norway House Boarding School, Kee., J.A.G. Lousley  
Nova Scotia, See under names of counties, also under 'Micmacs'.

## **O.**

Oak Lake Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man., G.H. Wheatley  
Oak River Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man., G.H. Wheatley  
Obidgewong Band, Ont., Robert H. Thorburn  
Ochapowace's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T., M. Millar  
Officers, See, Officers and Employees, Part II, pages 150-164.  
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Eastern Division, Wm. L. Nichols  
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division, E. Bonin  
Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Ont., S. Hagan  
Oka Band, Que., J. Perillard  
Okanagan Agency, B.C., A. Irwin  
Okemassis' Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T., J. Macarthur  
One Arrow's Band, Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T., J. Macarthur  
Oneidas of the Thames, Ont., S. Sutherland  
Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T., W. Sibbald  
Onion Lake Agency, C.E. Boarding School, Rev. J.R. Matheson  
Onion Lake Agency, R.C. Boarding School, Rev. E.J. Cunningham, O.M.I.  
Ooneepowhayo's Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T., W. Sibbald  
Oromocto Band, N.B., Jas. Farrell

## **P.**

Parry Island Band, Ont., W.B. Maclean  
Parry Sound Superintendency, Ont., W.B. Maclean  
Pas Agency, Sask., Jos. Courtney  
Pasquah's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T., W.M. Graham  
Paul (Miss), Hannah M., Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C.

Paul's Band, Edmonton Agency, N.W.T., Jas. Gibbons  
Pays Plat Band, Ont., E. Bonin  
Peigan Agency, N.W.T., J.H. Gooderham  
Peigan C.E. Boarding School, Rev. W.R. Haynes  
Peigan R.C. Boarding School, Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.  
Pekangekum Band, Man., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Pelly Agency, N.W.T., H.A. Carruthers  
Perillard, Jos., Lake of Two Mountains Band, Que.  
Perrault, Rev. S., O.M.I., Cowessess Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Petaquakey's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T., Chas. Fisher  
Piapot's Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T., W.M. Graham



Pic Band, Ont., E. Bonin  
Pictou County, N.S., Micmacs, Rev. J.D. MacLeod  
Pine Creek Boarding, School, Man., Rev. W. Chaumont  
Pitre, Jeremie, Micmacs of Restigouche, Que.  
Point Grondin Band, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Poor Man's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T., W. Murison  
Poplar River Band, Kee., Rev. Neil Gilmour  
Population, see, `Census Return,' Part II, pages 69-82, also side heading `Vital Statistics' in each report.  
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding Schools, B.C., Chas. M. Richards  
Port Simpson Girls' Home, B.C., (Miss) Hannah M. Paul  
Portage la Prairie Agency, Man., R. Logan  
Portage la Prairie Boarding School, Man., W.A. Hendry  
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Ont., J.B. McDougall  
Poundmaker's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T., J.P.G. Day  
Prince Edward Island, J.O. Arsenault  
Purdy, James H., Micmacs of Digby County, N.S.  
Puskeehkeewin Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T., W. Sibbald

## **Q.**

Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T., W.M. Graham  
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Rev. J. Hugonard  
Qu'Appelle Inspectorate - Agencies, W.M. Graham  
Qu'Appelle Inspectorate - Schools, W.M. Graham  
Queen's County, N.S., Micmacs, Chas. Halow

## **R.**

Rama, Ont. Chippewas, D.J. McPhee  
Rand, F.A., M.D., Micmacs of Cumberland County, N.S.  
Rat Portage Agency, Man., `Superintendency,' R.S. McKenzie  
Rat Portage Band, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Rat Portage Boarding School, Ont., Rev. M. Kalmes, O.M.I.  
Rat Portage Inspectorate - Agencies, Rev. J. Semmens  
Red Bank Band, N.B., Wm. D. Carter  
Red Deer Industrial School, N.W.T., Rev. J.P. Rice  
Red Pheasant's Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T., J.P.G. Day  
Red Rock Band, Ont., E. Bonin  
Regina Industrial School, N.W.T., B.B. Heron  
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S., Survey Report, Manitoba and N.W.T.  
Religion, See `Census Return,' Part II, pp. 59-82.  
Restigouche Band, Que., J. Pitre  
Rice, Rev. J.P., Red Deer Industrial School, Alta.  
Rice Lake, Ont., Mississaguas, Wm. McFarlane  
Richards, Chas. M., Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, B.C.  
Richmond County, N.S., Micmacs, Rev. John Fraser  
Riou, rev. J., O.M.I., Crowfoot Boarding School, N.W.T.  
River Desert Band, Que., W.J. McCaffrey  
Robertson, W.R., Cowichan Agency, B.C.  
Rolling River Band, Birtle Agency, Man., G.H. Wheatley  
Round Lake Boarding School, N.W.T., Rev. H. McKay  
Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man., J. Thompson

## **St.**

St. Albert Boarding School, Alta., Sister L.A. Dandurand  
St. Augustine Boarding School, Smoky River, N.W.T., Sister Matthias  
St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake, N.W.T., Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.

St. Francis, Que., Abenakis, A.O. Comire, M.D.  
St. John's Homes, Blackfoot Reserve, N.W.T., H.W. Gibbon Stocken  
St. Joseph's Indian Home, Fort William, Ont., Sisters of St. Joseph  
St. Mary's Band, N.B., James Farrell  
St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C., Rev. J. Tavernier, O.M.I.  
St. Regis, Que., Iroquois, Geo. Long

## S.

Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T., Geo. G. Mann  
Saddle Lake Band, Geo. G. Mann  
Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T., M. Millar  
Sanitation, See side heading 'Health and Sanitation' in each report.  
Sarcee Agency, N.W.T., A.J. McNeil  
Sarcee Boarding School, Alta., Ven. J.W. Tims  
Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas, A. English  
Savanne Agency, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas, John Scoffield  
Schools, See side heading 'Education' in each report; also page 279, Part I, and pages 3-57. Part II.  
Scoffield. John. Chippewas of Saugeen  
Scott, John R., Metlakahtla Industrial School, B.C.  
Scott, W.D.B., Mingan Agency, Que.  
Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas, A.W. Williams  
Seekaskootch Band, Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T., W. Sibbald  
Seine River Band, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Semmens, Rev. John, Lake Winnipeg and Rat Portage Inspectorate - Agencies  
Semmens, Rev. John, Lake Winnipeg and Rat Portage Inspectorate - Schools  
Serpent River Band, Ont., S. Hagan  
Seven Islands Band, Que., A. Gagnon and W.D.B. Scott  
Shawanaga Band. Ont., W.B. Maclean  
Sheguiandah Band, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs, (No report.)  
Sheshegwaning Band, Ont., Robert Thorburn  
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Geo. Ley King  
Shoal Lake Bands, Man., R. S. McKenzie  
Sibbald, H.E., Blackfoot Agency, N.W.T  
Sibbald, W., Onion Lake Agency, N.W.T.  
Sims, Chas. L.D., Manitowaning Agency, Ont.  
Sister L.A. Dandurand, St. Albert Boarding School  
Sister Mary Amy, Squamish Boarding School, B.C.  
Sister Matthias, Smoky River Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Sister McDougall, Holy Angels Boarding School, N.W.T.  
Sister Superior Amy, All Hallows Boarding School, Yale, B.C.  
Sister Tiburce, Wabiscow Lake R.C. Boarding School  
Sisters if St. Joseph, St. Joseph's Indian Home, Ont.  
Six Nation Indians, Brantford, Ont., E.D. Cameron  
Smith, Thos. B., Micmacs of Colchester County, N.S.  
Smoky River Boarding School, N.W.T., Sister Matthias  
Snake Island, Ont., N.S., Chippewas, John Yates  
South Bay Band, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Spanish River Band, Ont., S. Hagan and C.L.D. Sims  
Squamish Boarding School, B.C., Sister Mary Amy  
Standing Buffalo Band, Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T., W.M. Graham  
Stangecoming Band, Ont., J.P. Wright  
Statistics, Agricultural and Industrial, See 'Agricultural and Industrial Statistics,' Part H, pages 83-148.  
Statistics, Vital, See side heading 'Vital Statistics' in each report, Part I; also 'Census Return,' Part II, pages 59-82.  
Stocken, H. W. Gibbon, Blackfoot Boarding Schools, N.W.T.  
Stony Agency, N.W.T., T.J. Fleetham  
Stony Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T., J.P.G. Day  
Streeter, T. W., Lesser Slave Lake Boarding School

Sturgeon Falls Agency, Ont., Geo. P. Cockburn  
Sucker Creek Band, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Sucker Lake Band, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Survey Report, British Columbia, Ashdown H. Green  
Survey Report, Manitoba and N.W.T., Sutherland, S., J. Lestock Reid, D.L.S.  
Sutherland, S. Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames  
Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency, N.W.T., J.P.G. Day  
Sydney Agency, Cape Breton County, N.S., D.K. McIntyre, M.D

**T.**

Tahgaiwinini Band, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Tavernier, Rev. J., O.M.I., St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, B.C.  
Taylor, Rev. Jas., Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, Sask.

Temagaming Band, Ont., Geo. P. Cockburn  
Thackeray, John, Mississaguas of Alnwick. Ont.  
Thames River, Ont., Chippewas, S. Sutherland  
Thames River, Ont., Moravians, A.R. McDonald  
Thames River, Ont., Munsees, S. Sutherland  
Thames River, Ont., Oneidas, S. Sutherland  
Thessalon Agency, Ont., S. Hagan  
Thessalon River Band, Ont., S. Hagan  
Thompson, J., Rupert's Land Industrial School  
Thorburn, Robert, Gore Bay Agency, Ont.  
Thunderchild Band, Battleford. Agency, J.P.G. Day  
Thunderchild's Boarding School, N.W.T., Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.  
Timiskaming Band, Que., A. Burwash  
Tims, Ven. J.W., Sarcee Boarding School, Alta.  
Tobique Band, N.B., Jas. Farrell  
Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T., W. Murison  
Treaty No. 8. N.W.T., H. A. Conroy  
Turtle Mountain Sioux Band, Birtle Agency, Man., G. H. Wheatley  
Tyendinaga Band, Ont., Wm. R. Aylsworth

#### **V.**

Valley River Band, Pelly Agency, N.W.T., H.A. Carruthers  
Van Loon, W.C. Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont.  
Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs, A.J. Macdonald  
Viger, Que., Amalecites, Edouard Beaulieu  
Vowell, Arthur W., Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.  
Vowell, Arthur W., Indian Superintendent for B.C.

#### **W.**

Wabigoon Band, Ont., R.S. McKenzie  
Wabiscow Lake R.C. Boarding School, N.W.T., Sister Tiburce  
Wabuskang Band, Ont., R. S. McKenzie  
Wahspaton's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T., Chas. Fisher  
Wallace, Alonzo, Micmacs of Hants County, N.S.  
Walpole Island Agency, Ont., J.B. McDougall  
Watha or Gibson Baud, Ont., W.B. Maclean  
Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Geo. Ley King  
Waywayseecappo's Band, Birtle Agency, Man., G.H. Wheatley  
Weemistikoosahwas Band, Onion Lake Agency, W. Sibbald  
West Bay Band, Ont., Robert Thorburn  
West Coast Agency, B.C., Allan W. Neill  
Whalen, W. H., Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S.  
Wheatley, G. H., Birtle Agency, Man.  
Whitefish Bay Band, Man., R.S. McKenzie  
Whitefish Lake Band, Ont., C.L.D. Sims  
Whitefish River Band, Ont. C.L.D. Sims  
Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont., Rev. A. Baudin  
Wild Land Reserve, Ont., J.P. Wright  
William Twatt's Band, Carlton Agency, N.W.T., Chas. Fisher  
Williams, A.W., Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont.  
Williams Lake Agency, B.C., E. Bell  
Williams Lake Industrial School, Rev. H. Boening  
Wilson, A.E., Elkhorn Industrial School, Man.  
Wilson, R.W., Blood Agency, N.W.T.

Woodstock Band, N.B., Jas. Farrell

Wright, John P., Fort Frances Agency, Manitoba Suptcy

**Y.**

Yale (All Hallows) Boarding School, B.C., Sister Superior Amy

Yarmouth County, N.S., Micmacs, W.H. Whalen

Yates, John, Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, Ont.

Yellow Quill's Band, Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T., M. Murison

**REPORT  
OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905**

*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA, December 2, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The number of tribes, their different stages of development, the variety of their environments, and the geographical range of their habitats combine to produce much difficulty in generalizing with regard to Indian conditions; but fortunately there has been during the year a sufficient uniformity in the main directions which make for prosperity to greatly simplify the task.

In so far as it has been possible to keep a record of them the aggregate earnings of the Indians from all sources exclusive of interest moneys, annuities and rentals, have reached the considerable total of \$4,524,773.00, and thus exceeded those, of the preceding year, itself a fairly prosperous one, by \$248,973.00, figures which not only bear testimony to the material welfare of the Indians, but further prove that its enjoyment has been gained in a manner calculated rather to benefit than impoverish the country.

General health has been rather above the average; and so far as moral progress can be gauged, there has been improvement in that direction.

For the correctness of these conclusions and such details as cannot be given in a general review, I beg to refer you to the various reports from the department's officials, officers and agents together with the statistical statements hereto appended.

With regard to progress in a direction which these sources of information fail to disclose, viz.: the acquisition of the higher spirit of citizenship, I may refer to a remark made two years ago in my first report, viz.: that Indians, so far from having

availed themselves of the machinery provided for enfranchisement, had rather shown an inclination to adhere to tribal customs.

At the same time there is, or may be, aroused a stronger and more widespread desire among the more advanced, especially of the younger generation, to break loose from the limitations imposed by existing legislation, than superficial appearances would indicate, and that among many of them desire to perpetuate tribal memories and customs may not be by any means incompatible with the spirit of national amalgamation.

The indifference generally manifested may be attributed largely to the machinery provided for emancipation. The adoption of a simpler system is not unworthy of consideration.

There seems little room for doubt that a workable plan for enfranchisement may enable the Indian to make a start in the direction which Indian legislation has at any rate for its theoretical object, viz.: the breaking up of separate racial communities which have in whole or in part reached the highest point of development attainable under tutelage, and their amalgamation with other national elements.

Nothing of special importance during the year has varied the routine of Indian affairs excepting the arrival at a determination to make a treaty with Indians who had not been included in the Robinson Treaties, and the taking of steps to give effect thereto.

This measure was adopted in pursuance of the old established policy of keeping sufficiently in advance of settlement to avert the danger of complications or, worse still, conflict with the aboriginal claimants of the soil.

The immediate cause in this instance was the projected passage of the new transcontinental railway through their territory, and the increasing influx of prospectors which seemed to have ripened the time for acceding to the requests in this direction which the Indians had been urging upon the government for some years past.

In defining the limits of the proposed new treaty, it was not considered wise to be guided strictly by artificial or legal boundaries; but so far to overstep those which legally separate the province from the Northwest Territories as to include such of the closely allied tribes as had been excluded from treaties formerly made with Indians of that region.

Two commissioners were, therefore, appointed to act on behalf of the Dominion Government, viz.: Duncan C. Scott and Samuel Stewart, Esquires, both officers of the Department of Indian Affairs, with whom was associated a third, viz.: Daniel G. MacMartin, Esquire, of Perth, who represented the interests of the province in fulfilment of an understanding between it and the Dominion, based on the provisions of, the Statutes of Canada, Clause 6, Chap. 5, 54-55 Vic.

The territory covered may be generally described as bounded on the south by the height of land referred to in the Robinson Treaties as separating the territory covered by the charter of the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company from the tracts



ceded by the said treaties, on the east by the western boundary of the province of Quebec, on the north and west by a line drawn from the northeast angle of Treaty No. 3 along the height of land separating the waters which flow into Hudson's bay by the. Severn and Winish rivers from those which flow into James bay by the Albany and Attawapiskat rivers.

Such Indians as were met gladly accepted the terms offered them but as it was impossible to overtake all of the bands concerned, scattered as they are over so wide a district, the work will, it is hoped, be resumed and finished next season and meanwhile it is deemed better to withhold a fuller report pending completion of the work and approval by the provincial government of the selection of reserves.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The first of the following tables gives the number of births and deaths respectively during the year in the provinces and outside territory within treaty limits; the second shows the result of the census as compared with that of the preceding year.

Province.	Births.	Deaths.	Gain.	Loss.
Ontario	593	495	98	...
Quebec	294	175	119	...
Nova Scotia	71	85	...	14
New Brunswick	77	56	21	...
Prince Edward Island	11	15	...	4
British Columbia	768	865	...	97
Manitoba	301	227	74	...
Northwest Territories	584	508	76	...
...	2,699	2,426	388	115

The excess of births over deaths is 273, which surpasses by eleven the increase of population from the same source during the year before.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ontario	21,191	20,850	...	341
Quebec	11,149	11,218	69	...
Nova Scotia	1,998	1,993	...	5
New Brunswick	1,694	11,99	5	...
Prince Edward Island	292	288	...	4
British Columbia	25,134	25,142	...	92
Manitoba	6,77.5	6,870	95	...
Northwest Territories	17,561	17,493	...	68
Outside Treaty Limits.	22,084	22,084	...	...
...	107,978	107,637	169	510

The Comparison of population is deceptive without the following explanation, which will serve to convert an apparent decrease into an actual increase of population.

In one Agency in the province of Ontario 430 souls have been deducted from the count through the agent's recognition of an error by which they had been formerly returned under two distinct headings.

27 - B 1/2

Again, the returns this year from Treaty No. 8 have only taken account of Indians who came in and presented themselves for payment, thus omitting from the census some 227 souls.

It is clear, therefore, by adding 227 to the given population of the Northwest Territories, and making allowance for the 430 omitted from that of Ontario, there have been in so far as concerns actual growth respective increases of 59 and 89, which makes the true aggregate increase for the Dominion within treaty limits 296, of which number 273 represent natural increase and 23 result from migratory fluctuation.

As to Indians outside treaty limits, the numbers given make no claim to even approximate accuracy, but are brought forward from year to year unchanged, unless, some very exceptional opportunity for their partial revision may occur.

The above showing may be regarded under existing conditions as very satisfactory, although the conditions and consequently the showing are susceptible of considerable improvement.

## **HEALTH.**

The appointment of a General Medical Superintendent permits for the first time of the presentation of a professional report relative to the most important subject of health.

The available data are not such as to render this report by any means exhaustive, but none the less sufficient to make it not only directly, but also for inferential purposes, of interest and value.

So far the main contention which the department has for years past advanced as accounting for the slowness of the rate at which the Indian population has been growing, appears to be confirmed.

The high death-rate is attributed chiefly to the presence of tuberculosis and kindred scrofula, aggravated by the conditions attending the earlier stages of transition from the aboriginal to the civilized environment.

The radical remedial measures for this evil, viz.: close and frequent inspection and removal of infected persons to sanatoria, hospitals or tents, and placing the work under medical officers of known ability, & c., & c., have in past reports been more or less fully discussed, and all that need be here remarked is that the department's difficulty in giving effect to the necessary measures will be readily recognized by a comparison of its resources financial and other with those of the provinces and municipalities, and the remembrance that although some two thousand deaths are said to result annually in Ontario alone from the ravages of 'the white plague' (if the writer's information be correct), only one municipality has seen its way so far to providing a home for the segregation of the infected.

Meanwhile such amelioration of existing conditions, especially in the direction of producing resisting power, as may result from gradual improvement of food, clothing, housing, personal habits, and morals, is more or less apparent.

Doubtless less intermingling in marriage among members of small communities which the existing system of keeping bands apart on their individual reserves encourages, would tend by the infusion of new blood to reduce the prevalence of scrofula and benefit health generally.

Even in outlying districts some progress has been made in substituting enlightened ideas and practices, for the incantations and mummeries of the native medicine men and such primitive measures for gaining relief as rolling naked in the snow to reduce the fevered temperature, and the indiscriminate use, of a form of vapour bath as a panacea for all forms of disease.

Since the avowed sources of the Medical Superintendent's report are professional returns from certain specified agencies, it may not be superfluous to supplement it somewhat from the more extended if possibly less exact sources of the agents' reports.

In Ontario and Quebec these reports show that the health ranged from good to excellent (that is judged by the Indian standard); that in Nova Scotia, although not quite so good, it was very fairly so; but in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island it was less satisfactory.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories the general condition was, if anything, above the average, and it is gratifying to find that a very marked improvement occurred with respect to some, bands which, as was pointed out last year, were in an exceptionally unhealthy condition.

In British Columbia, while in some districts improvement resulting from better material conditions is reported, in others the ravages of tuberculosis are said to be, if anything, on the increase.

The Kwawkewlth agency appears to be in the worst condition in this respect, which is attributed to conditions which were last year inadvertently ascribed to the 'West Coast agency' instead of to an agency on the West Coast (Kwawkewlth having been intended), viz.: the accompaniments and sequences of potlatches, to which the Indians there cling with peculiar obstinacy.

Small-pox, which has been lingering more or less since its introduction from the United States some four years ago, effected an entrance into the Walpole Island, Goulais Bay, Gros Cap, Sault Ste. Marie and Batchawana bands, in the province of Ontario, and appeared at Timiskaming, in Quebec, also reappeared at Saddle lake, in the Northwest Territories, where it was prevalent the year before in a somewhat severe form; but in every case the type was extremely-mild, and prompt and energetic measures prevented any spread of the disease.

Of diphtheria, which in the past has been a rare complaint among the Indians, there were some few cases at Walpole island and among the Six Nations, in Ontario, also at Oka and at Mingan on the lower St. Lawrence, in Quebec.

The last-mentioned outbreak is reported to have been a serious one, some 43 cases having occurred, attended by six fatalities, and it would doubtless have spread with yet more disastrous consequences but for the efficient services of the medical

officer who was sent to the assistance of the Indians. The disease furthermore appeared in New Brunswick, but was promptly stamped out, as also at the St. Mary's Mission school, in the Fraser River agency, in British Columbia.

As mentioned by the Indian Commissioner in his report, a very serious outbreak of virulent diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles occurred at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, and although a medical man and nurses were promptly sent to the assistance of the sufferers, many fatalities occurred before the distance and means of communication allowed of their arrival on the scene.

Influenza, or grippe, still continues to select bands, apparently somewhat capriciously for its attacks, which this year were of a more virulent character than for some time past, and caused some deaths at Cape Croker, in Ontario, and a good many, especially among infants and those at the other extreme of life, in some of the agencies in British Columbia.

## **HOUSES.**

The character of dwellings is so intimately connected with the condition of health that this subject may appropriately be taken up as next in order, although viewed in another aspect, viz.: that of effect upon morals and higher development, it might about as logically be considered in connection with them.

The size, plan, material and structure of Indians' abodes are as varied as the development, circumstances and surroundings of their occupants.

Among the hunting and fishing Indians, the further they recede from contact with civilization the less ambition for a good class of dwelling is found to exist, and at the same time the greater is the difficulty experienced in procuring the material, such as lumber, shingles, window frames, glass, & c., necessary for its construction.

The first stage in the process of evolution constitutes no great advance upon the teepee or wigwam, and consists of a small low-roofed cabin made of logs, with a floor of mud, a roof of the same material or of thatch, with or without an opening for a window, and another in the roof as an outlet for the smoke from the fire kindled in a hole or within a circle of stones in the centre of the single room.

Even this advance is not to be despised in so far as it may indicate fixity of abode which is the fundamental essential for the civilization of a nomadic race.

No great difficulty is experienced in securing some advance upon this primitive type; but the introduction of light, ventilation, partitioning into separate rooms and finally of adornment is, a very gradual process.

It is true that on the one hand even among bands which have been longest dwelling within a civilized environment, a comparatively poor class of structure is much too common, but that condition is by no means confined to Indian communities, and on the other hand surprising strides have been made in the younger provinces in the desired direction, and Indians are to be met with commonly and in increasing numbers who voluntarily spend hardly earned funds in improving their abodes, and a fair pro-

portion who go a step beyond the strictly utilitarian limits, and endeavour to render them attractive.

These remarks apply not only to the buildings themselves, but also to their internal arrangement and furnishings.

## AGRICULTURE.

Viewed in relation to, the Indians, agriculture may be regarded in two aspects, first, as a direct means of maintenance, second as a medium for civilizing and creating habits of industry which may later on be diverted into other channels.

It is in the prairie country of Manitoba and what was until quite recently known as the Northwest Territories that this value has been most extensively and distinctly demonstrated, and for years the practice of agriculture has been insisted upon.

As a consequence the Indians who have already or are being fast overtaken by settlement, are for the most part either in a position to provide for their maintenance by farming, or to avail themselves of such other openings for industry as the changing conditions may afford.

There is a good deal to be said in favour of encouraging Indians to continue the occupation of farming, as experience proves that they thus accumulate much more property than through less stable pursuits and at the same time are less exposed to various temptations.

In the older provinces there is some fluctuation in the number of those engaged in agriculture, corresponding with the condition of other industries, and the dearth or abundance of openings for employment.

The following table will show in relation to population and in comparison with the previous year the extent of acres cultivated, products harvested and numbers of live stock held in the various provinces, the comparative value of products being added in a separate statement.

Province.	Population.	Acres.	Grain and roots harvested.	Horned stock.	Horses.
Ontario	20,850	16,9264 3/4	545,392 1/2,	6,638	3,714
Quebec	11,218	4,804	118,291	1890	848
Nova Scotia	1,993	206	9,000	287	56
New Brunswick	1,699	527 3/4	11,428	171	64
Prince Edward Island	288	78	3,553	49	11
British Columbia	25,142	8,045 3/4	304,482	8,047	15,085
Manitoba	6,870	1,112 1/2	46,116	2,647	759
Northwest Territories	17,493	12,495 3/4	226,442 3/4	25,243	12,582
Total for 1905	...	44,196 1/2	1,264,705 1/4	44,972	33,119
Total for 1904	...	45,101 1/4	1,365,086 1/2	37,827	32,635
Increase	...	...	...	7,145	484
Decrease	...	904	100,381 1/4	...	...

## VALUE OF FARM PRODUCE.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	330,986 63	351,255 93	20,269 30	...
Quebec	116,416 25	120,863 00	5,452 75	...
New Brunswick	12,496 50	8,752 50	...	3,744 00
Nova Scotia	13,157 50	14,815 50	1,658 00	...
Prince Edward Island	1,830 00	1,145 00	...	685 00
British Columbia	295,077 75	273,532 00	...	21,545 75
Manitoba	51,396 50	54,480 00	3,083 50	...
Northwest Territories	288,280 07	304,423 96	16,143 89	...

Conditions affecting the seeding, growth and maturing of crops naturally differed very considerably in the various provinces and districts, covering such an expanse of territory.

In Ontario the area cultivated bears the relation of 81 per cent of an acre to each unit of the population, but the bulk of cultivation is done in the district south of an imaginary line drawn from Parry island on the west to Golden lake on the east.

As to conditions during 1904, the season under review, the general average characteristic of the spring was a tendency to wet and cold, but not on the whole unfavourable for seeding and planting.

The summer months were rather cool and moist, suitable for growth and maturing, and as a consequence although the area cultivated was slightly less than during the preceding year, the harvest was somewhat larger and of better quality and of fully greater financial value.

In Quebec less interest is taken in farming, the acreage cultivated being proportionately only about half of that in Ontario or .42 of an acre per capita.

Pretty much the same conditions prevailed as in Ontario, with like results proportionately.

In New Brunswick the proportion of cultivation is .31 of an acre to each unit of population, in Nova Scotia .10, and in Prince Edward Island .27. In these maritime provinces the season up to June was propitious, but during that month drought set in and continued more or less for the balance of the season.

As a consequence in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there was an appreciable shrinkage in the quantities harvested, with corresponding reduction of value; but in Nova Scotia the comparative lightness of the crop was more than counterbalanced by the increased area cultivated.

In the Northwest Territories the proportion of cultivation is .71 of acre per capita, and approximates to the condition in Ontario much more closely than in any other province. This is accounted for by the comparative dearth of opportunities for hunting, trapping and fishing, and earning wages, which shuts the Indians up very much to farming for their maintenance in the prairie districts.

In Manitoba the proportion is .16 of an acre to the unit, the bulk of the Indians still being remote from settlement and settled near the big lakes where fish are abundant, and the game and fur animals have been comparatively little disturbed.

Conditions in the Northwest Territories were not very favourable on the whole, as the spring was somewhat backward, the summer rather dry, and when rains set in August they tended to prolong growth and retard ripening in time to escape frost.

As was to have been expected under the circumstances, the crops were smaller than the year before, but none the less enhanced prices imported value exceeding what was realized from larger crops the year before.

In Manitoba conditions were somewhat more favourable and increased quantities rather than enhanced prices accounted for the augmented aggregate value.

In British Columbia the per capita average area cultivated is .31 of an acre, the Indians along the coast depending almost entirely upon salmon and other fish, and numbers inland upon salmon and proceeds of the hunt.

## **LIVE STOCK.**

In approaching the question of the cattle industry, it seems natural to turn first to the Northwest Territories, for there the Indians are in possession of one and one quarter times as many horned stock as the aggregate number held by Indians throughout the whole of the rest of the Dominion.

Various circumstances contribute to account for this large preponderance in favour of the Territories, but the main reason for it is what has been pointed out in another connection, as to the prairie Indians, since the disappearance of the buffalo, having been left pretty well dependent upon agriculture and its kindred industries.

The cattle industry has, therefore, been a matter of necessity rather than of choice, and in fact had to be practically forced upon the bands in Treaty No. 7, although a complete change has gradually come over their views in this respect and the difficulty now is rather to keep pace with their demand for cattle. The experimental discovery of the market value has brought about this revolution of feeling, which manifests itself in various ways, such as the fencing in of pasture-fields, the erection of better shelter, the more abundant provision of hay, and increased care generally.

The natural available supply of both hay and pasture is being rapidly and considerably curtailed by settlement, and before long much more will have to be done in the direction of cultivating grass and making pasture.

In the ranching districts the welfare of the herds during the winter depends mainly upon the depth of snow and comparative freedom from storms.

Fortunately for the prosperity of the live stock industry, the haying season was most propitious and the winter one of the shortest and mildest experienced for years past.

Under these circumstances the animals came through in excellent condition and with little loss, and despite the steadily increasing extent to which the Indians are be-



ing required to furnish their own beef, and the resultant demands upon the herds, there was a net increase in them during the course of the year of 6,391 head.

In point of number of cattle held, British Columbia comes next, having 8,047 head distributed among a population of 25,144 which bears a curiously near proportion to the tenure of 6,638 held by Ontario with a population of 20,850.

The haying season in this province was not so favourable as in the Territories, the drought having had the effect of somewhat reducing the weight of the hay-crop, but the season was of the same mild character and the cattle wintered well.

The increase was only some 472 head, a good deal less in proportion than in the Territories; but the curtailment of resources caused by the poverty of the season for salmon, and some other kindred conditions, would naturally lead to a supplementary demand upon their cattle.

In Ontario and Quebec a comparatively wet season fostered a heavy growth of hay, which was the more fortunate as it enabled provision to be made for the unusually severe and prolonged winter that ensued.

In the maritime provinces the winter was likewise long and severe and unfortunately the preceding growth of hay was so poor as to entrance rather than relieve the situation; however, the whole number of cattle concerned in these provinces is insignificant, and, if they came through in poor condition, there was little, if any, actual loss.

Horse-raising is becoming a more important industry in the Territories, the department having been experimenting during the last few years in the direction of introducing sires wherewith to breed from the native mares a class of horse serviceable for general purposes, and of market value.

In British Columbia the Indians have managed to improve their horses to some extent and possess not a few equal to any in the province.

On the other hand in both the Territories and British Columbia there still exist as a survival of nomadic days a number of ponies which are valueless for industrial purposes, but the introduction of better blood and the curtailment of pasturage before the advance of settlement will gradually serve to get rid of them.

In Ontario horses although comparatively few in number are mostly of a good class, well adapted for farm work, and in the Northwest Territories a start has been made in the direction of allowing Indians to substitute horses of the same class for the oxen which under the old conditions were and for the most part still are considered best adapted for their use.

## **WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.**

Again this year there has been a marked advance in earnings from the marketing of labour direct and through the medium of some industry, the distribution of which is shown in the following tables.

## Wages Earned.

Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	462,476 00	502,542 75,	40,066 75	...
Quebec	377,091 00	491,605 00	114,514 00	...
New Brunswick	49,550 00	51,750 00	2,200 00	...
Nova Scotia	27,750 00	23,851 00	...	3,899 00
Prince Edward Island	280 00	230 00	...	150 00
British Columbia	425,694 00	431,231 00	5,537 00	...
Manitoba	38,875 00	29,225 00	...	9,650 00
Northwest Territories	88,415 14	91,294 99	2,879 85	...
...	1,470,121 14	1,621,729 74	165,197 60	13,599 00
Other Industries.				
Province.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	93,956 65	99,071 70	5,115 05	...
Quebec	104,023 00	102,770 00	...	1,253 00
New Brunswick	18,575 00	22,360 00	3,775 00	...
Nova Scotia	20,320 00	22,775 00	2,455 00	...
Prince Edward Island	17,400 00	17,400 00	...	...
British Colombia	227,210 00	260,821 00	33,611 00	...
Manitoba	17,510 25	28,254 00	10,743 75	...
Northwest Territories	113,815 87	138,739 28	24,923 41	...
...	612,810 77	692,180 98	80,623 21	1,253 00

The combined increase from these sources has been \$203,968, in close proximity to that of the year before as compared with its predecessor, which was \$228,236.

It will be observed that the increase from wages has been proportionately greater the older provinces and that from industries in the younger.

It is not, however, always easy to draw a distinct line for classification between these methods of earning.

In so far as the nature of a transaction permits, the department makes it an invariable rule that the sale of natural products from off a reserve shall be made an opportunity for affording the Indians concerned an opening for profitably disposing of their labour, and the equivalent for the labour paid by the purchaser for preparation or removal of the product would be classified under the head of wages earned.

If, on the other hand, an Indian makes a ton of hay or prepares a cord of dead wood for fuel and then disposes of it, the proceeds would be regarded as derived from 'various industries or earnings.'

Possibly no great importance attaches to the distinction, so long as the Indian gets the best obtainable value for the products, and has been compelled to enhance its value as much as possible by the application of his industry, but the fact that

there are far more opportunities in some provinces than others for Indians disposing individually and directly of natural products will help to explain what may perhaps excite observation, viz.: the preponderance of earnings from wages in some districts and from industries in others.

While the ultimate explanation of the large and steady expansion of these earnings during the past few years is that the Indian communities have been affected in their own sphere and way by the wider impetus received by the country at large, there are immediate causes to account for the extent to which they have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded.

For example, in British Columbia there can be little doubt that the increased activity in industries was the result of a creditable enterprise and self-reliance searching round for means to supply deficiency in the usual sources of earning at the canneries.

What may be called a peculiarly Indian industry, viz.: the manufacture of native wares and fancy-work, is of by no means inconsiderable consequence as a source of revenue, particularly in the eastern provinces and more particularly in Quebec.

This work is done for the most part by the women and the home-market is furnished mainly by tourists from abroad, and the foreign by visitors to holiday resorts across the boundary line.

Naturally this kind of market is among the first to respond to any conditions which adversely affect the public purse, and for some years past has been somewhat slowly recovering from a severe depression, until now it has pretty well recovered its former tone.

In another yet more important direction, at any rate so far as concerns the province of Quebec, there has been a strong recovery of a market which of recent years was seriously languishing, that is, for the manufacture of moccasins, mits, and kindred articles.

These improved conditions account for the Indians of this province having been able to increase so largely their earnings from industries, in addition to their surprising strides in the direction of wages.

There was a time not many years ago when it seemed that conditions would have compelled these Indians to devote much more attention to agriculture, but as things appear to be going now, they seem likely to be able more fully to follow their natural bent.

Although with only about half the population of Ontario, they have earned nearly as much in wages and actually more by various industries, but only cultivated about half the proportionate area of land.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES.**

What are meant by natural resources, are game, fur, fish and their supplementary adjuncts, such as wild berries, rice, roots, maple sugar, & c., which contribute to or

entirely provide the maintenance of a large proportion of the Indian population, not only directly as food and covering, but further as articles of commerce.

In Quebec the hunting and trapping Indians are for the main part scattered along the St. Lawrence river, from Bersimis to its mouth.

In this district pelts were decidedly more plentiful than the year before, and while prices for some, such as bear and fox, were below the average, marten, mink and otters ranged well above it.

At Mingan condition were even better, but the Seven Islands band were as a consequence of the failure of caribou, their food-supply, unable prosecute their hunt, and so lost the benefit of the greater prevalence of fur and the higher prices.

However, the crusade made a year or two ago against the liquor traffic with these Indians and the vigilance exercised to continue its suppression have so bettered their condition as to make them comparatively independent of fluctuations in the sources of supply and in the markets.

In Ontario the Indians along the great lakes had a good fishing season, particularly in Lake Superior but elsewhere it was not up to the average.

The whole way along to the border of Manitoba both game and fur were fairly plentiful, and for the latter the market rate was good, so that on the whole the Indians dependent upon these resources fared by no means badly.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the hunters and fishers are for the most part to be found along Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis, and in the district north and northwest of them, and much the same conditions obtained as among the same class in Ontario, viz.: game and fur somewhat plentiful, with good market prices, fishing not quite so good.

In no other province do Indians depend upon fishing to the same extent as they, do in British Columbia. Along the coast a large part of this support comes from salt water fishing, but the great staple for coast and inland Indians alike is some variety of salmon, which not only furnishes a direct supply of food, but also affords extensive opportunity for earning wages at the canneries which the men do by catching the salmon and the women by cutting up and cleaning them for the factories.

For the season of 1904 the sock-eye salmon fishing at the Fraser river, where the bulk of the Indians repair, was extremely poor, which was the more unfortunate because their usual numbers had been augmented by the accession of others driven there by a strike at the Skeena river.

Those on the Northwest coast who remained at home had much better fortune at Rivers inlet and Nass river.

Fortunately the fall run of dog salmon, upon which the Indians mainly depend to put up their winter's supply, was good all over.

Game, such as elk, deer, geese, ducks, grouse, & c., and fur animals, such as bear, otter and mink, were plentiful in the West Coast, Kwawkewlth, Williams Lake and

Babine agencies but a good deal less so in the Northwest Coast agency, and somewhat scarce in the Kamloops-Okanagan district, while in the Fraser river regions game was plentiful, but fur animals scarce.

However, prices for pelts, although somewhat fluctuating, were sufficiently good to compensate to some extent for scarcity of furs, where such existed.

## HUNTING AND FISHING.

### 1905.

Province.	Hunting.	Fishing.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	85,073 90	67,462 55
Quebec	77,359 00	4,494 00
New Brunswick	7,500 00	10,075 00
Nova Scotia	5,590 00	5,140 00
Prince Edward Island	55 00	845 00
British Columbia	195,731 00	310,222 00
Manitoba	43,685 00	31,440 00
Northwest Territories	195,026 59	37,280 00
...	610,020 49	466,958 55

## MORALITY.

Temperance, the exercise of which is equally enjoined with regard to all things, seems in the view of many estimable philanthropists to have had its application very much narrowed down to intoxicating drink.

Nor perhaps need it cause much surprise that those who are constantly battling with this form of evil and witnessing the nature and extent of its direct effects and its destructiveness of power to resist other vices that accompany it, come to regard it as the one great parent of them all.

Intemperance, like other evils, can only be dealt with successfully, if at all, by ascertaining the causes, and taking rational measures to counteract or remove them.

It has, however, to be pointed out that intemperance among the Indians is by no means the widespread evil that some seem to suppose.

The fact that it is unlawful to furnish liquor to an Indian at all (unless medicinally) attracts unusual attention to any sign of his having imbibed it, and his natural excitable temperament and the comparative infrequency with which as a rule he gets it, tend to publish abroad the slightest indulgence on his part.

It is admitted that the evil is sadly prevalent among some bands and that in most bands habitually within reach of liquor there are individuals whose indulgence is only bounded by the limitations of their finances and opportunities for purchasing, but it may be asserted with truth that among the better class intemperance and indeed indulgence to any extent whatsoever, is extremely rare.

In the outlying districts where drinking might be most commonly provoked by absolute penury or temporary hardship it can only be procured if at all in very limited quantities and at long intervals.

In this connection what the Medical Superintendent points out with regard to the fewness of cases of alcoholism met with in the course of Indian practice, is well deserving of consideration.

The department is always on the alert to enforce the law and in the course of the year has succeeded in securing convictions with fines aggregating in the neighbourhood of \$9,000.

Since this is exclusive of the province of British Columbia, and throughout, of cases in which the penalty has been imprisonment, and remembering the difficulty in getting convictions consequent upon having to depend so largely upon Indian evidence, as well as for other reasons, it will be accepted as evidence of no little activity in the direction of suppression.

Especially successful work has been done in checking the illegal traffic at Deseronto, Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Oka and Maniwaki, and valuable experience has been gained as to the best methods of procedure, which will be of use in the future.

It must, however, be admitted that after all the department has to rely mainly on the good sense and self-control of the Indians themselves.

It is gratifying to observe that the tone of the agents' reports relative to this matter is very encouraging, and that while some report no perceptible advance, and a few frankly confess that any change is in the wrong direction, the majority declare that there is very little drinking or that, where it has gone on to any extent in the past, there is a marked improvement taking place.

These reports of improvement have by no means been confined to the liquor habit, for no decided growth in that direction could fail to be attended by progress in others.

As to marital relations it must not be forgotten that while Indians are increasingly abandoning their pagan ideas and tribal customs in favour of Christian and civilized ones, the influence of the former still prevails to a considerable extent.

As to honesty the Indian naturally takes a high place when judged according to his own standard.

Moreover, his earliest acquaintance with commercial honesty is in contact with the trader, and his prospect of securing fresh supplies wherewith to prosecute his seasons trapping, depends upon his fidelity in repaying prior advances, the element of utility early serves to correct any tendency begotten of his native state to discriminate to the prejudice of another nationality.

This is perhaps the more fortunate in view of the fact that his status largely protects him from the operation of the ordinary civil process for enforcement of the payment of his debts, but remembering that such is the case and without too severe anal-

ysis of his motives, it may be said that generally speaking he manifests a laudable desire to discharge his obligations.

From actual criminal offences, especially of a grave character, the Indian communities are singularly free, which is the more remarkable when the distance from the arm of the law at which so many of them are situated, is remembered, and how little they have been accustomed to restrain their passions.

It is most creditable to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force, that while they have almost invariably secured and retained the good will of the tribes in the North West Territories, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties they have often had to overcome, the Indians' estimate of the elastic properties of the arm of the law has increased rather than diminished upon closer acquaintance.

No discussion of the moral progress of the Indians would be complete without strong recognition of the earnest and self-denying efforts of the missionaries of various, churches and denominations which occupy the fields, and of the extent to which the country generally has entered into the fruit of their labours.

## EDUCATION.

The numbers of schools of various classes in operation throughout the Dominion during the year were as follows.: -

Province.	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.
Ontario	72	1	5
Quebec	18	...	...
Nova Scotia	11	...	...
New Brunswick	6	...	...
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...
British Columbia	33	8	9
Manitoba	46	5	4
Northwest Territories (including treaty No. 8)	35	33	6
Outside Treaty Limits	10	...	...
...	232	47	24

As will be observed, there were 232 day, 47 boarding and 21 industrial, making a total of 303 schools, which constitutes an increase of 4 day and 1 boarding over that of the previous year.

Of these 303 schools, 47 are undenominational, 104 Roman Catholic, 86 Church of England, 49 Methodist, 16 Presbyterian and 1 Salvation Army.

The total enrolment for the year was 10,131, of which 5,188 were boys and 4,943 girls, an increase of 107 boys and 239 girls, or a net increase of 346 pupils as compared with the year before.

The average attendance for the year was 6,341 pupils, representing a gain of 333 pupils.

The percentage of attendance was 62.59 as compared with 61.40 for the preceding year.

In Ontario 2 day schools were closed, viz.: Buzwah and Spanish River, and 1 new school was started (Goulais Bay) and 2 day schools, re-opened, viz.: Red Rock, and Thomas.

In Quebec 2 new day schools were opened at Congo Bridge and Escoumains, respectively, and 1 was closed at Becancourt.

In British Columbia 1 day school was closed and 4 started viz.: Clayoquot (Protestant), New Town, Ohiaht and Yuquot.

In Manitoba 4 day schools were closed, viz.: Crane River, Fort Alexander (R.C.), Canoe River, Stangecoming and Wabuskang, and new schools were opened at Eagle Lake, Little Grand Rapids and Seine River.

One industrial (St. Boniface) was closed on May 31, 1905, and the pupils transferred to other schools.

In the Northwest Territories 1 day school was closed and 3 re-opened, viz.: Keeseekonse, Oak River Sioux, and Upper Peace River; 1 boarding, viz.: Hay River, was re-opened.

Outside treaty limits, 3 day schools were closed and 2 new day schools started.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that there was an appreciable increase in the number of children under instruction, and in order to arrive at the total number who have been brought under educational influences, consideration must be given to attendance by Indian pupils at schools maintained by other classes of the community.

Education is naturally followed by Indians as by most others rather as a means to an end than an end in itself, and is appreciated in proportion as its material advantages are apparent to them, and this bears a distinct relation to the comparative crudity of their social relations and commercial enterprises.

Until the Indians amalgamate in a manner they have not so far done with other classes of the community, it need not be expected that beyond the rare exceptions occasionally met, with, they will manifest any desire for higher education. In so far, however, as concerns direct material benefit, increasing contact with civilization, extends their appreciation of a certain standard of instruction.

In outlying districts there is little incentive in the way of the desire to hold their own with their neighbours, but yet an important step is being made as the superstition which induces the belief that education involves separation of the children from the parents in the great hereafter, is being broken down.

To overcome the great difficulty to the maintenance of day schools among the outlying and largely nomadic class, something is being undertaken in the direction of the establishment of boarding schools; but great caution has to be observed to avoid the danger of unfitting the pupils for the surroundings to which their destiny confines them.



As to industrial schools, in so far as their intention may be to directly improve the future condition of the pupils on the reserves, and furthermore through them to exert an elevating influence upon their brethren, it is gratifying to observe the encouraging account given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of the progress of the experiment in the direction of the establishment of colonies of pupils on the reserves.

As to the other intention of industrial education, viz., the equipment of individuals to go out into other communities and maintain themselves, while extending settlement must to a certain extent furnish more openings in such direction, they are not likely to be many in purely agricultural districts.

## **LANDS.**

The sales made of surrendered surveyed lands are shown in the Indian Land Statement, on page 56, Part II, and during the past fiscal year 33,840.33 acres were sold, realizing the sum of \$56,980.96. During the fiscal year 249 Crown grants were issued and recorded. Returns of patents to the number of 51 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts concerned, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario of lands patented within the province.

On May 19 last, the Stony band of Indians, in the province of Alberta, surrendered to the Crown to be sold for their benefit 22 1/2 sections of their reserve, which tract of land is being subdivided in order to carry out the expressed wish of the Indians.

The Hurons of Lorette having surrendered the Quarante Arpents reserve, in the county of Quebec, the same was duly subdivided into lots and offered for sale by public auction at the village of St. Ambroise on August 3, 1904, and realized the sum of \$12,155.50, all the reserve being sold except a few lots upon which there were occupants who had improvements thereon.

The Rocmont reserve, in the township of Rocmont, in the county of Portneuf, Quebec, containing 9,600 acres, having been surrendered by the Indians to be sold for their benefit, was sold by public auction at Jeune, Lorette on August 3, 1904, for the sum of \$7,501.

## **MINERALS.**

During the year, a few applications were received for permission to explore and a few mining permits were granted in the Garden River and Batchawana Bay districts.

## **LOCATION TICKETS.**

Location tickets, granting title, under the provisions of the Indian Act, to individual Indians for land on reserves, were issued to the number of 42, and at the close of the fiscal year there were current 1,350 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 124. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,230 leases current.

## **TIMBER LICENSES.**

Renewed and in force	23
New licenses issued	2
Berths not worked	5
Berths vacant	7
Berths worked, but licenses not renewed	2

## **SURVEYS.**

The following surveys were performed during the year: -

### **Ontario.**

A light-house site and park at the west end of Grenadier island, one of the Thousand Islands in the River St. Lawrence.

A park in the Kettle Point reserve, county of Lambton.

Two small reserves situated at Chapleau and Missanabie, on the Canadian Pacific railway, district of Algoma.

The boundaries were retraced of the Long Sault reserves, Rainy River district.

### **New Brunswick.**

The rear boundary retraced of the Burnt Church reserve, county of Northumberland.

The boundaries were retraced of lot A, in the Big Hole Tract reserve, county of Northumberland.

### **British Columbia.**

The subdivision into village lots of the Indian village of Kitimat, Northwest Coast agency.

Resurvey of Coqueneet's reserve, No. 23, Seshelt band, Fraser agency.

Resurvey of part of the boundaries of the Cowichan reserve, Cowichan agency, to replace a number of corner posts which had been lost.

Survey of reserves Nos. 1 and 2 of the Tahltan band, Northwest Coast agency.

Subdivision of parts of the Bella Coola reserve.

The boundaries of the Hartley Bay reserve, No. 4 of the Kitkata band, were retraced.

**Manitoba.**

Two roads (one on each side of the Little Saskatchewan river) in the Riding Mountain reserve. The boundaries of this reserve were re-established, and a small cemetery adjoining surveyed.

The boundaries of the Fort Alexander reserve were retraced, and the whole reserve except a small portion at the northeast corner subdivided into farm lots.

Saskatchewan.

Nine sections surrendered for sale along the south boundary of the Assiniboine reserve were surveyed.

Twenty-two and a half sections in Grizzly Bears Head and Lean Man reserves, which have been surrendered for sale, were surveyed.

### **Alberta.**

The boundaries of the Alexis reserve were retraced.

A small portion of the Stony reserve was surveyed to be given in exchange for an equal area of the land belonging to the Methodist Mission at Morley.

A part of the boundary of the addition to the Stony reserve was surveyed.

A preliminary survey and report were made of a proposed irrigation ditch on the Blood reserve.

### **Treaty No. 8.**

Surveys were made at Dunvegan and at Peace River landing. The surveyor with his party went to Sturgeon lake and Lesser Slave lake, but, owing to the opposition of the Indians, did not proceed with any surveys.

### **Yukon District.**

A reserve at Carc o s [illegible word], on Nares lake, has been surveyed for the Indians of the locality.

### **Miscellaneous.**

The dredge cuts in Walpole island, Ontario, have been completed.

The road across the Doncaster reserve, Quebec, which was commenced last year last been completed.

Groins and dams have been repaired and new ones constructed on the Cowichan reserve, B.C., to prevent the river from further damaging the land along its banks.

### **FINANCIAL.**

At the close of the fiscal year the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to \$4,476,907.81, had increased to \$4,545,756.53.

The balance sheet of this fund will be found in Part II of this report, page 167.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department, was \$1,177,364.43.

On June 30 last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and ranching expenses, was \$38,353.16. Deposits and interest during the year aggregated \$21,190.44, and withdrawals amounting to

\$19,331.51 were made during the same period.

*I have the honour to be, sir,*

*Your obedient servant,*

*FRANK PEDLEY,*

*Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,*

REPORTS  
OF  
SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS  
*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*  
*CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,*  
*PENETANGUISHENE, August, 31, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my Supervision during the year ended June 30, 1905.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good. No contagious diseases were prevalent on the reserve during the year. All sanitary regulations are closely observed. Their houses are very comfortable and clean. We have had, however, one case of consumption which carried off a bright and well-educated young man.

Occupations. - Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve. The young men act as guides during the summer to the tourists; they also work at the mills in the vicinity loading barges, for which they are well paid. During the winter cord-wood is taken out for the steamers. Fishing is good in the vicinity of the reserve, large quantities being caught. Baskets and fancywork are made by the women, so that, taking everything into consideration, the Indians on this reserve comfortable and prosperous.

Stock. - The Indians have excellent cattle, having purchased thoroughbred sires. The good water and rich grass are such that a poor animal is never seen on I the island during the summer.

Education. - The school has been taught by the Rev. Mr. Evans, who has brought the children on well. A new school has been built, furnished with up-to-date desks, And it would be hard to find a more comfortable or pleasant-looking school-room.

Temperance. - As a general thing the Indians are law-abiding and temperate, the law being strictly enforced, as Indians will not improve if allowed to get liquor. Several prosecutions have been before the police magistrate during the year and convictions secured.

The principal men of this band are strictly temperate and of good, habits and ability.

*I have, & c.,*  
*CHAS. McGIBBON,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
27 - i - 1 1/2

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,  
VACHELL, July 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - This reserve, is situated in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being five miles from Jackson's Point, a popular summer resort, where many people spend the summer months each year. Snake island is a part of the reserve, and is twelve miles further west and one mile from Morton Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres, and is a good clay soil, and is well adapted for raising grain, roots and stock.

Population. - The population of this agency is 115.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been pretty good during the past year. Consumption is still doing its deadly work among the Indians. They take precautions against the disease as far as their means will afford, but some of them are too poor to take good care of themselves or family.

Occupations. - Farming is the chief occupation of more than half of the Indians, and the rest raise more or less vegetables. Some of the young men work out part of the time others hunt and fish and dig roots and peel bark, which they sell to the druggists. The women make baskets and fancywork, which they sell readily for good prices. As a rule the women are more industrious than the men.

Buildings. - The buildings are all of wood, There are, fifteen frame houses, three frame barns and the rest are built of logs. There will be considerable repairs this summer made to both houses and outbuildings and at least one house built.

Stock and Implements. - The stock is fair. There are some fine horses and cows, but not enough of either. There are a few sheep. All the stock is well kept. The implements are pretty good and enough for the use of the Indians. There is one horse-power threshing-machine in fair repair, also two binders, two mowers horse rakes, seed drills and fanning-mills.

Education. - There is a day school on Georgina island, taught by Mr. H.L. Tweed. The attendance is quite small, as there are only a few children of school age on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians are fairly industrious and are making some progress. Those that farm most get along best; some of them take matters easy: if they can get enough to eat and wear, they seem quite contented. Others provide ahead like white people and improve their farms and buildings. Among this class I may mention John Ford, who has bought a fine team and started farming and clearing his land. James Ashquabe also procured a horse and cleared and cropped quite a piece of land. John E. Bigcanoe, George McCue and Morris Charles are clearing some land.

Temperance and Morality. - Most of the Indians of this band never drink liquor nor use profane language; but a few of them, mostly young men, will drink if they get a chance. To my knowledge none of the women drink.

General Remarks. - Nearly all the Indians dress well and all speak the English language well, but among themselves they use the Indian language. This band sustained a great loss in the death of Chief Bigcanoe's only daughter, Lizzie, a few weeks ago. She was well educated, a good musician, very strict and ladylike in conduct, and exercised a strong moral influence over the rest of the band.

*I have, & c.,  
JOHN YATES,  
Indian Agent.*



*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH,  
CAPE CROKER, July 22, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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

Population. - This band numbers 383 on the pay-list, and about 25 non-treaty Indians, who reside on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year. All sanitary measures are carefully attended to, the dwellings whitewashed and the rubbish burnt up. There was an exception to the good health of the Indians for about two months last winter, when there appeared to be an epidemic of influenza or grippe; the white people in this section of the country were affected in the same way. In their personal appearance the Indians are well dressed, neat and clean, and would compare favourably with any white community in this section of the country.

Occupations. - In agricultural pursuits this tribe is doing a good deal better than last year, they have fully twenty-five per cent more crop in than usual. Twenty-eight families are working their holdings well and depend almost exclusively on farming for their living; they have good farming implements and good teams. The rest of the Indians work out in saw-mills, loading vessels and rafting, some work for white farmers during the summer and in winter in the lumberwoods. A number of the women make baskets and pick berries and gather ginseng root for sale in season. They all get good wages and the industrious ones can make a good, living. The Indians took out a considerable quantity of timber last winter, purchasing a number of good heavy horses, harness and sleighs. They have a good fishing reserve and their annual catch averages \$4,000 worth of fish.

Stock. - There has been a splendid increase in every department of their live stock during the past year. They have secured and added to their horses a number of splendid heavy teams; their cattle are increasing steadily, as also are their hogs and sheep.

Education. - There are three day schools on this reserve, all of which are I making very good progress. The school buildings are in good order and well equipped, being supplied with good teachers. I think they have done better in the past year than ever before.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to report that a large majority of this band are strictly temperate and have temperance societies. There are still a few noted characters that on days of large gatherings outside get unscrupulous white men to procure them whisky. I have trouble with these, but on the whole there continues to be a decided improvement in this respect. The Indians continue to improve in morality, but when an officer of the department comes up from Ottawa they tell everything on one another. This makes it appear worse than it would be with an equal number of white people.

Characteristics and Progress. - The industrial Indians are getting along well and making a good living, and their progress on the whole is fair. They have an

increased acreage under crop this year and the prospects are good; everything looks well. They are steadily improving their buildings and fences and are putting up several new buildings. Any person who would look into their mode of living a few years ago and at the present day must see a marked improvement in themselves and their surroundings. It is their intention to continue holding the Nawash Indian Fall Agricultural Show, and now that a new landing pier has been built this summer at the portage, there will be a better chance for outside visitors to attend the fair.

*I have, & c.,*

*JOHN McIVER,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO*

*CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,*

*ORILLIA, July 24, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report together with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserve. - Beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching, opposite the town of Orillia, Rama reserve has an area of 2,000 acres of fairly good farming land.

Population. - The population of Rama reserve is 226.

Health and Sanitation. - Although the Indians suffered somewhat from the severities of last winter, no epidemic prevailed among them and their general health has been good. Vaccination, the removal of all garbage and all other sanitary precautions are carefully attended to.

Occupations. - Farming is the principal means of the Indians for gaining a livelihood. The increasing number of summer tourists affords excellent employment as guides to the male portion of the band, while the Indian women's basket and bead work is also more in demand. In the fall and winter months those Indians engaged in hunting and trapping find a convenient and brisk market for their furs with the different fur-dealers in Orillia. A number of the young men work in the lumber camps and as river-drivers in the winter and spring months.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - A large percentage of the buildings on the reserve are frame and all are kept clean and in good repair.

Although there are a few good horses on the reserve, the stock and farm implements are not up to modern standards.

Education. - The school-room is situated under the council-hall and is roomy, bright and well ventilated. Their teacher, the Rev. J. Lawrence, shows persistent zeal in both the moral and intellectual education of his pupils, and those who attend regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Rama Indians are peaceable, and law-abiding, but they make no progress. The young men instead of overstepping their fathers are content to run in the old groove.

Temperance and Morality. - The great percent of the tribe abstain entirely from all intoxicants and the public spirit denounces as disgraceful the conduct of any member of the band who indulges at all.

*I have, & c.,*

*D.J. McPHEE,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,  
SARNIA, September 7, 1905*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report with statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves. - There are three reserves in my agency, Sarnia reserve, borderin on the River St. Clair for a distance, of four miles, and Kettle and Stony Point reserves situated on Lake Huron, in Lambton county. The combined area of the three reserves is about 9,700 acres.

Population. - The combined population of the three reserves is 443.

Health. - During the winter there was an epidemic of measles on the reserves. Schools had to be closed. A case of small-pox broke out on the Sarnia reserve, but it did not spread.

Education. - There are two schools open: one on the Sarnia reserve, taught by Miss Alice Matthews, of Sarnia and one at Kettle Point, taught by Miss Maud Erb. The attendance is fairly good at both schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians, as a rule, are quiet and law-abiding. The progress at farming is not marked. A good many of them find employment in Sarnia at the docks and oil refinery.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of the Indians are inclined to drunkenness; otherwise they would be called moral men and women.

*I have, & c.,  
A. ENGLISH,  
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN  
CHIPPAWA HILL, July 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of the Indian affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres of land, which is principally of a light, swampy character and has considerable stone upon it. About one-half of this land is still covered with timber.

Population. - The band consists of 396 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The most prevalent disease on this reserve is consumption; five of the six

deaths which occurred were due to this disease The Indians observe sanitary precautions fairly well.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of the Indians is mixed farming. A limited amount of timber is sold during the year. Indians of both sexes are engaged as hired help among white people. A considerable income is derived from the manufacture of baskets and rustic-work, also from berry-picking and the gathering of medical herbs and roots.

Buildings. - A small number of new buildings has been erected during the year, but the Indians continue to make improvements on the buildings that they have.

Stock. - The stock on the reserve consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The Indians also have poultry of considerable value. If any change in the number or value of stock has taken place, it is not a very marked one.

Farm Implements. - Many of the Indians possess all the implements necessary for the cultivation of their holdings and for harvesting of their crops.

Education. - The three schools on the reserve are situated in the southeast and northern portions of the reserve respectively. The question of education has received the attention of many of the parents, but it is difficult to get a regular attendance in the schools. The progress made during the year has been very good.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of the reserve are generally lawabiding. With few exceptions they lack thrift and ambition; but although they are not getting much richer, they are living more comfortably.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule the Indians of this reserve are temperate. Unfortunately a few are addicted to the use of intoxicants and are not strictly moral.

*I have, & c.,  
JOHN SCOFFIELD,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,  
DELAWARE, August 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands included in this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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

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

Population. - The population of the band is 778.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the year; no epidemic broke out; consumption is the most prevalent disease.

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

mat-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The dwelling-houses are principally small frame or log buildings. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they

have is of average breeding. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

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

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

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

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

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

Population. - The population of this band is 479.

Health, and Sanitation. - Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed. No epidemic broke out during the year. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population. - The population of this band is 119.

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

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings are not as good as could be desired. They do not raise much stock. Those who farm are fairly well supplied with farm implements.

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

good progress in their studies.

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

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

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

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,  
KILLALOE STATION, July 1 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county, and has a population of 98.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians is very good. All that died were old people, with the exception of one child that died from summer complaint. Their houses are kept pretty clean, and I think compare very well with their neighbours.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of these Indians is working in the shanties in winter land on the drives in the spring. There are only three out of the whole handle who are trying, to live, by farming, as most of them are young men who would sooner work out while wages are good.

Education. - The children are progressing rapidly under the management of Miss Casey, who is a very good teacher.

Temperance. - I think the Indians of this reserve are becoming more temperate, as I have not heard of a case of intemperance this spring.

*I have, & c.,  
MARTIN MULLIN,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
GORE BAY AGENCY,  
GORE BAY, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of my agency for the year ending June 30, 1905.

### **COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.**

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

Population. - Fifty-three is the population of the band.

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

Occupations. - Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these the Indians. They farm on a small scale and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal



occupations are working in the lumber camps and making ties and posts in the winter and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in the summer.

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

They have few cattle and horses, in fact little stock of any kind; but what implements and rolling stock they buy are good.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are sober and industrious and make a good living.

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

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

## **WEST BAY BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island. The soil is sandy and clay loam, producing good crop's; it is timbered with hard-wood with patches of cedar and soft woods, and comprises in all thirteen square miles within its limits.

Population. - This band numbers 340.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary measures are being fairly well carried out; the houses are neat and clean and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths that have occurred were the result of old age and consumption. No epidemic made an appearance.

Resources and Occupations. - The chief occupation of these Indians is farming in which they make good progress. Some 20 or 25 families live on their farms permanently and are making good progress. Their seeds are well selected and adapted to the locality and requirements.

They also work in the lumber camps in winter and load vessels and peel ties and posts in summer. Sugar-making, berry-picking and fancy wares are also sources of revenue.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs. Their dwellings and outbuildings are neat and comfortable, many of the houses being well furnished and comparing favourably with the average settlers, both as to cleanliness and interior fittings.

Their stock of cattle and horses is increasing both in number and quality; the implements purchased are modern and are being well cared for.

Education. - A fine school has been erected in the West Bay village. Many of the pupils read and write well, both in Indian and English. In addition to the regular school courses, sewing. and making of all kinds of clothing are taught.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, they are copying the white settlers in many respects and are doing away with the old Indian ways of living.

Temperance and Morality. - Along these lines there is an improvement and few complaints are made in these respects.

General Remarks. - This band is progressive. Following the lead of the white agriculturist, they are improving their lands and taking an interest in repairing their roads. The past season was not suitable for grain, but the hay and root crops were good; the winter was very severe, but the abundance of feed brought the stock out in good form and the increase is healthy and strong. They are well dressed and drive good vehicles and horses.

## **OBIDGEWONG BAND.**

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

## **SHESHEGWANING BAND.**

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

Population. - This band numbers 159.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band is poor. There appears to be a virulent disease among them of a scrofulous nature. The sanitary regulations are well carried out and the houses are neat and clean and their clothing well made and adapted to their work.

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

Buildings, Stock and Implements. - Their buildings are mostly of logs hewed outside and in and whitewashed. They are kept clean and neat, some being well furnished with musical instruments, sewing-machines and other luxuries.

Their stock is well cared for; cattle, horses and pigs are numerous. The implements used are modern. Covered buggies, democrats and wagons are in general use, and a threshing-machine is owned by the band.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - Those of the band who are farmers are doing well but need more cleared lands. Their children are the best educated and appear to have more inclination to steady pursuits.

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

General Remarks. - Some of the Indians of this band are good farmers. The Sampsons and Wegonnowenahs have erected good houses on their farms, where they reside permanently. During the past year the department furnished seed grain to this band, and although the season was unfavourable the yield was good. Hay and roots were also good and with the abundance of fooder all the stock came out well with a good increase. By thrift and industry these Indians keep themselves well provided with money.

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

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MANITOWANING AGENCY,  
MANITOWANING, June 30, 1905*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 91.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band during the past year has been good; all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their buildings.

Resources and Occupations. - A large portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture, the remainder is woodland. The occupations engaged in by these Indians are, farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, basket-making and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are of log and frame construction and are kept in a fair state of repair. What stock they have is fairly well cared for and they have all the farm implements they require.

Education. - There is a day school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended by the children who live on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and easily obtain employment at good wages; they are law-abiding and are making fair progress.

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

### **POINT GRONDIN BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay.

Population. - The population of this band is 50.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good; no contagious diseases have been prevalent during the year.

Resources and Occupations. - The resources of this reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing. These Indians farm on a small scale, fish, hunt, pick berries in the summer and work for the lumber firms in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable log dwellings, have very little stock and very few farm implements.

Education. - They have no school at the reserve; the children attend school at Wikwemikong.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians, on the whole, are industrious, but they do not yet devote as much attention to agricultural pursuits as is desirable.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a moral people and intemperance is rare.

## **WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.**

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

Population. - This band has a population of 162.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fairly good. Nearly all the residents of the reserve have been successfully vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations. - The resources of these Indians are gardening and hunting. They garden on a very small scale, fish, hunt, act as guides and work in the lumber and mining camps.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are constructed of logs and are kept in a very good state of repair. Their stock is numerically small and they have very few farm implements.

Education. - They have two schools on this reserve - one at Naughton and the other at the village, a distance of about four miles from Naughton. Both schools are in charge of competent teachers and are well conducted, but the attendance is very small, owing to the absence of a large number of the Indians who devote nearly their whole time to hunting.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and of the average intelligence, but make very slow progress in the way of farming. The greater portion of them give their whole time to hunting.

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

## **TAHGAIWININI BAND.**

Reserve. - These Indians have a reserve at Wahnipitae, on the north shore of Georgian bay, but nearly all of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, at or near Wikwemikong.

Population. - This band has a population of 191.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed very good health, observed the sanitary regulations and kept their premises in good order.

Resources and Occupations. - The greater part of the reserve is woodland. The timber on it has been sold under license and a good return secured to the Indians by the department. General farming, lumbering, fishing, berry-picking, basket-making and fancy bark work are the chief pursuits of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are of log, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean. Their stock is of the average quality and the possession of ploughs, harrows, wagons, buggies and mowers bespeaks advancement in the cultivation of the soil.

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

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are mostly quite industrious, they are law-abiding and steadily improving in agricultural pursuits.

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

## **MAGANETTAWAN BAND.**

The members of this band who reside within this agency number 44. They live at West Bay, and on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden. In the winter they find employment in the lumber camps. This reserve together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry Sound superintendency.

**SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.**

The members of this band number 341. They reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. Their general measure of advancement is identical with that of

the Indians of the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

#### **SUCKER LAKE BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this reserve is 14.

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

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

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farm implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, and there are no children of school age in this band.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are both intelligent and thrifty and they are progressing very favourably.

Temperance and Morality. - In these respects their conduct is excellent.

#### **SUCKER CREEK BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of 1,665 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 106.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been good, only one death being recorded during the year. Their dwellings are kept clean and neat.

Resources and Occupations. - The soil, which is a rich sandy and clay loam, is very well cleared, and all the Indians on this reserve are farmers in a small way. During the summer season, after the crops are planted, they find steady employment at good wages in the lumber mills at Little Current.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Buildings on the reserve stand well in comparison with those in the township. Their farm implements are of the latest pattern, and their system of agriculture is as good on the average as that of the ordinary Canadian farmer. Their stock is of a good quality, for which they find a ready market with outside drovers.

Education. - These Indians have a school on the reserve. The children attend fairly well and are making as good progress as can be expected.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of these Indians are industrious and are progressing favourably.

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

#### **SHEGUIANDAH BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah. It contains an area of 5,106 acres.



Population. - This band has a population of 97.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. Sanitary precautions have been satisfactorily observed.

Resources and Occupations. - The principal resource of this reserve is farming. Sugar-making, basket-making and berry-picking are also engaged in at different seasons of the year. A number of these Indians work at loading vessels with lumber in the summer and find employment in the lumber camps in the winter.

**Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.** - The buildings of the Indians are mostly of logs and are kept in a good state of repair. Their stock is of the average quality and well cared for. They have what farm implements they require.

**Education.** - The school on this reserve is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted and the children are making good progress in their studies.

### **SOUTH BAY BAND.**

**Reserve.** - The reserve occupied by these Indians is a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island, about twelve miles south of Manitowaning.

**Population.** - This band has a population of 65.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, no deaths having occurred. All of their dwellings have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed.

**Resources and Occupations.** - The chief resource of these Indians is agriculture. They farm, fish in the summer and take out timber and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

**Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.** - Their dwellings are neatly constructed and are clean and comfortable. Their stock is well cared for, and their supply of farm implements ample for their requirements.

**Education.** - These Indians have a good day school on their reserve. It is very competently conducted and the children are making good progress in their studies, due to the untiring efforts of their teacher, Miss Z. St. James.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - The Indians of this band are nearly all industrious and are making fair progress in agricultural pursuits and in the line, of education.

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

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

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

**Population.** - This band has a population of 648.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The health, generally speaking, of these Indians for the past year has been good. The majority of their houses are kept neat and clean, and are comfortably furnished.

**Resources and Occupations.** - Many of these Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance, and last winter they took out 33,000 cedar railway ties and 4,987 posts, all of which the department sold for them to good advantage. The loading of timber during the summer also assists them materially. Besides these occupations they do a good deal of basket and bark-work for which they find a ready sale; berrypicking also adds further to their sources of income. These Indians having surrendered the oil and gas privileges on their reserve some time ago, a company is now drilling and exploring for oil, with good indications that oil in paying quantities will be found, which will add materially to the other lucrative occupations of the Indians.

**Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.** - Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and tastefully constructed. Barns and other outbuildings are kept well renovated. Their stock is of fair quality and more attention is given to the raising thereof. A goodly number of farm implements are utilized to advantage, and of these Indians it may be said that they are certainly succeeding.

Education. - Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day school at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well-qualified staff of manage-

ment, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are becoming more industrious every year as is evidenced by their growing interest in general farming. They are law-abiding and are specially to be praised for the good work accomplished this year in road improvements.

Temperance and Morality. - There are a few Indians in this band who indulge in strong drink whenever they have the opportunity, but, on the whole, the band is temperate and moral.

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

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,  
ROSENEATH, September 7, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to transmit my report and statistical statement in connection with the above named Indians for the year ended June 30 last, which I believe is about as correct as it is possible to get it.

Reserve. - About 3,308.89 acres are in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland; the reserve also comprises Sugar island and Hickory island, both in Rice lake; the former contains 100 acres and the latter about 10 acres. Of the reserve proper about 1,700 acres are rented to white, tenants.

Population. - When I took the census of the band last spring it numbered 232.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band at the present time is good, I do not know of one case of sickness in it.

Occupations. - Eight families are engaged in farming and are doing fairly well not only by raising grain but by selling milk to the cheese factories as well as selling fat hogs, for which there is always a ready and good market. Many of the young men work on the rivers driving saw-logs and work for farmers in the summer season.

Robert Franklin, one of our chief farmers, gave up farming in the fall of 1904, sold his stock and implements and has retired; hence there is in some things a falling off in farm products, but more particularly in the value of stock, & c.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Nearly all the buildings on the reserve are frame and are fairly well kept, the Indian women are generally clean and keep their houses clean and tidy. The stock is mostly good and in many cases well kept, and those who farm have all the modern machinery.

Education. - The progress of the school was not what it should have been, partly owing to the irregularity of the attendance of the children.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are in general doing fairly well, building good fences about their lands and repairing their buildings.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of the members of the band never touch liquor, but I am sorry to say that several of the young men will get it whenever they can.

*I have, & c.,*

*JOHN THACKERAY,  
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT.  
HAGERSVILLE, July 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the Credit reserve for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and partly in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand; it comprises 6,000 acres, of which 4,900 are in Tuscarora and the remaining 1,200, in the township of Oneida. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south and east of the Grand River reservation; about 85 per cent of the reserve is good tillable land, largely under cultivation, with very little timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 255.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the past year has been good, only one having died from consumption, one from pneumonia, one from old age, and one man accidentally killed on the railroad at Mattawa.

The officers of a board of health go over the reserve twice a year and see that all sanitary measures are faithfully attended to, and there is a marked improvement in the dwelling-houses upon this reserve.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of the Indians of this reserve is farming, and some of the farms are in a good state of cultivation, well stocked, and everything about them shows care and thrift. Many of the women and children and some of the men spend most of the summer in the fruit-growing districts in Lincoln, Welland and Halton counties, where they get good wages and return to the reserve for the winter.

Buildings. - There has been some improvement in the buildings on this reserve, and most of the Indians have fairly comfortable dwellings and outbuildings.

Stock. - The stock consists of horses, cattle and swine, mostly of common breeds. There is room for considerable improvement in the cattle and swine.

Farm Implements. - These embrace a fair number of ploughs, harrows, hay rakes, fanning-mills, with a few reapers and mowers, one hay-press and one threshing machine.

Education. - There is a well conducted public school on the reserve under the charge of Miss L. Mitchell. A majority of the children are progressing favourable.

Characteristics and Progress. - A good number of these Indians are industrious and hardworking, and improving their financial condition from year to year, while a small number seem indolent and inclined to live on their interest and what little rent they receive.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are moral and with a very few exceptions are temperate.

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

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD, ONT.



*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,  
KEENE, July 20, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **RICH LAKE BAND.**

Reserve. - The Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres of land, of which about 855 acres are cleared; about 270 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population. - The total population shown by the present census is 84.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians, generally speaking, has been fairly good. Sanitary measures are very well observed on this reserve.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are trapping, and gathering wild rice. Some of the mien work in the lumber camps in winter and on drives in the summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings on this reserve, with few exceptions, are frame and are kept in a very good state of repair. The stock is good and well cared for and the Indians have a very good supply of agricultural implements.

Education. - The children on this reserve attend the white school, with Miss Doris as teacher, and are making fair progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band indulge very little in strong drink, and as a rule are very well behaved and law-abiding.

### **MUD LAKE BAND.**

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

Population. - The total population shown by the present census is 182.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the past year has been very good. Sanitary measures are very well observed and the houses present a clean and tidy appearance.

Occupations. - A good many of the Indians in this band work in the lumber camps in the winter. In agricultural pursuits some of them are making very steady improvement.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings on this reserve with the exception of the hall, are of log and frame, and are kept in, good repair. The stock is very fair and a good many of the Indians are supplied with farm implements.

Education. - The children on this reserve have as their teacher, Mr. Alfred McCue, a member of the band, and they



appear to be making fair progress in their studies.

Temperance and Morality. - There is very little intemperance among the members of this band and they appear to be very well behaved and law-abiding.

*I have, & c.,  
WM. McFARLANE,  
Indian Agent.  
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*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,  
PORT PERRY, September 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The reserve of the Mississaguas is situated on the northern and western portion of Scugog island, in Lake Scugog, about eight miles from Port Perry. The total area of land is 800 acres, of which 740 acres are highly adapted for grain growing, the remainder comprising woodland and pasture. About 500 acres are rented to whites.

Population. - The total population of this band is 36.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians is good, as the location of the reserve is admirably situated to prevent contagious diseases. The women are careful about their homes and keep everything neat and clean.

Occupations. - The older members of the band fish and hunt, but in doing this they have to go to the north lakes, as game is scarce here and the fish were almost totally destroyed in the severe winter of a year ago. The younger generation are engaged as farmers and farm hands. Aside from their house duties, the women engage in basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Comfortable homes are now enjoyed by the Indians, only one of the old log type remaining. There is little, if any, improvement in the quality or quantity of live stock. The farm implements although good, are not properly cared for.

Education. - The school in the village, although not exclusively for the Indians, is properly conducted by a good teacher. Negligence is the only excuse for their not being too well educated.

Characteristics and Progress. - The younger generation are inclined to be industrious and desirous of making progress. They seem to work better for others than for themselves.

Temperance. - Intemperance is not general, although some of the older ones give way sometimes when tempted.

General Remarks. - While we cannot see much change in any of the different lines, we feel satisfied that there is no tendency towards a backward movement among these Indians.

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

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,  
BELLEVILLE, August 26, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30.

Reserve. - The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, in the county of Hastings on the north shore of the bay of Quinte, extends from the town of Deseronto on the east to the township of Thurlow on the west, and contains approximately 17,000 acres of land; the greater part of this reserve is good tillable land, almost wholly stripped of timber and largely under cultivation.

Population. - The population of this band is 1,297.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the dwellers on this reserve has been good during the year, with remarkable freedom from contagious diseases, but last winter was an unusually trying one to many families on account of the continuous cold weather, deep snow and high price of fuel; it was equal to or worse than the preceding year.

Resources and Occupations. - The chief employment of the Indians of this reserve is farming, and some of the farms are kept in a splendid state of cultivation and everything about them is neat and shows care and thrift.

Some forty-seven white families occupy Indian lands on the reserve, under leases, and the rents received from them are in part applied on improvements of the farms and the balances are used up in living expenses, along with the wages the locatees earn working in the mills and factories at Deseronto and elsewhere. Two Indian girls have been teaching on the reserve and quite a few others are out at service. The hay and grain crops are heavy as far as straw is concerned, and the yield will be quite equal this year to the average, and there are most favourable prospects for abundant root crops.

Three years ago a few members of the band established 'The Bay of Quinte Mohawk Agricultural Association,' the Indian council having loaned a part of the lands adjoining the council-house to the said association for the purposes of an annual fair.

Two successful exhibitions have been held on the said grounds by the association, and a bigger and better show is expected this fall. Very many of the families on the reserve take a great interest in this enterprise.

Buildings. - A few new buildings have been erected and many others have been repaired, but many more need repairs. Arrangements were made last year for repairing Christ Church by an expenditure out of the capital fund of the band of over \$2,000. The work was completed last fall and a good job done, and the church is now in first class condition throughout.

Stock. - The horses and cattle on the reserve are of mixed breeds and of a pretty good quality. Dairying in this county has grown into a most important industry and the Indians contribute to the business. Their cows are well looked after and the milk for the cheese factories is carefully attended to and many pigs are raised and sold.

Farm Implements. - All kinds of modern machinery for farming purposes are used on this reserve.

Education. - There are four, public schools on this reserve, two Indian and two union of whites and Indians.

The mission school is taught by an Indian girl and the western school, too; and the central school was for part of the year; the other school is taught by a white teacher.

The schools were but indifferently attended last winter on account of the deep snow and intense cold, but so far this summer they are doing well and the Indian children are making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of the Indians, both male and female, are industrious and law-abiding; all such are improving their circumstances and properties, but some still are indolent and they are getting poorer and more miserable the longer they live; with the exception of this indolent class the members of this band are making progress in education, in home comforts, and amenities of civilization.

A number of the young men on this reserve are arranging for and hope to have established a rifle range on part of the land heretofore occupied by the Militia Department for artillery practice.

Temperance and Morality. - Quite a few of the male members of this band use liquor to excess, and they are, consequently, shiftless and idle. Stringent measures have been taken to punish those who furnish the liquors, but still the practice goes on, and I cannot say that the drinking habit is less than it was years ago, in this band; some Indians contract debts and then claim the protection the law gives them and thereby injure the credit of the honest members; in other respects the morality of the band is reasonably satisfactory.

*I have & c.,  
WM. R. AYLSWORTH,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,  
DUART, August 17, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the township of Oxford, county of Kent, bordering on the River Thames and contains 3,100 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 331.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been very good, no contagious disease of any kind having appeared during the year. Their houses and surroundings are well cleaned and the children are vaccinated every year.

Occupations. - General farming is the principal occupation of these Indians, but when not employed at home a number work for neighbouring farmers. Others still make baskets and mats and some hunt and fish in season.

Buildings and Stock. - The Indians are continually improving their buildings for the better protection of their stock, which has greatly improved.

Education. - The children are all taught in one school about the centre of the reserve, by a lady teacher, who is doing excellent work among them. The children have made good progress during the year.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of the Indians are getting self-reliant and are law-abiding and progressing slowly. During the last year their houses have been

made more comfortable; many of them have improved the appearance of their holdings by erecting wire fences. Their agricultural society, solely under their own control, is in a flourishing condition; they realized \$1,300 last year.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians generally are temperate, but a few are inclined to drink occasionally; otherwise they are law-abiding and quite moral.

*I have, & c.,*

*A.R. McDONALD,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO*

*OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, EASTERN DIVISION,*

*SAULT STE. MARIE, August 31, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, of this agency, embracing the Garden River, Batchawana and Michipicoten bands of Indians.

### **GARDEN RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve, is situated on the north bank of St. Mary's river, commencing at a point about six miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, and extending in an easterly direction about ten miles, with a width inland from three to five miles. It is watered by Root river, Garden river, and Echo river, and their tributaries. The Canadian Pacific railway traverses its length from east to West, through the centre of the reserve, and Garden station is placed near its centre. The cultivated portion of the reserve lies along the banks of the river, extending from one-half a mile to a mile in width. That portion to the northward is timbered with mixed timber. Some of this land is rough and rocky, other portions of it are fairly good agricultural land. Several mining locations have been discovered on this reserve and sold to the discoverers. The minerals found include iron, copper, gold and marble.

Population. - The band at the end of the year just closed numbered 454 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band during the past year has been good, largely owing to the healthful situation of the reserve, and precautions taken against disease. There are, however, many cases of incipient consumption, a disease to which the Indians appear to be subject. During the spring-time, small-pox suspects were quarantined, but no outbreak of the disease occurred on this reserve.

Occupations. - The majority of these Indians cultivate small plots of land on the reserve, and raise a small quantity of stock. The farming is rather indifferent, the coarser grains, roots and vegetables being cultivated to some extent. Very few engage in hunting and trapping during the winter, while the greater part are employed in the lumber woods during the fall, winter and spring months, as they are excellent axemen and command good wages. Generally during the winter months permits are issued to members of the band to take out ties or saw-logs on the reserve under contract, which gives employment to a considerable number. In the spring some of them engage in sugar-making, and berry-picking is carried on during the summer to a considerable extent. Basket-making, fancy articles from sweet grass birch bark and deer-skin, are manufactured to a considerable extent by the women, for which

a good market is found in the summer season in Sault Ste. Marie. During the summer months a large number of the men are employed as canoemen and guides for tourist parties, prospectors and surveyors.

**Buildings.** - The dwelling-houses are either frame or log; many of them are neatly whitewashed. The stables and the barns are generally log. The public buildings consist of a council-house of two stories, and a small lock-up where depredaters are incarcerated to await a hearing.

**Stock.** - The stock on the reserve is of rather inferior quality, and consists of horses, cattle and swine. They appear, however, to be generally in good condition. Sufficient attention has not been given to the improvement of the different kinds of stock on the reserve.

**Farm Implements.** - These include the ordinary implements used in farming, such as ploughs, harrows, hay-rakes and a number, of mowing-machines.

**Education.** - There are two schools on this reserve. The Roman Catholic school, in charge of the resident priest, Rev. J.A. Drolet, S.J., has two rooms, two assistants being employed. For the quarter ended June 30, 1905, the number on the register of this school was sixty-two and the average attendance thirty-three and one-half. A new Church of England school was built three years ago, with living rooms on the second story. These rooms were found insufficient for the accommodation of the family of the teacher, M.L.F. Hardyman, and an application was made for an addition to the building, which was granted, and the building was extended sixteen feet, making two small rooms on the ground floor, and one above, in addition to the small rooms over the school. This has been completed and conduces greatly to the comfort of the residents. The school ground consists of about an acre, on which the resident teacher has had planted a number of ornamental and fruit trees, besides cultivating a very fine flower and vegetable garden. Two years ago the grounds were fenced by the Indian supporters of the school. The number of pupils on the register of this school is thirty-three, with an average attendance of 16.2.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - As a rule the members of the band are fairly industrious, although many are inclined to be improvident.

**Temperance and Morality.** - Many of this band are temperate, and well behaved, but during the year complaints were made to me from different quarters that drunkenness was on the increase on this reserve, and that some means should be taken to arrest its course. An additional constable was appointed, with strict orders to enforce the law regarding drunkenness and immorality on the reserve, with the result that during the year commencing July 1, 1904, and ending June 30 1905, thirty charges were laid against members of the band and others for drunkenness and other offences, there being twenty-two convictions for drunkenness alone. Of those convicted, seven were members of the Garden River band, the rest were either white men or Indians of other bands. Of those convicted the greater number paid their fines; some were imprisoned.

A vigorous attempt has been made to stamp out drunkenness on the reserve, but apparently, notwithstanding the measures taken, it is increasing, not so much among the Indians of the band as others going there or residing on or near the reserve.

## **BATCHAWANA BAND.**

**Reserve.** - This band surrendered to the Indian Department to be sold for their benefit, their reserves lying to the northwest of Sault Ste. Marie, and retained only a small portion of Whitefish island, a small island in the St. Mary river, adjoining the town of Sault Ste. Marie, on which there reside only one or two families during the summer season. At Goulais bay in the township of Kars a small reserve, something less than 1,000 acres, was re-purchased for them some years ago.

The Agawa branch, residing on the west side of Batchawana bay, have no land of their own at Batchawana bay, but are squatters on a portion of section No. 30, in the



township of Fisher. A few of this band reside at Gros Cap, at the outlet of Lake Superior on the St. Mary's river, about fifteen miles west of Sault Ste. Marie; the rest of the band reside on the Garden River reserve.

Population. - This band has a population of 377.

Health and Sanitation. - During the early part of the year the health of the band was generally good, but early in the spring an epidemic of small-pox broke out at the Goulais Bay mission, where there were twelve or fourteen cases. The disease was of a mild type; it resulted in the death of one member of the band, but this fatality was caused largely by exposure. It was necessary to quarantine the place and furnish provisions for the Indians during the quarantine. The quarantine was strictly enforced for three weeks, when after all the houses and premises had been fumigated and everything carefully disinfected the quarantine was raised. Later on in the season, during the month of June, another outbreak of small-pox occurred among some families of half-breeds living at Gros Cap at the outlet of Lake Superior, where several members of the band reside. This, however, was stamped out, the provincial authorities having taken charge of the matter. Provisions to a limited extent were supplied to the members of the band requiring them, at this point, during the quarantine. No cases among the band proved fatal at this place. Some of the dwellings are kept very clean and neat; others are not in such a good state, but sanitary regulations are fairly well observed.

Occupations. - Members of the band residing on the Garden River reserve cultivate small portions of ground. They are, however, generally engaged in lumbering in the winter and spring. In summer they act as guides for tourists, prospectors and others. Many of them go on the survey parties. During the \*\*\*summer a number of them have been employed in the transportation of supplies for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Only a small number engaged in hunting and trapping. At Goulais Bay, Batchawana and Gros Cap, they are employed in fishing to a great extent in the summer. No farming is done at Batchawana or Goulais Bay.

Buildings. - These are mostly of log, with a few frame buildings.

Stock and Implements. - At Garden River some cattle, horses and pigs are raised by the members of this band. At Goulais Bay and Batchawana nothing is kept but a few cows and pigs. Where farming is engaged in, ploughs, harrows and other implements are used.

Education. - Children of this band living on the Garden River reserve attend the schools there; the greater portion of them attend the Roman Catholic school. For some time past the members of the band at Goulais Bay have urged the necessity of having a schoolhouse erected there, as they had no chance of obtaining any education for their children. In October last orders were issued by the department for tenders to be let for a small school-house to be erected there, which was done, and the building completed about the first week in November, the result being a very neat little school-house. Owing to the outbreak of smallpox in the spring, the school had to be closed, and consequently the progress of the children was not as great as it would have been under different circumstances. The number of pupils on the register was 24, and the average attendance was a fraction over 22, for the time the school was actually open. The progress of the children has been surprisingly good. All of them are very anxious to learn, and do not think of remaining away from school. The school is under the direction of the Roman Catholic missionary, the Rev. A. Richard, S.J., and the teacher employed is Thomas Cadreau, who appears to have a natural aptitude to impart instruction. The Indians at Batchawana have no school.

Temperance and Morality. - Those of the band living in the outlying districts, being out of temptation's reach, are generally temperate and moral; but those residing near town are inclined to drunkenness; four of this band were fined for drunkenness during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress. - No great progress has been made during the year. Some of the Indians are intelligent and industrious and others are the opposite.



## **MICHIPICOTEN BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at Little Gros Cap, a short distance west of the mouth of Michipicoten river, and contains upwards of 9,000 acres. Michipicoten harbour the southern terminus of the Helen Mine branch of the Algoma Central railroad, occupies a surrendered portion of this reserve. Ore docks have been erected here for the shipment of the ore from Helen mine. There are only about half a dozen families of the band residing on this reserve. Many members of this band reside on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. One branch makes its headquarters at Chapleau and another at Missinabie. These branches of the band last year petitioned that a small reserve, or permanent camping ground be purchased for them, one in the neighbourhood of Chapleau and the other in the neighbourhood of Missinabie. About the end of September of last year I was instructed to go to Chapleau and Missinabie and select land suitable for two small reserves, one in each locality. At Chapleau I succeeded in obtaining a plot of 200 acres in a very pleasant locality on the east bank of the River Kebsquahsing, lying close to the town, within reach of the church and schools attended by the Indian children, and where the members of the band have installed themselves, a number of them living in tents, while others have, erected substantial little houses. They are very much pleased with the locality. I then proceeded to Missinabie, where I selected another plot of about 200 acres for the Indians making their headquarters there.

Population. - There are 353 Indians in this band.

Health and Sanitation. - Considerable illness occurred during the year; no serious epidemic, however, attacked any portion of the band. Apparently those residing in the neighbourhood of Chapleau are more healthful and vigorous than the others and more progressive. Those residing in the neighbourhood of Missinabie show indications of scrofula among them. Living as this band does to a large extent in the open air, with the exception of the last mentioned disease, they appear to be reasonably healthy. Sanitary conditions are fairly well observed.

Occupations. - In the winter their chief occupations are hunting and trapping. They generally leave their permanent homes and go into the forest, taking with them provisions for the season, and bringing in their furs in the spring. During the past year some of them have been very successful in trapping. One Indian stated that he had sold his furs in the spring for \$700 and had provided himself with his outfit of supplies for the coming winter. They are not all as successful, or as provident. In the summer months they act as guides and canoemen; some of them engaged on surveying parties. During the present season a great number of them are employed in transportation, of supplies to the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. There are many expert canoemen among them. Many of them are furnished and employed by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings. - There are five houses on the reserve at Little Gros Cap, Michipicoten river; and on the new reserve at Chapleau they have erected six dwellings, these are of log, except one frame house at Gros Cap. They do not keep any stock.

Education. - Among some portions of the band education is in a very backward state, but they appear to be progressing, especially those in the neighbourhood of Chapleau. There is a small school, which is looked after under the charge of the Roman Catholic Church, at Michipicoten river.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of this band appear to be prosperous and comfortable. As a rule they are reasonably temperate and moral, being as they are, removed a distance from temptation.

*I have, & c.,  
WM. L. NICHOLS,  
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,  
PORT ARTHUR, October 7, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **FORT WILLIAM BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated along the mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and is on the south side. It contains 13,500 acres. The quality of the land along the river is good. Much of the land next the reserve having been bought up last year it is being used to good advantage for farming purposes and the new settlers are doing considerable to improve it.

Population. - As the records are at present with the department, and as I did not keep a duplicate, I am at present unable to give the population, but may say that it is about the same as that of last year, which was 292.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the members of the band has been good; there has been no real serious sickness among them.

Almost every year the houses are whitewashed, but this has been neglected this year on account of their having expected to dispose of their reserve to be utilized as the lake terminal for the Grand Trunk Railway Company's works.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are much the same as those of the people of the towns near by, many of the Indians preferring to do day labour at the elevators and docks, and engage in fishing, & c., for the inhabitants of the towns.

Some of them, however, engage in farming upon the reserve, and are much encouraged by the good yield they generally have.

Buildings. - On account of the in members of this band engaging in the different trades with the people of the towns near by, they are able to build better houses than most of the other bands and for this reason their homes do them credit.

Stock. - They take a fair interest in stock.

Farm Implements. - They have considerable farm implements and, being close to the town of Fort William, can always secure what they need by merely paying for the use of same.

Education. - There are two schools on the reserve, the Indian boys' and girl' day school and the Fort William Orphanage. These schools are being taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and they have a very good attendance and the children are making very fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - Those of the Indians who engage in farming are doing fairly well and are encouraged by the example set them by the brothers of the mission, who farm to a great extent.

Those who engage in the different trades are advancing somewhat; many of them are considered superior to the workmen from the different towns, along with whom they happen to be working.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of the Indians of this band are good, and in temperance they are steadily improving.

## **RED ROCK BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Nipigon river near Lake Helen, and contains 486 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is about 215.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good. In the earlier part of the season sickness was commencing to spread among them, but with doctors' care it was soon checked and from that on they have not had much sickness of which to complain.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of this band is serving as guides for tourists who go up the Nipigon river on fishing trips.

As a whole they do not do much in the way of farming, but this year they have been encouraged because of the department's supplying seed potatoes to those who would have the land ready for cultivation, and many who had not done so before have put in small gardens for themselves.

Buildings. - Their buildings are small, but are very comfortable.

Stock. - They take a certain amount of interest in stock, more than do the Indians of most of the other bands.

Farm Implements. - They have all the implements they at present need, having been supplied this year from the department with spades and hoes, which are left in charge of one of them to be taken care of from year to year.

Education. - The school at the Lake Helen mission is always fairly well attended and the children, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Alice Barker, are making very fair progress. A second school has this year been opened at the request of the Indians of the Red Rock section, but this school is not so well attended and therefore, the children are not making such good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - They seem to get along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality. - In these respects there was considerable improvement last year.

## **CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated along the west shore of McIntyre's bay and is occupied by part of the Red Rock band; it contains 580 acres.

Population. - The population is about 25.

Occupations. - These Indians do considerable farming and lumbering, but they live chiefly by hunting and exploring.

Buildings. - They have houses that are built very warm and in this respect they are very comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and progressing very favourably.

## **NIPIGON BAND.**

Reserve. - One part of this reserve is situated on Gull bay, Lake Nipigon, and contains 9,825 acres. The other part of this reserve is situated at Jackfish island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and contains 135 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is about 500.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of this band is acting as guides to tourists. In the winter they depend chiefly upon hunting.

Buildings. - Their homes are Comfortable.

Farm Implements. - As they do not farm much, they do not need many implements.

Temperance and Morality. - They are both temperate and moral.

## **PAYS PLAT BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 605 acres.

Population. - The population is about 45.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. As do mostly all of the Indians, the members of this band have all the rubbish about their homes burnt about once a year.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, and mining.

Buildings. - Almost every year one will notice one or two new buildings. They are not large but are built warm.

Stock. - They do not take much interest in stock. Last year they purchased two horses that they use in place of dogs for portaging supplies.

Education. - There is one school on the reserve, but it has been closed for want of attendance. It is thought, however, that the parents will soon take more interest in having their children educated.

Temperance and Morality. - In these respects there is nothing of which to complain.

## **PIC BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres, divided into twenty-five farms facing the river.

Population. - The population of this band is about 213.

Health and Sanitation. - They do considerable every year towards keeping the reserve clean, and they do not have much sickness among them.

Occupations. - Their principal occupations are hunting and fishing; some of them do a little at farming, but not to a great extent.

Buildings. - Their buildings are comfortable.

Farm Implements. - They have what farming implements they require.

Education. - There is one school on the reserve, which is fairly well attended, and the children are making fair progress.

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

Temperance and Morality. - Their morals are good, and as to temperance there is very little to complain of.

## **LONG LAKE BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the northwest corner of Long lake. It contains 612 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is about 345.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band is generally good.

Occupations. - The last two years they have depended to a great extent upon the portaging of supplies for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, but as a rule hunting is their chief occupation.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and are prosperous.

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

*I have, & c.,  
EUCLID BONIN,  
Acting Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,  
PARRY SOUND, September 11, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **PARRY ISLAND BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this reserve (exclusive of those Indians residing on the reserve, who do not belong to the band) is 106.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **SHAWANAGA BAND.**

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

Population. - This band has a population of 112.

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



Occupations. - Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band. Fishing and hunting are, however, the means adopted by most of them in earning a living. The Buffalo Fish Company, which has a depot at Pointe au Baril,

employs quite a few of the members of this band in the capacity of fishermen, at which they make good wages. They also sell wild fruit.

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

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

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

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

### **HENVEY INLET BAND.**

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

**Population.** - This band has a population of 171.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Population.** - This band has a population of 135.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **MAGANETTAWAN BAND.**

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

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

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

Occupations. - The members of this band engage in farming in a small way, Their reserve lies adjacent to the large lumber mills of the Holland & Graves Company, at Byng Inlet, which enables them to secure employment at any time they may require it, so that if they want to work they can easily earn a very fair living. They also hunt and fish.

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

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

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

*I have, & c.,  
W.B. MACLEAN,  
Indian Superintendent.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
SIX NATION INDIANS,  
BRANTFORD, August 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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



Tribe. - The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations of the Grand river. The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same; prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations. Some one hundred and fifty Delawares were adopted later.

Population. - The population of this band is 4,267.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health during the year has been fairly good. A large portion of the population leave the reserve during the summer months and seek employment in the neighbouring cities and fruit districts. While there many children contract some infectious disease and without any warning of the seriousness of the disease or any attempt on the part of the health officers of the district to disinfect or quarantine the families; they are permitted to return home with the result that the infection is brought to the reserve, which is serious in many cases. During the past year after many returned to the reserve, several cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria broke out and had it not been for the determined effort on the part of the Board of Health to stamp these diseases out from the first, there would no doubt have been a serious outbreak, particularly of diphtheria. Antitoxin was used in all cases of diphtheria with good result. Every care was taken for isolation of the patients and the houses were thoroughly disinfected by formaldehyde and all danger of spreading was overcome. Pneumonia was also prevalent on the reserve.

There were 7,455 patients treated at the medical office on the reserve; 1,562 visits were made, making 6,331 miles travelled by the physicians on the reserve during the year.

The annual circular issued by the department was carefully explained and interpreted at the general council held on April 4; copies were distributed among the members of the board of health, which board greatly assisted in enforcing the sanitary measures contained in the department's circular; such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth by which diseases may be engendered, the prevention of accumulation of any matter which would cause pollution in the vicinity of the wells, springs, or running water, or any such matter to be thrown into the same. The sinking of ten wells was encouraged by the council's granting loans for the same. Several swamps were drained by the council supplying tile, the occupier of the land laying the same. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting and carbolic acid is frequently used.

Occupations. - General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were generally poor, in some instances almost a total failure. Wheat and oats were not an average crop, corn was almost a failure; while barley was the best crop on the reserve. Many of the younger members who will not farm seek employment in factories in Brantford and other places.

Buildings and Stock. - The Indians are taking considerable interest in improving their farms by the building of large barns for their stock and crops, the building of wire fences, and the sinking of wells. Two Holstein and two Shorthorn bulls were purchased by the band for the improvement of the stock.

Education. - There are ten schools under the control of the council and one under the control of the Seventh Day Adventists on the reserve, all well attended. Seven white and five Indian teachers are employed, the Ohsweken school having two teachers. A convention for the teachers of the reserve was held at the Ohsweken school in May. Five Indian pupils attending the Mohawk Institute at Brantford wrote at the entrance examination of the high school and all were successful.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are gradually improving their farms by the additional improvements in buildings, fences, and draining. During the past year two frame dwellings and twenty-one large barns, mostly with stone basements, were erected, as well as many new fences; also ten new wells for the more convenient supply of water for their stock were completed. The Farmers' Institute of the south

riding of Brant, held an afternoon and evening public meeting on the reserve on February 1; both meetings were largely attended. The Agricultural Society of the reserve, wholly under the management of Indians, held its three days' annual fair; only Indians can compete. The exhibits were equal in number and character to those of any township fair. The weather was fine and the attendance very large, particularly the last two days, when many whites from a distance were present. The annual ploughing match was held; only Indians are permitted to compete. It was largely attended. The Indians generally are good ploughmen.

The public roads, were kept in good condition under the direction of forty-five path-masters, who are appointed by the council at its meeting in January. Large sums were expended in constructing and repairing bridges and culverts. A concrete arch bridge over Boston creek was constructed by Messrs. C. Winger & Son, at a cost of \$1,200.

Four companies of the 37th Regiment of the Haldimand Rifles are composed of Indians, and attended the June camp at Niagara, together with a brass band from the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - Several temperance societies hold meetings regularly on the reserve and claim that they are increasing in membership.

*I have, & c.,  
E.D. CAMERON,  
Indian Superintendent.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,  
STURGEON FALLS, July 25, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **NIPISSING BAND.**

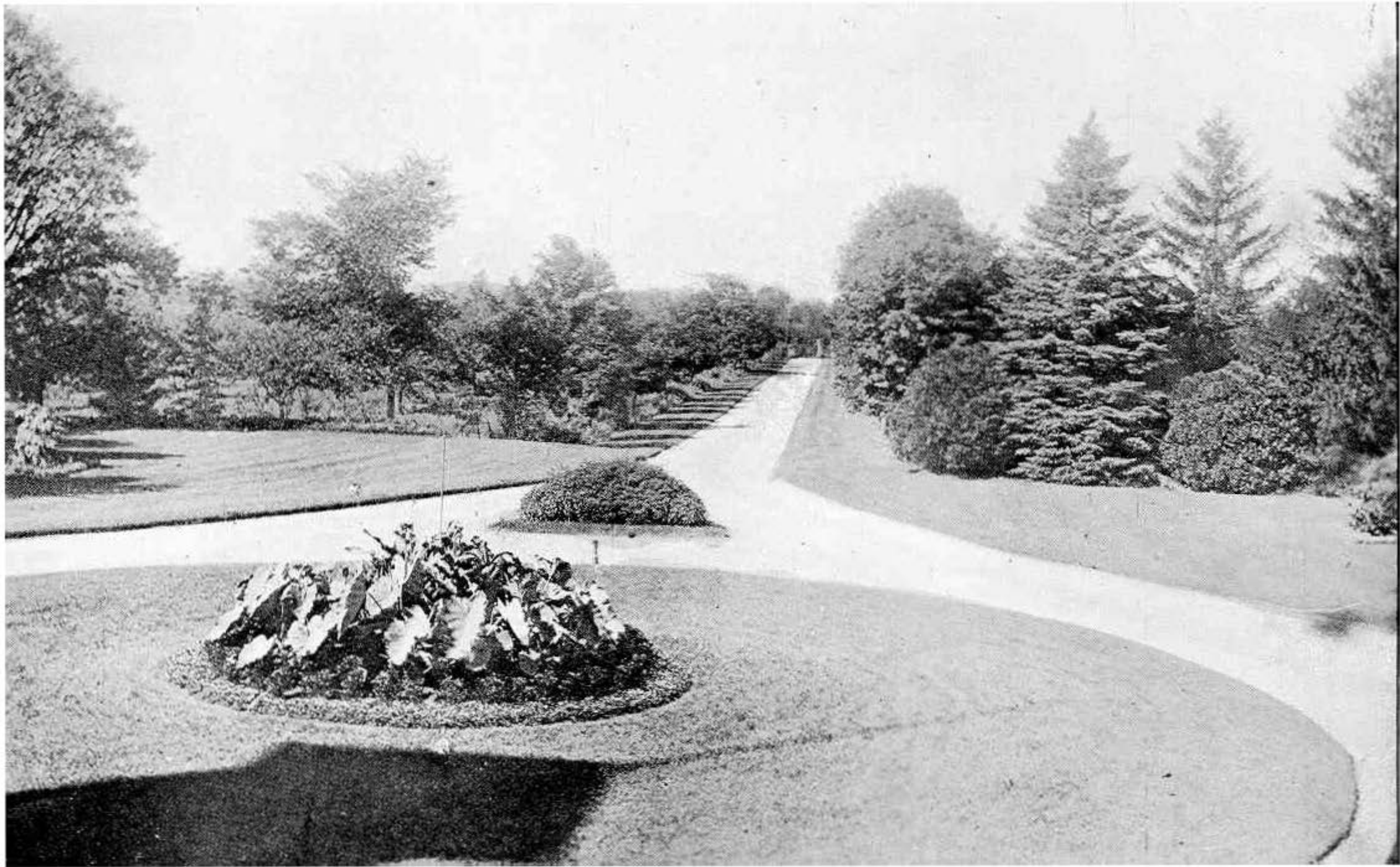
Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It contains an area of 74,240 acres. The reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation as well as railway accommodation, as the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These, with the Big and Little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane and their tributaries all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the vicinity.

Population. - This band has a population of 215.

Health. - The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good. The two deaths which occurred were due to consumption.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting and acting as guide to tourists and surveying parties. Some cultivate small farms along the lake front, and during the winter they engage in the lumber camps. At present the greater portion of the men are engaged on township surveys north of the Canadian Pacific railway, in Algoma. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale, which they readily dispose of.

Grounds of Mohawk Institute, Brantford, Ont.





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

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

**Education.** - There is one school on the reserve, situated at Beaucage, presided over by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The attendance is good and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - They are very industrious and law-abiding, and are improving their surroundings.

**Temperance and Morality.** - With a few exceptions, temperance is now fairly well observed. The morality of these Indians is excellent.

## **DOKIS BAND.**

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

**Population.** - The population of this band is 80.

**Health.** - The health of this band for the year has been excellent, as there has not been a single death. The laws of health are beginning to be understood by the Indians.

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

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

**Education.** - There is not any school on this reserve.

**Characteristics.** - The members of this band are not industrious like the others in this agency and seem to be contented living in small cabins. They do not take to farming, but follow their old mode of living.

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

## **TEMAGAMING BAND.**

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

**Population.** - This band has a population of 91.

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

**Occupations.** - The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing and acting as guides to tourists. At present they cannot more than half supply the demand, as there are a larger number of tourists this year than formerly,

which necessitates bringing in outside guides from other reserves. They do not farm, as they have no land selected as yet for them.

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

**Education.** - This band has a good school on Bear island, Lake Temagaming, in charge of Miss Dougherty, a competent teacher, who has recently started. The

children are a smart, intelligent class and appear to be progressing with their studies.

Characteristics. - The members of this band are a bright, intelligent body, and appear to take more readily to the mode of living of the whites. They are noted as excellent canoemen, a number being employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for this purpose.

Temperance and Morality. - As no cases of intemperance have been reported to me during the past year, I conclude their conduct has, in this respect, been satisfactory; while, morally, their conduct has been as good as usual.

*I have, & c.,  
GEO. P. COCKBURN,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
THESSALON AGENCY,  
THESSALON, July 31, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report relating to the affairs of the several bands of Indians in my agency for the year ended June 30, 11905.

#### **THESSALON RIVER BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been during the year satisfactory.

Occupations. - These Indians are mostly employed as farm labourers, and in loading vessels in summer, and many work during the winter in the lumber camps. The younger people, do a little fishing for their own use, and the women and children make baskets and gather berries, which they sell.

Building. - No new buildings have been erected during the year, but the dwellings are kept clean and comfortable. They have a few barns and stables and at present do not need any more.

Stock. - Their stock is limited. They have a few horses and cows, and some pigs and poultry.

Farm Implements. - They have a few ploughs and harrows, but the cultivation of the soil is done, principal with spades, shovels, hoes and an rakes.

Education. - There is a school-house on the reserve, but it is closed owing to the lack of interest taken by most of the parents in education. Several of the young people are attending the neighboring public school and are showing marked improvement.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and industrious, and are advancing in prosperity and in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are not addicted to the use of intoxicants; in fact it would be difficult for

them to get intoxicating liquors, and they are, generally speaking, a moral community.

## **MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river, and on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, and comprises an area of 5,509 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has improved since my last report. A few of them are still troubled with scrofula and kindred diseases and several have consumption. Their habitations are clean and orderly.

Occupations. - These Indians are mostly farm labourers and work in the lumber camps in the fall and winter. In the summer they, work in the saw-mills near, the reserve, and help loading lumber vessels, and make good money. The women and children gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are mostly log, in a fair state of repair and comfort, and they have few stables and outhouses, which are of little value.

Stock. - They have only a few horses and cows, and some young cattle, poultry and pigs.

Farm Implements. - They have only one plough, a couple of harrows, and a few spades, hoes and rakes, and they have a few driving sleighs.

Education. - There is a school-house on the reserve, but the attendance of the children is bad. The parents do not seem to take much interest in their education.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band is, generally speaking, industrious. The members are well clothed and dress well, and like to be considered respectable.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate people, but some of them are not moral, owing, largely, to the proximity of large lumber mills.

## **SERPENT RIVER BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 121.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the year.

Occupations. - Those Indians are labourers, working mostly in the saw-mills on the reserve in the summer and in the lumber camps in the winter, and earn good wages. They cultivate vegetables, and the women and children gather berries for sale.

Buildings. - About one-half of the dwellings are of the frame class, they having just finished a very fine one. The remainder of the dwellings are a good class of log buildings, and all are kept in good repair and clean and neat. They have few outhouses and have little use for them.

Stock. - They have a few horses mares and colts, and a few pigs and some poultry and they are anxious to obtain more in the future.

Farm Implements. - They have a few ploughs and sufficient shovels spades, hoes and rakes, for their requirements.

Education. - They have a good school and a good teacher, and the parents seem to take a lively interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They, are a happy, contented, law-abiding, industrious and progressive people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, abstaining from intoxicants, and are moral in their habits and conduct.

### **SPANISH RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and

27 - i - 3 1/2

west by the waters of the said North channel, and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains 28,000 acres. As to residence, this band is divided into three communities. Two of these are dwelling on the reserve, and are in my charge, viz.: at Sagamook, a beautiful point running out into the North channel, and on the left bank of the Spanish river in the easterly end of the reserve. The third community is on Manitoulin island under the jurisdiction of Indian Agent Sims.

Population. - The population of these two communities is 249.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have been in fair health during the year, and, as is usual, keep their habitations clean and tidy.

Occupations. - Some of these Indians are employed as farm-hands, and some as the reserve, and a dredge-cut has been put through the reserve, from the Chenail gather berries and make baskets for sale.

Buildings. - This band has very good buildings and outbuildings, all of which are kept in a good state of repair; but no new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock. - This band has a very good assortment of stock, which comprises horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry, and there has been great improvement during the past year in the number of colts they have raised.

Farm Implements. - They have a few ploughs and harrows and a lot of hoes and rakes, all indeed that they require for the cultivation of their gardens.

Education. - They have a very good school at Sagamook, very well attended, and the best school in any district. The school at Spanish River has been closed for nearly a year, but they are going to re-open it when the bishop returns.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, peaceful and law-abiding, and have made some progress in habits and manners. They are well clothed and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate people, I may say total abstainers, and they are a moral people, I am led to believe.

*I have, & c.,  
SAMUEL HAGAN,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,  
WALPOLE ISLAND, August 25, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole island, for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with statistical statement for the same period giving the census return of both bands taken in the months of July and August, showing the change in the population and progress in agriculture and other industries of the members of the bands.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians have been generally healthy during the year. There was one case of small-pox and three cases of diphtheria on the reserve, but prompt action was taken and the parties quarantined, and the diseases were confined to the houses that they were discovered in.

Population. - The population of the Chippewa band is 596, and that of Pottawattamie band 181.

Education. - There are three schools on the reserve, taught by native-born teachers. One of the schools is well attended; the other two are not so well attended owing to the parents not taking the interest in the schools that they should. There are quite a number of pupils attending the industrial schools at Muncey and Sault Ste. Marie.

Characteristics and Progress. - Generally speaking, the Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and industrious. They are not making much progress in farming. They make good wages working for the whites, and neglect their land at home.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been quite an improvement in the Indians regarding temperance. The building of the lock-up on the reserve has been the means of checking them, but as long as the liquor men of the United States are allowed to sell intoxicating liquor to Indians, it will be almost impossible to stop the evil. There is room for improvement in the morality of the Indians. They are not as moral as they I should be.

Agriculture. - There is quite an improvement in the appearance of the crops this year; but they are not up to the standard. The weather was so cold and wet in the spring that most of the crops were very late.

Other Industries. - The women make fancy baskets and mats, which find ready sale at good prices to people coming here from the United States.

Public Improvements. - There have been a council-chamber and lock-up built on the reserve, and a dredge-cut has been put through the reserve, from the Chenail Ecarte to Goose lake, which will be a great benefit to the Indians, as there is a good flow of pure water running through it.

*I have, & c.,  
J.B. McDOUGALL,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR  
BECANCOUR, July 4, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour is situated on the west shore of the Becancour river, in the parish of Becancour, Nicolet county. The area is exactly 148.63 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 27 - not counting the absentees.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of this band are: farming, working in the shanties in winter and the drives in the spring, and making axe-handles and baskets and fancy articles out of sweet grass. The most of them are poor. There are several unable to work and the government assists them, which is a great act of charity.

Buildings. - Their buildings are well constructed; two houses were built this year.

Stock. - The Indians own a few horses, several cows, also some fowls and pigs. They are purchasing some farm implements and trying to improve their land.

Health. - There has been no epidemic on the reserve this year, and most of the Indians enjoy good health. Hygienic precautions are observed.



Education. - The school on the reserve is closed, as there were only two children of school age to attend. The department gives these children the privilege of attending the public school near the reserve, but they profit little thereby owing to the negligence of the parents in forcing them to attend.

Characteristics. - The Indians are, for the most part, industrious. They are men capable of doing much work. They easily find employment in the shanties. They are improving their positions; they are more economical than formerly and take better care of the money they earn.

Temperance and Morality. - There is much change in the matter of drunkenness; most of them take very little liquor; their morality is good.

General Remarks. - The Indians are very civilized - as much as the surrounding whites. Very few of them are pure Indians; the most of them are half-breeds. The mothers of the young people are whites. There are among them some one would not recognize as Indians. For the most part they do not speak their own language they speak only French and a little English.

*I have, & c.,*

*JULES R. DUBE*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*

*ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANÇOIS DE SALES,*

*ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, July 15, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement form the year ended June 30, 1905.

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

Population. - The population of this band is 280.

Health. - There has been no contagious disease during the year, but there have been many cases of scrofula and tuberculosis.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the sea-side resorts in the United States, especially to the Atlantic coast and the White mountains, as well as to resorts in the province of Ontario, to sell their wares. They return in autumn. This business is their chief source of revenue.

However, this industry did not pay last winter and the trade in baskets was poor; there was only a small demand and the prices offered were lower than usual. This is probably clue to the fact that to-day many French Canadians make these baskets and glut the market with an article inferior to that made by the Indians and thus cause a decrease in the price of articles of a good quality.

There are also some families who follow hunting while selling baskets but what they realize from this is diminishing each year as game grows scarcer.

Agriculture is only a secondary Occupation among the Abenakis of St. François de Sales. Some even do not cultivate at all; others cultivate some vegetables such as potatoes and corn. Certain families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which obliges them to be absent the greater part of the summer, prevents their giving to it the attention required. However, owing to the small profits derived from basket-making this year, it is probable that they will take more interest in agriculture, and several families are going to cultivate their land.

Buildings. - Their buildings are mostly fairly good, and there are some very pretty and comfortable houses in the village.

Stock. - The Abenakis own some horses, a great many good cows and some pigs.

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

Education. - Much attention is paid to the teaching of the children. Most of the Indians can read and write, and a good many of them have taken a course in college or in other institutions of higher learning. There are two schools on the reserve: the Protestant, under the direction of the Rev. H.O. Loisselle, and the Roman Catholic, in charge of the Grey Nuns. The Roman Catholic school, which is now finished, is a pretty little convent, in charge of four sisters, where the scholars can now take a complete commercial course, including stenography and typewriting, and receive a diploma approved by the Superintendent General, when they have completed the required course.

The two schools on the reserve are well conducted, and a great many children attend.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Abenakis in general are industrious. The making and sale of baskets brings them sufficient money to enable them to live comfortably, and some of them are rich. Each family comes back in the fall with a round sum of money, and if they were more economical they might put something aside for a rainy day. However, some of them have built spacious and comfortable houses and the village presents a very pretty appearance.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been very little disorder caused by the use of alcoholic liquors, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is in general good.

General Remarks. - The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the surrounding whites, and live in harmony with the latter. Very few of them are pure Indians; they have more or less white blood in their veins. A great many of them have lost the characteristic traits of the red man, and it is very difficult for those who see them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. Almost all of them speak English and French and employ one or the other in their dealings with the whites, but in the family and in their meetings and council they speak Abenakis, which they preserve with religious care.

*I have, & c.,  
A.O. COMIRE,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
AMALECITES OF VIGER,  
CACOUNA, July 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in respect to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended June 30, 1905

Population. - The population of this reserve is 103.

Health. - No contagious disease visited the reserve this year. One old man is infirm and paralyzed. On the whole the health of the Indians is good.

Occupations. - The principal occupation is the making of baskets, snow-shoes and fancy articles, which they sell during-the summer to tourists who visit here. The men do a little fishing and hunting and make some lacrosse sticks, but they do not engage in agriculture and are very poor. Some families spend the winter on the reserve and suffer from the cold; if the government did not give them some help from time to time, they would have had much to complain of. Most of them are scattered over various counties.

Education. - The children attend school regularly.

Temperance and Morality. - Temperance is well observed with some exceptions. The morality of these Indians is good.

*I have, & c.,  
EDOUARD BEAULIEU,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,  
MANIWAKI, July 28, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Maniwaki reserve is situated on the River Desert at its confluence with the Gatineau river, and contains an area of 44,537 acres and 26 Perches. There were ten acres surrendered for the benefit of the band during the year.

Population. - This band is composed of 390 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - The death-rate amongst the Indians for the past year was exceptionally low, and the health of the Indians in general was good. No epidemic or contagious disease visited the reserve during the past year. There are a few lingering consumptives on the reserve, who are likely to be added to the death rate in the near future, as their tenure of life is doubtful.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of the Indians are shantying, driving, and hunting. Some of them farm and engage in lumbering on their own account, others make canoes, snow-shoes and axe-handles, and the women make baskets, mittens, moccasins, and other handiwork.

Buildings. - There has been no increase in the number of buildings on the reserve during the year.

Stock. - There was no great change in stock during the past year. There have been cattle sold and replaced. There was a reduction in the number of horses during the year; two died and three were sold.

Farm Implements. - The Indians who are engaged in agriculture on the reserve are fairly well supplied with farm implements and vehicles.

Education. - There are three schools on the reserve, but only two in operation No. 1 Gatineau road school, taught by Miss Annie O'Connor, and No. 2 Congo bridge school, taught by Miss Nora McCaffrey. Both schools have done fairly well during the year, but the attendance at the former was not as good as it should be while the attendance at the latter was exceptionally good.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are a number of Indians of this band who are not progressive, and who labour merely to exist, and seem to have no thought of the future; while on the other hand, there are a number of industrious Indians, who are struggling along well and are gaining a little each year. The present year bids fair to be prosperous in every industry in which the Indians are occupied every kind of crop sown on the reserve looks well, and I expect that we shall have a record crop this year.

Temperance and Morality. - Many of the Indians of this band Are addicted to drinking intoxicants, but there are a number of Indians who are strictly temperate. In morals as in temperance, they are divided into two classes, the morals of the majority compare favourably with that of any other race. There are a number of the older generation whose morals are of a very low standard.

*I have, & c.,*

*W.J. McCAFFREY,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC*

*HURONS OF LORETTE,*

*JEUNE LORETTE, September 2, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report in regard to the Huron tribe of Lorette and other Indians settled in my agency, with a statistical statement for the year ended June 30 last.

Reserves. - This Huron tribe possessed for a very long time three reserves: the Rocmont reserve in the county of Portneuf, the Quarante Arpents reserve at Jeune Lorette, and the reserve in the Huron village of Lorette. On the request and with the consent of the band the first was sold by the department in the month of August, 1904, and the second was also sold by the department, with the consent of the band, on October 12, 1904. The reserve of the Huron village of Lorette is the only one now owned by the tribe. It contains thirty acres, where most of the Indians reside, near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers.

Population. - The total population of the agency, including the Amalecites and Abenakis Indians living therein, is 509.

Occupations. - There has again been much progress this year in the special industry of the Hurons. The making of moccasins, and snow-shoes is in a flourishing condition. There was this year, as last year, a great demand and almost all the Huron families remained in the village, with the exception of some who still follow hunting and fishing. Fancy articles as well as moccasins and snow-shoes have been much in vogue, so much so that it may be said that these different sources of revenue have been fairly remunerative to the Hurons.

I observed again this year that the number of tourists who visited Lake St. John this season was still less than last year. However, those who come always encourage the Lorette Indians, whose skill as guides they admire.

Health. - The sanitary condition of the band as a whole is still very good. There have been no epidemics, and the cleanliness of the village evidently contributes to the maintenance of this state of affairs.

Education. - The Indians of Lorette are very well satisfied with the instruction given their children by the sisters who have charge of the classes in the village school.

These sisters certainly merit praise for their work and devotion. The scholars appear contented, but, unfortunately, I observe that they leave school very early, that is to say, when they reach the age of eleven or twelve years the parents neglect to continue to send them to school. This is a fact which I have noted in previous reports; and for which the parents alone are responsible.

Temperance and Morality. - There is nothing serious for which to blame these Indians in respect to morality. They are a respectable people, who generally conduct themselves well. The same cannot be said with reference to temperance; besides the occasions when they are specially tempted to drink they buy beer from the employees of certain breweries of Quebec who come to the reserve. I took proceedings against these brewery people. They were sentenced by the police magistrate of Quebec to a fine or imprisonment in default of payment. These brewers appealed to the Superior Court. Judgement will be rendered by the court next, week. I am confident of the result. In any case the missionary Abbé Godbout and myself make every effort to eradicate this scourge of drunkenness. We hope to succeed.

General Remarks. - Generally the affairs of the band are satisfactory. The Indians are peaceable and seem satisfied. They appear to make a good living.

*I have, &c,*  
*ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*  
*IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,*  
*CAUGHNAWAGA, October 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report in regard to the Caughnawaga agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Health. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good; there has been no epidemic during the year. The most serious illness is consumption.

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

Character of the Season. - The season was favourable for the sowing, growth and maturing of the harvest; the harvest was also abundant and saved in good order.

Fishing. - The fishing was fairly good, but this industry does not produce a large revenue, few following it. It is the same with hunting.

Education. - There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for the boys and one for the girls, with two male and two female teachers. There is, also, a Methodist school for boys and girls.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are fairly industrious and are progressing in their work and education.

Temperance. - There is little improvement with reference to temperance however, disgraceful scenes are gradually disappearing.

*I have, & c.,*

*J. BLAIN,  
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,  
ST. REGIS, July 24, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including islands a little below Prescott, Ontario; thence down stream, opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario. On the opposite shore is the village of St. Anicet, in the province of Quebec. It contains an area of about 6,887 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 1,448.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year, and the sanitary condition of the Indians' homes has been good.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, doing monthly and daily labour with farmers and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and baskets to a large extent.

Education. - There are two schools in operation on the reserve one on Cornwall island and the other at St. Regis village. Owing to some of the parents of the children not taking an interest in sending them to school, the attendance is not large. The schools are well supplied with school material and good teachers.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are making fair progress in cultivating their lands and improving their buildings. They are well supplied with farming implements.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been but little improvement in respect to temperance, particularly among the young men and the boys. The morality of the Indians is fairly good.

*I have, & c.,  
GEORGE LONG,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,  
OKA, July 4, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, in the Ottawa river, province of Quebec.

Population. - This band has a population of 482.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians generally has not been very good. There has not been any epidemic. Grip debilitated the Indians a great deal. It is very difficult to get them to observe the laws of health. They are not cleanly all over their houses.

Education. - There are two schools on the reserve. Miss L.H. Carmichael and Miss E.M. Young are the teachers. They are very competent and perform their duties well. The schools are well equipped. The number of pupils has only slightly increased; this is owing to the indifference of the parents as to the education of their children.

Characteristics. - Some of the Indians are making remarkable progress in agriculture, but the number is small. This year the crop has been poor. About ten families at most could subsist by agriculture.

Occupations. - The Indians farm, make staves, baskets and bead-work. Some of them make moccasins, mittens and lacrosse-sticks; others work in the lumber camps; while some work with farmers.

Buildings and Farm Implements. - The buildings generally are out of repair. Several of the Indians need to build, but building timber is very scarce and most of them are too poor to buy any. Many of them have no farm implements.

Temperance and Morality. - There is very little improvement under the head of temperance. Among others the young men who travel are inclined to drink. Morality has been very little observed this year among some families.

General Remarks. - The general condition of this band is rather unsatisfactory this year. Most of the Indians are poor.

*I have, & c.,*

*JOSEPH PERILLARD,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*

*MICMACS OF MARIA,*

*GRAND CASCAPEDIA, July 1, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30 last, as well as statistical statement in regard to the affairs of the Micmacs of this agency.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on the shores of a magnificent river, the Great Cascapedia, and of Chaleur bay. This reserve has a beautiful aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivatable and has a fairly fertile soil.

Population. - The population is 98.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no contagious disease this year and the Indians enjoyed fairly good health.

Occupations. - The Micmacs of Maria have many means of making a living. They do a little farming, hunting and fishing. Sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Great Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties in the neighbourhood and at stream-driving in spring. Others are employed by farmers or work at home making snow-shoes, snow-shovels and baskets. They also tan green skins with which they make a great number of shoepacks for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief source of revenue.

Buildings. - With the exception of four or five, which are good, their houses are of small value.



Education. - There is a good school on the reserve, where the children who attend regularly receive a good education. The pupil learn English and French. Unfortunately, there is carelessness with respect to regular attendance in spite of the encouragement given them by the teacher and myself.

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

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians of Maria are generally intemperate, even the women; but I must say that there are some who never taste any intoxicating liquor. Under a strict and continued watchfulness they will commit disorderly acts, but the lock-up built last year in the centre of the reserve is a powerful check on indulgence in drunkenness. Their morality is good; most of the Micmacs observe the laws of morality.

*I have, & c.,*

*J.D. MORIN, Priest,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*

*MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,*

*POINTE À LA GARDE, August 31, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the same period.

Reserve. - This reserve, which contains 8,856 acres, of which about 700 acres are under cultivation, is situated on the left bank of the Restigouche river, in the township of Mann and county of Bonaventure, opposite the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Population. - The population is 489.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good there have been no epidemics during the year; there have been a few cases of Consumption. The sanitary precautions are well carried out.

Education. - The school is kept by the Sisters of the Holy Rosary, who have made good progress since they came here.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, and live as well in general, as their white neighbours. They have clean houses, some of them well furnished, some good barns and agricultural implements. They are good workers and get good wages when they hire out. Those of them that have enough land raise good crops.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to their close proximity to Campbellton and the ease with which they can procure liquor, a good many of these Indians are in the habit of getting intoxicated. In other respects they are, in general, moral people, although there are some whose conduct might be complained of.

*I have, & c.,*

*J. PITRE,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,  
POINTE BLEUE, September 25, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with my statistical statement.

Reserve. - This reserve, is situated on the north-west shore of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, and about five miles from the village of Roberval. The reserve has an area of 22,423 acres, all in the township of Ouiatchouan, of which 19,525 acres have been surrendered by the band, and part of it sold and part still to be sold for the profit of the band, leaving for the use of the Indians 2,900 acres. The part of the reserve allotted to the Indians is magnificently situated. From the top of a cliff a few feet from the shore, the view embraces the whole of Lake St. John, around which there are to be seen everywhere flourishing parishes. The monotony of the view is relieved by the daily passage of the numerous steamers comprising the fleet of this inland sea, all of which pass only a few yards from the shore, where the depth of the water is quite considerable. It is life, it is activity, it is modern progress among the whites going on all the time under the eyes of these children of the forest, and this is a constant school of civilization to them all.

Population. - The population of this band is 540.

Health and Sanitation. - The members of the band in general enjoy fairly good health. A great many, however, are afflicted with tuberculosis, which is the disease that causes the greatest ravages in the ranks of the band. All here, with the exception of some infants, have been vaccinated, and no absolutely epidemic disease has occurred. The laws of health and cleanliness are generally better observed than formerly, but there is still, however, much to be done, in this respect. The medical service on the reserve, intrusted to Dr. J. Constantin of Roberval, is excellent, and all sick-Indians are always carefully attended to. A somewhat strange fact to be noted is that the greater number of these Indians pass from eight to nine months of the year in the woods without recourse to a doctor, but when they return to the reserve they become very capricious and they do not hesitate to undertake trips of from ten to twelve miles, going and coming, to the doctor, who lives at Roberval, very often only for a slight headache. There are no Indians, so to speak, who go to the doctor to be treated; they always send for the doctor to come to their homes, even for the smallest ailments. The water of the lake, which the Indians drink and use for cooking in the summer, is dirty and not fit to drink, and the doctor thinks this is also the cause of several ailments.

Occupations. - The majority of the Montagnais live on the revenue derived from hunting. The hunt this year was very good for all, and the price obtained for the furs very remunerative. A number of Indians act as guides to sportsmen and from this also draw considerable revenue. Some Indian guides furnishing their canoes, earn as high as three dollars a day. Some work in the shanties and on the drives. Some thirty Montagnais families live almost exclusively by agriculture. They carefully cultivate their land, the soil of which is of the best quality and extra fertile.

Buildings. - The houses are, for the most part, clean and comfortable. They are sufficiently separated from each other. The buildings, houses, barns and stables, are generally well maintained.

Stock. - The herds are in good condition and well cared for. The same also may be said of the horses. The Montagnais farmers make their own butter, and they sell a good deal on the reserve and in the village of Roberval.

Farm Implements. - In the matter of farm machinery, the Indians have almost all they need for the good cultivation of their lands. They make good use and take the best of care of them.

Education. - The school-house is situated, in the centre of the reserve. It is spacious, comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated. The teacher is Mrs. Joseph Cleary, a Montagnais who holds a teacher's certificate. The average attendance varies from 35 to 45. Discipline is well observed and the children attending the school are noted for their politeness. The parents appear now to take more interest than formerly in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - Generally the Indians are more industrious and hard-working than formerly. They like comfort and to live well and be deprived of nothing. The number of indolent, of truly lazy people, is considerably less than in former years. With reference to money matters, the position of the Indians appears to be improving and they are generally comfortably well off on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - The most of the Montagnais, with some exceptions, are inveterate drunkards. They do not hesitate, when the thirst for whisky is felt, to pay from five to ten dollars for a bottle of liquor. They are able now to procure it easily in any parish or in any village. Several, after having been severely punished, have gone back to the same habits. When in liquor, the Indian becomes ungovernable; he illtreats his wife and his children and he is on the lookout for opportunities for mischief. Liquor causes also serious illness in his home. The time when they drink the most liquor is from June 15 to September 15, in each year. I regret to have to say that with reference to temperance, the Indians have made no progress. Cases of immorality are rare and when they do happen, are due to the excessive use of liquor.

*I have, & c.,  
ALPHONSE MARCOUX,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE-BERSIMIS AGENCY,  
BERSIMIS, July 28, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, for my agency, comprising the bands residing at Escoumains, Bersimis and Seven Islands.

### **ESCOUMAINS BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southwest side of Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of ninety-seven acres. The soil is sandy, and not very good for cultivation, except for potatoes, of which the Indians generally have a fairly good crop, enough for themselves, and sometimes a few bushels to sell.

Population. - The population this year is the same as last year, namely, 43.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been good throughout the year; their houses and premises are kept clean. Their close proximity to the

village of Escoumains, and their almost daily contact with the whites, whom they try to imitate in certain respects, has rendered this small band the cleanest and most well-behaved Indians of my agency.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are various, such as fur-hunting winter, they also kill a few seals every winter, but seals are getting scarcer every year, and the time is not far when the seals will have disappeared entirely from the place. In summer-time they act as guides to sportsmen and explorers. Sportsmen often take some of them as guides to go down the north shore as far, as Seven islands, and sometimes further, paying and using them well, - always being well satisfied with their services. They also do some fishing. Some of the young men sometimes work in the lumber camps of Escoumains in winter and in the saw mills in summer. The older men and women plant potatoes in the spring, make the canoes for the band and do the general housework. They seldom take their women to the woods for their winter's hunt. They live fairly well, but depend mostly on hunting for a living.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve, but this year the children of school age attended the school for the whites in the village of Escoumains, which is only about a mile from the reserve, the department having made, arrangements with the school trustees for the attendance of the Indian children at that school.

All the members of this band can speak French, and all can read and write their own language.

Progress. - The conditions of life of this band have been nearly the same ever since I have known them, the income from their hunt not varying much from year to year.

Temperance and Morality. - All the Indians of this band are very temperate, none are addicted to strong drink, although it would be easy for them to procure intoxicants if they wished. All are very moral.

## **BERSIMIS BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay, and comprises an area of 63,100 acres. There is a good quantity of spruce, good for saw-logs, also some few pines, which could be made into saw-logs, a large quantity of spruce for pulp; also a great quantity of cord-wood. There is also good farming land, but the Indians do, not care about farming.

Population. - The population of this band this year is 484.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good throughout the year. Many are consumptives. Their way of living is not entirely what it ought to be in regard to cleanliness and sanitation, and it is almost impossible to convince them of this; if they understand, they do not care to change their way of living. Some of their houses are crowded in summer with three or four times the number of individuals they ought to contain, so much so that it is almost impossible to keep houses and individuals clean. They live almost entirely on bread made with baking soda, lard and tea, until they begin to catch salmon, about the middle of June.

Occupations. - The only occupations of these Indians are fur-hunting in winter, and in summer making their own canoes, as they need a new one almost every second year. Only a few out of the band are able to make good canoes, and these supply the others with new canoes, the prices of which are not less than \$25 for either birch bark or canvas canoes. They began using canvas for their canoes only two years ago, but are rapidly discarding bark for canvas. They also set nets for salmon first on the sea-shore of the reserve, when the salmon begin to enter the river; then later, in the middle of July they remove their nets up the river, in which they have the exclusive right to fish. Bersimis river is a very good river for salmon fishing, and is renowned for its big salmon, thirty to forty-pound salmon are common, I have been told that a sixty-five pounds salmon was caught some years ago.

SCHOOL CHOIR, ABENAKIS VILLAGE, PIERREVILLE, QUE.



Since the Messrs. Revillon have established a trading store here, they have bought all the fresh salmon that the Indians could catch. This is of great importance to the Indians, as they pay spot cash for it. The Indians who went inland last fall, and staid there all winter, made fairly good hunts but those who came back to the reserve after the fall hunt did not make much then, nor did they do much better in the spring when they went back to their hunting grounds; this they generally do about the end of February and the beginning of March, dragging their outfit and often small children unable to walk, on toboggans, often having to make two or three trips over the same ground in order to carry the whole of their outfit. It is a very tedious work, and if they have far to go, leaves them very little time to hunt in the spring, very often hunting only two or three weeks before it is time to start back, which happens as soon as the lakes and rivers open. The last of the Indians to reach Bersimis this year arrived on July 9. The prices paid for fur this year by local merchants were very good, indeed, I believe the highest ever paid here for marten and otter, as much as \$50 was paid for one marten, and good prime otters sold for from \$30 to \$40 cash. This was done by merchants to induce the Indians to pay their accounts. The law prohibiting the trapping of beaver which ends this fall, will give the Indians a better chance of making a good hunt.

Education. - There is a good school on the reserve, conducted by two nuns. The children attending school regularly are making fair progress, but a great many are away in the woods with their parents ten months in the year.

Progress. - I cannot say that the Indians of this band are making any progress, they see nothing beyond a good hunt, which gives them the means of satisfying their childish fancies for a few days only. It is astonishing to see how quickly they can scatter their money, with the least possible results for their welfare.

Temperance and Morality. - I am sorry to say that a great number of this band are addicted to strong drink. Although great care is taken to prevent whisky traders from prying their trade here, Indians always manage in some way to get it, so long as they have money they are always ready to pay any price for whisky, which is a great inducement to traders to visit Bersimis. The fact that many Indians of this band have French names, also helps them to obtain whisky, either in Quebec or on the south shore, to which places they write to merchants, enclosing money in their letters for whatever quantity of whisky they want, and sign these letters with their French names; the merchants not knowing, or they are not supposed to know, that the orders are from Indians, fill the orders, and in due time Mr. So and So receives his fire-water, and generally does not let it evaporate in the jug.

#### **SEVEN ISLANDS BAND.**

Population. - The population of this band is 377.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been fairly good throughout the year; but like the Indians of Bersimis, consumption is prevalent among the members of the band. They have fairly good buildings, of which they are very proud, they keep them clean, as also their premises.

Education. - These Indians have no school for themselves. Some of them can speak both French and English.

Temperance and Morality. - A great many of this band are addicted to intoxicants and avail themselves of the same means as the Indians of Bersimis to obtain whisky, many traders frequent the place.

*I have, & c.,*  
**ADOLPHE GAGNON,**  
*Indian Agent.*  
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*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,  
MONTAGNAIS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE-MINGAN AGENCY,  
MINGAN, August 29, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **MINGAN BAND.**

In this agency, which includes Mingan, Romaine, Natashquan and St. Augustine, and extends east of here to the straits of Belle Isle, there has never been any special reservation of land made for the Indians, and they generally camp, at or near the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, on their arrival from the interior; the site of their ground here is west of the post, on the sea coast near the Mingan river, a very healthy locality, on a large section of land which is leased by the above company from the proprietors of the Seigniori of Mingan, on which the land is situated.

Population. - Here the band consists of forty-three families, forming a total of 250 individuals. One of the men who died during the year, Jerome Napaish, had attained the age of ninety, and up to within three years past was still able to hunt, and generally earned sufficient to support himself and wife without assistance. He was always in the best of health, which was no doubt owing to his being strictly sober, never having been known to make any use of intoxicating liquor.

Health and Sanitation. - Owing to an epidemic of diphtheria which broke out in this band in June this year, five children and one woman died of this disease. There were forty-three cases in the band, and the cases lasted nearly a month before it was stamped out. Dr. Tremblay was attending the Indians here during the epidemic, and gave more than twenty days attendance. His services were most valuable, and were the means of preventing a very large number of deaths.

This disease has been prevalent on the coast since last fall among, the white settlers, and some of the band no doubt came in contact with some of those who were infected, during the spring when they arrived from the interior, and thus brought it to the general camping ground. Apart from this outbreak, the general health of the band has been good during the year, excepting the few cases of consumption, which is usual, and owing to the exposure that the Indians are subject to by their mode of living.

After the epidemic had been stamped out, all clothes, buildings, & c., were thoroughly disinfected by Dr. Tremblay, and, as these Indians of late years are in the habit of keeping their persons and premises in a very clean condition, there is very little likelihood of the disease making its appearance among them again this season, though some of the old people are still suffering from the after-effects.

Occupations. - The members of this band are fur-hunters, hunting being their only means of living. They have done well this last year, the number of skins taken by them being very much larger than in 1904, and the current prices paid for these, have been higher, thus the majority of them have been able to meet all their liabilities to merchants and traders who supplied them for hunting last year, and have had a fair surplus to enable them to live in comfort during the summer months while they were out on the coast.

The Hudson's Bay Company are the only merchants doing business here, and the members of this band deal almost wholly with them. Before leaving in July this

year, they were all given a good supply of provisions and other goods required for hunting in the interior; and from present prospects will likely pass the winter comfortably, making good hunts, and require no further assistance, except a few old widows, who, owing to age, cannot go inland with the others, but remain around the posts, and are given a small supply of provisions from time to time during the winter.

**Buildings.** - There are fourteen comfortable houses here owned by the band. Many of these are well furnished, and look quite nice, and with the outbuildings are kept in good repair, clean outside and in, and well paided. Except here, and one each at Natashquan and St. Augustine, there are no other houses owned by Indians in this agency.

**Stock and Farming.** - No stock of any kind is kept by this band, nor do they attempt any kind of farming. Even the one half-breed who formerly planted a small plot of potatoes, has given this up. Owing to their leaving in July each year for their hunting grounds, it would be impossible for them to cultivate anything, even if the soil were suitable for this purpose, which it is not, and owing to early frosts even a crop of potatoes is doubtful.

**Education.** - There are no schools in this agency, the only means of education or instruction for the band being during the annual visit of the missionary, which lasts about two weeks.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - There is not much change in this respect from year to year. Their occupation being wholly hunting, they have not much prospect of improving in any way. As the greater part of the band are away in the interior for ten months in the year, there would be no advantage to be gained by having schools. In one respect, however, there is great improvement, this being that practically no liquor is being made use of by this band, and except in one or two cases, which occurred this spring, none of this band have been intoxicated this season or last. The reports in connection with drinking by this band during the spring, I am pleased to be able to state, were very much exaggerated and unreliable, and were made by parties in their own interests who by complaints made against other traders doing business with this band and competing with them in prices paid for furs, endeavoured in this way to secure all the trade for themselves, and thus get the fur from the Indians at their own prices.

There were several cases of Indians having bad liquor here during the early part of the summer. Some of them were in Quebec early in June purchasing supplies, and, no doubt brought a small quantity of liquor down here with them when they returned; and others may have received some during the early part of the season from local steamers and schooners plying between the coast and Quebec but it is difficult to keep them from making use of some, and also difficult to procure sufficient reliable evidence (when supplied in this way) to make out a case, and the Indian in fault generally leaves for the interior, or other parts, before I can secure evidence for conviction. However, the liquor question, in connection with this band, is now much improved, and of late has caused little trouble, and is likely to cause less in future.

**Temperance and Morality.** - These Indians, not coming in contact with the whites to any extent, are very moral, and especially among themselves, a case of immorality being seldom, if ever, heard of.

## **SEVEN ISLAND BAND.**

**Reserve.** - As represented last year, a reserve for this band of Indians was partly arranged for with the Quebec government; but unfortunately it was not a suitable site, owing to the approach by water being too shoal. Last season when I visited this place, and inspected the site for the proposed reserve, I suggested that another piece of land should be arranged for, which the Indians were very anxious to, have done, as



it was better situated for the purpose, and that the section first proposed should be retained as a wood reserve, to enable this band at all times to have a supply of firewood near at hand. However, as the Quebec government objected to giving two reserves in the same county, it was thought advisable to make an exchange for the section desired by the band, and after meeting the Quebec government representative and land agent, both acting for the Department of Lands and Forests, with whom I discussed the matter, another section of land was accepted in exchange as a more suitable site for a reserve, this, however, being subject to approval of the departments. A copy of the agreement with the above parties, representing the Quebec government, and a full detailed report of the section of land proposed for the new reserve, I inclosed in my letter regarding this matter on the 28th inst., and if the department approves of what has been done, the boundaries of this reserve can be marked next season and the Indian houses that are not on the section proposed, can be removed to it.

As the matter of a reserve had not been settled, the Indians requested that the election for chief should be postponed for another year, as they all preferred having this definitely arranged before, which of course was granted.

Population. - This band consists of eighty-four families, making a total of 384 individuals

Health and Sanitation. - Here there were no contagious diseases this year, and the Indians enjoyed fairly good health. While out on the seacoast they gave much attention to cleanliness, and a great improvement in this respect is noticeable, especially in their houses, within the last two years. This, and no use being made of intoxicating liquor, within the last two years, is no doubt the reason for the increase in population, and the healthy condition of the band.

Occupations. - All the members of this band are fur hunters, hunting being their only means of living. They have done very poorly this year, owing to failure of caribou. They were very hard up for food during the winter, and unable to do much trapping for fur, and, in consequence could not pay their last year's advances given them by the local merchants. They have been short all summer, just receiving sufficient supplies of staple provisions from the traders they deal with to keep them going until they left for the interior in August, when they were fairly well supplied for the trip to their hunting grounds for the winter, but, in general the debt given them was at least two-thirds less than usual, this will be to their advantage, as owing to large debts being given formerly by the many traders with whom they do business, it led to their being extravagant and wasteful, and in many cases very dishonest when a question of paying their liabilities was concerned.

The prices realized for pelts have been fair, representing an advance of 25 per cent over last year.

No farming is carried on by this band, the soil being unsuitable, and in any case, their mode of life would prevent a successful attempt being made to cultivate the land.

Buildings. - This band owns forty-four comfortable frame houses, which are kept in good sanitary condition, while they are occupied during the summer; they are well built, painted and decorated, many of them also being well furnished.

Stock. - None is kept by any of the band.

Education. - Their only means of receiving any instruction is during the missionary's annual visit, which lasts two weeks. As all the band are absent in the interior for ten months out of the year, schools if established would not be of any advantage to them.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are not many changes to note, except that there has been no drinking among them since two years, when a number of whites (liquor-sellers) and some of the Indians were arrested and severely fined for offences committed owing to liquor.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians, though in contact for several months each year with a large village settled by whites, are very moral, and especially so

among themselves, since drinking has been put a stop to, a case of immorality being seldom, if ever, heard of.

*I have, & c.,*

*W.D.B. SCOTT,*

*Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,*

*TIMISKAMING AGENCY,*

*NORTH TIMISKAMING, August 21, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report of the Timiskaming band for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Timiskaming reserve is situated on the north bank of the Ottawa river, commonly called the Quinze, at the head of Timiskaming lake, county of Pontiac. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 23,046 acres have been surrendered, leaving 15,354 acres for the use of the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,270 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 229.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been very fair during the past year. There was an outbreak of small-pox during the winter, but no deaths occurred therefrom. Sanitary measures are tolerably well observed.

Occupations. - The principal industries engaged in by the greater part of the band are agriculture acting as guides to tourists and sportsmen in summer, working in the lumber camps during the winter and on timber drives in spring. A few have been engaged during the past year on the transcontinental railway survey; a few build canoes for sale; others do some trapping, but fur-bearing animals are scarce in the immediate vicinity.

Buildings. - There has been one new building put up during the year, and some improvements to others already erected.

Stock. - There has been but little change in number or in quality of their stock during the past year.

Farm Implements. - The band is tolerably well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - There is one school on the reserve. Sister Mary Aimee, of the Society of Good Shepherds, has taught during the past year. The majority of the children attend very irregularly; those that do attend regularly make fairly good progress.

Progress. - Some are making fair progress, others are doing but little more than eking out a living.

Temperance and Morality. - A large majority of this band are temperate in their habits; there are a few individuals that are somewhat addicted to drinking liquor when they can get it, but I believe there has been less liquor used during the past year than for some years previous. There has been but little immorality brought to my notice during the year.

*I have, & c.*

*ADAM BURWASH,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NEW BRUNSWICK,  
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,  
RICHIBUCTO, July 27, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

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

### **EEL RIVER BAND.**

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

Population. - The population of this band is 72.

Occupations. - These Indians work in the lumber woods, at stream-driving and, in the saw-mills, where they get good wages. They pay small attention to farming, beyond planting a few acres of potatoes and some garden vegetables. They do some fishing and engage to a limited extent in the manufacture of Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements. - They have no stock or farm implements.

Education. - They pay no attention to education.

Characteristics. - Some of these Indians are industrious and are becoming more comfortable in circumstances than they formerly were.

### **BATHURST BAND.**

Reserves. - These Indians have two reserves, one, the Pabineau reserve, seven miles from the town of Bathurst, and the other, St. Peter's island or Indian island, as it is sometimes called, about half a mile from the town, both in the county of Gloucester. The Pabineau reserve contains about 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. All the Bathurst Indians formerly lived at Pabineau, but they nearly all moved off this reserve and settled on the island, or on the adjoining mainland. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow passage about half a mile wide.

Population. - The population of this band is 33.

Occupations. - These Indians manufacture and sell Indian wares; they also work at lumbering and in the lumber mills. Most of them engage in begging. They also do some hunting and fishing.

Stock and Farm Implements. - They have no stock or farm implements.

Education. - They pay no attention whatever to education.

Progress. - They are making no progress.

**BURNT CHURCH BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north side of Miramichi bay, about thirty miles from the town of Chatham. The shore is high and the reserve pleasantly locat-

ed. It contains 2,058 acres. The Indians occupy about 250 acres; the remainder is covered with wood. There is some timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 206.

Occupations. - These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing; they also do some farming and manufacture and sell Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements. - Not more than a dozen of these Indians have any stock or farm implements.

Education. - There is a school-house on this reserve and a school for the Indian children has been kept open several years. Many of the younger Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress. - Many of these Indians are industrious and are making some progress.

### **EEL GROUND BAND.**

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

Population. - The population is 153, the same as last year.

Occupations. - These Indians engage chiefly in working in the lumber woods, stream-driving and at the mills. They do some farming and fishing and manufacture Indian wares.

Stock and Farm Implements. - A number of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education. - The school building burnt some time ago has not yet been replaced. The school is kept open in a building engaged for that purpose. The majority of children between six and fourteen years of age attend school and many of the young Indians can read and write.

Characteristics and Progress. - Many of these Indians are industrious, and the band as a whole are progressing.

### **RED BANK BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, about fifteen miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,575 acres, well wooded with hard and soft wood, timber and fire-wood. The land is generally fertile. The Indians occupy about fifty acres.

Population. - The population is 63.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in farming; they also lumber and fish.

Stock and Farm Implement. - A number of these Indians have provided themselves with stock and farm implements.

Education. - Very little attention is given to education.

Progress. - These Indians are amongst the most progressive in this agency.

### **BIG COVE BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains about 2,000 acres, a great part of which is fertile land, The Indians occupy about 300 acres; the remainder is woodland and a tract of bog-land.

Population. - The population of the band is 290.

Occupations. - These Indians farm, fish, manufacture Indian wares and lumber. Many of them leave the reserve in the summer season and settle in shanties at different points where they can secure employment in mills and loading lumber, and where

they can more conveniently manufacture and dispose of their wares. In winter they generally return to the reserve.

Stock and Farm Implements. - A number of these Indians have horses, cattle and farm implements.

Education. - There is a school on this reserve and the Indians take much more interest in education than they formerly did. Many of the Indian children can read and write. The teacher, Miss Mary Isaac, a young lady of the Micmac tribe from Restigouche, Quebec, is still in charge of the school and has done much to interest the Indians in the cause of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of these Indians are industrious and progressive, others indolent and careless.

### **INDIAN ISLAND BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being covered with small spruce and fir bushes.

Population. - The population of this band is 34.

Occupations. - These Indians engage chiefly in river and deep sea fishing; they also do some farming.

Stock and Farm Implements. - They keep little stock and have few farm implements.

Education. - These Indians take more interest in education than most other Indians of this agency. There are eight children of school age on the reserve, and of these six attend a neighbouring white school and one attends the Richibucto grammar school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians with few exceptions are industrious and are progressing.

### **BUCTOUCHE BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the north side of the Buctouche river, about three miles above the village of Buctouche, in Kent county. It contains about 350 acres, about 50 of which are cleared. The soil is fertile.

Population. - The population is 25.

Occupations. - These Indians do some farming, but they chiefly engage in the manufacture of Indian wares and in begging.

Education. - Education is altogether neglected by these Indians.

Progress. - They are making no progress.

### **OTHER RESERVES.**

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which three Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumberland county, belong to the Burnt Church band. Pockmouche reserve contains 2,477 acres, chiefly woodland, growing small pine and spruce and also some bog-land. Tabusintac reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hard woods. The Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, is divided between the Eel Ground and Red Bank bands; it contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. There is a valuable salmon pool in connection with this

reserve and another in connection with the Pabineau reserve near Bathurst. Renous reserve and Indian Point reserve are both in Northumberland county, and each contains 100 acres; the former belongs to the Eel Ground band, and the latter to the Red Bank band. Fort Folly reserve on the Petitcodiac river, in Westmorland county,



contains 62 1/2 acres, only a strip of which along the river is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high stony land covered with spruce bushes.

### **INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.**

There are a number of Indians in this agency not settled on reserves. Including the three families residing at Fort Folly, Westmorland county, they number 64. They live principally by begging and manufacturing Indian wares, and live in small huts or shanties. A family of four of these Indians settled at Big Cove last fall and joined the Big Cove band; another family removed to Nova Scotia.

Health and Sanitation. - Last winter was an unusually severe one, and there was much destitution and sickness among the Indians of this agency, particularly among those Indians who were living off the reserves. A number of Big Cove Indians spent the winter at Painsec Junction in Westmorland and among these Indians there were no less than five deaths from pneumonia. There are many cases of consumption among the Burnt Church and Big Cove Indians. Whooping-cough was prevalent among the children of the Burnt Church Indians last fall and during the winter diphtheria broke out in this band, but happily the spread of the disease was checked before it had done much harm. In the spring, lime was furnished the Indians of the different reserves and most of them lime-washed and cleansed their premises. They also removed all filth and garbage that had accumulated during the winter.

Buildings. - Nearly all the Indians living on the reserves occupy small frame houses, many of which are very comfortable. The Indians living off the reserve live in small, cheaply built, badly ventilated, dirty shanties that afforded, a very poor protection from the severity of last winter. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a school-house, church and council-house built on the reserve. The Eel Ground band has a church and lock-up, and the Big Cove band has a church, school-house, council-house nearly completed, and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church and so have the Fort Folly Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - The greater number of these Indians are temperate, but many will procure liquor and get drunk in spite of all efforts to prevent it. There is, however, in this respect a steady improvement. They are, as a general rule, law-abiding, peaceable and moral.

*I have, & c.,  
WM.D. CARTER,  
Indian Agent.  
NEW BRUNSWICK,  
NORTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN DIVISIONS,  
FREDERICTON, July 17, 1905*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **NORTHERN DIVISION.**

#### **EDMUNDSTON BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the county of Madawaska. It consists of 720 acres, of which 518 are forest lands. The remainder comprises intervals, pasturage and high lands, that are well adapted for farming purposes.

Population. - The population of the band is 49.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, milling, stream and river driving; also the manufacture of Indian wares, and farming.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band for the past year was fairly good. Their dwellings are detached from each other. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied from springs, and all refuse of every kind is removed as soon as the snow leaves the ground.

Temperance and Morality. - Intoxicants, with but rare exceptions are not indulged in by these Indians. Their morals are good. All of the band, I am pleased to state, are industrious and in a manner self-supporting.

Education. - A few of the children regularly attend the free school of the district. The majority of them, however, will not mix with white children, or attend school, although they would be welcome to do so.

## **TOBIQUE BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John rivers, in the county of Victoria. It consists of an area of about 15,000 acres of forest and farming lands. The forest land below the Tobique river is not well adapted for farming owing to its gulches and hilly nature. The land north of the Tobique river - including the forest and farming lands - is of excellent quality for farming. The band, however, prefer almost any other employment to this industry.

Population. - The population of the band is 191.

Occupations. - The several employments of the band are acting as guides, hunting, stream-driving, working in the lumber woods, rafting lumber, running rafts from Tobique to Fredericton, farming, the manufacture of Indian wares, and ordinary labour for residents of Perth and Andover villages. A number of the band engage in farming; the principal crops raised are potatoes, buckwheat, oats, hay and a few vegetables. This produce only answers their immediate wants whilst engaged at other employments.

Health and Sanitation. - The band for the past year, and especially the past winter, it being one of the most severe experienced in New Brunswick for many years past, was troubled with much sickness such as grippe, lung trouble, & c. No disease, however, of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the year. The sanitary regulations prescribed by the department were attended to in the latter part of the month of May last. Their houses are of modern style, they are detached from each other and at all seasons, including the surrounding premises, are found neat and clean. The water used for domestic purposes is supplied from two springs situated on a hillside a distance of 100 rods from the village, and is conveyed by two aqueducts to all parts of the reserve, and is properly guarded from any foul matter coming in contact with the supply.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of these Indians are good. A large number of them are strictly temperate. There is, however, another class that at certain times indulge too freely in the use of intoxicants. It is to be hoped that the recent erection of a lock-up on the reserve will have a good effect upon those referred to.

Education. - The day school for the past year was under the supervision, of Miss E.H. Costigan, a painstaking teacher. Pupils who attend regularly are making fair progress in their studies. The absence of the children of parents who are given to shifting from place to place, accounts for a falling off in attendance, whilst others for trifling causes keep their children from school. The indifference displayed by some parents in educational affairs is to be regretted.

Characteristics. - The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and peaceful. They live in harmony with their white neighbours. They are with few exceptions an industrious people; as a rule they earn good wages from the various employments related, but through some mismanagement of their affairs, quite a number of them, especially in sickness, have to receive aid from the department.

## **SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.**

### **WOODSTOCK BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated three, miles below the town of Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river. It consists of 200 acres, of which 30 acres are cleared, and used as pasturage and farming lands, the remainder is forest lands.

Population. - The population of this reserve and vicinity is 65.

Occupations. - Basket-making is the principal home industry engaged in by the band. A few of the young men work during the winter season in the lumber woods and in spring-time at stream-driving, whilst others find labour with well-to-do, farmers in the vicinity of the reserve. Farming is not engaged in to any-extent by the band.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fairly good. They have been free from contagious diseases the past year. Sanitary regulations are satisfactory.

Temperance and Morals. - Their habits and morals, with one solitary exception, are good. The band is entirely free from the use of intoxicants.

Education. - There is a free school in the district at which the children could attend, but owing to their habits, they fail to do so, as they dislike mixing with white children.

### **KINGSCLEAR RESERVE.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, York county. It is eleven miles from the city of Fredericton. It comprises 460 acres, of which 360 acres are forest land, which is covered with a second growth of soft wood. The remainder of the reserve is, cleared and fenced lands that are used by Indians for farming and pasturage purposes.

Population. - The population of the band is 120.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of this band are the manufacture of Indian wares, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, labouring with farmers of Kingsclear, and farming for themselves. Their wares are disposed of at Fredericton and amongst farmers in the vicinity and to summer visitors from other places.

Temperance and Morality. - Their habits and morals are extra good. They are law-abiding and live on friendly terms with their white neighbours, and with each other. It is a rare thing. to hear of the use of liquor of any kind amongst them.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the past year has been remarkably good. Sanitary measures in and about their dwellings are carefully looked after. The drainage and water-supply are of the best, and I am pleased to state there has not been a death amongst them during the year.

Education. - The day school on this reserve is taught by Miss Mary C. Monaghan, a very competent second-class teacher. All children of school age attend regularly. This is due to the interest manifested in educational affairs by their parents. All the pupils from the 1st to the 5th grade of the different subjects taught, are making good progress.

### **ST. MARY'S RESERVE.**

Reserve. - This reserve comprises but two acres of land. It is situated between the St. Mary's and Gibson villages, on the bank of the St. John river, and directly opposite the city of Fredericton.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 127.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, guiding, stream-driving, loading deals in large scows at the mouth of the Nashwack, river, milling and the making of Indian wares. Farming is not engaged in outside of a

few gardens of potatoes. The young and middle-aged men find ready employment at milling and other work.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians was fairly good. No disease of a contagious nature made its appearance amongst them during the year, and notwithstanding the over-crowding of the reserve with dwellings, the sanitary regulations are quite satisfactorily attended to.

Temperance and Morality. - Owing to this reserve being situated near Fredericton at the approach of a public bridge leading from St. Mary's to the city of Fredericton, and also situated between the villages of St. Mary's and Gibson, the Indians are subject to greater temptations than are those of any other band of the agency. It is therefore, not surprising, considering the small area of the reserve and the number living thereon, that many of them indulge to excess in intoxicating liquors, the result being that at times there is much strife and quarrelling amongst families coupled with other misconduct that is not only unedifying to the rising generation, but often necessitates the assistance of the police force to quell.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve. Miss M. I. Rush, holding a second-class certificate is the teacher. The attendance of pupils is satisfactory. Some of the children are bright and attentive to their studies, and are making fair progress, whilst others are rather dull to learn.

## **OROMOCTO RESERVE.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at Oromocto, eleven miles below the city of Fredericton. It fronts on the River St. John and contains 125 acres, 30 of which are farming and pasturage hands. The remainder is forest land, which is well wooded with spruce and hardwood.

Population. - The population of the band is 79.

Occupations. - The principal occupation of these Indians is labouring work. In summer they find work in mills at Burton and Upper Gagetown. Others find employment amongst their white neighbours of Oromocto village, the farmers of this district. In winter the able-bodied men work in the woods, and engage in some hunting. Others engage in basket-making, but as ash wood is becoming very scarce in this locality, very little is done in this business. A few of the band do more or less farming, merely raising some potatoes to answer their immediate use.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band apart from diseases that they are subject to, has been fairly good. They were free from contagious diseases during the year. Their dwellings are detached, and the sanitary regulations of the department have been attended to. The water used for domestic purposes is collected from springs and the reserve is most favourably situated in the interest of health.

Habits and Morals. - The habits and morals of these Indians are good.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve. There is, however, a free school in this district which the children are welcome to attend, but although frequently advised to take advantage of the trustees' offer, they, on account of their peculiar habits and the indifference of their parents, fail to do so.

General Remarks. - The remainder of the Indians of this agency are located in King's, Queen's, St. John, and Charlotte counties. The occupations of these are much the same as Indians of other parts of the agency. The majority of the Indians, when in health, are industrious, law-abiding, and kindly respected by their white neighbours, and with but few exceptions, intemperance is not indulged in to the same extent as in former years.

*I have, & c.,  
JAMES FARRELL,  
Indian Superintendent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,  
ANNAPOLIS, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, -I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended this day.

Reserves. - The Indians of Annapolis county have two reserves, containing a combined area of 972 acres. The one situated on the Liverpool road, eight miles from the town of Annapolis, has no land suitable for agriculture, and is covered in part with a second growth of bushes, & c. The one situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queen's counties has very good soil, and the greater part is covered with a good growth of timber. There is no public road within three miles of it, and consequently it is not convenient for settlement. There are no Indians living on either reserve, and they do not derive any benefit from them.

Population. - The population of this agency is 61.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There have been no contagious diseases. Their dwellings are nearly all frame buildings, and are kept neat and clean. The Indians willingly comply with sanitary regulations.

Occupations. - They nearly all make an effort to grow some farm products; but their principal occupations are basket-making, hunting, fishing, acting as guides to hunting and fishing parties, chopping for lumbermen and stream-driving.

Education. - The children attend the public school at Lequille, and the teachers report that they make fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the Indians try to live with as little work as possible, but make a fairly comfortable living while enjoying good health; but sickness generally finds them without any reserve to draw from; then they need assistance. They are temperate and law-abiding, and live on friendly terms with their white neighbours. Their progress is slow.

*I have, & c.,  
JOHN LACY,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE or NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO' COUNTIES,  
HEATHERTON, September 11, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Population. - The population of this band is 217.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians besides farming, are fishing, hunting, coopering, basket-making, & c., & c. None of the Indians live exclusively by farming.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule these Indians are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

*I have, & c.,  
J.R. McDONALD,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY - ESKASONI AGENCY,  
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, September 26, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Eskasoni reserve is situated on the north side of East bay, on the Bras d'Or lake, and is about thirty miles from any town in this county.

Population. - The population of the reserve is 124.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians are. coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. They do not follow exclusively any of these avocations, and those of them who devote more of their time to farming are much better off.

Education. - They have a school, and the children who regularly attend make good average progress; but parents are very indifferent about sending their children to school.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule, they are a very sober, honest, moral class of people.

*I have, & c.,  
A. CAMERON, P.P.,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF CAPE, BRETON COUNTY - SYDNEY AGENCY,  
SYDNEY, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **SYDNEY BAND.**

Reserves. - The Indians of the Sydney band have two reserves. The smaller, containing about two and three-quarter acres, is situated in the city of Sydney and all the Indians of the band live on it. The larger is at Caribou marsh, about six miles from Sydney and contains about 600 acres. There are no Indians living on this reserve. It is mostly timber land, and a few acres of intervals, which produces a

considerable quantity of hay; but the Indians do not look after the hay, and it is year after year appropriated by white people living in the neighbourhood. All the good the Indians make out of this reserve is that they get some timber from it in winter-time.

Population. - The population of this band is 62. There was a decrease of 20 in the population during the year. This was principally due to migration. Some went back to the Eskasoni reserve and some who came here from Prince Edward Island when labour was easily obtained, left on account of the depression caused in labour by the strike on the iron and steel company's works last fall. But most of these will likely return in the near future.

Health and Sanitation. - No contagious diseases have existed in the band for the year, and they have been comparatively free from serious illness with the exception of quite a number of cases of pneumonia last spring. At present there are no apparent cases of consumption in this band. The sanitary conditions are very good. Both men and women seem to take much greater interest, not only in the cleanliness of their houses and premises, but in that of their own persons as well. The school is exercising lasting benefits on the younger children, as the teacher is particularly strict with regard to cleanliness.

Occupations. - Labour was hard to obtain during last winter, but some of the men earned considerable money shovelling snow. The women worked about town washing and scrubbing. Altogether there has not been very much distress among them and since the winter passed they are all pretty comfortable.

Buildings. - One new frame house has been built and one comfortable shanty, and many improvements in the houses already built have taken place since my last report.

Education. - The school is constantly in operation. The attendance is good and the teacher is giving entire satisfaction.

Temperance and Morality. - The large majority are sober and there are some who do not touch liquor at all; yet I cannot say that they are all free from the vice of intemperance.

There are only three in the band whose morals are known to be bad; these are women, and two of them came here from other reserves.

#### **NORTH SYDNEY BAND.**

There is no Indian reserve at North Sydney; the Indians there are squatted on private property about a mile and a half from town.

Population. - The population of this band is 57.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health is fair as a rule; some suffer from muscular rheumatism, but they are free from contagious diseases. Measles is prevalent among them just now. This is the only contagious disease that has appeared among them for some years. Their houses, though of frame, are only shanties, but the women are industrious and keep their houses very clean. The grounds are not improved upon in any way.

Occupations. - Their chief occupation is labouring around town, but some make baskets and do some coopering.

Temperance and Morality. - They are sober and on the whole can claim a pretty fair standard of morality.

*I have, & c.,  
D.K. McINTYRE,  
Indian Agent.*



*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,  
TRURO, July 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report with accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Millbrook reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of 35 acres. There is also a wood lot one-half mile south of the reserve, consisting of 40 acres.

Health. - The health of the Indians has been good.

Population. - The population of this band is 78.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of the Indians are coopering, making rustic-work, basket-making, berry-picking, bead-work, and chopping cord-wood; also making hockey-sticks.

Education. - The Indians of the reserve have enjoyed the privilege of a school for over six years and are, making fair progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - A number of the Indians endeavour to do a small amount of farming, from which they receive a fair return, but the majority prefer to work at other occupations.

*I have, & c.,  
B. SMITH,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,  
PARRSBORO', July 28, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following annual report, together with the accompanying agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This agency comprises the whole of Cumberland county, one of the largest counties in the province of Nova Scotia. Several small settlements of Indians are found scattered throughout the county; by far the largest of these is at the Franklin Manor reserve, which is headquarters for all the Indians and the home of the chief. This reserve is situated near halfway river, about fourteen miles from Parrsboro', and thirty-five from the town of Amherst. It Consists of 1,000 acres of good land.

Population. - The number of Indians in the county is 94.

Occupations. - Those Indians who live on, or in the vicinity of the reserve, subsist largely from the produce of their farms; but even these earn some money, making baskets, axe-helves, tubs, & c.; and nearly all hunt, more or less. Those living at

JOSEPH MEUSE AND BROTHER, ON MUSQUASH RIVER, ST. JOHN COUNTY, N.B. PHOTO TAKEN BY JOSEPH'S WIFE.



Springhill Junction are chiefly engaged in making pick-handles, which they sell to The miners at Springhill. Many of the young men work in the lumber woods in winter and in mills in summer. The women make baskets and fancy-work, and earn more or less money by picking and selling berries.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians, during the past year, has not been very good. Several have died of consumption, and, notwithstanding the fact that the instructions of the department regarding sanitary precautions were carefully carried out, there are, at the present time, at least two or three suffering from this dread disease.

Education. - Nearly or quite all the young Indians in the vicinity of the reserve can read and write. They are taught in the Halfway River school, to which the department kindly makes a quarterly grant to pay for this privilege.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of two or three at Springhill Junction, all the Indians in this county are temperate; a few of them are not quite so moral as I could wish.

*I have, & c.,  
F.A. RAND,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,  
BEAR RIVER, July 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30 1905.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated one and a half miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 48 are cultivated, 200 are natural pasture and the remainder is underwood, chiefly second growth birch.

Population. - The population is 207; 30 live in Weymouth, the remainder on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no contagious disease amongst the Indians during the year. Their general health has been fairly good. There has been an improvement in the sanitary condition on the reserve; they keep their houses clean and tidy.

Buildings. - The buildings are frame, most of them are in good repair and warm.

Occupations. - They derive their support from hunting, acting as guides for sportsmen, river-driving, making fancy-work of different kinds and day-labouring.

Education. - They have one school-house on the reserve. The attendance is very good. The pupils learn quickly and their parents are taking an rest in their education.

Characteristics. - With a few exceptions, they are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance. - With a few exceptions they are temperate.

*I have, & c.,  
JAS. H. PURDY,  
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,  
SHEET HARBOUR, August 14, 1905,*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This agency comprises the whole of Halifax county. The Indians reside at various points - principally, Sheet Harbour, Elmsdale, Enfield, Wellington, Windsor Junction, Fall River, Waverley, Bedford and Dartmouth.

Census. - It is very difficult to keep even an approximate census of the Indians of this agency, because during the summer many Indians come from other parts of the province to live in the vicinity of Halifax.

Occupations. - Lumbering, hunting, fishing and basket-making are steady sources of income. Of late years the manufacture of hockey-sticks for winter sport has proved to be a profitable industry. In summer the Indians make considerable money by the sale of souvenirs to summer tourists.

Health. - The Indians of the agency suffer a good deal from ordinary ailments. As a rule they are not rugged and the severity of a winter such as last winter is keenly felt.

Morality. - They are generally law-abiding and sober. Some few cases of crime occur. These are generally the result of overindulgence in liquor.

*I have, & c.,  
CHAS. E. McMANUS,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,  
SHUBENACADIE, September 2, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year elided June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Indian Brook reserve is situated in the north part of the county of Hants. The Indians engaged in farming live there mostly during the whole year, but a large part of the tribe is scattered through the county.

Population. - The population is now 102.

Occupations. - The Indians are engaged principally in the manufacture of goods for the fancy and sport markets, such as the popular Micmac hockey-stick and numerous designs of bead and basket work.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during the year has been fairly good. Only one death from consumption was reported.

Education. - Education is having its effect as can be seen by the language and general deportment of the rising population.

General Remark. - I am glad to report that there has been no disturbance reported and no complaints of intoxication during the year, and although last winter was a season of extreme cold and snow, the band is apparently content and thankful of such aid as the department has supplied them with when in need.

*I have, & c.,*  
*ALONZO WALLACE,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NOVA SCOTIA,*  
*MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,*  
*GLENDALE, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves. - In this agency there are two reserves - one of them, Whycocomagh, has an area of 1,555 acres; the other, Malagawatch, 1,200.

Population. - At Whycocomagh there are 113, and at Malagawatch, 45 persons, The population at both places remains much the same.

Health. - In general the Indians of this agency enjoyed good health. Again this year consumption claimed two victims among them.

Occupations. - One or two individuals depend entirely on farming. The rest gain a livelihood by coopering, basket-making, bead-work, fishing, trapping and hiring out as domestics or common labourers.

Buildings. - The camp has disappeared and all the Indians are housed in frame buildings, although some of them are poor enough as dwellings.

Stock. - What stock the Indians keep is usually in good condition.

Education. - It is the same old story about the poor attendance of the children at school. Progress, if any, is not rapid.

Religion and Morals. - These Indians are all Roman Catholics. One or two rovers are no credit to any church, but the rest are good, law-abiding and temperate citizens.

*I have, & c.,*  
*DONALD MacPHERSON,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NOVA SCOTIA,*  
*MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,*  
*STEAM MILLS, August 24, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Indians of this county are scattered throughout the county, there being but two families on the reserve at Cambridge.

Population. - The population is 78.

Health. - The health of the Indians is good. There have been no infectious diseases among them.

Occupations. - They do but little farming, depending upon hunting, fishing, trapping, coopering, basket-making and acting as guides.

Temperance and Morality. - There is but little drinking amongst them. Their morals are good. They are fairly industrious.

Education. - There are no Indian schools; the children attend school with the whites.

*I have, & c.,*

*C.E. BECKWITH,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,*

*MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,*

*NEW GLASGOW, July 15, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves. - There are two reserves in this agency, the Indian Island reserve and the reserve at Fisher's Grant. The greater number live on the Fisher's Grant reserve. Forty-six Indians live on the Indian island during the summer months. These Indians live in shanties on the adjacent mainland during the winter months. All the other Indians live on the Fisher's Grant reserve, which contains 200 acres of land.

Population. - The Indian population of this agency now numbers 170.

Health. - The general health of the Indians during the past year has been good. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease. Four of the deaths recorded were of infants. Tuberculosis claimed its annual tribute. The physical energy of the Indians is inferior, due no doubt, in large measure, to lack of nourishing food.

Occupations. - The Indians of this agency make a living by farming, fishing, coopering, making moccasins, hunting, making pick-handles and occasionally hiring out as labourers.

Buildings. - The Indians are improving their dwellings from year to year. Many have sufficiently large frame buildings, comfortably furnished within. In the majority of cases, however, their houses are too small for health or comfort.

Education. - There is a school continually in operation at the Fisher's Grant reserve, which is fairly well attended. An efficient teacher is kept in charge and the children are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - There are three or four Indians who get drunk from time to time. All the rest are of sober habits, and in a large number of cases keep the pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. They live in peace in their sequestered communities and are a God-fearing class of people.

*I have, & c.,  
JOHN D. MacLEOD,  
Indian Agent.*



*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,  
CALEDONIA, August 17, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - There are three reserves in this agency, of 1,000 acres each, - two in Lunenburg county and one in Queen's county. There are Indians living on the three reserves who are making their living chiefly by farming; there are others living in Lunenburg and Bridgewater, in Lunenburg county, and at Milton Mill village, and Greenfield, in Queen's county. Those not residing on the reserves live by fishing, hunting, basket-making and working in the lumber Woods.

Population. - The population of this agency is 172.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians during the past year has been comparatively good; the sanitary regulations with regard to their buildings are fairly observed.

Education. - I am sorry to state that there has been no school on the reserve at New Germany since the Christmas holidays on account of the teacher being sick. I hope to be able to open the school at the commencement of the next term.

Characteristics. - The Indians in this agency, with few exceptions, are industrious and law-abiding.

*I have, & c.,  
CHARLES HARLOW,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,  
BROOK VILLAGE, July 21, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - Chapel Island reserve, situated on the shore of the beautiful and placid Bras d'Or lake, contains an area of 1,200 acres of excellent soil, of which 312 acres are under cultivation and the rest still covered with primeval forest.

Population. - The population of the reserve is 112.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the reserve during the current year was good. Two died of pneumonia, two of consumption, and one of infantile debility. It is evident, however, that the once robust constitutions of the Indians are degenerating. Many causes can be assigned for this degeneration, but in my opinion, the most pernicious is the general custom amongst them of going around continuously from house to house, begging for stale refuse food which often is not fit

for dogs. There is no doubt that many are gradually poisoned by this pernicious kind of food, and it is false charity to supply them with it.

Occupations. - Nearly all the Indians engage more or less in farming. In the early summer they all plant a good share of potatoes and quite a few of them sow oats, while during the rest of the year they occupy the time in fishing, hunting, making tubs, baskets, axe-handles and cutting sleepers and pit-props.

Stock. - No doubt there are evidences of improvement in stock-raising, although the scarcity of hay last year affected the Indians as well as the rest of this province.

Farm Implements. - There does not seem to be any scarcity of farm implements, which consist of ploughs, harrows, & c.

Education. - The school is in operation and fair progress is shown. Miss S.E. O'Toole was appointed teacher not long ago, and as she is a teacher of experience and of excellent reputation, good results are anticipated.

Characteristics and Progress. - There is no doubt that the majority of the band are becoming from year to year more industrious. In fact some of them are quite independent and do not require any assistance; nor would they thank any one for offering them charity.

Temperance and Morality. - There is no question about the temperate habits and good moral character of the band. They are most peaceable and law-abiding.

*I have, & c.,  
JOHN FRASER,  
Indian Agent.  
NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,  
BADDECK, August 15, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle River. It contains 650 acres, about 260 of which is partially cleared; the remainder is covered with a second growth of light timber. The soil is very fertile, being well adapted for raising hay and grain.

Population. - The Population on this reserve is 99.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians for the past year has been good, - in fact they have shown a marked improvement in this respect for the last six years.

Occupations. - The principal pursuits are farming, coopering, hunting, fishing and hiring out as labourers.

Education. - The school on the reserve was fairly attended during the past year. The attendance shows a slight increase.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are on the whole an industrious and law-abiding class of people. They seem to be gradually improving in their method of farming, although there is still considerable room for improvement. A large number of them live in neat, comfortable dwelling-houses.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of some of the members of one family, the Indians on this reserve are strictly temperate in their habits. So far as I know, they are moral and very honest in their dealings among themselves and with others.

*I have, & c.,  
A.J. MACDONALD,  
Indian Agent.*

*NOVA SCOTIA,  
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,  
YARMOUTH, October 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - There is only one reserve in this county, situated on the north side of Starrs' road about two miles from town. It contains 21 1/4 acres. There are three families living on the reserve. The rest are scattered all over the county, some at Salmon river, Tusket, Tusket Forks, Hectanoogo and Pubnico Head.

Population. - The population of this agency is 80.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians is poor. They observe the sanitary regulations as regards their dwellings fairly well.

Occupations. - The Indians are engaged in saw-mills, log-driving, making baskets, mast-hoops, and axe-handles. Some go as guides for hunting and fishing parties.

Education. - The children attend School fairly well when they have the opportunity.

Characteristics and Progress. - Last winter was so hard and spring so cold and late that the Indians scattered all over the county. When the fishing season opened, they did not plant anything. The berry crop was light, as the frost had killed them. Porpoise fishing is a total failure.

Temperance and Morality. - With few exceptions they are temperate and lawabiding.

*I have, & c.,  
W.H. WHALEN,  
Indian Agent.  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
MICMAC OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,  
HIGGINS ROAD, August 11, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Reserves. - There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island situated in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The Morell reserve is situated on lot 39, in King's county, it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population. - The population of this superintendency comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is 288.

Occupations. - The principal occupations are farming, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares.

Education. - There is but one school situated on the reserve of Lennox island, and attended by sixteen children, who are making fair progress.

Buildings. - They built this summer a fine parochial-house at a cost of \$600.

Temperance. - On this subject I beg to state that with the exception of a few, the Indians living on the reserves are sober. They have organized a temperance society on Lennox Island, which is doing good work.

*I have, & c.,*

*JOHN O. ARSENAULT,*

*Indian Superintendent.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,*

*RAINY RIVER DISTRICT - FORT FRANCES AGENCY,*

*FORT FRANCES, ONT., July 30, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Agency. - The agency buildings are situated at the mouth of Rainy lake, on what is known as Pitcher's point, about three miles east of Fort Francis, and the agency comprises the following bands, viz. Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon, Lake, being fourteen in all.

### **HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.**

Reserves. - These reserves, Nos. 14 and 15, are situated at the mouth of Rainy river and contain 6,280 acres. The timber on reserve No. 15 is of poor quality, as fires have frequently run through it during past years and destroyed most of the merchantable timber; but on reserve No. 14 there are large quantities of tamarack, spruce, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population. - The population of these two bands is 50.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of all the bands in this agency has been good. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupation. - These Indians work at taking out timber and dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Education. - There is no school in operation on these reserves.

Temperance. - These Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they usually get on the American side.

### **LONG SAULT RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.**

Reserve. - These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for stock-raising and farming.

Population. - The population on these bands is 75.

Occupations. - These Indians work at saw-mills, lumber camps and on steamboats, clearing land for settlers and taking out dry cord-wood.

Education. - There is a very good day school here under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance has been fairly regular.

Temperance. - I regret to state that all the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, which they can easily procure on the American side; for, as the law now stands, there is no penalty for supplying liquor to Canadian Indians on the American side.

### **MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.**

Reserve. - These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam, and is well adapted for farming and stock-raising.

Population. - The population of these bands is 105.

Occupations. - These Indians are good axemen and can always get employment in lumber camps at good wages. They also make considerable money working for settlers, selling dry cord-wood, fishing and hunting.

Stock. - This is the only band in this agency that shows any desire to raise stock.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, which is taught by Mr. R.H. Bagshaw; but the attendance during the year has been very poor.

Temperance. - These Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants.

### **LITTLE FORKS BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy river twelve miles east of Fort Frances, and opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population. - The population of this band is 48.

Occupations. - These Indians were employed last winter in taking out saw-logs, ties and cord-wood on the American side, and in running timber down the river in the spring, and made good wages. In summer they work for settlers, on steamboats and in lumber camps. The fishing and hunting is very good.

Temperance. - These Indians are intemperate, and as there is a 'blind pig' kept on the American side of the river, opposite the reserve, they can get all the liquor they can pay for, consequently a great deal of their money is spent in liquor. In November last two of these Indians were shot and one seriously wounded in a drunken row with the keeper of this 'blind pig,' but both recovered.

### **WILD LAND RESERVE, NO. 15 M.**

Reserve. - This reserve, consisting of 24,358 acres, is owned in common by all the above-mentioned Rainy river bands.

It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves near the mouth of Rainy river. This reserve is well timbered with pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar. The land is a rich clay loam.

### **COUCHICHING BAND.**

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, three miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B. They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent fires in the past having destroyed the best of the timber.

Population. - This band has a population of 142.



Occupations. - The resources of this band are many, consisting of working on steamboats, in lumber camps, for settlers, river-driving, cutting and hauling cordwood, fishing and hunting. A number of the Indian women get considerable work at washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances.

Buildings. - The houses are well built and very comfortably furnished, and all are kept clean and neat.

Education. - There is a good day school here. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance has been good and progress fair. A new boarding school is being built on the north end of the agency reserve, which adjoins reserve No. 16A, for the education of the children of this and the other bands on Rainy lake; it will be finished this fall.

Progress. - These Indians are principally half-breeds and are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance. - On the whole this band is a fairly temperate and moral community.

### **STANGECOMING BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake about eight miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality.

Population. - The population of this band is 47.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps and fishing and hunting.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, but it has been closed for two years, the children will attend the new boarding school near the agency headquarters when it is completed.

### **NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.**

Reserves. - The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about twenty-six miles northwest of Fort Frances on the Northwest bay in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber, especially on 17B.

Population. - The population of the band is 61.

Occupations. - The able-bodied men in this band get employment in lumber camps, but they principally make their living by fishing and hunting.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, but the children will be sent to the new boarding school near the agency headquarters when it is completed.

### **NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.**

Reserve. - This band owns reserves 26A on Red Gut bay, reserve 26B on Porter's inlet, and reserve 26C on Sand Island river on Rainy lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres, a considerable portion of which is heavily timbered; but the greater portion of the land is rocky and broken.

Population. - The population of this band is 42.

Education. - There are three boys from this band attending the industrial school at Middlechurch; the other children will be sent to the new boarding school near the agency headquarters.

**SEINE RIVER BAND.**

Reserves. - This band has two reserves; No. 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon falls on Seine river; No. 23B is at the mouth of the Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 129.

Occupations. - These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

Education. - The new day school at Wild Potato lake on Seine river was opened the latter part of December last. The attendance has been very good, and excellent progress made by the pupils.

### **LAC LA CROIX BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band, is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary and contains 15,353 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 115.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these Indians are trapping, hunting and fishing.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

### **STURGEON LAKE BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 30.

Occupations. - These Indians depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

*I have, & c.,*

*JNO. P. WRIGHT,*

*Indian Agent.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,*

*NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,*

*NORWAY HOUSE, July 18, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with inventory of government property in my charge on that date.

Eleven reserves are comprised in this agency, and they for the most part are to be found on the east or west shores of Lake Winnipeg. Numbered from the south they are as follows: Black River, Hollowwater River, Bloodvein River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River, Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake. Of these, Fisher River and Jackhead are on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum are about 120 and 180 miles respectively up the Berens river on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. Norway House is about 25 miles down the Nelson river from the north end of Lake Winnipeg, and Cross Lake is about 60 miles farther down the same river; all the other reserves are to be found along the east shore of Lake Winnipeg.

### **BLACK RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of Black river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. There are 2,000 acres of land comprised within the boundaries of the reserve. The land for the most part is covered with poplar and spruce timber; only a small proportion of the reserve has been cleared and cultivated.

Population. - The total population of the band at the last annuity payments was 62.



Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band was very good throughout the year, and there was no serious sickness at any time.

Occupations. - These Indians make a good living by hunting, fishing and working for the neighbouring lumber companies.

Buildings. - Substantial log buildings are general, with shingled roofs and with plenty of light and ventilation.

Stock. - Very few cattle are kept by the Indians, as they can make more money by working out than by caring for stock.

Education. - There is a day school on the reserve and a teacher employed the year round, but the attendance is not very good.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are industrious and all who are able to work make a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - No charges of either intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

### **HOLLOWWATER RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located at the mouth of Hole river, about 40 miles north of Black river on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg. It comprises 3,316 acres of land for the most part timbered; rather rocky and with considerable muskeg and only a small area is suited for cultivation.

Population. - The population of this band at the annuity payments of 1904 was 103.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during the past year has been good. There is always more or less scrofula among these people, but nothing of a serious nature during the year just closed.

Occupations. - As with the Black River band, these Indians earn a good living by hunting and fishing, and working for the lumber companies.

Buildings. - The buildings are of log and most of them are of fair size, with shingled roofs. A number of new buildings were put up during the year.

Education. - A very good day school is in operation on this reserve. Children who attend at all regularly make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are as a whole industrious, and when in health make a good living, but are slow to grasp the idea of laying anything away for times of distress.

Temperance and Morality. - The people are fairly moral and no reports have come to me during the year of any intemperance on the part of the Indians.

### **BLOODVEIN RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located at the mouth of Bloodvein river, just north of the narrows of Lake Winnipeg. It contains 3,369 acres of land, nearly all of very little value.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band, except for scrofula which is very prevalent, was fair during the year.

Occupations. - The people live by hunting and fishing, but are chiefly hunters and are away from home a great deal.

Buildings. - There are only a few good buildings on this reserve, owing to the nomadic habits of the people.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, but the attendance is not what it might be; the Indians take their families with them when they go on their hunting expeditions, and the school suffers.

Characteristics and Progress. - Owing to the fact that they are only hunters, there is very little change from year to year in their mode of living.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are not intemperate as a class, although I fear that occasionally some of them find a little liquor; their morals are not up to the average standard of the other bands.

### **FISHER RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is located on the Fisher river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg; the area of the reserve is 9,000 acres. It is heavily timbered for the most part with poplar. The soil is good and gradually a larger area is being brought under cultivation. It is well adapted for stock-raising.

Population. - The population of the band when the annuity payments were made in 1904, was 387.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band during the year has been good, there having been no sickness of a serious nature.

Occupations. - These people make some money by hunting, but much more by fishing and working for the lumber companies. They have also a nice lot of cattle from which they derive much benefit in milk and beef as well as having a number of animals to dispose of each year.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are for the most part superior to those on any other of the reserves on the lake. Many of them are divided off into several rooms, and they are quite neatly furnished.

Stock. - This reserve is adapted for stock-raising, and almost the only cattle in my agency are to be found here. The cattle do fairly well, but the large ox-fly, or 'bull-dog,' is a great pest during the hot months of the year, and the cattle do not thrive so well at that season as they otherwise would.

Farm Implements. - There are here too, a good supply of wagons, mowers, sleighs, sulky-rakes, & c., all the private property of the Indians.

Education. - On this reserve also there is a very comfortable day school. The attendance at certain seasons of the year is good, but not as much interest is taken in the school by the Indians as should be.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and progressive, and are in very comfortable circumstances.

Temperance and Morality. - The reserve during the year has been remarkably free from either of the vices of intemperance and immorality.

### **JACKHEAD BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of the Jackhead river, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, and about 40 miles north of Fisher river. The area of the reserve is 2,860 acres. It is mostly rock and muskeg and is of very little value.

Population. - The last annuity payments, 1904, showed a population of 65.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no sickness of a serious nature among these people throughout the year.

Occupations. - These Indians are hunters, and, besides, make some money during the summer by fishing and cutting wood to supply the steamboats navigating the lake.

Buildings. - With one or two exceptions the buildings are poor, owing to the fact that the Indians are nomadic in their habits.

Education. - A day school under the management of the Church of England is located on the reserve, and a fair attendance kept up.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people are comfortable and apparently contented, but are only marking time so far as real progress goes.

Temperance and Morality. - Very little liquor reaches this band, as they are out of the regular line of travel. I am afraid the morals of the band are on a low level; wives are taken and dismissed on very short notice at times. I have had one or two matters of that nature to straighten out during the year.



## **BERENS RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is prettily situated near the mouth of the Berens river, on the east Shore of Lake Winnipeg. There are 7,400 acres of land in the reserve, but as in the case of nearly all the country along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, most of it is either muskeg or rock, there being only little patches here and there fit for cultivation.

Population. - The population of the band, according to the annuity payments of 1904, was 290.

Health and Sanitation. - There was an outbreak of scarlet fever on the reserve last winter, and for a time it was quite serious; but our medical dispenser there had good success in handling the outbreak and the death-rate was very light. There have been one or two deaths from scrofula and consumption, but the general health has been good.

Occupations. - These Indians make considerable money by hunting and fishing. They have very few cattle, owing to the scarcity of hay, but they have very good soil for gardens and in good seasons have good crops.

Buildings. - There is a very good class of buildings on the reserve, and as new buildings are added from year to year they are becoming more ambitious to have a better class of buildings.

Education. - There is a good day school conducted on the reserve; but, as in other cases, the Indians might take more interest in it and profit by it more than they do.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians here are an intelligent lot, and have adopted very largely the methods of the white man in their manner of living. They are making progress from year to year, and receive practically no help from the government.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians here, with one or two exceptions, are quite temperate, and do not encourage the bringing of liquor into the reserve. As a band they are moral, although there are some scamps as well. I have had two or three cases of immorality to deal with during the year.

## **POPLAR RIVER BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located near the mouth of the river of the same name and is about 70 miles north of Berens river, being within the district of Keewatin. The area of the reserve is 3,800 acres. It is nearly all timbered, and the area of arable land is very small.

Population. - According to the annuity payments of 1904, the population was 152.

Health and Sanitation. - There was on this reserve, too, a small outbreak of scarlet fever last winter. The disease was of a mild type and was easily stamped out. Otherwise the health of the band was very good.

Occupations. - Like all the other Indians of this region, these people make a business of hunting during the winter months, and they do considerable fishing through the summer. They make a fair living and receive very little help.

Buildings. - The buildings here in the past have not been very good, but a better class is now being erected.

Education. - A day school, centrally located on the reserve, provides the means of education for all those who care to take advantage of it. The Indians are becoming more alive to the value of education, but their roving habits, necessitated by their mode of living, make it difficult for them to take advantage of the day school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - The members of this band are fairly industrious, and manage to live from year to year with very little outside assistance.

Temperance and Morality. - A number of these people go to Black river to work for the fishing companies, and I fear

the associations there are good neither for

their morals nor for their sobriety. Conditions in that respect are better this year than they have been in the past, I think.

### **NORWAY HOUSE BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located about 25 miles down the Nelson river, from the north end of Lake Winnipeg. There are 10,840 acres of land in the reserve, but here, too, there is only a very limited area that is of any value, a very large proportion of the whole reserve being either rock or muskeg. The headquarters of the agency have been established at Norway House, and there is now in course of erection, a very fine building for the agent's residence, as well as outbuildings.

Population. - When the annuity payments were made in 1904, the population of this reserve was 525.

Health and Sanitation. - In September of 1904, there was an outbreak of measles and mumps, which carried off a number, principally children. This was followed by a very serious epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the death-rate became so alarming and the outbreak so general that on the matter being represented to the department, a doctor and two trained nurses were sent out with all despatch. An hospital was opened -and the cases brought in for treatment as they developed. Fortunately, by unremitting effort, the doctor and his assistants were able to cope with the diseases, and gradually the ascendancy was gained, although it took the greater part of the winter; and the annuity payments will show that the death-rate has been very high. Probably sixty people died from one or other of these diseases or from complications afterwards. I am glad to be able to report that at present the Indians of this band and are very free from sickness of any kind.

Occupations. - The Indians here live principally by hunting, and as the past winter was a particularly good winter for fur, they have done very well. During the summer months many of them go out to fish for the companies, but the supply seems to be about exhausted in Lake Winnipeg, and very little is being done in that industry this year.

Buildings. - Considering the distance from a lumber market, the buildings at Norway House are exceptionally good. They are of good size and nearly all have from two to four rooms. Many of them have the inside papered with regular wall paper, and have pictures and other decorations which give them a homelike appearance that is pleasing to note.

Education. - The educational interests of the young are well provided for on this reserve. The Methodists have a large boarding school and a day school as well. Both of these schools have been fortunate during the past year in having excellent teachers, find exceptionally good work has been done. The Church of England has also a day school on another part of the reserve, and the attendance is very good.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people are quiet and law-abiding, and are fairly good workers at such work as they understand. If progress is not very marked, they are not at least retrograding.

Temperance and Morality. - There is practically no trouble on this reserve over liquor. It is possible that occasionally an Indian working out at Warrens Landing may get a little, but it is unheard of on the reserve. Immorality is not more prevalent than at other points.

### **CROSS LAKE BAND.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located about 60 miles down the Nelson river from Norway House. It comprises 7,760 acres, but only a small proportion of it is of value, the greater part, as in other cases, being either rock or muskeg.

Population. - At the annuity payments of 1904 the population of this band was 331.

Health and Sanitation. - Last autumn there was an outbreak of scarlatina, and there were two or three deaths from this cause. The doctor from Norway House made a trip down and the disease was soon stamped out. With this exception the health of the band for the year has been good.

Occupations. - These Indians are hunters and do well at it. They also make considerable money by fishing and in trapping for the Hudson's Bay Company, so that altogether those that are in health make a very fair living.

Buildings. - There are a few good houses on this reserve, but the average is not so good as it is around Lake Winnipeg, and this is to be expected when it is remembered that all building material has to be freighted down the Nelson river from Warrens Landing.

Education. - There are two day schools on this reserve, one conducted by the Methodist Church, and the other in charge of the Roman Catholics. Both are fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this reserve are not indolent, and are quite glad to turn their hands to anything that will afford them a livelihood.

Temperance and Morality. - Very little liquor indeed finds its way down to cross Lake, so that I have had no trouble at all in that respect. The morals of the people are, perhaps, not any better than elsewhere, but at least not worse. A few cases of immorality came to my notice during the year. I think there has been a decided improvement in that respect within the year just past.

#### **LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Berens river, at about 120 miles from its mouth. The area of the reserve is 4,920 acres, and is of very little value.

Population. - The population of the band at the last annuity payments was 135.

General Remarks. - The Indians of this band live entirely by hunting and make very little use of their reserves. There are very few houses, as the people are at home very little throughout the year. They are pagans, but the Methodist Church is establishing a mission there and arranging to conduct a school for the education of the children. The people earn a fair living when the fur catch is good; at other times the living is very precarious. There is a good deal of scrofula in the band, and they do not appear to be so robust as some of other bands.

#### **PEKANGEKUM.**

Reserve. - This reserve is also on the Berens river and about 60 miles up the river from Little Grand rapids.

General Remarks. - Here, too, the people live entirely by hunting and trapping, and so live a very nomadic life. The population at the last annuity payments was 115. No effort has as yet been made to reach these people with either religious or educational teaching.

#### **GENERAL.**

Taking my agency, as a whole, the conditions throughout the year have been very satisfactory. The catch of fur-bearing animals was unusually good, so that, although the supply of fish in Lake Winnipeg and tributary waters would appear to be rapidly diminishing and so constituting what may become a serious problem in the near future, looked at from the Indian standpoint, yet throughout the year there has been practically no destitution. I am glad to be able to state that there has been no trouble of a serious nature in any part of the agency throughout the year. Since last October the Northwest Mounted Police have had a Sergeant stationed at Norway House. Sergeant Smith has been diligent and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. His presence has had a restraining influence, and

JOSEPH MEUSE'S HUNTING CAMP, MUSQUASH RIVER, ST. JOHN COUNTY N.B. PHOTO TAKEN BY HIS WIFE.



he has been of great assistance to me in various ways. No better man for the position could possibly have been selected. I have been very much indebted to the Hudson's Bay Company and to the missionaries on the different reserves for many courtesies shown me while travelling about the agency.

*I have, & c.,*

*NEIL GILMOUR,*

*Indian Agent.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,*

*PAS AGENCY,*

*THE PAS, SASK., July 5, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - In submitting my annual report of the Pas agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, I am pleased to have the honour of being able to state that a fair degree of prosperity, contentment and progress has favoured us throughout the past year. Of course we cannot boast of a great influx of desirable settlers coming into our district, homesteading and cultivating big tracts of our vacant land, and raising great crops of golden grain where a few years ago the virgin soil produced only the prairie flowers unaided and untouched by human art. These are conditions which it is beyond our power to participate in, owing to the absence of the beautiful prairie. The locomotive on steel is still far from our doors, as are towns and cities, but we have steamboats passing twice a week and the whistle and hum of a saw-mill every day, which is something new and a certain sign of progress.

Natural Features. - For some hundreds of miles in and around the seven reserves which make up this agency, the country is very much alike. The great Saskatchewan river traverses it from west to east and within the limits of Pas mountain and Grand rapids many beautiful lakes of various sizes empty their surplus waters into its channel. Here and there a thousand acres could be selected which would make good cattle ranches, and in the vicinity of the Pas mountain there are some fine timber limits. The advantages of the locality are not many, but that is balanced by the requirements of the settler not being very numerous. Their principal outfits consisting of a dog-train, some traps and snares, a blanket and a pair of snow-shoes in winter, and a canoe, fish-net and gun in summer.

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking the health of the different bands has been fairly good, but there are always a large number afflicted with certain diseases common to this agency which can never be classed as healthy. There was a slight outbreak of measles at Grand Rapids last November, but it was soon stamped out by the untiring exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who have charge of the school and mission work at that place. Much more soup and water are being used now than there was in past years washing, scrubbing and ventilating are getting to be a regular practice.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, fishing and boating are the principal occupations.

Education. - Where we have got the proper teachers, the attendance and progress have been quite satisfactory.

Temperance and Morality. - So far we have had no trouble keeping intoxicants from these Indians; consequently, there is no intemperance. The morality of the Indians would be all right only for the allurements of outside intriguers.

Characteristics and Progress. - Nearly all the Indians of this agency could be classed as good citizens; of course, like all other communities, there are hard cases and black sheep amongst them, who require constant watching. Indians do not advance by geometrical progression. Having been brought up to hunt for their living in the past, their success depended on their quiet, slow motions, and to eradicate that nature will require some generations; so if they can be started on a progressive motion, we should be satisfied if they can be kept going even at a very slow gait. That we have signs of progress here is quite evident from the fact that their interest in education is increasing. In every case where there is a teacher who is endowed with the proper qualifications, they are anxious to send their children to school and give him every encouragement. Their taste and desire for neater and better requirements coupled with a certain amount of ambition and rivalry, is also a favourable augury for their advancement. Last year the department purchased a saw and shingle-mill for the Pas band, the Indians paying one-third of the cost. It was too late last fall when delivered to do anything in the way of fitting up, but this spring, after the hunting season was over and their potatoes planted, they started to work and with patience and perseverance, but very few tools, they fitted up the engine and saw-mill complete, and on June 27 they had 200 logs sawed into first-class Lumber, and all without any expense or outside help whatever. With part of the lumber they are now busy erecting a building over the machinery. This may not be much of a money-making speculation, but the benefits and comforts that will be derived from it should be more satisfactory and enduring than money in the pocket. It will give employment in the seasons when there is no hunting to be done, or work of any kind to be had, consequently, will keep idle hands from mischief. A few years ago there were only a few houses that were waterproof, being poorly thatched or having mud roofs, and it was pitiful during the rough and rainy seasons to see the women and children running from the house to the teepee soaked in wet and shivering with cold. A few of the best hunters were persuaded to save enough from their winter's hunt to send to Prince Albert (350 miles) for lumber and shingles to roof their houses. Of Course, all saw the benefit and comfort derived from this, but, owing to the cost, only a very few were able to participate in it, but now that each one can get his own logs without any cost and has seen enough lumber cut in a few hours to build a house, they are all bent on having comfortable buildings. Quite a few orders are in already from the outside reserves, and like other parts of the west, we expect to be able to help a little in building up our beloved Canada.

The area of each reserve in the agency and the population of each band last August areas follows: -

Grand Rapids, 4,646 acres, with a population of 125. Chemawawin, 3,040 acres, with a population of 157. Moose Lake, 6,342 acres, with a population of 138. The Pas, 8,128 acres, with a population of 418. Shoal Lake, 2,240 acres, with a population of 69. Red Earth, 4,769 acres, with a population of 119. Cumberland, 4,025 acres, with a population of 165.

Peter Ballendine's band has no reserve; they frequent the northern country between Beaver lake and Churchill river, and meet once a year at Pelican narrows to receive their annuities. There are about 400 in the band, but they have so far to travel that many of them only come in every two years. There were 370 paid last year, and 266 the year previous.

*I have, & c.,*  
*JOSEPH COURTNEY,*  
*Indian Agent.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 2, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my first annual report on the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies for the year ended June 30, 1905.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.**

Treaty No. 1.

Reserves. - There are five reserves in this agency. Roseau River reserve, situated at the confluence of the Red and Roseau river, has an area of about 5,670 acres. The soil is rich and as there is plenty of hay, the reserve is well adapted for both grain and stock-raising. Last spring there was considerable rain and the hay crop was a little late this year. The grain crop was looking well and promised a good yield. Along the streams there is enough wood for fuel and timber for small buildings.

Roseau River Rapids reserve, situated on the Roseau river, about eighteen miles from the mouth, has an area of 2,080 acres. This includes two sections recently purchased by the department for this band in compensation for the twelve sections disposed of by them at the mouth of the river. The reserve is well adapted for grain growing and the recently purchased addition is good hay and pasture land. Already two houses have been erected on the addition.

Long Plain reserve is situated about fifteen miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It is well wooded and contains some good farming land; but some of the land is too light for successful farming year in and year out, though this year, owing to the heavy spring rains, the crops are good.

Swan lake reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 9,634 acres. It is situated in a good wheat-producing district, and, as there is plenty of hay and water, is well adapted for stock-raising.

Indian Gardens reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river. It has an area of 640 acres, and comprises section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It is first-class arable land without any wood and very little hay.

Population. - The population of the different bands is as follows: - Roseau, including the Rapids, 184; Long Plain, 137; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 99; making a grand total of 421.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians this year has been about as usual. No epidemics have taken place, and the Indians appear to be in very good health.

The usual sanitary precautions of cleaning up and burning refuse have been carried out on all the reserves. Nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring, and as they change from place to place they receive the benefit of natural sanitation. An accumulation of dirt and filth is also prevented, thus ensuring clean and healthy surroundings. These improved conditions each spring are always followed by an improvement in the health of the Indians.



Occupations. - On the Roseau River reserve both grain and stock-raising are carried on to some extent. They do not, however, afford the Indians an independence, as the steady work necessary to successful farming appears to be contrary to the Indian nature, and their farming operations are not as advanced as might be expected from the length of time the Indians have received assistance and instruction. There is always a demand from the settlers for farm labour, and this intermittent work with its cash return attracts the Indian from the successful cultivation of his own land. At Roseau Rapids, where grain-growing is principally carried on, the same condition exists. The Indians have some good cattle, but the herds are not increasing very fast, as the Indians do not breed their stock properly.

At Swan Lake reserve, both grain and stock-raising are carried on with considerable success, and if the Indians would only be more steady and systematic, they would soon approach independence at least. On the Indian Gardens reserve grain-growing only is carried on, as there is not sufficient hay for the successful raising of stock. On Long Plain reserve there is some grain cultivation, but this band take little interest in agriculture, and it is difficult to induce them to attend to their crops properly.

The Indians on all these reserves can readily obtain work at good wages, and also make considerable money at hunting, fishing, picking berries, gathering snake root, & c. They are generally in fairly comfortable circumstances.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The houses and stables are built of logs with few exceptions, with the old pole and mud roof. Nearly all the houses have lumber floors and each year the number with shingle roofs is increasing; an improvement is particularly noticeable at Swan Lake and Indian Gardens.

The cattle are fairly well taken care of, and with systematic breeding would increase much more rapidly than under the careless system followed by the Indians. It is noticeable that those with the largest herds take much better care of their stock than those with only a few animals. It is seldom that the former run short of fodder, whereas there is frequently a scarcity among the latter, whose indifference also results in the loss of a large proportion of the calves each year.

Except in a very few instances they are well supplied with implements and tools.

Education. - There are two schools in the agency, one at Swan Lake and one at Roseau Rapids. At Swan Lake the attendance is very irregular, notwithstanding that the teacher, Mr. Kemper Garrioch, a native of the country, and a fluent Indian linguist, possesses the confidence of the Indians. At Roseau Rapids the attendance is more satisfactory. This school is in charge of Miss McMahou, and satisfactory progress is being made.

Characteristics and Progress. - Progress appears to be slow. The reason is that the Indian will not or cannot work steadily and systematically on his own behalf, though he will give faithful service to a white settler. For this reason they appear to get along better when hired.

Temperance and Morality. - There appears to be much intemperance and consequently considerable immorality, as they appear to go together. The Indian squander a lot of money in the illicit purchase of liquor, and can rarely be induced or compelled to tell from whom they got it. Punishment and fines appear to have very little deterrent effect. At Swan Lake one white man was found with liquor in his possession and fined.

General Remark. - The Indians appeared to have made a very good living during the year, and at the time of the annuity payments this year appeared to be in quite comfortable circumstances.

## **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.**

These Indians own and live on a tract of land, about twenty-six acres, purchased by themselves, and situated within the town limits. They have also lot No. 14 of the

parish of Portage la Prairie, given to them by the Dominion government. They are a superior type of Indian to the others throughout the agency, and physically the adults are large, strong and healthy. Many of the children, however, show indications of tubercular disease. They have good houses and gardens and earn a good living working for the farmers in the district. They squander considerable money the purchase of liquor and in paying fines, but altogether, they are above the average type of Indian.

Their spiritual welfare is looked after by the Presbyterian Church and a weekly service is held in the village church.

There is a Sioux boarding school in the town with accommodation for forty pupils. The government allows a per capita grant for twenty. Usually there are from 23 to 25 pupils in the school, and a larger attendance could be obtained if the per capita grant would permit.

Mr. W.A. Hendry is principal of the school, and his sister, Miss Hendry, is teacher of the school. Mr. Hendry takes a deep interest in his work, and has the generous and hearty co-operation of his wife and sister. They possess to a remarkable degree the confidence of the pupils and their parents, and their work is being attended with much success.

### **MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.**

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1, Shoal River in No. 4, and the rest in No. 2.

Reserves. - Sandy Day reserve is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres. The greater part is covered with scrub and bush, and although there is sufficient good land for gardens and a good supply of hay, it is not suitable for grain cultivation.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It contains 9,472 acres. This reserve is unsuited for farming, being covered with a heavy growth of brush and timber. It is also much broken by the arms of the lake. There is a good supply of hay, and there is enough good land for gardens.

Ebb and Flow Lake reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. It has plenty of timber and a good supply of hay, but it is not suitable farming.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has plenty of good land for gardens and is well supplied with good timberland hay but grain-growing has never been pursued with much success.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 3,200 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but has a good supply of wood and hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated on the north end of Lake St. Martin, in township 32, ranges 7 and 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,032 acres. The reserve is well wooded and has a fair supply of hay, but is not suitable for farming.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 7,936 acres. As the reserve contains very little hay-land, a piece of land across the river, with good hay meadows, has been reserved for the band. The reserve proper contains sufficient good land for gardens and has a quantity of good spruce timber.

Waterhen reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian. It contains 4,608 acres. The land is not suited for farming, though there is a good supply of hay and timber.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 35, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. It contains about 12,000 acres, is well supplied with hay and timber, but is not adapted for farming.

Shoal River reserve is composed of four small reserves, near the mouth of Shoal river, situated on the south end of Dawson bay, on Lake Winnipegosis, and one small reserve on Swan lake. Altogether they have an aggregate area of about 5,500 acres. They are not adapted for farming, but have sufficient hay-land. They are all well wooded with poplar and some spruce.

Population. - The population of the agency is 1,379.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians generally throughout the year has been good, though on Lake Manitoba and Sandy Bay reserves a number of deaths among infants from infantile diseases occurred. The usual coughs, colds, scrofula and consumption prevailed on all the reserves, but, apparently, not more so than ordinarily.

The usual Sanitary precautions of burning refuse, and rubbish were carried out, and nearly all the Indians move into tents in the spring and thereby secure the best sanitation possible.

Occupations. - Grain farming cannot be followed successfully on these reserves, and stock-raising is the only civilized independent occupation open to the Indians. The progress in this industry has not been rapid, but some of the herds are increasing. Those who have the largest herds manifest a greater interest and make better provision for the care of their stock than those who have only a few head, which they have been induced to keep. Before any marked degree of success can take place the Indians must follow a more systematic method of breeding. In the spring and summer digging senega-root and picking berries bring them a considerable amount, and in the fall good wages can be earned in the harvest fields. The Indians are also earning more money in the lumber camps and at cutting rails; and at Fairford the gypsum mine and mill afford plenty of work at good wages. There is still plenty of fish and considerable game and there is no need for the Indians to suffer want.

Buildings and Stock. - All the buildings are of log; nearly all have wooden floors and some have shingle roofs.

The stables simply have log walls with, poles and hay roofs. When they are mudded or plastered in the fall they fulfil their requirements in the winter excellently.

The cattle came through the winter very well, and in no unfavourable comparison with those belonging to the white settlers.

Education. - There are day schools on each reserve, except Crane River, and two at Fairford. The attendance at the day schools is very irregular, as the parents have to keep moving from place to place hunting or getting work. Consequently the children do not show very great progress. Adjoining the Pine Creek reserve there is a large stone boarding school owned and conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, with a staff of professional teachers of the order of the Reverend Franciscan Sisters. The department allows this school a per capita grant for fifty-five boarding pupils and fifteen day scholars. The school has the full number of the grant and a number of extra boarding pupils supported by the institution. There is also a saw-mill and planer and blacksmith shop in connection with the school. The school is doing excellent work and well merits the assistance it receives. The pupils receive more benefit in one year in such an institution than they would probably receive during their whole childhood in their irregular attendance at the day schools.

I am further pleased to report that another large new school has been built at Sandy Bay, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The new school has three stories and basement, hot and cold water, acetylene gas and other modern equipment. It will accommodate fifty boarding pupils, and is expected to open about August 1.

Progress. - The Indians do not show much progress, and so long as an easy living can be obtained by hunting and fishing, with odd days of labour, it is doubtful if they will advance much in civilized pursuits.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to report that during the summer reports were received that the Indians from the northern reserves were obtaining considerable intoxicating liquor at Winnipegosis. A special constable was appointed to take active measures to suppress this traffic and no recent complaints have been received. It is generally considered that the Indians obtain the liquor from half-breeds, but it is exceedingly difficult, and in fact, almost impossible, to get any information in such cases. I have heard of very few instances of immorality, and only through a round about and hearsay source, as none have been officially reported.

General Remarks. - When visiting each reserve this year to make the annuity payments, I examined, as far as possible, the houses, stables, gardens and farms and cattle of the Indians, and while I am not in a position to make a comparison with former years, as this was my first inspection, I consider their condition to be fairly satisfactory. The Indians themselves were in good health, were well clothed, and appeared to be fairly comfortable and contented.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the generous assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on all the reserves.

*I have, & c.,*

*R. LOGAN,*

*Indian Agent.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,*

*RAINY RIVER DISTRICT - RAT PORTAGE AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,*

*KENORA, ONT., August 15, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agencies for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.**

This agency comprises eleven bands.

### **RAT PORTAGE BAND.**

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are 38 A, B and C. The first-named is situated on Clearwater bay, Lake of the Woods, area 8,000 acres; 38B is situated on Matheson's bay, near the town of Kenora, area 5,280 acres; 38C is situated at the Dalles on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora, area 800 acres. These reserves are well timbered with spruce, poplar, jack and Norway pine. On reserves A and B there are several veins of rich gold-bearing quartz, the remainder being chiefly hay-lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fair. All the Indians have been vaccinated and regularly attended by the doctor.

Occupations. - These Indians work in the lumber camps and for the railroad companies, hunt, fish and pick berries and wild rice, a few of them put in fairly good gardens.

Buildings. - The buildings are of log, small and of an inferior class, with the exception of four, which are larger and of a better class.

Education. - There is no day school on these reserves, but a number of the children attend the Rat Portage boarding school.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that the Indians of this band are neither moral nor temperate.

### **SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.**

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are on the west and northwest shore of Shoal lake and partly in the province of Manitoba, area 16,205 acres. They are timbered with spruce, cedar and poplar. There is a considerable amount of good agricultural land on these reserves.

Population. - The combined population of the two bands is 150.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these bands has been on the whole, good; all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, working in the lumber camps and on steamboats are the principal occupations of these Indians. Some few of them have very good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables.

Education. - There is no day school on these reserves, but the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is on the border of the reserve and a number of the children attend there.

Temperance and Morality. - All these Indians are addicted to intoxicants, which they appear to have no trouble in getting, although a strict watch is kept on them; otherwise they are fairly moral.

### **NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.**

Reserves. - These bands hold reserves 33A and 34A on Whitefish bay; 33B, 34C, 37B and 37C at the northwest angle, partly in Ontario and partly in Manitoba - 34 and 34C on the Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island; and 37 on Rainy river. The combined area is 20,983 acres. On all the reserves there is a quantity of good timber, namely, pine, tamarack, spruce, cedar and poplar.

Population. - The combined population of the three bands is 148.

Health and Sanitation. - Several deaths occurred from scrofula and consumption. All the Indians have been attended by the medical officer and vaccinated.

Occupations. - A number of these Indians have gardens with patches of potatoes. They generally make a living by working in the lumber or mining camps and on steamboats, also by hunting, fishing, picking berries and wild rice; and in this way they earn a large amount of money and live well.

Education. - There is no school on these reserves, as the Indians are mostly pagans and opposed to education. However, some of them have sent their children to the Rat Portage and Shoal Lake boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality. - All these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can procure them, and their morals are doubtful.

**BUFFALO DAY BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba; area 5,763 acres. It is well timbered with different kinds of wood interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 25.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band was not as good as I should have liked to see it, but I am pleased to state that there has been a decided improvement during the latter part of the year. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all the Indians have been attended by the medical officer and vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the principal occupations of the band, with a small amount of gardening.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are of fairly good class and of good size and clean.

Education. - All these Indians are pagans and object to any kind of teaching consequently there is no school on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are in the habit of using intoxicants to excess whenever they can possibly procure them, and as they are living near the boundary line, they can always get liquor at Warroad, on the American side. On the whole they are fairly moral.

### **BIG ISLAND BAND.**

Reserves. - This band holds the following reserves; 31A on Nangashing bay, 31D and 31C on Lake of the Woods, 31D, E, F, G and H, on Big island, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 8,737 acres, all well timbered with good merchantable timber. There are also some hay swamps and meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 151.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band was good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. All Indians have been vaccinated and Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. There are still a few cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, for which but little can be done.

Occupations. - Gardening, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the chief occupations. A few of them work for the fisheries or in the lumber camps and in this way make a fair living.

Buildings. - Two very good houses have been put up during the year, and the average house is of a very good class and clean.

Education. - There is no day school on these reserves, as the majority of the Indians are pagans and opposed to education.

Temperance and Morality. - Generally speaking, these Indians are moral, I but the majority of them make use of intoxicants whenever they can possibly get them.

### **ASSABASKA BAND.**

Reserves. - This band has nine reserves: 35A on Nangashing bay, 35B on Obabeiking bay, 35C, 35D, 35F, 35H and 35J on Sabasking bay, 35E Little Grassy river, and 35G Big Grassy river, Lake of the Woods. The combined area is 21,241 acres. All these reserves are well timbered with merchantable timber, and a portion of them is well adapted for cultivation if properly cleared up.

Population. - The population of the band is 139.

Health and Sanitation. - Although there was a mild type of measles and scarlet fever on the reserve, which was attended to by the doctor with good results, yet the general health was good and sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are the principal occupations, while a few of the young men work in the lumber camps.

Buildings. - The buildings are of log, small and inferior, but fairly clean and tidy.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve with a fairly good attendance.

Temperance and Morality. - Although I have had no reports against their morality, I consider it doubtful. They are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, but are civil and law-abiding.



## **WHITEFISH BAY BAND.**

Reserves. - This band has three reserves; 32A on Whitefish bay, 32B on Yellow Girl bay and 32C on Sabasking bay, the combined area of which is 10,599 acres, interspersed with good merchantable timber and hay swamps.

Population. - The population of the band is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good during the whole year, sanitary measures having been well observed by the majority of the band.

Occupations. - A few of these Indians had fair gardens of potatoes and other vegetables which turned out well. Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking, from which they derive a considerable amount of money, while a few of the young men are employed in lumber camps.

Buildings. - Two good houses have been erected on these reserves, one of them being used as a public stopping or boarding house.

Education. - There is no school on these reserves, but a number of children have been sent to the Rat Portage and Shoal Lake boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality. - Speaking generally, they are moral, but the majority of them are very fond of liquor and will do anything to obtain it.

## **ISLINGTON BAND.**

Reserves. - This band has three reserves: Islington on the Winnipeg and White Dog rivers, Swan Lake reserve on Swan lake, and One Man's Lake reserve. The combined area is 24,899 acres. These reserves are all timbered with tamarack, spruce, jack pine and poplar, interspersed with hay meadows and swamps.

Population. - The population is 169.

Health and Sanitation. - There are still a number of cases of consumption and scrofula on these reserves, for which but little can be done; otherwise the health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well attended to, and their houses are kept neat and clean.

Occupations. - The majority of the men work on the railroads, steamboats, and as guides, as well as hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking. Several had patches of potatoes and small gardens. They have a few head of cattle, which are well cared for.

Buildings. - The houses on these reserves are much better than on any other reserve, being large, well built clean and tidy.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, with a good attendance, and fair progress is being made under Mr. D.W. Woods' teaching.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that the majority of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, and, as most of them can speak English and do not look much like Indians, they can get liquor very easily. On the whole, however, they are fairly moral.

## **GENERAL REMARKS.**

These Indians can make a good living by working in the lumber camps, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking,

and, if they were more provident, they might be well off. The principal drawback we have to contend with in this district is the liquor question. It gives me much satisfaction to state that the old form of medicine, tea and give-away dances practised by the old medicine men of the bands is not much in favour with the majority of the younger members.

The annuity payments were made on the following dates, viz.: July 5, 7 to 9, and August 20, all passing off very orderly. Not the slightest sign of intoxicants was seen on any of the reserves during the time of the payments, but I understand that quite a quantity was brought on the reserves and supplied to the Indians after I left.

## **SAVANNE AGENCY.**

This agency is composed of the following bands, viz.: Lac des Mille Lacs, Wabigoon, Eagle Lake, Lac Seul, Wabus kang and Grassy Narrows.

### **LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.**

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are 22 A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22 A 2, on Seine river. Their combined area is 12,227 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good, and sanitary measures have been well carried out. All the Indians have been vaccinated and all precautions taken against the spread of disease.

Occupations. - Working in the lumber camps and saw-mills, hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking are their principal occupations, while a few of them put in nice patches of potatoes.

Buildings. - Their houses are of log, of a good size, well finished and fairly well furnished and clean.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, all the Indians being pagans and opposed to any form of education.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals of the band are fairly good, no complaints having been received against any of them. They make use of intoxicants whenever they are available, but are law-abiding and civil.

### **WABIGOON BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake, area 12,872 acres, well timbered with spruce and poplar.

Population. - The population of the band is 92.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fair. A mild form of measles spread amongst them early in the spring; but this was attended to by Dr. Hanson, and the disease soon disappeared. Sanitary measures have been carried out and all Indians vaccinated.

Occupations. - Hunting, fishing and berry-picking are the chief occupations. A few of the band had small patches of potatoes and some of the young men work in the lumber and mining camps.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of log and of inferior class, but clean and neat.

Education. - There is a good school on the reserve under the auspices of the Church of England. It is well attended and fair progress is made by the children under Mr. J.S. Newton's teaching.

Temperance and Morality. - While but few complaints have been made as to their moral character, they are all, both men and women, much given to excess in liquor, which they procure while on visits to the small towns in the vicinity of their reserves.

### **EAGLE LAKE BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, area 8,882 acres. Part of the reserve is suitable for cultivation, and there is a small quantity of hay on it.

Population. - The population of the band is 66.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all the Indians have been vaccinated. Scrofula and consumption are the principal diseases to which these Indians are subject, but the general health has been good.

Occupations. - A few of the Indians get employment in the lumber camps, but their chief occupations are hunting, fishing and berry-picking, while some of them plant gardens and patches of potatoes.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of log, well finished and of good size. They are fairly well furnished and are clean and neat.

Education. - The school was reopened on New Year's day by Mr. James Fox with a fair attendance. Good progress is now being made, as the Indians are taking more interest in the school than heretofore.

Temperance and Morality. - I cannot say that this band is temperate by any means, in fact all these Indians are very fond of liquor and will make bad use of it whenever they can get it, which they contrive to do through unscrupulous white men and half-breeds. Their morality is fair.

### **LAC SEUL BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake. A fragment of the band, known as Frenchmen's Head, is situated about fifteen miles south. There is also another fragment on Sawbill lake, four miles north of Ignace station. These Indians I have ordered to return to their reserve, as they have no right where they are. The Lac Seul reserve has an area of 49,000 acres, the greater portion of which is well timbered with tamarack, spruce, pine, birch and poplar. While some portions are well adapted for cultivation, the greater part is rough and stony, but contains some hay swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 576.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fair, the chief troubles being consumption and scrofula. All the Indians have been vaccinated and all necessary precautions taken against the spread of disease.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, working for the Hudson's Bay Company and as guides and canoemen.

Buildings. - Their buildings are all of log, of fair size, well built, and a few of them shingled. They are fairly well furnished and comfortable. Stock is all in good condition and well cared for.

Education. - The school at Frenchman's Head is in charge of Mr. Rupert Clough, has a good attendance and fair progress is being made by the pupils. The schools at Lac Seul and Canoe river have been closed, as we could not get an attendance.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are addicted to strong drink whenever they can possibly get it. Their morality is as good as could be expected among Indians.

### **WABUSKANG BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake, area 8,042 acres, timbered with jack pine, spruce, poplar and other species of wood. There are also several hay swamps.

Population. - The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good; most of the deaths are due to consumption and old age. Sanitary measures have been carried out well.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting, berry and wild rice picking are the chief industries, while a few of the band have small patches of potatoes.

Education. - The school on this reserve has been closed, as it was found impossible to secure an attendance and no good results were forthcoming.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of these Indians are intemperate and their sense of morality is doubtful.

**GRASSY NARROWS BAND.**

This is a fragment of Wabuskang band, but treated separately.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on English river and the area is 10,244 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 124.

Health and Sanitation. - Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out and all the Indians have been vaccinated. All rubbish has been raked up and burned.

Occupations. - Several of these Indians have been working for the railway survey parties and traders. Some of them had in good patches of potatoes and vegetable gardens, but their main occupations are hunting, fishing, berry and wild rice picking.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of log, small but clean and in a measure comfortable.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, as it had to be closed for lack of attendance.

Temperance and Morality. - A few of these Indians are temperate, but the majority are decidedly intemperate whenever they can get liquor. They are civil and law-abiding and in a manner moral.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

When visiting the reserves this year on annuity payments, we found the majority of the Indians well clothed and in a fair state of health, and in some instances progress is noticeable. The day schools have a fair attendance and fair progress is being made.

*I have, & c.,  
R.S. McKENZIE,  
Indian Agent.  
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,  
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to present my eighth annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and to the date above mentioned in the present fiscal term.

There are four agencies in the inspectorate, namely: - Portage la Prairie, Birtle, Manitowapah, and the Pas. The first three are in the province of Manitoba and the last in the district of Saskatchewan, with the exception of one band that receives its annuity at Pelican Narrows in the old district of Athabasca. This band has no regular reserve, but congregates in unceded territory to receive its annuity.

I have just returned from my annual inspection of agencies and reserves, starting at the Long Plain reserve, Portage la Prairie agency, on July 4 and finishing at Red Earth reserve, Pas agency, on September 7.

### **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.**

In this agency there are five reserves, viz.: - Long Plain, Indian Gardens Swan Lake, Roseau and Roseau Rapids, besides a band of Sioux living within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie.

This inspection has been the most gratifying of any that I have made of this agency. While the Indians are the most backward of any in this inspectorate, they seem to have imbibed a little of the spirit of progress shown them by their white neighbours, and in each reserve some little progress is shown. This is most marked

at Swan Lake reserve, where we have a farm instructor. The crops here are equal to any in the province. The threshing returns are not yet in, but I expect to hear of excellent results. This band has also a nice herd of cattle, in which they take considerable interest. At all of the reserves the crops are good and the results obtained should be a strong incentive to greater efforts next year.

On each reserve considerable building has been done, and quite an area of new land made ready for cultivation. For able-bodied, working Indians, both male and female, it has been a most prosperous year. Labour has been in good demand, wages high and senega-root plentiful and commanding good prices.

Of course the Indians are not nearly making the best of their opportunities they spend most of their money as fast as they earn it on fancy clothing, provisions, and, I regret to say, a very considerable amount in liquor. In spite of the most careful watching they obtain it. Fines and imprisonment have but little effect. This does not apply to all; there are exceptions, a few families in each band that lead exemplary lives.

### **BIRTLE AGENCY.**

In this agency there are four reserves of annuitants and three Sioux reserves. The reserves occupied by Indians receiving annuities are: - Rolling River, Riding Mountain, Waywayseecappo's, and Gambler's. The last mentioned reserve is occupied by the Tanner family only. They are very thrifty and in material matters will compare favourably with their white neighbours, having everything about them that is necessary for their comfort and general well-being; in short they are well-to-do Manitoba farmers. The other three annuitant reserves are very much alike in physical features and general characteristics of the people. They do not do much farming, as results in the last few years have not been encouraging. The larger reserve, Waywayseecappo's is perhaps the best one. It is not so much subject to summer frosts and has a larger area of pasture and hay land. These bands have considerable herds of cattle.

The principal means of livelihood are hunting, farm labour and the digging of senega-root. Their dwellings are clean and comfortable, the Indians, tractable, and as a rule well behaved. As in Portage la Prairie agency, there is considerable trouble from the use of liquor. This is the great curse of our Indian population. Could it be done away with, it would be their greatest blessing.

On the whole I am safe in reporting some progress during the year in the four reserves before mentioned. I may say that these bands are quite enthusiastic this year in their agricultural pursuits. A very considerable area of new land has been prepared for crop next year. From what I have seen of their farming operations they will have to change their methods before they will be very successful. I am of the opinion that stock-raising should be made their principal pursuit.

The three Sioux reserves of the agency are: -Oak River, Oak Lake and Birdtail. - These three bands are making substantial progress. The Oak River Sioux, under the instruction of Farmer Yeoman, are making great progress, and it is a real pleasure to inspect the reserves. Here results are to be seen in the large well-cultivated fields, comfortable dwellings and stables and the latest and best make of agricultural implements, well-bred horses, & c. This band has, I consider, passed the crucial point and their advancement is assured. They are blessed in having an excellent reserve, situated in one of the best sections of the province, and convenient to good markets. The threshing returns for this season are not yet to hand, but from the appearance of the crop they should have 60,000 bushels of wheat this year. They have two steam threshing outfits operated entirely by Indian crews.

The Oak Lake and Birdtail Sioux are also making good progress, and with the heavy crops this year they should be in a flourishing condition. I may say that in my experience I find that the Sioux is much superior to the Ojibway in adapting himself to the white man's methods.



## **MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.**

Of the ten reserves comprising this agency, seven are situated on Lake Manitoba or contiguous waters and three on Lake Winnipegosis. The Indians are all Ojibways except a few Wood Crees at Shoal River reserve. They may be designated as Lake and Wood Indians, depending largely on their nets and guns for subsistence. They are a happy and contented people and are gradually advancing in civilization.

Owing to low water in Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, the reserves are in much better condition this year than at former inspections. For several years past these lakes have been full to overflowing, and as the reserves are nearly all but little above lake levels, the Indians have suffered much discomfiture from, the flooding of their hay-lands and the mucky condition of their gardens. I do not anticipate high water again in these lakes, as the canal at Fairford, dug for the purpose of lowering them, is doing effective work and is ample in dimensions to carry off all the surplus waters.

Each band has a nice herd of cattle and the Indians are taking more and more interest in stock-raising, as they realize the benefit. For several years it was difficult to prevent them from selling or slaughtering their cattle before maturity. Now we have but little trouble in persuading them to hold their cattle until they attain the age of the greatest value. I may say that cattle do not thrive as well on these lake reserves as they do on the higher prairie lands. During the summer months they are kept in a state of continual unrest by the various kinds of fly pests. From the middle of June till the time the frost sets in the fall they lose flesh; consequently they are somewhat stunted in their growth, and are not in good marketable condition till late in the season. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Indians are now realizing considerable from the sale of their cattle. Hay is plentiful on all the reserves, and there is any amount of timber for building stables.

As an instance of the stock-raising industry, I may state that Thos. Storr, a member of the Fairford band, has 95 head of well-bred cattle.

The reserves are not at all adapted for grain-growing, as the land is too low and subject to summer frosts.

Most of the Indians have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables. For those able to work there is no occasion for hardship and departmental aid. Many sources of employment are open to them, of which they avail themselves. First, they have their hunting and fishing, which is of course the most congenial occupation. The Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin bands can always obtain employment at the gypsum mines. A number are employed at the fisheries and sawmills at Winnipegosis. In the winter a considerable number are employed at the lumber and cord-wood camps. During the harvest and threshing season a large number come down to engage in this work, for which they command the highest wages in short, there is no lack of profitable employment for all who wish to work.

The improvement in this agency is quite noticeable from year to year. The Indians are putting up better and larger dwellings, they are cleaner in their habits, more advanced in their ideas, and more willing to profit by advice. Formerly it was the custom for an Indian when going away to hunt or labour to take his family with him; this is gradually dying out and the family is left at home to go to school, and attend to the cattle and gardens.

It would be a surprise to many of the readers of this report to visit some of the homes of this agency. They would find a clean, comfortable dwelling, divided into compartments, amply provided with heating and cooking stoves, bedsteads, clocks, sewing-machines, cream-separators, and in some cases, musical instruments. The houses are well provided with tables and chairs, and the family generally very comfortably clothed. Like all Indians they lack the thrift of the white man and do not make much provision for the future. This is easily explained when we consider how easy it is for them to secure a livelihood. They have the lakes at their doors teem-

ing with fish and waterfowl, and the woods behind well stocked with game of various kinds. They know nothing of the strenuous life and struggle for existence of our overcrowded centres of population. Subsistence to them is easy, much too easy to develop a thrifty, sturdy, independent manhood.

#### **PAS AGENCY.**

The Indians of this agency are all Wood Crees. Nearly all have a strain of white blood in them. All follow the old Indian mode of life, as hunters, fishermen, boatmen, & c. They are a fine lot of Indians, uncontaminated by the worst vices of the white man. In this agency there is little trouble from the liquor traffic. Once in a while, in the winter season, they may get a little liquor at two of the reserves. This they secure from white fishermen or teamsters, but not to any great extent. They are a law-abiding peaceable people, willing to receive advice and to, profit by it. They have not the same opportunity of making money as the Indians further south, but what they do earn is put to better use. Considering their opportunities they are making considerable progress. In the matter of their dwellings and general surroundings they are advancing rapidly. This is particularly noticeable at the Pas reserve. A saw-mill was put in operation there this summer and at the time of my inspection was operated entirely by Indian labour; new houses and outbuildings were being erected and old buildings repaired. The mill is a great boon to them and they appreciate it most highly. It cost \$1,800, and one-third of this was paid by the Indians out of their treaty money for 1904 and 1905. It is the intention to sell lumber from this mill at a nominal rate to other bands in the agency, thus making it a general benefit to all who are in reach of it. Heretofore all the lumber use was whip-sawed or brought from Prince Albert at very heavy expense. Now they have lumber and shingle almost at their doors simply at the expense of the labour.

The Indians of this agency do not care for cattle. There is no market for them and wild meat supplies are plentiful. I am of opinion that the game laws are not very closely observed.

Four of the bands have a few cattle, which I am inclined to think they keep, not for the profit there is in them, but because they think the department expects it of them. No grain is grown in the agency, but nearly all have good gardens of potatoes and other vegetables. I was surprised to find that the Indians of the Pelican Narrows band who have no reserve but are scattered over a large area in the southeastern part of the district of Athabasca, nearly all have gardens of potatoes, which they grow successfully. This is generally considered to be a very frosty region, but from the three visits I have made to it I can certify that there is little or no frost before the first week in September. Indian corn is grown successfully as far north as the Pas and Cumberland. Hunting is still the principal pursuit of these Indians and I am informed that fur-bearing animals (with the exception of beaver and otter) and large game are as plentiful as they were fifty years ago.

The country is almost uninhabited, except by the Indians, and these have decreased very much in number during that time.

Some of the lakes are being rapidly depleted of fish, much to the annoyance and alarm of the Indians. Fishing by strong American companies is extensively carried on in Moose, Cedar, Cumberland and Sturgeon lakes. Very shortly the valuable sturgeon will be a thing of the past, as pound-nets are being used to capture them, which means wholesale destruction. The Indians protest very strongly against this method, and I think justly so.

I consider this agency a model one for Indians: here they can follow their natural mode of life without being subject to the vices of our white civilization, which brings death and extermination to so many of them. The more I know of the Indian, the stronger I am convinced that it is a mistake to try and have him make

BASEBALL PLAYERS, ALL INDIANS, RICHIBUCTO RESERVE, N.B.



his living as the white man does. On their isolated reserves, far from the evils of civilization, they can live happy and contented, following the bent of their inclination as hunters and fishermen, their morals closely watched by zealous missionaries, and not subject to the temptations that assail them on all sides in civilization. Their educational and industrial training should not be neglected, and gradually, after a few generations, they may be able to come out into the world and take their place with their white brothers. It is a mistake to suppose that an Indian boy can be taken in his untutored state, placed for a few years in an industrial school, and turned adrift to fight the battle of life in competition with white skilled labour. It may be possible in exceptional cases, but I have yet to meet with them in my experience.

Health. - I am pleased to report that most of the bands in this inspectorate have had a remarkably healthy year. With the exception of an outbreak of measles at Grand Rapids, and of whooping-cough at Fairford reserve, there have been no epidemics of any kind.

At the above-mentioned points a few deaths occurred among children.

As mentioned in my report of last year there is a marked decrease in the number of tubercular cases. In the whole of my inspection this year I only met with three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. I attribute this desirable condition to strict sanitary regulations in force at each reserve, and the improved condition of the Indians. They are better clothed, better fed, and live in larger and better ventilated houses than formerly.

Morals. - The moral condition of the Indians of the Pas agency is remarkably good. The same may be said of a number of the bands of the Manitowapah and Birtle agencies. At Swan Lake reserve, in Portage la Prairie agency, there is a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, and some improvement is noticeable here. Some of the bands in Manitowapah, Birtle, and the exceptions noted in Portage la Prairie agency, appear to be beyond control. In Portage la Prairie agency the greater number are still heathen. They will not receive religious instruction or education.

In speaking of the general backwardness in some of the bands I should state that there are exceptions. I find a few thrifty, well-behaved families in each band.

Education. - Nearly all the bands of my inspectorate have day schools on their reserves. The results are not altogether satisfactory. It is complained that the salary paid to teachers is too low to procure good talent. The irregular attendance is another reason. Pupils leave school just when they are beginning to learn a little and the parents are very indifferent in regard to the matter. Boarding schools in the agencies would be very popular with the Indians and, I think, effective. The Indians of the Pas and Manitowapah agencies are particularly anxious for the establishment of boarding schools, and are quite willing that the day schools should be closed. During my inspection trip this summer I made a strong canvass for recruits for the industrial schools. In this I met with some little success, but nothing like what I expected. Indians decidedly object to sending their children so far from home, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider their ignorance, and understand the distorted stories they have heard about the way pupils are treated at industrial schools.

#### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

In concluding this report I have to state that the Indians of this inspectorate are almost self-supporting; so far as rations go, entirely so, except in the case of the aged and infirm, the sick and the helpless. These have to be assisted, especially during the winter months.

In my trip over Manitowapah agency I was accompanied by Dr. Lundy, and in the Pas agency by Dr. Larose. The visits of these medical men once a year are much appreciated by the Indians.

In this inspectorate there are about 4,275 Indians. Of this number about 3,000 are making substantial progress, 800 are only making a scanty living or holding their own, and the balance are degenerating.

If it were possible to remove the liquor beyond their reach, I should have much stronger hopes for their future. The advent of new lines of railway and the consequent spread of settlement are going to increase, temporarily at least, the danger to our Indian population.

*I have, & c.*

*S.R. MARLATT,*

*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

*MANITOBA, SUPERINTENDENCY,*

*LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,*

*STONEWALL, MANITOBA, June 30, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit my first annual report of the inspectorate under my charge. As I have only been a couple of months in charge of this work, I have not had an opportunity to become acquainted with much of the ground I am supposed to cover. My report, therefore, must be somewhat brief and can only refer to that part of my inspectorate which is familiar to me.

It is pleasing to begin my report with a reference to the prevailing prosperity and general health of the reserves visited. No epidemic has wasted the numbers or disturbed the social relations of the people this year. Want is almost unknown and suffering of any special kind has been conspicuous by its absence.

I wish I could speak with the same satisfaction of progress made. The opportunities of advancement have been so special that one would naturally look for peace and progress. Here, however, the sanguine-hearted worker finds disappointment. Advancement is not written in glaring characters across the life of our people. Where rainbows of hope and promise might glow, the clouds of disappointment too often lower.

Yet there is no reason for discouragement. The situation only rouses one to higher endeavour. Suggestive supervision may yet help, stir, and elevate these people. We are more concerned about the wise and helpful measures we bring to bear upon them than we are of the darkening shadows which suggest failure. We have hope in the future even though the past has not met all our preconceived ideas.

Tribes. - Within the bounds of this inspectorate are to be found the Swampy Crees, dwelling for the most part in the valley of the Red river or on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and the Saulteaux, who prefer the river courses and inland lakes of New Ontario and Keewatin. The languages are not wholly dissimilar, and one could imagine that the one has been derived from the other, but changed by dialectic divergencies so common where there is no written code.

In their habits these people have much in common. They are hunters and fishermen and they love their occupations like their lives. Their country is adapted to their predilections, and they roam from house to tent and from tents to open woods; from plains to forests, and from lake to river, apparently at home anywhere but in the noisy and persistent clamour of the centres of civilization. The Cree is the more easily reached, as I see him, and the most open to influences that uplift. The Saul-

teaux: is very conservative, loves the old ways and thinks the old days better far than these.

Population. - The old cry that the Indians are dying out does not seem to apply to the agencies which I have been able to visit so far. In the Clandeboye agency there has been an increase of 38, and in Norway House agency a corresponding advance of 30. Allowing for the introduction of several non-treaty women who have become the wives of treaty men, the increase is still quite noticeable and would have been more so but for a serious sickness which carried many away at Norway House one year ago. Quite a number of the families are large; seven, ten and even twelve, being found frequently in one family circle.

Health and Sanitation. - While I have said that the general health is good at the time of writing, yet I must, to convey correct ideas of their physical condition, add that tuberculosis and scrofula are decidedly on the increase. This may arise partly from a more generous diet than that to which their fathers were accustomed, but we must also in this estimate reckon with the house life of the present generation as contrasted with the tent life of the patriarchs of the tribes. Correct methods of life, ample supply of fresh air and a simple diet would no doubt have a distinctive and beneficial effect in correcting existing conditions; but a superabundance of sweet things, an easy indoor life and physical excesses are working out their legitimate results to the great loss and shame of the Indian population.

Occupations. - Avenues of usefulness open to these people on every hand. The fish companies, the mill-owners, travellers and explorers and steamboat-owners, all seek for help from our native population. Only when dissatisfied do they look elsewhere. Wages range from twenty to thirty cents per hour, according to the nature of the duty. In winter the lumber shanties employ a few, but the majority at this season find ample remuneration at hunting, for the catch of pelts has been specially good of late and the prices high.

Buildings. - Every year gives evidence of progress in the construction of dwellings. They are both larger and better made than ever before. Some who have returned from the carpenter's shops of the industrial schools have made very creditable exhibitions of their skill. Some of the neatest and best finished houses we have yet seen have appeared on several of the reserves this year.

Stock. - There are a great many very fine cattle to be found at all the reserves around Lake Winnipeg. The department has sent to these people a high-class lot of stock animals, and the results can be seen anywhere and everywhere. Yet we find very much to complain of in the indifferent feeding and the worse than poor housing of these valuable animals. The succulent grass of the northern rivers brings the cattle out in the spring in good condition in spite of the adverse influences mentioned, but great care must be taken to keep the owners up to the level of even passable supervision of their stock. Not a few will go off hunting for days and leave their cattle bellowing in the stable unprovided for. Herein we seek to exercise closest supervision.

Indians do not excel in the direction of improving the grade of their animals. They are much more inclined to neglect matters of this kind altogether and allow the herds to run as they will, with results that do not need to be described. Here again the department seeks to help in every possible way to awaken and stimulate the interest of the owners.

Farming Implements. - For many years the department has supplied utensils and implements of all kinds, so as to foster every effort along agricultural lines, but I regret to say that the results may only be seen in badly-stored, badly-broken implements. The least breakage permanently disables a plough, because no blacksmith can be had to repair them, and if there were a smith, he would starve for want of work to do. This is a perplexing question which I deal with elsewhere. Every year some new supplies are sent out by the department, and every year appeals come for something else not supplied, and no very good use is made of the the they have.

It has become a question whether they ought not to buy their own implements, for perhaps they would then care for them better and put them to wiser uses.

Education. - In no way has the government of Canada shown its anxiety to help the natives of this country more than in the direction of education. Day schools are provided on nearly every reserve; certainly on every one where the people are settled and show any desire for such accommodation. Boarding schools are found in every agency. Industrial schools are as numerous as the denominational bodies at work amongst the Indians. Nothing is charged either for transportation, books or tuition. Board and clothes are given in the boarding schools and a trade is taught in the industrial schools. Surely all this must exercise a mighty uplifting influence. Re-arrangements may from time to time be made to the advantage of the system, but the facilities afforded are certainly such as to give expression to the good will of the department and also to provide all necessary encouragement to those who desire to learn.

Religion. - The three bodies or denominations doing effective work in this inspectorate are the Roman Catholics, the Methodists, and the Anglicans. The Roman Catholics have three large establishments at Cross Lake, Fort Alexander and St. Peters, with minor posts elsewhere. The Methodists have large missions at Fisher River, Berens River and Norway House, with outposts as far north as Cross Lake, as far east as God's Lake, Island lake and Little Grand Rapids. The Church of England does its largest work at St. Peters, though it also does work as far north as Norway House, and as far south as Fort Alexander and east to Lac Seul and Fort Frances. I do not know which to praise most, but I am sure very excellent things may be written of each one. The Indian is a better man for the restraining and inspiring influences thrown round him by these churches and the devoted men who represent them on the firing line.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indian, as I observe him, is essentially lawabiding. He entertains proper respect for authority. He is not indolent. He is rather spasmodic; he will work well for a time, then become careless. He must be kept at work by a ceaseless vigilance, and then too much of that will weary him into discouragement. If a choice offers between agricultural pursuits and the time-honoured occupations of his father, he chooses the latter. His long hunting expeditions mean great exertion and hardship. Let us give him credit for all that is good, in him. His devotion to his family is worthy of all honour. He provides all that is possible, but he takes the shortest cuts to success and plenty, and takes out all the enjoyment that the situation allows as he goes along. He earns well, but he disburses unwisely. His appetites are strong, but his principles are weak. He purposes well, but the environments are too potential for him. He is capable, but lacks equipment and adaptation. He has been constructed for a gypsy life, and we are trying to domesticate him. He is a child of nature, and we seek to make him a product of the schools. We may improve the type; we shall never make him a white man.

Many Indians in my inspectorate are worthy of more than a passing mention. William Prince, of St. Peters, Chief, clear of brain, ready with his tongue, fair in his views of things, is a model, worthy of much praise. Jacob Berens, of Berens River, is another who might have filled any position with credit to himself and with satisfaction to others. Edward Thomas, of Fort Alexander, clergyman, is a credit to his race, to his church and to his country. From facts like these, lives like these, we may take heart and renew our efforts, in the hope that we shall come at last to a happier era, when instead of a byword the Indian will rise to honour and nobility.

*I have, & c.,*  
*JOHN SEMMENS,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ASSINIBOIA - ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,  
SINTALUTA, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1905.

### **ASSINIBOINE BAND, NO. 76.**

Reserve. - The reserve is a block of land eight by nine miles in extent, immediately south of the village of Sintaluta on the Canadian Pacific railway main line. The northern boundary is about seven or eight miles from the railroad. The reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of it bush and scrub and the other half clear prairie. The wood is poplar balm of Gilead and willow.

Resources. - The natural resources of the reserve are hay and wood and there is also a little senega-root. The Indians are selling hay and dry wood all the time, the demand being constant.

Population. - The population of the Assiniboines is 210. As some of them are in the United States continually, it is difficult to give an exact account of those away.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in farming, stock-raising, working for wages amongst the white settlers, selling wood, hay, and fence pickets, and on the whole make a good living, so much so that no able-bodied Indians are given rations.

Buildings. - All the buildings are of logs, and as the timber on the reserve is small, it is difficult to build either an up-to-date dwelling or stable with them. However, they are mostly comfortable and as a rule kept clean. One of the Indians built a lumber stable last year, and in this we see an attempt to keep up with the times. No doubt, as members of the band become more prosperous, dwellings and other buildings will in time be all made of lumber or stone, & c. Just as the early white settler began with his sod shack, till in time he arrived at the frame, stone or brick building, with bank barn, & c., so will the industrious Indian follow in the same footsteps.

Stock. - The cattle are doing very well and the Indians have, in my opinion, as many as they can do with at present. The more ambitious young Indians like to have some cattle, but they object to having so many, as they claim it hampers them in their grain-growing. The older class of Indian prefers to sell his hay to feeding it to cattle. The taking up of land by settlers is making wild hay scarce off the reserve.

Education. - There are no schools on the reserve, the you Indians attending the Regina or Qu'Appelle industrial schools. The objection against sending their children to school is dying out, but the parents do not like to send them away, when they are too young. On the whole the pupils that have returned to the reserve are doing well. Of course there are exceptions.

Those Indians who have been educated usually follow the church in whose school they have been taught. The older Indians sometimes attend the churches of two denominations, whilst at the same time they follow to some extent the Indian rites.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Assiniboines are steadily advancing towards civilization and self-support. The blanket and paint are but seldom seen now, except among the old. The changed appearance of these Indians is frequently favourably





commented upon by visitors. No rations are issued to the able-bodied, and the call for assistance from the department is getting less and less.

Temperance and Morality. - Considering the proximity to towns, where liquor can be procured, this band is exceptional in its good behaviour. There seems no desire on the part of most of the Indians to indulge in the fiery beverage. Regarding the morality of the band, it is good on the whole. There are one or two cases who hang about the towns whose conduct in this matter is suspicious, but I have not had any definite complaint against them.

### **MOOSE JAW SIOUX.**

These are a remnant of the camps of Sioux who came to Canada in 1877 in consequence of the hostilities between them and the American government. At first they hunted in the vicinity of Wood mountain. Afterwards on the disappearance of the game to subsist on, they came to Moose Jaw and earned a living working for the white people.

Whilst their behaviour on the whole has been good, they make no improvements and live in tents the year round.

After a careful census, their numbers are as follows: 37 men, 34 women, 22 boys and 26 girls, or 119 in all.

*I have, & c.,  
THOS. W. ASPDIN,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,  
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,  
BATTLEFORD, September 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from fourteen to one hundred and forty-four miles from the town of Battleford.

Since my last report the reserve situated at Meadow lake has been added to this agency, as, on account of the roads and distance, it was found to be more accessible from this point than from Carlton agency.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the Battle river, about two miles south of the town.

The new office which has been erected is very much more commodious and convenient than the old one, which was merely a room in the clerk's house.

### **RED PHEASANT BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located twenty-two miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Population. - The population of this band is 158.

Occupation. - Oats and wheat have been successfully raised here for the last two years; before that time it was considered unsuitable for wheat-growing on account of summer frosts.

The soil is excellent, and hay is abundant; water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserve. Wood is getting scarcer every year, the prairie fires having destroyed the greater part and a large quantity being used for firewood.

Since the arrival of the railroad here, the freighting from Saskatoon is done away with; this was a fruitful source of income for this and the Stony bands; but they are going in more for agriculture to make up the deficiency. Mixed farming and stock-raising, burning lime and charcoal, working for settlers and a little hunting make a comfortable living for these Indians.

The crops on this reserve were moderately good last season, but I am glad to say that the outlook for this year's harvest is very bright.

Stock. - As the stock industry here is one of the main staples of revenue and food, it is carefully looked after; there are 336 head of cattle on this reserve.

Farm Implements. - This band is well supplied with farm implements of every description, which are well taken care of; they have been paid for by themselves from the sale of cattle, beef, hay, wood, grain and freighting.

Education. - The day school (C.E.) on this reserve continues to do good work; the children are well taught and are clean and orderly, and I trust that the knowledge gained will be of great benefit to them in their future lives.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are going ahead in the right direction; and are making a good comfortable living. They are sober, industrious and progressive.

Some new dwellings have been erected on this reserve, which are a credit to their owners; a great improvement is taking place in the houses of these Indians and also in the quality of the furniture used.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals and temperance of these Indians are good.

## **SWEET GRASS BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, twenty miles west of Battleford.

Population. - The population of this band is 82.

Occupations. - Devil's Drum creek runs through this reserve, and, as it is open winter and summer, a plentiful supply of good water is always obtainable. Hay and timber are plentiful enough to supply the requirements of this band. The land is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of grain, and for the grazing of cattle. Live stock and grain are the mainstays of these people by which means they make a good living; they also work quite a lot for settlers and sell hay, fire-wood, lime and charcoal.

Last year's crops were not up to the usual standard, either as to quantity or quality; neither were the gardens very productive. The Indians, however, know how to overcome difficulties of this nature, and made up the deficiency in other ways.

Stock. - The cattle here continue to thrive and this branch of their business is carefully looked after by the Indians. The total number of cattle on this reserve is 355 head.

Buildings. - A slight, though sure, improvement has been made in the dwellings of these Indians; the houses are all built of logs, which are mudded and whitewashed both inside and out, and some advancement has been made as to methods of ventilation and comfort.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well provided with farm implements of all kinds, which they have paid for

themselves out of their earnings; they are careful of them, both as to their use and preservation.

Education. - There are no schools on this reserve; but there are ample educational facilities provided for these children in the industrial and boarding schools of the agency.

Characteristics and Progress. - This band, as a whole, is making satisfactory progress; the young men are steady and industrious, and are keenly alive to their own business and interests.

Temperance and Morality. - The morals here have considerably improved and there are no complaints to make on the score of intemperance.

### **POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.**

Reserves. - There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another; they are situated on the south side of Battle river, about forty miles west of Battleford. The combined area is 35,200 acres; the main part of which is splendid agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and, water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity and it is difficult to get enough for the large amount of stock owned by these bands; we have, however, managed to get along all right so far and will do the best we know how to make ends meet in this direction in the future.

Population. - The combined population of the two bands is 222.

Occupations. - These Indians subsist wholly by agriculture and stock-raising, with the addition of some money earned by working for settlers, and an occasional trip freighting.

Stock. - Cattle, horses, sheep and pigs are successfully raised by these Indians; their cattle will bear favourable comparison with any herd in this district; they are very much interested in this class of work, and attend to it well. There are 484 head of cattle on these two reserves.

Buildings. - The houses and stable, are all of logs; two or three really good new houses have been erected since last year, and others have been much improved in the way of lighting, ventilation and comfort.

Farm Implements. - These bands are well equipped with farm implements of all sorts; they have paid for them by their own earnings and are careful in their use and care.

Education. - A day school (R.C.) on Poundmaker's, and a day school (C.E.) on Little Pine's reserve, provide education for these bands; the attendance and progress are fair.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are energetic, enterprising and shrewd; they pay strict attention to the business of making a living for themselves and are quite contented with their lot.

Temperance and Morality. - I am glad to say that there are no cases of intemperance to report. Their morals are in a satisfactory state.

### **STONY BANDS.**

Reserves. - There are two reserves at this point, which join one another. They are about fourteen, miles south of Battleford. The Mosquito reserve consists of 23,040 acres. Grizzly Bear's Head and Lean Man bands are on the other reserve, which contains 23,168 acres. These reserves are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead; there are stretches of open prairie, containing a rich black soil well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost; we have, however, escaped the latter this year. There are other portions where the surface is undulating and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes there are excellent hay grounds; and large tracts are well suited for grazing and stock-raising.

Population. - The population of this band is 68.

Occupations. - These Indians make the most of their living by the sale of hay and fire-wood. Now that freighting is a thing of the past, they are beginning to turn their attention to farming and taking more interest in their stock.



Stock. - There are ninety head of cattle belonging to this band, being an increase of sixteen since last year.

Buildings. - I am sorry to say that there is nothing good to report about the houses of these bands: in spite of every good advice and encouragement, the condition of their dwellings has not improved. I have hopes, however, that the good example set by their neighbours on Red Pheasant reserve, may, in time, incite them to better their conditions and mode of living.

Farm Implements. - These people do not need an extensive outfit of farm implements; at present they have all they require and are well provided with wagons, mowers, rakes, sleighs, & c.

Education. - A distinct improvement is noticeable in this direction. The teacher has earnestly endeavoured to make a success of his work, and the result is very encouraging.

Characteristics and Progress. - No cases of immorality or intemperance have come to my notice. The Stonies are excellent workers, when they feel like it; the trouble with them seems to be that as long as they have sufficient to eat for their present needs, they are contented to remain idle until they are again hungry. I am endeavouring to overcome this undesirable state of affairs by inducing them to take up farming in a serious and businesslike manner; this advice, I am glad to say, they appear inclined to view favourably, so that I trust next year to be able to report better of them under this heading.

### **MOOSOMIN BAND.**

Reserve. - Moosomin reserve is twelve miles west of Battleford; it contains 14,720 acres. This land lies between the Battle and Saskatchewan rivers; the country is rolling and partially wooded with bluffs of poplar; the soil is a sandy loam and is well adapted for both agricultural purposes and stock-raising. Water is plentifully distributed all over the reserve. There is also a hay reserve for both Moosomin and Thunderchild bands of 1,280 acres at Round hill, twenty miles northeast of Battleford.

Population. - The population of this band is 133.

Resources and Occupations. - Mixed farming is a decided success here the members of this band not only make a good livelihood at it, but some of them are getting to be very prosperous and would scout the thought of asking for government rations. They are energetic, and if one source of revenue fails, they try another but they keep moving all the time, and in the right direction.

The building of the Canadian Northern railroad through this reserve has been a great help to these Indians by providing work and a near market for all their produce.

Stock. - There are 279 head of cattle belonging to this band; they are a fine bunch of animals, and are well attended to.

Buildings. - Their houses and stables are all log buildings; a slight improvement in them is perceptible.

Farm Implements. - A very complete equipment of farm implements is owned by this band; they paid for them out of their earnings; they are familiar with their use and take good care of them.

Education. - There is no day school here; but the industrial and boarding schools have ample accommodation for all these children.

Characteristics and Progress. - As I mentioned before, these Indians are decidedly progressive and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

### **THUNDERCHILD BAND.**

Reserve. - The Thunderchild reserve adjoins that of Moosomin, and is eighteen miles west of Battleford. It comprises



15,360 acres on the south side of the North

Saskatchewan river, and 5,440 acres on the north side of the same river. In addition to this, they have a share of the hay reserve at Round hill. The land is rolling prairie, of black loam, with scattered bluffs of Poplar and willow. The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, also some lakes, provide the water-supply. The reserve is very suitable for mixed farming and stock-grazing.

Population. - The population of this band is 119.

Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising, with the addition of money earned by working for settlers, the sale of hay, fire-wood, & c., make up a comfortable living for these people.

Buildings. - The buildings occupied by these Indians are all built of logs; they are fairly comfortable and clean. Viewed from the standpoint of a person seeing them for the first time, the houses might appear very poor; but any one who has known them for some time cannot fail to see an improvement in this regard.

Stock. - The cattle here are doing well; there are 230 head; they wintered well and are carefully attended to by their owners.

Farm Implements. - These Indians have all the implements they require they have paid for them out of their earnings and take good care of them.

Education. - The Church of England day school is still open; but the attendance is very small and the progress poor.

The boarding school, conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption, is managed in a very satisfactory manner; the pupils are making splendid progress. The girls get a thorough training in general housework, while the boys are put through a practical course of farming. The operation and management of this school reflects the greatest credit on the sisters and the reverend principal; and the results so far obtained are very encouraging, both to the department and the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are, as a rule, hard-working, industrious and law-abiding; they are in a fair way towards becoming altogether independent of government aid.

Temperance and Morality. - With regard to temperance, these Indians are very much in advance of what they used to be; and I am glad to say that there has been nothing to complain about during the past year, either under this head or that of morality.

### **KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times; Meadow lake is about seven miles long by two and a half miles wide.

This reserve, which is one of the most northern in treaty six, is a very exceptional one, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber, and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. The soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant.

Population. - The population of this band is 87.

Occupations. - These Indians depend upon hunting and fishing for a living; they are at present too far away from a market to go in for farming; this year, however, they expressed their intention of making a commencement at farming next spring; and the department may rest assured that I will give them every encouragement in this good intention.

Buildings. - There are two or three very good house on this reserve; the rest of them, and the stables, are poor; but I trust to be able to induce the Indians to better the class and condition of their dwellings before very long.

Stock. - There are twenty-two head of cattle on this reserve. The bull purchased by the department, which was supplied to this reserve last June, will be a great

benefit, as it is a good animal, and its services were much needed for the improvement and increase of this herd.

Implements. - Hitherto these Indians have not required many implements; as the need for them grows, they will be purchased. A mower and rake, purchased by the department, were supplied to this band this Summer.

Education. - The day school on this reserve has not made much headway so far; but as a change of teachers is now taking place, we will hope for an improvement in this direction.

Characteristics and Progress. - As this reserve was attached to this agency only this summer, I am unable to state definitely anything as to their characteristics and progress. I can say, truthfully, that these Indians are a fine, intelligent-looking lot of people and, as far as I could learn, very moral, and not at all addicted to the use of intoxicants.

### **REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.**

Population. - We paid this year 869 Indians, which is an increase of 102 over those paid last year.

There were 25 deaths and 38 births during the fiscal year.

Health and Sanitation. - I am happy to say that, as a whole, the Indians have enjoyed extremely good health during the past year.

Stock. - We had, on June 30, 1,796 head of cattle; they are an exceptionally fine lot of animals and it is needless to say that this branch of industry receives very particular attention and care. This year's crop of calves will amount to well on to 400 head of strong, healthy animals.

Characteristics and Progress. - The earnings of these Indians amounted, during the past fiscal year, to about \$15,000. This was derived from the sale of cattle, beef, ponies, hay, fire-wood, lime, charcoal, & c., also freighting and labour; but is exclusive of private beef, also flour, fish and game consumed by themselves, and hay and grain fed to stock. This money was judiciously expended in the purchase of farm implements, fence wire, gristing, and in clothing, food, and other necessaries of life. I am pleased to say that these Indians are better clothed, cleaner, healthier and more contented than was hitherto the case; they are advancing rapidly in civilization and methods of making an independent living for themselves. In their dealings they are quick and shrewd, but are disposed to be fair and just; they naturally, however, the same as their white brethren, like to make a good bargain and nothing less than a hundred cents on the dollar will satisfy them.

The Indians have completed fencing, with two strands of wire, which they have paid for themselves, the pasture fields for their stock on the various reserves; they are as follows, viz. - Sweet Grass, 3,000 acres; Stonies, 2,600; Poundmaker, 3,500; Little Pine, 3,900; Red Pheasant, 4,000; Moosomin, 2,500; Thunderchild, 6,000. As all these pastures contain an ample supply of water, the cattle will be able to feed in them right through the grazing season and so the Indians will be able to prevent loss by straying, as happened formerly, when they were allowed to range at will.

There are no cases of crime to report; instances of intoxication and immorality have been extremely rare and were always severely and promptly punished.

I am happy to say that the outlook for a very bountiful harvest is very encouraging; at the present date of writing our grain is nearly all stacked and there has been no frost.

*I have, & c.,  
J.P.G. DAY,  
Indian Agent.*

*NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY,  
BIRTLE AGENCY,  
BIRTLE, August. 15, 1905,*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following annual report, together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Headquarters. - The headquarters of this agency are located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, which is on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Tribes. - There are eight reserves in this agency. Four are occupied by the Saulteaux and four by the Sioux or Dakotas, who receive no annuity, but were given reserves, cattle and some farm implements, so as to enable them to make their own living in farming and cattle-raising which the majority are now doing very well. The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe and receive an annuity of \$5 each, and for each councillor \$15, and each chief \$25.

#### **BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam and well adapted for the growing of grain and root crops. The soil in the valley is heavier and suitable for grain-growing. The hay-supply is secured in the valley along the Assiniboine river and on section 26, township 14, range 27, west of the 1st meridian. The wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter months.

There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and small poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion of the reserve.

#### **OAK RIVER SIOUX BAND, NO. 58.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 9,700 acres, and is located about eight miles north from Griswold, Manitoba, a town situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. The soil is a mixture of light and heavy loam, and is well adapted for the raising of wheat, corn and roots of all kinds. Wheat grown on this reserve generally grades No. 1 hard. Some of the land is stony and sandy and is only used as pasture. The hay-supply is cut on the river flats, and, as the wheat and oat straw is saved, there is ample feed for stock. There is about 1,000 acres in wood, mostly, elm, oak and poplar; with the exception of the elm, the growth is small. The Oak river runs through the northeast corner, and empties into the Assiniboine river. The Assiniboine river is the southern and part of the eastern boundary of the reserve.

#### **OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, NO. 59.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 2,560 acres, and is located about four miles north of Pipestone, Manitoba, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Arcola branch). The soil is a sandy loam, suitable for raising wheat, corn and roots of all kinds. There is about 1,050 acres suitable for cultivation. There is about

150 acres in wood, principally ash, elm, maple and poplar, and 1,500 acres in haylands. The Pipestone creek flows through the eastern portion of the reserve.

**TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX BAND, NO. 60.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 640 acres, and is located on the northern base of the Turtle mountains. There is ten acres in wood and the remainder is suitable for cultivation and pasture land. Deloraine, a small town on a branch of the Canadian Pacific railway (Lyleton branch) is the nearest town and post office.

**KEESECKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.**

Reserve. - This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river and on the southern base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,600 acres. The Indians of this reserve have also a fishing station on the northern shores of Clear Water lake, about twelve miles northeast of the reserve. The soil is a black loam and suitable for raising grain and roots of all kinds. There is good pasture for stock. In the flats along the river there are large hay-meadows irrigated by the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs through the reserve from north to south. The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising. There are numerous small lakes and ponds on the reserve. There are 1,000 acres in wood, mostly small poplar. Fires have destroyed most of the large timber. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs through southeast corner of the reserve. Elphenstone is the nearest post office.

**WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about fifteen miles in a northeasterly direction from Birtle, and five miles west of Rosburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes, ponds and hay-meadows. The soil is a heavy black loam and is suitable for stock-raising and the growing of grain and roots of all kinds.

**GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated on Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side and Binscarth, a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is five miles northeast from the reserve. The soil is a black sandy loam, with poplar bluffs and some scrub oak, and is well adapted to the growing of grain and root crops.

**ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about eight miles north of Basswood, Manitoba, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway, Minnedosa and Yorkton section. The reserve is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow bush. There are numerous lakes (four of which contain fish), ponds and hay-meadows. The soil is a rich black loam, suitable for grain-growing and root crops. There are 4,500 acres in wood, principally poplar. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve from north to south. The Canadian Northern railway, (Clan William branch) runs past the northern boundary of the reserve.

## REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population. - The total population of the bands in this agency is 818.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this agency during the year has been good; whooping cough was prevalent on the Rolling River reserve, and was accountable for the death of a number of young children. Tuberculosis was the principal cause of death during the year. The sanitary condition on all the reserves in this agency is good. Every spring all the refuse that accumulates, during the winter months is raked up and burned. All the houses are kept fairly clean, and in some instances the houses compare favourably with those of well-to-do white farmers. Most of their houses are lime-washed inside and out during the year.

Resources and Occupations. - The Sioux bands, of this agency, Oak River, Birdtail and Oak Lake, are good practical farmers, and, with a few exceptions, earn their living farming and raising stock. Great progress has been made on these reserves during the year, large crops being raised and good prices received for their produce. These bands add to their earnings by the sale of cattle, horses, fish, wild fruits, senega-root, bead-work, baskets and mats; which they sell to the merchants in the vicinity of their reserves. The acreage under crop this season is 3,610 acres, in wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes and other roots. The prospects for a bountiful harvest are excellent.

The Saulteaux are not as keen farmers as the Sioux, but are slowly falling into line, and some are making excellent progress. Mostly all have small gardens. Some wheat and oats are grown. The acreage in crop is 484 acres, in wheat, oats and gardens. They make their living principally by hunting, fishing, digging senega-root, sale of cattle, working on the river-drives and working out as farm labourers. They all make a good living, but they are slow to take up the responsibilities of working their own land, the returns being too uncertain and the work too much for them.

Buildings. - The Indian houses in this agency are being improved year by year. Nine frame houses have been erected during the year; these take the place of the old log ones. Some of the frame buildings were put up at a cost of over \$300 for the lumber alone. The Indians in all cases did the work themselves, assisted by the ex-pupils of the industrial schools, who laid out the work and were assisted by the other Indians in the building. Stables are also being improved and enlarged.

Stock. - The cattle on all the rivers are in excellent condition. The calf crop has been good. Bulls are well cared for during the winter months. A number of the Indians are purchasing good-sized farm horses, some of the horses now being raised on the reserve are valued at \$200 each. As a number of the Indians crop over one hundred acres, it can easily be understood that good horses are necessary to do the work. The past winter was very favourable for stock.

Farm Implements. - The Indians of this agency are well equipped with all the necessary farm implements, having up-to-date sulky and gang-ploughs, harrows, binders, seeders and cultivators. They have also two steam threshing outfits and the necessary mowers, horse-takes, wagons, bob-sleighs and harness. Good care is taken of their farm implements, as the Indians, in most cases, have paid for them and so know their value.

Education. - There are three schools in this agency, one boarding and two day schools. The boarding school is situated in the town of Birtle, and has an attendance of 50 pupils. The staff consists of a principal, matron, assistant-matron and teacher. Most of the pupils are bright, and are making progress steadily in the class-room, and the older girls are clever at bread-making and general housework. The older boys are taught gardening and the care of stock. The principal is the Rev. W. W. MacLaren, who took charge this spring; matron, Miss Annie MacLaren; assistant-matron, Miss McLeod, and teacher, Miss McGregor, - a most efficient and capable teacher. This staff could not be improved, and when the principal is more conversant with his work, there should be good results. The Okanase day school is on the Keeseekoowenin reserve; the teacher is the Rev. James M. Mac-

alister. It is fairly well attended, and the pupils are bright and are making a little progress in reading and writing. The Oak River Sioux day school has been reopened during the year; the attendance has not been very good, but we hope for a larger one the coming year. The children attending are very bright and seem very anxious to be taught to read and write. The teacher is a young man, who seems devoted to his work and should make a success of his school. A number of the Indians take an interest in the education of their children and send them to school willingly; others, however, take no interest, and cannot be prevailed upon to see the benefit gained by sending their children to school. Children from this agency are attending the Regina, Brandon, Elkhorn and Qu'Appelle industrial schools, and Pine Creek and Cowessess boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this agency are making steady progress, this is evidenced by the large acreage under crop, the building of better houses and stables and the purchase of good horses and farm implements of all kinds, which are, in all cases, paid for by the Indians themselves. The wheat yield amounted to 32,453 bushels, oats, 16,700 bushels, and potatoes, 2,761 bushels. This represents a money value of \$25,310.

The Indians in this agency, on the whole, are law-abiding and industrious; of course, there are a number who are indolent and will never succeed as farmers, and are quite happy in their old ways and habits of hunting and fishing.

Considerable new land has been broken during the season, also a large acreage of summer-fallowing, both being well done and a credit to the Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - There were four convictions against persons giving intoxicants to Indians, and five convictions against Indians for being drunk during the year. It is only when the Indians from the reserves visit the towns, during fair-time, that some of them procure intoxicants. The numerous small towns springing up all over the province makes it now, where the licensed house is opened, a very easy matter for the Indians to procure liquor, either through the medium of the half-breed or disreputable white man. The numerous fairs held in the towns during the summer and fall months, which a number of the Indians attend, are a source of danger, and those who are addicted to the liquor habit generally manage to get some. A sharp look-out has been kept on the Indians who are supposed to be addicted to the habit. During the last half of the year no cases were reported.

The old native custom of sending away their wives and taking up others in their places is still practised on some of the reserves. The morality of the Indians in this agency is good, with of course some few exceptions.

Crops. - The weather conditions for 1905 were very favourable for seeding, it being a week earlier than last season. During May and part of June there were frosty nights, which retarded the growth of the grain; during part of June and July, however, the weather was very favourable, crops going ahead rapidly. The rain-fall was sufficient. Wheat-cutting will commence about August 21.

The prospect for a bountiful harvest is the best in the history of the agency.

General Remarks. - Another year has closed, with the Indians on all the reserves in good circumstances. Fair progress has been made during the year, which I hope will continue. The annual income of the Indians is increasing, also the value of their personal property. The annual meeting of the Indian Y.M.C.A. Sioux bands was held on the Oak River Sioux reserve this year from June 21 to 25 last, and was a success; some three hundred Indians being present from the different Sioux reserves.

The kitchen attached to the agency building has been completed, being sheeted inside in the kitchen part, and lathed and plastered upstairs. A flag-pole has been erected in front of the office.

The staff is the same as last year, with the exception of the clerk, Mr. S.M. Dickinson, who has been promoted to the position of agent, Moose Mountain agency. Mr. Armstrong, from Whitewood, Assa., has been appointed in his place. The staff have been faithful and attentive to their duties. I am pleased to express my thanks



for the assistance rendered me by the missionaries of the Rolling River and Keeseekoowenin's reserves, who have always been willing to assist me in the discharge of my numerous duties in connection with the reserves.

The charge of the Valley River band of Indians was transferred to the Pelly agency in November last.

*I have, & c.,*

*G.H. WHEATLEY,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*ALBERTA - BLACKFOOT AGENCY,*

*GLEICHEN, July 1, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Reserve. - The Blackfoot reserve, with its area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of the city of Calgary.

The Bow river enters the reserve near the northwestern boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction and leaves the reserve very near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary and empties into the Bow river within 10 miles of its eastern limit. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrow-wood creeks rise, and flow northerly also empty into the Bow river.

On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of low sandy dunes. Some scrub and, small timber grows on these sandy dunes and along the river and creeks.

The banks of the river average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are perpendicular.

This river valley consists of not only the river-bed, but at intervals of fertile valleys and plains covered with scrub or heavy timber. The upland on both sides of the Bow are rolling prairie broken in places by ponds and forming an ideal stock range.

Population. - The population of this agency is 842.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no serious epidemic during the year, but a number have succumbed to pulmonary ailments, which lurk in the system of many of these people. The houses in which they live during the winter are not as sanitary as I would wish, being too small and not provided with enough ventilation. They do not seem to realize that the housing of themselves in this way is very injurious. The refuse is all gathered up in the spring and burned, every precaution being taken to see that their yards are kept clean. Most of these Indians live in tents during the summer months.

There is a hospital, containing two wards, at the north reserve. A resident doctor and nurses are in charge. The hospital is under the auspices of the Anglican Church, but is open to all the Indians on the reserve. Dr. Lafferty, of Calgary, supervises the medical work of the department.

CHIEF LOUIS AND WIFE, VICE CHIEF, CONSTABLE AND TWO COUNCILLORS, RICHIBUCTO RESERVE, N.B.



Occupations. - Stock-raising, mining and hauling coal, putting up hay for the ranchers and various kinds of day labour are the chief occupations of these Indians; as the cattle industry is steadily increasing, the Indians necessarily require to make more provision in the way of fodder, thus keeping them on the reserve more and giving them less time to work at outside contracts.

The coal-mines were worked by the Indians during the winter, without the aid of the department, but were not as satisfactory as when handled by the department but owing to a lease being granted, I did not take hold of the work myself.

These Indians are taking more interest in cattle than previously, and this year there have been 300 head of cows and heifers issued, giving nearly all those who desired cattle a start. Besides these, there will be an increase of over 600 calves.

These Indians do not take very readily to tilling the soil, but I think they will make successful stock-raisers.

Buildings. - A number have built sheds and stables for their stock, but some still rely on the brush along the river for shelter; lumber being so expensive, they cannot afford to buy much, but I hope that as they commence to realize something from the sale of their cattle, they will put up better buildings.

Education. - The two schools, one under the auspices of the Church of England and the other, the Roman Catholic, are still in operation and are doing good work.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of these Indians are anxious to work provided they can get the cash as soon as the work is finished. The old habit of only working to supply for, their present needs is very strong in them, so that when they earn a little money, they are satisfied to spend it before looking for more, and for this reason will never become wealthy. We have now, three Indians who, with their families, are entirely self-supporting; and twenty families on the semi-self-supporting list, so that we hope in time to have all the able-bodied men who have taken cattle, on the total self-support list, so that gratuitous rations will only be required for the old and infirm.

Temperance and Morality. - There has been a decided decrease in the number of liquor cases during the past year, which I regret to say is not that the Indians are less addicted to the use of intoxicants, but owing to strict watch kept on them by the police officer in charge and also the severe penalties imposed on those found breaking the law. These Indians are fairly moral, according to their idea of morality, and I may say there is a decided improvement during the last few years, plural marriages being a thing of the past.

General Remarks. - Since my transfer to this agency on July 1, of last year, a dipping plant has been built near the headquarters and a number of fields made on different parts of the reserve; this was done in connection with the cattle industry, which is getting to be of greater importance every year. On the whole the outlook for the furtherance of the department's object in making the Indians self-supporting is very bright; still the fact remains that it is but a short time since only a few of them were interested in cattle-raising and consequently it will be some time before the gratuitous issue of food can be entirely done away with.

I have found the Blackfeet, as a rule, easy to manage, and they seem to have confidence in the department's administration of their affairs.

*I have, & c.,  
H.E. SIBBALD,  
Indian Agent.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ALBERTA - BLOOD AGENCY,  
MACLEOD, September 18, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal, year ended June 30, 1905, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve. - The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about forty miles to within fourteen miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of over 540 square miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid grazing land. The two rivers form the boundary lines on the north, east and west sides and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fifteen miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have cotton-wood trees and a fair growth of willow, which form good cattle shelters during the cold weather. It is the largest Indian reserve in the Dominion.

Tribe. - The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the latter tribe known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians located in Montana immediately south of the line. These three tribes, with their allies, the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Peer and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies which surrounded them on all sides and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit which after twenty-five years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Population. - The population of the reserve at the annuity payments in November last was 1,204.

Health and Sanitation. - There have been no epidemics during the year, and it may be said that the general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. The Rev. Sisters in charge of the hospital attached to the Roman Catholic mission have done good work in nursing the sick patients under their charge, about two hundred and seventy-five patients having been admitted to that institution during the year.

Owing to our short and mild winter, compared with that of other parts of the country, these people are enabled to live an open-air life in tents for the greater portion of the year, which is very beneficial to their health. They are continually instructed to keep their surroundings clean and to burn up all refuse. Though there is a tendency on the part of the majority to neglect, while in winter quarters in their houses, such important considerations as ventilation, light and cleanliness, our efforts to improve these condition are not without encouraging results.

Occupations. - The care and management of cattle and haymaking are the principal occupations, although the Indians earn considerable by freighting coal and other supplies for the agency, the R.N.W.M.P. and neighbouring ranchers. Over four thousand tons of hay were put up by the Bloods last season for their own use

and for sale, which alone represents a vast amount of labour. They supplied to the department over \$11,000 worth of beef, and their total earnings for the year amounted to more than \$40,000, most of which is represented by transactions originating at or passing through the agency office.

Stock. - It has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians. The grazing capabilities of their magnificent reservation and the natural interest of the Indians in live stock encourage the belief that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we are now confronted in connection with their management. To this end the department has for some years furnished annually a number of heifers to be issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as can with safety be entrusted with the care of horned stock. While this branch of our work is no more than half done, we have a creditable showing for the expenditure incurred to date. This spring we have branded 1,049 calves, bringing our total to more than 6,000 head of cattle. While striving to increase the number as rapidly as possible, careful attention has been paid to the matter of quality, as is evidenced by the fact that we maintain a herd of 135 thoroughbred bulls. These are Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways, most of which were imported from Manitoba and Ontario, but our best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department during the last two years at the annual public auction of thoroughbred cattle held at Calgary, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

Eleven stallions supplied by the department are kept on the reserve for the improvement of the Indian horses.

Buildings and Implements. - While an improvement in the dwelling-houses of the Indians is apparent, the high price of lumber in this district makes progress in that direction slow.

Nearly all of the frame buildings of the agency have been painted white, with roofs of mineral red, adding much to the appearance of the place.

A substantial addition of two rooms was made to the clerk's house during the year, which, with repairs and minor improvements, makes that official's quarters very comfortable.

About 700 acres of additional land for gardens and grain fields have been fenced by the Indians this year. The fencing in of large tracts by individual Indians for pasturage is discouraged as having a tendency to destroy the grazing value of the reservation, but the breaking and fencing of land for agricultural purposes is encouraged and assisted in every way.

To their already large working equipment the Indians added during the year, thirty-six sets of harness, thirteen wagons, eight mowers, nine rakes, seven ploughs and fifteen saddles.

Education. - Two boarding schools are supported by the department in connection with this agency, one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England, with an aggregate attendance of seventy pupils. From these schools and from the reserve direct are obtained recruits for the industrial schools at Calgary and High River, which contain at present thirty-six pupils from this reservation.

Temperance and Morality. - The greatest evil we have to contend with in this connection is the illegal traffic in liquor to Indians, which in late years has grown to such an extent as to become a very serious matter. Special measures have been of late adopted by the department with a view to checking this disgraceful traffic, including the employment of two Indian constables under the agent's control and a provision to reward the informers in cases where convicted persons serve imprisonment in default of fine, thus correcting a weakness found in the operation of the Indian Act, which makes the reward dependent upon payment of the fine. These

changes have been so beneficial that in three months no less than seventeen persons have been convicted for supplying intoxicants to Indians of this reserve.

The complete stamping out of this liquor evil will no doubt be a very difficult, if not impossible, matter, but we have every reason to believe that the permanent adoption of the methods now in use will make the illicit dealers' occupation a much more dangerous one and drunken Indians much less common than has been the case for some years past. In fact a marked improvement has already been noticed.

Much depends upon the attitude of magistrates towards this offence. Some of them do not seem to realize the seriousness of it, judging from the proportion of minimum sentences imposed.

Progress. - In the direction of self-support a substantial beginning has been made. A considerable number of the Indians have ceased to draw free beef rations from the department, but consume beef entirely of their own raising, while others with smaller herds contribute in part to their support. Owing to this self-sustenance a reduction of 120,000 pounds of beef was effected, in free food, issues during the past

*I have, & c.,  
R.W. WILSON,  
Indian Agent.  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,  
CARLTON AGENCY,  
MISTAWASIS, September 2, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit the following report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, which will be followed by a tabular statement and an inventory of government property under my charge.

My appointment to this agency dating within the period in review, my report will, therefore, necessarily be limited.

### **WILLIAM TWATT'S BAND, NO. 101.**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 22,016 acres, and is situated about 25 miles northwest of the city of Prince Albert; it is traversed by the Sturgeon lake, which provides excellent fish and in sufficient quantity for the use of the band; its northern limits contain splendid timber, spruce and poplar, while the remainder of the land is more or less suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population. - The population of this band is 139.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians of this band appear to be healthy; no infectious disease appeared amongst them during the year. The sanitary precautions ordered by the department were carried out in a few cases.

Occupations. - These Indians earn considerable money in hunting, working for the lumbermen, freighting, & c. Farming seems to be a secondary consideration to most of them, which I presume is caused by the fact that in former years the crops were generally damaged or ruined by frost. Besides the cattle-raising, digging and selling senega-root is another source of revenue to these Indians.

Buildings. - Those of the Indians settled on the western end of Sturgeon lake, which location is called 'The Narrows,' occupy good and comfortable shingle-roofed

houses, which are kept in fair repair, while those of the eastern extremity of the said lake are still to be found in flat-roofed shanties, a decided evidence of unprogressiveness in this particular respect.

Stock. - The stock consists of 264 head, thus showing a net increase of 43 head during the year. In most cases the cattle on this reserve were well looked after during the past winter; as a result no loss from want of feed or care was reported to me. About seventy head of horses are owned by the members of this band, most of which are of the pony class.

Education. - There is a day school in operation on this reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The attendance during the last three quarters was fair. There are four boys of this reserve in attendance at Emmanuel College.

Temperance and Morality. - Throughout this reserve, but particularly at the east end, where the main road to lumber camps and other northern points crosses the reserve at the foot of the lake, there are such frequent opportunities for the Indians to get liquor that it has been the cause of constant trouble to Mr. Anderson, the farmer in charge, to check such traffic, and in spite of his persistent efforts in that direction, there are still a few Indians who manage to get the fiery liquid. These Indians are fairly moral.

#### **PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.**

Reserve. - This reserve is located at Muskeg lake, a distance of about twelve miles from the agency headquarters; it has an area of 26,880 acres; the soil is suitable for mixed farming; it still contains wood in fair quantity, while hay and water are plentiful.

Population. - The population of this band is 88.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians of this reserve are noted for keeping their houses clean and in many cases tidy. They realize the importance of carrying out every sanitary precaution; as a consequence they have enjoyed good health.

Occupations. - Their principal means of making a living are farming and stock-raising. With the former they have been very successful this present year; their crops are all cut and promise to yield abundantly. The women dig a fair quantity of senega-root during the summer, for which they obtain good prices. The men are at times engaged in hunting, and avail themselves of such opportunities of freighting as are offered, all of which constitute a source of revenue for them.

Buildings. - Their dwelling-houses, in general, are good and comfortable; they are tidily kept in most cases. Stables and other outbuildings are kept in good repair.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve came through the winter in exceptionally good condition. The Indians deserve credit in this respect; the care they bestow on their stock is commendable.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a few ex-pupils, who have not as yet received assistance from the department in the way of supplying them with agricultural implements, the Indians are fairly well equipped with mowers, rates and wagons, which they purchased chiefly with money derived from the sale of beef.

Education. - There is no day school on this reserve; the children of school age attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at Duck Lake, a distance of thirty miles.

Progress. - The majority of these Indians are industrious and will not lose an opportunity to earn money when such presents itself. Apparently they are gradually making some advancement. A few have a larger area under crop than they ever had before. Some of the ex-pupils are becoming very good farmers, amongst whom I might mention in particular George Grayeyes, André Lafond, Edward Arcan; others with a less degree of ambition are, however, doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians, with two exceptions, have been temperate so far as my knowledge goes, and no case of immorality came to my notice.



## **MISTAWASIS' BAND, NO. 103.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band has an area of 49,380 acres, and is situated at Snake Plain, twenty-five miles north of Carlton. It contains much variety of soil for agricultural purposes; hay and water are plentiful, and timber is to be found in sufficient quantity for all requirements. The agency headquarters are located within the limits of this reserve.

Population. - The population of the band is 125.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the past year has been good, no disease of an infectious nature having made its appearance. Early precautions were taken at the opening of spring to have the filth and rubbish that accumulates around the houses during the winter raked and burned and the premises generally cleaned up. No difficulty was experienced in having the Indians carry out instructions in this respect.

Occupations. - The principal industries followed by these Indians are farming and stock-raising. Other occupations engaged in by them are hunting, root-digging and freighting, from which sources they derive a fair revenue. During the winter a number of the Indians got out logs for buildings and lumber; the latter is intended for the erection of granaries, storehouses and repairing other buildings.

Buildings. - There is not much improvement to report in their dwellings. Apparently the lack of repairs is merely owing to want of attention; however, a change might be expected in the near future, as preparations are, being made by at least six Indians either to erect new houses or to overhaul the old ones. A few granaries, stables and implement sheds will also be put up this fall.

Stock. - I regret to have to report a decrease in the number of cattle of this band of about twenty-two head; the very small natural increase for this year (twelve calves from eighty-two cows) is largely responsible for this state of affairs. I have, however, decided and am determined to bring about a change in the condition of this important industry, which has evidently been neglected for the last few years on this reserve.

Implements. - The Indians of this band are not extra well supplied with agricultural implements. Some of the ex-pupils have not received much assistance in this line from the department; however, a request was recently made on their behalf to the Indian Commissioner for the supply of a few wagons, ploughs, & c., which I trust will be granted. Notwithstanding the fact that a considerable quantity of lumber has been manufactured on this reserve during the last few years, none of it has apparently been utilized in the erection of implement sheds, as no such construction is to be seen. As a consequence the implements were left out unprotected from all sorts of weather.

Education. - There is a day school within the limits of the reserve, which up to July 1 last, was under the able management of Mrs. Moore. The attendance is good and progress of pupils satisfactory. About ten children from this band attend the Regina industrial and the Duck Lake boarding schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band, while not as industrious, collectively, as they might be, in view of the fact that they have been continuously in close touch with the agency headquarters, are, however, making an effort to improve their conditions. This has a special reference to the young men and ex-pupils. Their farming operations were carried on to a limited extent this year owing to scarcity of seed; however, they will be well repaid for their labour in this respect, as the crops, wheat in particular, which has been cut for some days past, promise to yield abundantly.

Temperance and Morality. - There are but a small percentage of the Indians on this reserve who are addicted to drink, I am sorry to have, to say that these are ex-pupils. I am in hope, however, of stamping out this objectionable habit by adopting strong measures against it whenever occasion will offer. Immorality, I regret to state,

prevails to some extent among the young men and women, and I find this the most difficult thing to check. I am in hopes, however, that some improvement will have been made in this respect when I am called upon to make my next report on this agency.

**ATAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated eighteen miles north of the agency headquarters and has an area of some 43,000 acres. It is much broken with hills and ravines, but there is ample arable land for agricultural purposes. This reserve is well adapted for cattle-raising, as hay and good water are abundant. Timber, consisting of poplar, spruce and tamarack, is still to be found, but in limited quantities only.

Population. - The present population of this band is 208.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year their general health has been good and they have been free from epidemics. With few exceptions they are clean in their habits and housekeeping. The regulations as to sanitary precautions prescribed by the department were carried out in a satisfactory way.

Occupations. - Their principal means of making a living are farming and stock-raising. With the former they have had very poor success in the past year owing to early frosts. At the present time their grain crops are cut and will, I am glad to say, produce a bountiful return. Other occupations by which these Indians earn money for their livelihood are hunting, trapping and root-digging.

Buildings. - Similar remarks to those made in regard to the buildings on the Mistawasis reserve are, to some extent, applicable to the ones on this reservation. Many dwellings require re-roofing, &c. , while there is but one Indian who has a small granary made of lumber; the rest use old shacks for such purposes. Evidently, the lumber manufactured for this band in recent years has not been utilized in permanent improvements on their reserve.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are of good quality, and number 366, an increase of sixty during the year after deducting the number beefed or otherwise disposed of. This particular industry has received better attention from these Indians this year than of late years. Cattle were well looked after during the past winter; as a consequence no loss occurred.

Implements. - Many of these Indians have their implements, which they purchased with beef money, but the young men who are starting in life on their own account require ploughs, harrows and wagons, and as they have no cattle to dispose of, the proceeds of which could be invested in such purchases, they are not therefore, in a position to supply themselves with all these necessary articles. With very few exceptions, the machinery on this reserve has been rather neglected. Ploughs and harrows in the fields and mowers and rakes on the prairies, were common objects when I came here last fall, but, of course, it must be admitted that it is a difficult matter to impress upon the Indian the necessity of caring for implements when not in use. They seemed utterly unconcerned either as to the cost or as to the fragile nature of the same, and this improvidence and waste is a great impediment to their progress.

Education. - There is an excellent school on the reserve with an average attendance of nearly ten for the last three quarters, which is quite satisfactory. There are, besides, a few children from this band attending industrial schools.

Progress. - The majority of these Indians are industrious and good workers, but some exceptional cases are to be found here as elsewhere. Several of them exhibit very good judgment in the management of their own affairs, and are consequently gathering some property around them. Chief Kameoostotin deserves special mention in this respect; he is unquestionably an exemplary man among his people, more like him on each reserve would be a great benefit to the bands, generally.

Temperance and Morality. - I am pleased to say that no case of intemperance reported to me during the time I have been in charge of this reserve. There was one case, however, where a young Indian of the band while in the town of Prince Albert, got under the influence of liquor, but he was promptly dealt with and sentenced to thirty days in jail. Generally their morals are good.

### **KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated north and some fifteen miles from Sandy lake; it contains an area of 29,664 square miles. The soil is light and wood is found in fair quantities. In dry seasons hay would be abundant.

Population. - The total population of the band as per last annuity payments is 169.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good. They were exempt from any epidemic; a few suffered only from minor ailments.

Occupations. - This is a reserve where farming cannot be depended on; under most favourable conditions only can the land produce a crop of wheat; as a consequence the Indians must depend largely on hunting and fishing for their livelihood.

Buildings. - There is room for much improvement in this respect; the dwellings are all mud-roofed shacks, and only fairly well kept as to cleanliness. One good feature about them, however, is that an open fireplace is to be seen in each and every one of them, which constitutes a good system of ventilation.

Stock. - Cattle on this reserve number ninety-three head, being an increase of sixteen during the year. A few only of the Indians take good care of their stock during the winter months, while others require a constant supervision in that connection.

Implements. - The implements on this reserve were supplied by the department and in sufficient number and assortment to fill the requirements of the band; when not in use they are kept at the home farm.

Education. - Although there is a day school on the reserve, the attendance is not up to what it should be. The parents seem to be quite unconcerned about the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - Notwithstanding certain disadvantages these Indians have to contend with, they are steadily improving in some respects. Their grain crop was a total failure last fall, owing to frosts. Practically no fish was stored away for use during the winter; throughout that season they had to depend solely on their hunt for a living.

Temperance and Morality. - The members of this band are through force of circumstances temperate, and their morals will average up with that of any other Indians of the agency.

### **WAHSPATON'S BAND, NO. 94A (SIOUX).**

Reserve. - This reserve has an area of 2,400 acres and is situated about nine miles, northwest of the city of Prince Albert. The arable land is very limited and what there is of it is light, and only in good and favourable seasons will it produce a crop.

Population. - There are only twenty-nine of this band occupying the reserve the rest are at or near Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Sioux was fairly good throughout the year. Sanitary measures are satisfactorily carried out by those on the reserve.

Occupations. - These people earn their livelihood chiefly from the sale of hay, wood, senega-root and berries at the convenient market at Prince Albert.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are, as a Yule, small but comfortable and are well kept.

Stock. - During the year they had an increase of five head of cattle, which number now twenty-four. A few horses are also owned on the reserve.

Implements. - They have all the implements they require, of which they take good care.

Education. - There is a day school within the limits of the reserve, but I am sorry to say the attendance has been rather unsatisfactory. Miss Baker continues as teacher and deserves credit for the interest she takes in the welfare of these Indians.

Progress. - Considering the limited assistance they have been getting from the department these people are doing fairly well. They are good workers and with their numerous occupations managed to make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported to me during the year.

### **KOPWAYAWAKENUM'S BAND, NO. 105.**

The transfer of this band from this agency to the Battleford agency was made within the time in review.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

Apart from the death of the late Joseph Savord, farmer at Sandy lake, which occurred on the 16th of last month, the staff remains unchanged.

As I was appointed to this agency only last November, I must ask indulgence for any shortcomings there may be in this report.

*I have, & c.,  
CHAS. FISHER,  
Indian Agent.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA - CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,  
BROADVIEW, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit a report on this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

I commenced my duties at this agency on March 3 last, and, with Inspector Graham, made a thorough inspection, which concluded on March 19; my report, therefore will not be a complete review of the work performed during the year.

Agency Buildings. - The agency buildings are situated on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, nine miles northwest of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves. - The reserves are as follows: Ochapowace, No. 71; Kakewistahaw, No. 72 and 72A; Cowessess, No. 73; Sakimay and Shesheep, No. 74 and 74A, and Little Bone reserve, No. 73A, lying north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and extending from Whitewood, on the east, to Grenfell, on the west. The total area of these reserves is 181,678 acres. The reserves are all well watered by sloughs, creeks, and the Qu'Appelle river. Most of the soil is sandy and clay loam, and is well adapted to mixed farming; an abundant supply of timber for buildings and fire-wood is available, and the natural grasses for pasture and winter feed grow plentifully. The country in general is rolling, and parts of it very picturesque.

### **OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies to the east of the agency headquarters, and is northwest of Whitewood; it contains 52,864 acres.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 102.

Health. - There are a number of old people on this reserve, but the general health has been good. A few have comfortable houses, but most of these Indians have small log shanties chinked with clay, badly lighted and ventilated.

Occupations. - A mixed farming and cattle-raising are carried on in a small way by some of these Indians, but the majority depend largely on the sale of wood and hay, and digging senega-root for a living. A few of the very old and infirm receive assistance during the winter.

Education. - The majority of these Indians appear to take an interest in the education of their children, there being 15 children attending school.

### **KAKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies north of Broadview; it contains an area of 46,816 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good throughout the year, no epidemics of any kind occurring; some cases of scrofula are reported in this band. With two exception these Indians live in small log shanties chinked with clay, and badly lighted and ventilated.

Occupations. - Farming and cattle-raising are carried on by some of these Indians, but the majority depend largely on the sale of wood, hay and senega-root for a living. The old and infirm receive assistance.

Education. - There is very little trouble in getting the parents in this band to send their children to school, there being 19 attending school out of 23 of school age.

### **COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies to the west of Kakewistahaw reserve, and north of the Canadian Pacific railway, between Broadview and Grenfell; its area is 49,920 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 173.

Health and Sanitation. - Many of these Indians are strong, healthy men and women, although a few families are consumptive, and the children of these generally develop the disease quite young. Some of the Indians of this band have good one-and-a-half story houses, and generally the sanitary conditions are much better than in the other bands.

Occupations. - About one-half the Indians in this band carry on farming and cattle-raising more or less systematically; some of these have from two to four good work horses each, and the machinery requisite for farm work. They add to their incomes by the sale of wood and hay.

Education. - These Indians take a deep interest in the education of their children, there being at school 45 out of 46 children in the band of school age.

**SAKIMAY BAND, NO. 74.**

Reserve. - This reserve is on the west side of the north half of Cowessess reserve, and bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle valley, a small part of the reserve (No. 74A) being on the north side of the river. The area of this reserve is 25,208 acres. These Indians also have the Little Bone (No. 73A reserve) 40 miles north, containing 6,976 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 161.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the year has been fair, but scrofula and consumption are among them, and I fear their ravages will show on the vital statistics in the future. Medical attendance is regular. A few of these Indians have good houses, but the majority live in small log shanties.

Occupations. - A number of these Indians carry on mixed farming and cattle-raising in a small way, but the majority in this band depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, and senega-root for a living; some of the old and infirm receive assistance.

Education. - Many of these Indians are opposed to sending their children to school, and as an evidence of this only 9 children attend school out of 31 children of school age in the band.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

Crops. - When I commenced my duties here last March, there was hardly any land prepared for spring seeding, but, by an effort, with the assistance of the instructors, I succeeded in getting in on the four reserves, 868 3/4 acres of wheat and oats, which is an increase over last year of 233 1/4 acres; these crops are all looking well. In addition, to the land ploughed for seeding this spring we have got ready for next spring 408 acres of summer-fallow and breaking, making a total this year of 1,276 3/4 acres.

Cattle. - Cattle on the reserves were well cared for last winter, the Indians having plenty of hay provided, and with the comparatively mild winter they came out in the Spring in good order. The increase of calves has been satisfactory.

Buildings. - The buildings on these reserves in which the Indians live are, generally speaking, not satisfactory, and sanitary conditions cannot be good under the circumstances. In the spring all garbage and rubbish was gathered and burned, which showed marked improvement.

Schools. - Cowessess (Roman Catholic) boarding school, situated on the northwest corner of Cowessess reserve near Crooked lake, and in the valley of the Qu'Appelle river, is doing excellent work, both in the education of the children and in the training of the girls in domestic work, and the boys in agriculture and care of cattle. The surroundings at this school show thrift and industry, and are a splendid object lesson to the children as well as to the parents. The school is in charge of the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., and an efficient staff of sisters and brothers. Round Lake (Presbyterian) boarding school, Situated at the east end of the lake of that name, and just off Ochapowace reserve, has in Miss Salmark a teacher thoroughly capable in the education of Indian children, and her class-room work is excellent. The domestic work and training is also all that could be desired. The outside work and surroundings at this school do not show the care and thrift which might be expected, and, in my opinion, the training for the older boys could be improved. This school is under the principalship of the Rev. Hugh McKay.

*I have, & c.,*

*MATTHEW MILLAR,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*SASKATCHEWAN - DUCK LAKE AGENCY,*

*DUCK LAKE, July 27, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.



## **ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is located to the east of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river, about thirteen miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of sixteen square miles. The soil is sandy and cannot be depended on during dry seasons. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs.

Population. - The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been very good. They are attentive to sanitary instructions and keep their houses fairly clean.

Resources and Occupations. - Farming and stock-raising occupy some of their time, but the older men have never seriously taken hold; still from the sale of cattle and produce, along with gathering roots in summer and hunting in winter, they make a good living, receiving but little assistance from the department.

Buildings. - Their buildings are not as good as they might be. The ease with which they have hitherto made a living by hunting, trapping and root-digging, with the consequent absence from the reserve, makes the value of a good home on the reserve appear of little importance to them.

Stock. - They own a fine bunch of cattle, which wintered very well, and of which they take fairly good care.

Education. - There is no day school on this reserve, the children being sent to the Duck Lake boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - Having got to a stage that procures them a living, they do not show much desire to go beyond this.

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

## **OKEMASIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.**

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands border chiefly on Duck lake, and its hay marshes, being about three miles from the town of Duck Lake, which, having its flour mill and good market, adds considerably to the advantages these bands have. The total area is forty-four square miles. On Okemasis and part of Beardy's the soil is sandy and poor, but the remainder is very good on the south and west sides; these sections the Indians are now going to, for cultivation, with favourable results.

Population. - The population of Okemasis band is 30. The population of Beardy's band is 146.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good and they pay attention to sanitary measures.

Resources and Occupations. - Fanning and stock-raising occupy most of their time. The younger men, having taken hold with a will, are fast making themselves self-supporting and independent. Having excellent hay-grounds on these reserves and being near the village of Duck Lake, they have always a surplus of hay on hand, for which they find a ready cash market.

Buildings. - Some have good shingle-roofed houses; others not so good; but the general trend is towards a better order of things.

Stock. - They own a fine herd of cattle, of which they take good care.

Education. - There is no day school on this reserve. The children of the Roman Catholic parents go to the Duck Lake boarding school, while those whose parents are Presbyterians go to the Regina industrial school.

Temperance and Morality. - They are, for Indians, moral and, considering their proximity to the village of Duck Lake, are very temperate.

**JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.**

Reserve. - The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the south branch of the South Saskatchewan river, fourteen miles from the city of Prince Albert, and con-

sists of thirty-seven square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of sloughs and upland hay, also having a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Population. - The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good. They keep their houses clean and attend to sanitary regulations.

Resources and Occupations. - Grain-growing and stock-raising occupy most of their time, which they supplement by hunting and root-digging.

Buildings. - In most cases the buildings are good.

Stock. - These Indians have a fine herd of over three hundred head.

Implements. - These Indians have all the implements they require for their work.

Education. - There is a day school on this reserve, which has a fair attendance.

Progress. - These Indians may be said to be self-supporting.

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

### **JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over fifty-six square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side where the land is poor and sandy; otherwise the soil on the rest of the reserve is of very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in all a splendid property.

Population. - The population of this band is 228.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good. They keep their houses clean and attend to sanitary -regulations.

Buildings. - On this reserve nearly all have good shingle-roofed houses; a number of new ones have been built during the year.

Stock. - These Indians have a nice herd of cattle, but, from various reasons, in the past they have not increased as they should have done. An improvement in this line may now be looked for, as they have two large pastures made where constant care during summer and fall can be given the animals.

Implements. - They have now all the implements they require, having been supplied with everything necessary in that line, payment for the same being made from funds in hands of the department belonging to the band from sale of reserve lands.

Education. - There are two day schools on this reserve, both of which are well attended.

Progress. - These Indians are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

## **GENERAL REMARKS.**

During the past year the Indians of this agency have made very fair progress, indeed I may say that all the able-bodied men are self-supporting. The result of their farming operations, owing to a late spring and early frosts, was below the average, while the low price of beef cattle was discouraging. The cattle on the different reserves wintered very well, without loss, and went to the grass in good condition. The acreage sown to grain and root crops has been increased. At this writing wheat promises a good crop, while oats and barley may be light. The general health of the Indians has been very good and the births show an increase over deaths. It is with pleasure that I report that no crime of any kind was charged to the Indians of this agency during the past year, nor were any charges of intemperance made.

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

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ALBERTA - EDMONTON AGENCY,  
EDMONTON, August 9, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the statistical return and an inventory of the government property under my charge at that date.

### **ENOCH'S BAND, NO. 135**

Reserve. - The reserve occupied by this band lies about eight miles westward from Edmonton and contains 19,520 acres. The soil is of excellent quality, and the reserve, being well timbered and abundantly watered, is well adapted to diversified farming, in which pursuit the members of the band are principally engaged.

Population. - The band, at the annuity payments last October, numbered 126.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary directions laid down by the department are generally well observed. Their houses, from a sanitary point of view, are improving, the medical attendance provided seems efficient and sufficient; but so widespread is the taint of scrofula and consumption that both remedial and preventive measures seem to make but little impression on the death-rate.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of the band is mixed farming. A considerable number find employment as boatmen on the steamers of the Athabaska and northern waters, some as raftsmen on the Saskatchewan, and a few hire with farmers of the band. They catch some fur, pick berries and make and sell moccasins and beadwork.

Stock. - The hay provided for the winter keep of their stock was ample, the season was favourable, and the cattle, in consequence, came out well in the spring. There is still unauthorized killing practised, but it is not, apparently, increasing.

Buildings. - There is a very noticeable improvement in their dwelling-houses, and some advance is apparent in their outbuildings.

Farm Implements. - They are well provided in this respect.

Education. - There is no day school here, but as the reserve is diligently canvassed for pupils by the principals of the different boarding and industrial schools, no children of school age are neglected.

Characteristics and Progress. - With the beginning of the year the services of a farming instructor for the band were dispensed with and at the same time the liberal rations theretofore enjoyed by them were wholly discontinued except in the case of those who by reason of old age or infirmity were incapacitated from making a living. The outcome of changes so radical was awaited with some anxiety, but, happily, no jar worthy of remark followed. The Indians accepted the changed conditions unmurmuringly, and now, at the end of the first year of the experiment, they seem as well content and as well off as when in receipt of the somewhat expensive favours. In addition to farming about as much as in the past, they have constructed eight miles of the boundary fence, which completes the enclosure of their reserve. They have also inclosed two pasture-fields near the agency headquarters, which called for the construction of nearly five miles of fence. These fields have proved very convenient and useful both to the Indians and the agency staff. New dwellings, of a type much superior to what prevailed in the past, have been erected, and old houses have been

repaired and made to conform better with their requirements. On the whole, the year passes into the history of the band as a fairly satisfactory one.

Temperance and Morality. - There have been more prosecutions of Indians for drunkenness and of those who supplied them intoxicants this year than in the past. This does not indicate an increase of the evil, but is the evidence of a determination to diminish and, if possible, stamp it out, by the rigorous enforcement of the law. An encouraging feature of the matter is the growing disposition of the Indians to inform on those who supply them with intoxicants. With any abatement of drunkenness a corresponding improvement in morals may be expected.

#### **MICHEL'S BAND, NO. 132.**

Reserve. - Michel's reserve lies some seven miles west of the town of St. Albert and contains 17,934 1/4 acres of good agricultural land, carrying sufficient timber for all local requirements.

Population. - The band numbered 94 members in October, 1904.

Health and Sanitation. - Consumption is prevalent in the band, and although their way of living and sanitary observance and surroundings are much the same as prevail among their white neighbours, the death-rate continues to be high.

Occupations. - Some of those enrolled as members of the band are hunters and trappers and spend most of the time in the forest. Those who reside on the reserve are farmers, engaged in all the branches of this occupation.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses are, generally, good, and are tidily kept. Their outbuildings are fair.

Stock. - Their cattle are well looked after and the quality of their herds is improving.

Education. - The children of this reserve are fortunate in being so near the St. Albert boarding school, where an excellent education is imparted.

Temperance and Morality. - This band stands well, for Indians, in respect to these virtues.

Progress. - Their farming operations are somewhat hampered by reason of their waiting for returns from the sale of their land. They depend on this source for the money necessary to provide a good equipment of work horses and farm implements. Railway survey parties at work on and near the reserve have given employment to both men and teams at remunerative wages.

#### **ALEXANDER'S BAND, NO. 134.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies four miles north of Michel's and contains 20,240 acres. Much of it consists of fine, open, undulating prairie, containing fine hay and bottom lands. The rest is high rolling country densely wooded with poplar and fir.

Population. - In October, 1904, the band contained 189 members.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band is good. Their outdoor life is good for the health, and while the doctor visits them regularly, there is seldom any call for his services.

Occupations. - Hunting and trapping are the chief employments of the band, some fishing being done for their own consumption. They have a good start in cattle, but do not take readily to farming. They purchased a saw-mill and have operated it, for the second season, this year.

Buildings. - Both their dwellings and stables are very poor and notwithstanding their ownership and operation of the saw-mill, there is little improvement to report this year.

Stock. - They provide enough hay in the season to keep their cattle well through the winter, but their occupation as hunters takes them to the forest at a time when

their cattle should have unremitting care, and consequently their stock is frequently neglected. Unauthorized disposal of stock is still very prevalent in this band.

Education. - The day school on this reserve, which has been closed for some years, is likely to be reopened soon, and it is hoped the teaching may be of benefit to the band.

Temperance and Morality. - Much of the backwardness of these Indians is attributable to their drinking habits, and the remoteness of the reserve from the agency headquarters makes the trouble hard to deal with. With these, as with most Indians, their morality is influenced by their sobriety and, as may be inferred, the moral status of the band is low.

### **JOSEPH'S BAND, NO. 133.**

Reserve. - This is situated on the shore of Lac Ste. Anne, across the narrow, from the village of that name. It contains 14,720 acres of land, about three-quarters of which is covered with spruce and poplar timber, the remainder being prairie, hay and bottom lands. The soil is a sandy loam and is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population. - At the annuity payments in October last the band numbered 146 persons.

Health and Sanitation. - Their outdoor life as hunters and trappers ensures good health for them, and neither contagious disease nor epidemic visited them during the year. The doctor visits the reserve regularly.

Occupations. - Their main dependence is on hunting and fishing, at which they are successful and by which they prosper. They have some cattle, but attempt no farming.

Stock. - They provide well for, and attend well to, their small bunch of cattle. The herd is growing both by natural increase and by purchase, a sign as encouraging as it was unlooked for.

Buildings. - From the nature of their pursuits their houses are only occasionally and temporarily occupied, and, hence, not good. Their stables serve well enough to shelter their cattle.

Education. - Miss de Cazes, who taught the day school on the reserve, resigned this spring, and no successor has been appointed. Miss de Cazes was faithful and capable in the discharge of her duties, but the wandering habits of the parents made the education of the children almost impossible.

Temperance and Morality. - They have had, and no doubt deserved the reputation of being drunken in the past; but it is expected that the presence of a detachment of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police now stationed at Lac Ste. Anne will have a good effect on them. Their morals are fair.

Progress. - We seldom see this band assembled except at the annuity payments. They then appear as a well-dressed, clean, alert and independent-looking body of Indians. They beg for no rations and they support the destitute of their band. They incur debts, at times, and discharge them honourably. To the extent of their ability, they buy what they need in the way of wagons and implements, and while one would wish to help them, the danger of making them ration-house paupers prevents it. The fear of the ration-house is the beginning of wisdom in Indian management.

### **PAUL'S BAND, NO. 133A.**

Reserve. - The reserve of Paul's band is situated at White Whale lake, about twenty miles west of the agency headquarters. It contains 20,920 acres, most of it suitable for agricultural purposes. Three-fourths of its area is covered with timber, chiefly-poplar.

Population. - At the annuity payments in October, 1904, the number in the band was 157.



FENCING WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY, N.Y.T.



Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians during the year has been good. The usual sanitary measures were carried out and visits by the doctor were regularly made.

Occupations. - Hunting and fishing are the chief and favourite pursuits of the band. They have cattle, but they dislike farming.

Buildings. - Last winter they got out logs and had 87,000 feet of lumber sawn for them. It is expected that most of this will be used in putting up buildings for them before winter, so that their circumstances in this respect will be greatly improved. As matters stand, the improvement is desirable.

Stock. - A manifest advance in their conduct of this department is noticeable. They had hay beyond their needs last winter and there were few if any, losses from neglect. What unauthorized killing was done was defiantly, rather than surreptitiously, perpetrated, as they were closely watched, and it is thought that with continued vigilance an end to the practice will soon come.

Education. - There is a day school at this reserve under the direction of the Methodist Church, with Mr. Blewett in charge. The want of interest shown by the parents is very discouraging, making the education of the children up-hill work.

Characteristics and Progress. - But little farming was done by the band this year. The difficulty of getting their grain threshed and their remoteness from markets were discouragements which might stagger more enthusiastic farmers than they. Hunting and fishing afforded more, congenial and more profitable employment. The catch of fur was good and prices were high. The winter's fishing, also, was remunerative, as buyers were at the lake on the reserve all the season, prepared to buy all the fish they could supply at good prices.

Temperance and Morality. - What drinking is done, and there is, doubtless, too much, is always indulged in away from the reserve. It is very rarely that an intoxicated Indian is seen on the reserve but rumours come to us of orgies in the remote settlements which they visit on their hunting trips. Their morals are on a level with those of the other bands similarly situated.

General. - The telephone which was installed at the office this year is a great convenience, and has proved a valuable asset of the agency in the management of its affairs.

A picket fence enclosing the agency grounds was built, enhancing the appearance, and adding to the security of the place.

The fence enclosing the reserve of Enoch's band was completed, and two pasture-fields, near the agency headquarters, were inclosed.

The rations at all the reserves were reduced, until now only the destitute participate. The very considerable saving thereby effected was brought about without perceptible detriment to their progress or evoking manifestation of discontent on the part of the Indians.

The resignation of Dr. Harrison, as medical officer to the Indians, caused very sincere regret, his genial disposition having made him as agreeable to myself and the employees as skill in his profession rendered him invaluable to the Indians. Dr. Tierney, who is medical officer in his stead, has proved himself a worthy successor. Other than these, there have been no changes in the staff, and, I beg to bear testimony to the efficiency of each member and the zeal with which all, discharged their duties.

*I have, & c.,  
JAS. GIBBONS,  
Indian Agent.*

*PRINCE OF ALBERTA,  
HOBBEMA AGENCY,  
PONOKA, July 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Hobbema agency is prettily situated on the left bank of the Battle river about ten miles down from the town of Ponoka, and five miles south of Hobbema Siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway.

Reserves. - The following reserves, with their locations, are comprised and within the jurisdiction of this agency. Samson's reserve, No. 137, lies to the southeast of Hobbema Siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka. Its area comprises 39,360 acres. Ermineskin reserve, No. 138, lies to the northwest of Samson's, commencing a little east of and near the railway line, extends westerly across the railway to the Bears Hill lake. It also comprises 89,360 acres. Louis Bull's reserve lies to the northwest of Ermineskin's and is not yet apportioned to the band.

Montana reserve, No. 139, also called the Bobtail reserve, lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river, and to the northeast of Ponoka. It contains 19,520 acres.

Pigeon Lake reserve, lies at the south end of Pigeon lake, and contains 4,800 acres. It is 40 miles distant from this agency, and is solely for the use of Indian fishermen belonging to any of the reserves; as above set forth.

The total area of these reserves is 103,860 acres, or 162 square miles. By excepting, of course, Pigeon Lake reserve, the whole forms, an irregular figure, with the Calgary and Edmonton railway winding its way diagonally through it north and south for fifteen miles.

Topography. - The surface of this large block of land in this agency, consists of rolling prairie and depressions of swamp and willow brush, with scattered timber sufficiently large for building purposes and fire-wood; while upon the margin here and there, may be found small patches of spruce and tamarack, which will supply enough rough lumber for building purposes for a generation.

The usefulness of such an extended reservation is much diminished by 26,000 acres being swampy and so much mixed with the remainder that the bottomless swamps cannot be fenced off, consequently they are, and always will be, a menace and a snare for the cattle.

At the northwestern margin of the reservation are the low lands, bordering on the Bears Hill lake, which become in dry seasons an immense hay meadow. In like manner in the southeast, at the opposite side of the reserve twenty miles distant, and bordering on Battle lake, is a similar formation, also making in dry seasons an immense hay meadow. Together these extensive low lands grow thousands of tons of hay and are practically inexhaustible in their supply of cattle feed, and add greatly to the value of the reserves.

Of the prairie knolls, probably a half are of sandy loam; while a half or so are of rich clay loam and yield abundantly. The difference in fertility between the two classes can easily be seen in the yield of grasses that they grow. Such is the topography of the reserves where these bands of Indians have their homes.

Population. - At the annual payment of annuities there was a total of 655 souls.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly satisfactory. Much attention has been given to proper ventilation of newly-built houses; more air space has been allowed to each room, and this plan will be followed in the construction of all future dwellings. The accumulation of garbage during the winter around dwellings or other buildings has either been duly collected and burned, or been hauled to its proper place. The drinking water has been carefully guarded from pollution, both for the Indians and for the milch cows. Vegetables are more and more becoming an article of diet. Continued care is exercised as to the proper condition of meat consumed. It has, however, been noteworthy that meat a white man could not possibly eat, has no visible ill effects upon an Indian after eating it. Be that as it may, every inducement is held out to prevent consumption of polluted meat as food.

Every care has been bestowed upon those afflicted with consumption, and every precaution used to prevent the spread of that dire disease. But the social habits are such that the Indian customs are conducive to the spread of throat diseases. These customs we are continually contending against and shall continue to do so until the end of the chapter.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and is prompt in his attentions when his services are called upon.

Resources and Occupations. - The varied resources and occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, land-clearing for settlers, log-driving, farming and cattle-raising. The particulars of all these resources are to be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics forwarded along with this report to the department for the fiscal year just ended. It may not be amiss, however, to state or rather to give summaries of these resources for the past year so as to focus to the mind's eye something of what has been accomplished.

It was near the middle of December that the self-supporting Indians of the agency, after a three weeks' tour, returned from hunting muskrats and realized \$900 for the skins; which sum came in well as a Christmas gift to their families. But this spring the price of skins doubled and the Indians secured a further sum of \$1,950 for the rat-skins caught after the spring opened and before May 10, when in the hunting season closed. This also came in at an opportune time.

The fishing at Pigeon lake has given support to seventeen families for a portion of the year, averaging during the winter \$85 each. The summer catch was much better than that. Some Indians were clearing land for settlers by contract at so much an acre, and satisfied themselves and also the settlers with their work.

The main resource and the best is the mixed farming, so called. By its means the self-supporting Indians supplied themselves and families with food, and likewise their stock.

Beyond this support, upwards of a thousand tons of hay were sold in the towns of Ponoka and Wetaskiwin for upwards of \$4,000. To the department they sold 35,000 pounds of beef and received for it \$2,100.

I received from them also 40,000 pounds into the storehouse, and issued it again in small quantities, from 10 to 20 pounds as it was required. It seems probable that farming and cattle-raising combined on this reserve will be the ultimate method for these Indians to follow to become self-supporting.

Buildings. - There was a slight increase in the number of dwellings erected by the Indians this year. More than that, they answered the purpose better in every way, and are very satisfactory. They are larger generally, have three rooms, are better ventilated, are made of logs and lumber and have a good shingle roof. The material is procured on the reserve. During the winter season, the saw-logs are cut and hauled to the Indian saw-mill at the agency headquarters. During the high-water season these logs are cut into lumber by the sawyer employed by the department. It becomes then the Indian's duty to assist the sawyer in bringing up the logs to the saw, and in carrying away the lumber from the mill. He does the same

in the cutting of the shingles. It follows that he is not long in learning that good logs-make good lumber and shingles, and poor logs the reverse. The necessary doors and windows and nails are purchased. The last and decorative work is generally to lime-wash the new house inside and out. I encourage them in this. The department supplies the lime and whitewash brushes. When it is considered that twenty new houses were built of a good substantial and roomy character, we know considerable attention was given to profitable employment and with resulting comforts. So with the stock, sixteen good, roomy and well-constructed stables and corrals around them extend comfort to the cattle and further profits to the builder. At first, in the carry days, the Indian followed the practice of letting the cattle shift for themselves. 'The buffalo looked out for themselves, why not the cattle?' In later years they built and rebuilt shelter of the flimsiest kind; that day is rapidly passing away. A few years more will see accomplished a good and substantial dwelling for each family, and well-built stables and enough of them to give shelter to all the cattle.

Cattle. - The progress made in the herd of cattle the last few years has been excellent; the last year was no exception to the rule. Moreover the addition of two thoroughbred Hereford bulls this spring promises well for the further addition of beef, as experience has proved in the past.

The cattle had a splendid year; practically there were no losses, certainly not more than one per cent. The particulars as to kinds, number and the value of the cattle, and likewise of the horses are to be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics, as mentioned before, as forwarded herewith. The Indian prizes his cattle more as he receives and sees the benefit arising from his care of them. The whole number as counted by myself and farmers (and 'declared to') on June 30, 1905, including the thoroughbred bulls, was 958. If we may judge of the future by the past records among the cattle, then we can be sure, of a profitable and congenial Employment for this band of Crees.

Education. - The training and education of the children is provided for by two Christian Churches, the Methodist and Roman Catholic, assisted to a large extent by the department.

The Methodist plan has been that of providing two day schools, one near the agency headquarters and on Samson's reserve, the other on Louis Bull's reserve, and twelve miles northwest from the agency headquarters. A teacher is provided for each school and every attention paid to the teacher's art of instilling the rudiments of a common school education. At times quite a number of the parents find it necessary to move, in order to hunt or fish for a living, when, of course, the children of such leave the school to accompany their parents. Herein lies the trouble and check to progress. Two months' or even one month's absence takes away all taste and keenness after knowledge, tardiness and irregular attendance follow in the wake, and the progress is not satisfactory when considered with what it might have been.

The Roman Catholic plan is that of providing a boarding school, and having complete control of the children through the whole course of instruction. It is impossible not to compare the two methods and be impressed by the object lesson the comparison sets forth. The full control in and out of school, the training all the day, whether in the playground, at the table, or at devotional exercises, the regular rising and retiring, all these things train for a higher plane of living and a better life.

A visit to this boarding school always gives wonder and pleasure to strangers at the attainments of these Indian pupils.

Temperance and Morality. - The year just closed has been a record year for the least number of convictions for violations of the Indian Act, by purchasing intoxicating liquor. I am scarcely inclined to place it to the advanced condition of the Indians, in being above the stand of drinking, and as having allied himself to temperance. I am more of the opinion that it will take a much longer time to raise this band above a love of fire-water than one generation.

The cause is more to be found in the acuteness of the Indian to deceive and to escape the police, being greater than the keenness of the police to detect the Indian

breaker of the law. It is more a case of diamond cut diamond. But I will do justice to the Indian and say that his chiefs are total abstainers, and use their influence in every way to make abstainers of all the tribe.

In morality so far as appears on the surface the Indian is nearly on a par with the average white man. There have not been any great crimes; so we can only state things as we find them and conclude that the Indian is going ahead in morality even as his white neighbour.

*I have, & c.,  
W.S. GRANT,  
Indian Agent.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
EASTERN ASSINIBOIA - MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,  
CARLYLE, July 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, -I have the honour to submit the following report together with a statistical statement of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30. 1905.

Headquarters. - The headquarters of the agency are within a mile of the southern boundary of the White Bear's reserve and are very prettily situated on the banks of a small lake called Agency lake.

Reserve. - White Bear's reserve is situated at the east end of a range of hills called Moose Mountain and cover an area of 30,288 acres. A very large portion of the reserve is covered with wood and lakes. An abundance of fish may be caught in two of these lakes, viz., Fish lake and White Bear lake. This reserve is exceedingly well adapted for mixed farming, particularly cattle-raising. The southeastern portion of the reserve is best adapted for grain-raising, as it is more level and larger fields may be ploughed. Plenty of timber for building purposes, as well as for rails, posts, & c., can be obtained in the bush.

Population. - The population has remained stationary during the fiscal year, being the same as given in the last report, viz., 196.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians during the year has been exceptionally good. There have been no epidemics, with the exception of grippe, and that of a mild type, and no infectious diseases. Two members of the band are suffering from chronic complaints, one from phthisis and the other from dropsy of the kidneys.

Dr. Hardy, who lives in the town of Carlyle, visits the agency once a month officially and, when called, in special cases, and is most attentive to his duties. No efforts have been spared to impress upon the Indians the benefits to be derived from greater cleanliness in the home and of the person, the necessity of more cleanly habits, in the cooking and the choice of food, as well as the advantages to be derived from better-built and better-ventilated houses.

Many of the Indians on this reserve are neatly dressed and cleanly in their habits, but some are the very reverse; some of the Indian houses are fairly clean, but some are very dirty.

The operation of vaccination is usually performed at the time of the annuity payments. A few object, but the majority consent to the operation.

Occupations. - The Indians of this agency earn their livelihood by the sale of grain, cattle, hay, pickets cut from the willow, logs, rails, wild fruits and fish and a few by working for the white settlers during the harvest season. The women tan hides, do a little at bead-work and basket-making, wash and scrub for people in the towns and in the surrounding neighbourhood and make something by the sale of senega-root.

As farmers, they have been fairly industrious during the present season, putting in 229 acres in crop and summer-fallowing and breaking 971 acres to date. Jimmie Kahmemaiassin, No. 239, of White Bear's band, who broke his first land last season, and Oskinequio, No. 242, of the same band, a new recruit to the ranks of the farming Indians, have taken an exceptional interest in their work.

The grain is looking very well considering the exceptional amount of moisture this season and the few really warm days, which has retarded, a rapid growth; but with favourable conditions for the rest of the reason I hope for a bountiful crop.

Buildings. - The Indian houses, while warm and comfortable from an Indian point of view, are not up to the standard they should be, considering the abundance of timber on the reserve. They generally consist of one small room, much too small for the number of persons generally living in them, as a rule badly ventilated but generally fairly well lighted. The habit of the Indians of this agency of living in tents during the summer and early autumn months, which is practically universal, tends to lessen interest in the home and its surroundings. Lumber is very little used in the construction of these houses, but owing to the present high price of that article they are not so much to be blamed in that respect, as it is altogether beyond the means of most of them.

Stock. - The stock in this agency came through last winter with little or no loss, owing to the exceptionally mild winter. Hay is rather hard to get in this agency. In the future when many of the numerous lakes and sloughs with which it abounds are drained off and made hay-producers, there is no doubt that the number of cattle raised in the agency could be very much increased, but, at present, owing to the difficulty of getting sufficient hay put up to feed a large herd, owing to the difficulty of draining these lakes and sloughs in a wet season like this, the band, in my opinion, has all now they can well provide for. The hay fed to the cattle is supplemented by oat and wheat straw, the latter not the best of feed even when mixed. The losses in cattle during the season of 1903 are blamed by some who have made a study of the matter to feeding the cattle on wheat straw, either alone or mixed with other feed. The cattle never looked better than at the present time, the cool days, abundant feed, and absence of mosquitos and flies all tending to that condition.

Three thoroughbred bulls are now used in the herd. They are looked after at the agency headquarters during the winter months.

Implements. - The Indians with some few exceptions are fairly well provided with implements necessary for farming, such as ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes, & c.

Education. - There is one school, a day school, on this reserve. This school is known as White Bear's school, and is under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church. The attendance during the year has averaged about 10, and the Indian parents take quite an interest in its welfare, although there are a few who do not, and who persist in depriving their children of the advantages of education by not sending them to school. One boy in the band is worthy of notice as being almost constant in his attendance in his classes. He is a son of Lone Chief, headman of White Bear's band. The progress of the pupils attending the school, is good. Miss E.M. Scott makes an efficient and painstaking teacher. The discipline of the school is excellent.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians on this reserve are, speaking as a whole, fairly industrious, but there is great room for improvement before they reach that standard they should attain to. There are too many drones, and the most industrious are not industrious enough. Speaking as a band, they are not at all self-

reliant, leaning upon the officials of the agency too much. If an animal is lost, they seem to think that the agent should hunt it up; if a fence is cut, that the agent should repair it. This does not breed the right sort of men. They are on the whole law-abiding, excepting for an occasional breach of the Liquor Act. There is a gradual improvement for the better in their material condition, and from what I can learn they are certainly better off than they were a few years ago.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to be obliged to report that the Indians, those of the Cree portion of the reserve at least, are still addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Only one case of contravention of the Liquor Act has so far come to my notice, but that one case was sufficient to show the evil influence intoxicating liquors exert over the Indian, and the necessity of protecting him by a stringent liquor law from the utterly unscrupulous men who sell liquor to him. A conviction could not be obtained in the case mentioned on account of the unblushing perjury resorted to, to save not only the defendant in the case but the person who had supplied him with the liquor. The loyalty of these poor people to these scoundrels is astonishing. In other respects, so far as I can learn, the Indians are fairly moral.

The staff consists, besides myself, of Mr. James Jack, who holds the position of farmer and engineer. Mr. Jack is faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

General Remarks. - I have been only a short time in charge of this agency, taking the place of Mr. William Murison, promoted to the Touchwood Hills agency, and for a portion of that time have been seriously ill. My report may as a consequence be incomplete in some respects, but I trust that for the reasons stated its imperfections will be overlooked.

*I have, & c.,*  
*S.M. DICKINSON,*  
*Indian Agent.*  
*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*  
*SASKATCHEWAN - ONION LAKE AGENCY,*  
*ONION LAKE, August 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, also an inventory of government property under my charge, together with tabular statements of agricultural and industrial statistics.

The bands of Indians comprising this agency are six, known as follows: Seekaskootch, No. 119; Weemisticooseahwas, No. 120; Oonepowhayo, No. 121; Puskeeahkeewin, No. 122; Keeheewin, No. 123, and Chipewyan, No. 124.

### **SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, NO. 119.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated north of the Saskatchewan river and about directly north of Fort Pitt. It contains an area of 38,400 acres, and varies very much in regard to natural features. The northern portion is wooded with poplar and pine interspersed with patches of prairie. The centre is flat, studded with groves of poplar and willows and at present is well supplied with water in the form of small lakes and ponds. In favourable seasons hay is plentiful. The southern portion is wooded



with poplar and pine and has some fine pasture-land and hay swamps. The predominating character of the soil is sandy.

Population. - The population of this band is 298.

#### **WEEMISTICOOSEAHWASIS BAND, NO. 120.**

Reserve. - This reserve contains an area of 14,080 acres and is situated on the west side of Seekaskootch reserve, which it adjoins, and the southern boundary of each reserve runs on the same line of longitude. The surface is rolling and poplar groves and hay swamps are plentiful. The soil is light and grain-growing uncertain, unless there is plenty of rain through the summer.

Population. - The population is 90.

#### **OONEEPOWHAYO'S BAND, NO. 121.**

Reserve. - This reserve is also known as Frog Lake reserve, deriving its name from the large lake which pierces it from the north. Its area is 21,120 acres. Poplar groves are numerous, with here and there a few pines, and the soil is sandy loam.

Population. - The population is 103.

#### **PUSKEEAHKEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 122.**

Reserve. - This reserve is joined to Ooneepowhayo's, the northwest corner of which forms part of its boundary. On the eastern side it is partly bounded by Frog lake. Its area is 25,600 acres, and it abounds with poplar groves and has some good stretches of hay. Towards the north it is more heavily timbered. The general character of the soil is sandy loam.

Population. - The population is 32.

#### **KEEHKEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.**

Reserve. - This reserve is about thirty-five miles northwest of Frog lake. A portion of the northern part of it, containing a useless alkali lake, has been cut off, and a slightly larger area added on the east side, which makes the whole area now 18,016 acres or 96 more than it was formerly.

The reserve is well supplied with hay and timber and has several open spots of rich sandy loam.

Population. - The population is 130.

Tribe. - The five bands dealt with in the foregoing belong to the Cree nation. It has been customary to treat them in a body as one band, because the most industrious of each have been living on the two reserves close to the agency Headquarters, and known as Seekaskootch band, No. 119. There is, however, a disposition on the part of those of them who are comparatively well off to return to their respective reserves and become self-supporting. This move is being encouraged, and probably in next report the bands, or at least some of them, can be dealt with separately. The few families who have already moved are succeeding fairly well with but very little assistance from the department.

Health and Sanitation. - The Crees in this part of the country, as a whole, enjoy fairly good health, there are certainly many cases of consumption and scrofula, but few excessive ones. It is seldom a year passes without some epidemic of the grippe type, more or less severe, and the past year was no exception, but the attacks were of a mild form. Weak

eyes are prevalent, and there are several cases of partial and total blindness.

Special precaution is taken every spring to burn the filth and rubbish which accumulates round the houses during the winter, and as soon as the weather is warm

enough the majority of the Indians leave their houses and live under canvas, and for cleanliness' sake frequently shift from place to place.

Occupations. - The results of farming operations on the reserves close to the agency headquarters have never been very profitable, but there is always a little going on. It is probable that the Indians already referred to, who are going to settle on their own reserves may succeed in raising better crops, as the land there is better adapted thereto. Last year's grain crop was a failure and the root crop was not good. This season, however, is more promising. The district is better suited for ranching, and in this industry the Indians find more occupation than any other.

From time to time there is a call on the Indians to freight for the Hudson's Bay Company, the respective missions, and occasionally settlers; but the labour market in this respect has not been so active as last year. The Indians of the outlying reserves devote a large portion of their time to hunting, and those known as working Indians do not altogether neglect the hunt when there is a fitting opportunity. The women make their own clothes as well as their children's, they tan hides for themselves and for settlers; those that are good house-women often get daily employment from the white people in the neighbourhood, and at the proper seasons profitably spend their time gathering senega-root and wild fruit. It is seldom these Indian women are found idle.

Buildings. - The Indian houses are small but comfortable. As already mentioned, it is the exception to find them occupied in summer. The walls are log and the roofs are poles covered with sods; the chinks between the logs of the walls are filled up with mud and hay mixed. Every fall the houses undergo a thorough repair, and are made as wind-proof as possible. When lime is procurable, they are properly whitewashed; otherwise they are washed with white-mud, which looks equally well, but in sanitary respect is not so beneficial as lime.

I look for an improvement in the appearance of the buildings before next summer, as the department has supplied a planer and a shingle mill, which have been placed in position at the saw-mill and have already done good work in planing lumber and cutting shingles for proposed agency buildings, and the Indians, it is hoped, will carry out their intention of hauling logs to the mill this year to be cut into lumber and shingles for their own use.

Stock. - The cattle in the hands of these Indians are of a very good class, and the local demand for beef, which is fairly good, is to a great extent met by the Indians. The prospect of still bettering the grade of cattle has been greatly enhanced through the introduction by the department of five thoroughbred Hereford bulls.

Farm Implements. - Most of the implements in the hands of these Indians are their own private property, purchased from the proceeds of beef cattle. The supply of mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs is quite sufficient for requirements.

Education. - Two boarding schools are situated close to the agency, one under the guidance of the Roman Catholic Church and the other of the Church of England. Satisfactory progress has been made during the year at both institutions, but the interest, which one looks for, taken by the parents in the education of their children is not on the increase.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of the Indians are industrious and well behaved, they seldom lose an opportunity of earning wages and are becoming more independent.

Temperance and Morality. - I have no reason to think that intemperance is indulged in by any of our Indians; the opportunities of getting liquor are becoming easier as settlement draws nearer, but so far I have not found that it has had any deteriorating effect morally or otherwise.

#### **CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 124.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about thirty-eight miles northwest of the agency headquarters and is known as Cold Lake reserve. It embraces an area of

46,720 acres of splendid ranching country, combining timber, water, hay and arable land.

Population. - The population of the band is 277.

Health. - These Indians are strong and robust; consumption and scrofula are their greatest enemies, and weak eyes are even more prevalent with them than with the Crees. In spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and in the fall the houses undergo repairing for the winter.

Occupations. - The Chipewyans live chiefly by hunting and those who have the appliances freight for the traders and others who pass through the country, and with surveyors they find ready employment. They attempt very little in the way of farming, confining themselves to the raising of potatoes and other garden stuff, which are, however, generally affected by early frosts.

Buildings. - The Chipewyan houses are larger and of a more substantial character than those of the Crees. It is easier for them to get good building logs and they spend more time over their buildings and do better work; the roofs of the houses are also better made and set at a higher pitch than those of the Crees.

The stables are well put up and always made comfortable for winter.

Stock. - The cattle are of an inferior grade, but will improve, as the department has allowed three thoroughbred bulls to be placed on the reserve, and the inferior bulls have been done away with.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well equipped with mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs, all of which are their private property.

Education. - There are no schools on the reserve. Formerly there was a day school, but it was so irregularly attended that it had to be closed. Some of the children are pupils at the Onion Lake boarding school and are progressing very well.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Chipewyans cannot be called an industrious class, unless hunting may be teamed an industry. They are good and energetic hunters, and make a profit-able business of it, and so long as the hunt lasts they can support themselves. During the past twelve months they have had a very successful hunt.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are a quiet, law-abiding community, and, although liquor does sometimes find its way to them, as close a watch as possible is kept to discover the offenders.

*I have, & c.,  
W. SIBBALD,  
Indian Agent.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ALBERTA - PEIGAN AGENCY,  
MACLEOD, August 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve. - The Peigan reserve is situated on the Old Man river west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area 181 2-5 square miles, or more than 116,000 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The Crow's Nest Pass railway

passes through the reserve from northeast to southwest corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

This reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes, with a considerable area of good farming land. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water, to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year; while the Old Man river, which flows through the reserve, and Beaver creek, which enters from the north, afford abundance of water during the open season.

Population. - The population of the reserve is 499. Details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good. No epidemic has attacked them. Consumption, as with other Indians, is their greatest trouble. In spring there is a general cleaning up around their houses and all rubbish is burned, and during the summer months they are all under canvas and move about in close proximity to the different kinds of work in which they are employed, and most assuredly the pure air and sunshine cure is a great health-restorer.

Occupations. - The cattle and horse industries are their principal occupations, as the climate, natural facilities and more particularly the soil are better adapted for stock than grain, although farming is now being carried on quite extensively by the White settlers in close proximity to the reserve on the west, north and south sides of reserve. The principal crop is fall wheat and the appearance of a good many fields which I saw lately was most promising. We have commenced to farm on a limited scale as well, and have fifty acres of oats in on last year's breaking and it has every appearance of giving a good return. We have also broken up and disked forty acres of new land this year and intend to try twenty or thirty acres of fall wheat on it this year.

Buildings. - Building new houses, stables and corrals and repairing old ones are going on continually and with noticeable improvement; and as we have plenty of lumber of all grades from our saw-mill at a cost of very little per thousand feet, the old log shanty with flat, mud roof is gradually disappearing and will in a short time be a thing of the past.

Cattle. - The past year has been a prosperous one for the Indians. They realized from sales of beef \$6,482.21, all of which has been expended in lumber, wagons, saddles, harness, wire, mowers, rakes, and other implements, food, clothing, stoves, furniture and cooking utensils. We branded on the spring round-up 441 calves and will have at least 75, or 80 more on the fall round-up.

Saw-mill. - In addition to getting very cheap lumber at less than half the price of lumber laid down here, we have all the slabs that we can make use of, and the Indians have also earned working at the mill and freighting lumber in connection with the same, upwards of \$800.

Education. - The two boarding schools in charge of the Anglican and Roman Catholic denominations, have some fifty-five pupils attending them. The pupils are well cared for, both bodily and mentally, by the respective staffs.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are law-abiding, and their living habits I consider excellent. I had a few cases of drunkenness up before me during the year, but I am pleased to say that the cases of late have been reduced to a minimum.

*I have, & c.,  
J.H. GOODERHAM,  
Indian Agent.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ASSINIBOIA - PELLY AGENCY,  
KAMSACK, August 25, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my third annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge up to June 30, 1905.

Reserves. - Since my last report the Valley River reserve has been taken from the Birtle agency and added to this, making four reserves now in this agency, the total area of which is 90,464 acres; about 33,500 of this is timber; of which 30,000 acres is small poplar, the rest being tamarack and spruce, the majority of which is on the Valley River reserve, where it is estimated there are 2,400 acres of valuable milling timber. The soil generally is a heavy deep loam, producing heavy vegetation; there are numerous small lakes and creeks on all the reserves, which makes them ideal pastures for cattle; the country is rolling, dotted with bluffs, making it park-like and picturesque.

**CÔTÉ'S BAND, NO. 64.**

Reserve. - This reserve contains 35,888 acres, 272 less than my last report, this amount having been sold to the Canadian Northern Railway Company for the town site of Kamsack, which is situated on the Assiniboine river, 278 miles west of Winnipeg, on the main line of said company.

Population. - At the annuity payments completed last month, there were 250.

Health and Sanitation. - I regret to have to report that there was a very large amount of sickness on the reserves during the whole winter; a severe form of pneumonia and low fever swept over all the reserves, carrying off many adults. An outbreak of scarlet fever appeared in the Crowstand boarding school, which was quarantined for six weeks, with a doctor in charge for ten days; there were some nine cases, four dangerous ones, all of which recovered, largely due to the unremitting care given to the sick pupils by the lady staff at this school.

I have never had more forcibly brought to my notice, the great benefit a small cottage hospital would be in this agency, where patients could get properly cooked food and care; as an example of the benefit of the latter, there were two or three severe cases close to the agency headquarters, from which nourishing food was taken or sent daily, when it was seen that the medicine prescribed was taken, with the result that the sick so treated recovered. Dr. J.I. Wallace, from Nova Scotia, has settled in Kamsack, a great boon when it is considered that Yorkton, sixty miles away, had to be sent to for a medical man. Houses are kept clean and tidy, all accumulated garbage of winter around the houses is raked up and burnt in the spring. The pernicious habit of expectorating anywhere and everywhere continues, but in a less degree than heretofore, as I find spittons in a number of the houses.

Education. - The children of this reserve are educated at the Crowstand boarding school, which institution continues its admirable work under the guidance of the principal, Rev. Mr. McWhinney, and his energetic lady staff, of which Miss Gilmour is matron. Here the girls get a thoroughly practical training in all domestic work; while the boys, under the care of their painstaking instructor, Mr. Brigham, have farming, the occupation which in my opinion is the only one that our Indian boys can

successfully compete in, thoroughly drilled into them. The average attendance, is forty-six. Three children are still at the Regina industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - I think I can honestly claim for this band, perhaps slow but steady progress, which may not be the worst kind of Indian advancement. When the time arrives that these people will look ahead in the way of providing for the future and got over that Indian characteristic, 'sufficient for the day,' and to know the value of money better, then there will still be greater progress. I had the former peculiar quality aptly illustrated lately. An Indian child was promised an orange for every cup of strawberries she picked. She gathered four cupfuls. When paying-time came, it was found that there was only one orange in the house, but some would arrive in an hour or so from town. She was told to wait until they came, when she said she would rather have the one now in payment of the four cupfuls of berries than wait for the four; and so it is with the grown up. I often think this is what makes them not take to farming, having to wait so long for results.

**KEY'S BAND, NO. 65.**

Reserve. - This reserve lies three miles west of Fort Pelly and twenty northwest of Kamsack; its area is thirty-eight square miles. There is considerable valuable timber on one corner of it; the larger part of it is covered with small poplar, leaving little good farming land. There is an abundance of hay and numerous large ponds of water.

Population. - There are 89 souls in this band.

Education. - The children who live near it attend the day school on the reserve fairly regularly, but many of them live so far away it is impossible for them to attend.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are practically making a living without any help in the way of food from the department, chiefly by the proceeds of cattle, hunting, freighting and selling hay and wood. A good start was made in farming by three young men this summer, two of them school graduates, whom I assisted with oxen, the three of them breaking eighty-five acres of new land; this is the first attempt at practical farming done on this reserve. They take better care of their cattle than any of the other bands.

**KISICKONSE'S BAND, NO. 66.**

Reserve. - The south boundary of this reserve is nine miles from Kamsack, its northern side is twenty miles, the Assiniboine river forms the western boundary, while the Duck mountains lie to the east. It contains twenty-eight and a half square miles.

Population. - At the census taken last month, there were 136 souls in this band.

Education. - The Rev. Father de Corby, the Roman Catholic missionary in charge of this reserve, is opening the new boarding school this quarter, under the usual government grant given to such schools. I therefore hope to see the boy pupils start to learn farming, as the reverend gentleman assures me that it will form an important part of their education, he also recognizing that it is to farming, farming and stock alone, these people have to look for a livelihood. This school will conveniently hold twenty-five children.

Progress and Characteristics. - I look upon this band as the most law-abiding, quiet, willing to be guided band in the agency. I seldom have any annoyance from them; they plod along and are advancing slowly but surely in farming; several new fields were broken up this year, and while this acreage is not as large as it should be, it is owing to illness of themselves or in the houses of four of the most progressive young men on the reserve.

## **VALLEY RIVER BAND, NO. 62 1/2.**

Reserve. - This reserve contains 1100 acres, of which 2,400 acres are timber, spruce, tamarack and poplar. It is situated thirteen miles West of the town of Grandview, Manitoba. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the reserve. The section-house on the reserve is known as Strevel. Valley river and Short creek pass through the reserve.

Population. - At the July annuity payments there was a population of 72.

Education. - The children in the past have gone to the Birtle boarding school; in future, as their reserve is now in this agency, the parents say that new pupils will be sent to the two boarding schools here.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are practically self-supporting; they keep some seventy head of cattle; they live in the midst of a splendid game and fur country, where elk and moose are very numerous. Many of them work in the lumber camps and saw-mills; while they have a ready market for fire-wood, loaded on the cars, practically at their doors. This latter industry I hope to develop to a much larger extent than what they availed themselves of last winter, when only some thirteen cars of wood were sold by them.

### **REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.**

Buildings. - Taking them as a whole over the agency, they are a fair class; they are all log, except one frame house, eight of them have shingled roofs. Although not presenting a very attractive appearance from the outside, the interiors are all kept very clean and neat, many being comfortably furnished. The time will shortly arrive when farmers will begin to realize from the proceeds of their crops; then special attention will be given to the improvement of the buildings, at present they are not financially well enough off to do so.

Cattle. - On June 30 there were 914 head of cattle, and 180 horses and ponies in the agency; an increase in cattle of 97 from the previous year. The past winter being one of the finest ever experienced in the country, they came through in splendid condition. There was a large supply of hay, some two hundred tons, all that a market could be found for, were sold. Inoculating for anthrax when branding, which I started when I took charge of this agency, continues to prove most beneficial. The Indians sold last year by tender 57 three-year-old steers and 16 cows, bringing them in \$2,596.72; 42 of these steers were export animals, these average \$40.40 each, the heaviest, weighed 1,520 pounds. Besides these, 46 head of steers and cows were sold to local buyers and killed for home consumption during the year. There are 17 pedigreed Shorthorn bulls on the reserve.

Farm Implements and Agricultural Progress. - There is steady progress in both farming and purchase of implements; since my last report I have purchased for these people farm implements, sleighs, barbed wire, & c., to the extent of \$647, paid chiefly out of the cattle sold by them. Besides these, many purchases are made and paid for direct by the Indians themselves; the latter system I encourage as much as possible. Very marked, perhaps slow but steady, progress is being made in farming operations; in 1903 one hundred and six acres of new land were broken, two hundred and sixteen acres in 1904 and three hundred and fifty-nine this year. Although light, owing to climatic conditions, the crop taken off last year was a fine sample; wheat which was tried for the first time was the finest sample in the district and sold readily for seed at \$1 per bushel. At date of writing we are busy harvesting one of the heaviest and best crops ever taken off here, entirely free from frost or other damage. The Indians again were the first to start seeding last spring and harvesting now in this district. All the young men who have been assisted to start farming are doing well, and if the present rate of progress amongst them continues, that is, if no climatic influences arise to discourage them, and they are so easily discouraged, I



hope to see a number of them well-to-do prosperous farmers. Although it is uphill work, often discouraging for the employees, I am sure that the steps being taken now are in the right direction and that the goal of self-support will ultimately be reached. The farmer, Mr. W.S. Rattray, is a great assistance to me in my work, and is kept a very busy man, looking after the three reserves, besides doing the blacksmithing connected therewith.

Temperance and Morality. - I am afraid that the majority of Indians have a strong appetite for intoxicants, perhaps like a forbidden thing to a child, but no doubt they plan and scheme to get it, and it is so hard to get a conviction. I am afraid with the springing up of so many towns around us, the result of railway communication, that the trouble is and will be on the increase. It is about impossible for the employees to get convictions, they being too well known, nor have they the time to act detective; I can therefore see nothing for it, if the vice is to be suppressed, but to have plain-clothed strangers make the rounds of the different towns periodically. My chief trouble is with the Valley River reserve, situated as it is, so close to two towns, and the highest for lumbermen going to their camps, besides the distance they live, fifty-eight miles by rail, from the agency headquarters.

It is also the same with their morality. The people on these three reserves, known as the Pelly Indians, are, taking them as a whole, the truthful, honest, sober and moral a lot of people as one would wish to work with. Of course, situated as these people are, their morality must be regarded by comparison; what would result in social ostracism amongst any class of white people is by them looked upon with a lenient eye.

General Remarks. - One of the most reliable ways of judging progress is the steady reduction of rations; during the fiscal year just closed there were 46 sacks of flour less issued than the previous year and 142 sacks less than the year before that. Of the 111 sacks issued last year, 69 of them were to young men starting farming, the balance, 42, to old and destitute.

Farming progress is handicapped in this agency, much more so than in many others, by the fact that these, people have, practically at their door, in the Duck and Porcupine mountains, a good living by the hunt, much more congenial to their nature; for this reason they must be led to work, not forced; therefore, it will be readily seen that if these people had to depend solely on farming for a living, how much more eager they would be to go at it, and who can blame them for their choice, it being hereditary with them.

Comical little episodes enliven our work at times, such as an Indian who last fall came into the office in a hurry, wanting to borrow \$5. When asked what for, he said 'to pay a Doukhobor for plastering my stable.' He did not get it.

Since my last report the agency building's have been much improved; a house was built for the new farm instructor; a small frame one erected for the labourer; repairs done to the agent's and clerk's houses; old stables torn down and new ones erected; all roofs painted red with white walls and green trimmings; this with the new wire fencing, with green posts and white gates, makes, I am told, one of the most attractive agencies in the west. Our gardens also have been a great attraction, in fact a source of advertisement for the district, many visitors coming to see what our soil will produce.

During the year when visiting the reserves, in connection with my work, I drove with the same pair of horses 4,003 miles.

Before closing, I have again to testify to the great assistance I have received from my clerk-interpreter, Mr. T.F. Fischer.

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

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ASSINIBOIA - QU'APPELLE AGENCY,  
BALCARRES, August 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the Qu'Appelle agency, together with an inventory of government property and tabular statement, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The agency was under the direct management of Mr. R.L. Ashdown for eleven months of the year. He having retired from the service on June 15, 1905, it falls on me to send in this report. Mr. Wm. Gordon, who was for a number of years employed at the File Hills boarding school, has been appointed agent; his duties began on July 1, 1905.

The Qu'Appelle agency consists of eight reserves: Piapot, No. 75; Standing Buffalo, No. 78; Pasqua, No. 79; Muscowpetung, No. 80; Peepeekesis, No. 81; Okanees, No. 82; Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

### **PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.**

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about thirty-two miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises the whole of township 20 and part of township 21, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains in all about fifty-eight square miles.

The land is light and sandy, but good crops have been produced on this reserve in the last two years, and the present indications are for an equally good yield this year. The land is easily worked and can stand more moisture than the land north or south of the reserve. Grain matures much earlier here than it does on Muscowpetung, or Pasqua reserves, situated to the east.

The reserve has an abundance of hay on that portion situated in the Qu'Appelle valley. It has, however, been a little difficult in the past two years to obtain the usual quantity, owing to the high water in the Qu'Appelle, which flooded the flats. The coming season promises to be much more favourable for hay.

The wood-supply on this reserve is fast playing out, and it will not be long before these Indians will have to stop selling wood and give more attention to stock-raising and farming.

Population. - This band has a population of 152.

Health and Sanitation. - Generally speaking, the Indians of this band are healthy. No epidemic has visited them during the year. Sore eyes and colds have been the main ailments. Of course there are the usual number who have weak lungs and are affected with consumption and scrofula. Dr. Kalbfleisch, of Regina, is the medical officer in charge of this band.

The houses and premises are as a rule well kept, and I can safely say there improvement in this direction as the years pass by. The younger generation, particularly graduates of the schools, are much more cleanly in their habits than those, of the old school.

Occupations. - For the last three years these Indians have been increasing their farming operations and stock-raising. The breaking up of the government herd of cattle on Muscowpetung reserve and placing the female stock with this band has given many of the younger members of the band a start, and the herd belonging to the band now numbers 327.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.



Last fall these Indians threshed out 2,990 bushels of wheat and 1,548 bushels of oats. Some of the grain was the finest sold on the Regina market.

This year the band has 210 acres of wheat and 86 acres of oats which looks very promising.

The band sold fifteen head of cattle to buyers last fall, and many of them killed an animal for their own use.

A large quantity of hay and wood was sold in Regina from this reserve, and the prices realized were even better than in former years, owing no doubt to the increased demand for fuel and feed.

Buildings. - There is a decided improvement in the style of buildings on this reserve. Some of the houses that have been built recently are more roomy and higher in the walls, and two or three of them have shingled roofs. There has been a noticeable change for the better in the style of stables built on this reserve.

The buildings are now scattered along the valley, which is a great improvement on the village system.

Stock. - The cattle on this reserve are a fine lot and are principally Shorthorns. Great care has been taken in selecting stock bulls for this herd. The class of horses is improving yearly. Many of the Indians own good-sized horses weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, and are using good stallions. There are still quite a few Indian ponies on this reserve that are of little use for farming.

Education. - I think perhaps the Indians are taking a little more interest in the education of their children than they did formerly. Of one thing I am quite satisfied, there is not nearly the opposition to schools there was a few years ago. At the present time there are twelve children from this reserve attending the school.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are well equipped with wagons, mowers, rakes, sleighs, & c., all of which have been purchased with their own earnings. They also own a quarter interest in a stream threshing outfit.

Characteristics and Progress. - I think I can safely say that the members of this band are making progress. They have, as I have said, grown good crops, sold quite a few head of cattle and have been little expense to the government. Quite a few of the Indians are steadily increasing their cultivation and their herds, and I am looking for further advancement each year.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance have come to my notice during the year.

#### MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about twenty miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle and is bounded by the Qu'Appelle river on the north, Piapot reserve on the west, and Pasqua reserve on the east. The reserve contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

The land is somewhat heavier than that of Piapot's and grows a heavier crop under favourable circumstances. This reserve is also well supplied with hay, and the Indians have no difficulty obtaining all they require for their own stock and a supply to sell.

There is a large area of farming land that will never be used by the band. The wood-supply is limited, although there is ample for the Indians' own use.

Population. - The population of this band is 81.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians of this band is not nearly as good as that of the Piapot Indians. The proportion of old people is greater and quite a few of them are affected with scrofula, consumption and eye-trouble. Dr. Kalbfleisch is the medical officer in charge of this reserve, and visits the reserve once every six weeks and whenever called.

Quite a few of the Indians keep clean houses and premises, but there are others who do not, although every effort is put forth by the agent and farmers to have them

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keep cleaner houses. The younger members of the band, as on Piapot reserve, are much more cleanly than some of the older members.

Occupations. - The resources and occupations of this band are about the same as those of Piapot band, - farming, stock-raising and occasionally selling hay and wood. The band threshed 4,225 bushels of grain last year, and sold eighteen steers to buyers. They also killed fourteen head of cattle for their own use.

Buildings. - The houses and stables on this reserve are not all that could be desired. An effort has been made to try to break up the village as was done at Piapot's, with the idea of getting them to put up better houses.

Stock. - The Indians have a fine herd of cattle, numbering 222 head, principally Shorthorn grades. These cattle are turned into a large fenced pasture, containing 9,000 acres, early in the spring, and are kept there till late in the fall. The field contains several flowing Springs and has an abundance of good grass.

The cattle on this reserve came through the winter without a single loss and there was an abundance of hay over when spring came.

Farm Implements. - These Indians are very well supplied with all kinds of farm implements, all of which were purchased with their own earnings.

Education. - The Indians take little interest in the education of their children, although I must say there is not a very strong opposition to schools here.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band are not what would be called first-class workers, still they manage to make a fairly good living with the sale of their cattle, grain, wood, hay, & c. The greater proportion of the men are old and beyond the age when it is possible to get them to farm to advantage. Still, I think the band as a whole are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance or immorality have come to my notice during the year.

#### PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Reserve. - This reserve lies about six miles west of the village of Fort Qu'Appelle, and is bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle lakes. It extends back about eight miles. Quite a large portion of this reserve lies in the Qu'Appelle valley, and the ravines leading into the valley contain a large quantity of wood. Some hay is cut in this valley, but nothing like the quantity cut on the two first mentioned reserves in this report.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 129.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band throughout the year has been good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. The Indians here are far more advanced than those of the two bands just mentioned. The women, with few exceptions, keep clean and tidy houses, and there are a few who keep their houses as clean as some of our good white farmers. The men are more advanced than most Indians and dress well and, as a rule, are clean.

The premises, as a rule, are kept tidy.

Occupations. - Nearly all the younger Indians and a few of the older ones depend almost entirely on mixed farming as a means of earning a livelihood.

There is an abundance of wood on this reserve, and there are a few here who do little, if any, farming, but depend a great deal on selling hay and wood as a means of earning a living.

Buildings. - The buildings are far better than those on Muscowpetung or Piapot reserves, many of them being neat log

structures, one and a half stories high, with frame tops, floors, windows, & c., & c. Their stables are also of good class.

Stock. - Many of the Indians here have fine heavy horses. There are several teams on the reserve worth \$400. There are very few Indian ponies here. As each year passes, I notice improvement in the class of horses on this reserve.

The Indians here do not go into cattle-raising to the same extent as they do on the two reserves before mentioned, on account of the scarcity of hay. They own

at the present time 221 head of very good cattle, and great care has been taken in the selection of bulls for this herd.

These cattle are turned into a large pasture early in spring and are no trouble to the Indians throughout the summer. Last year this band sold twenty head of besides having eight head butchered for their own use.

Implements. - These Indians are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, which have been purchased with their own earnings.

Education. - The members of this band take more interest in education than most Indians in this district; at the present time there are seventeen children attending school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this reserve are making some progress in farming operations, in fact, quite a few of them can be classed as well-to-do farmers. I may mention particularly Thos. Stevenson, who threshed out 1,128 bushels of grain last fall and has 155 acres under cultivation this year; he has 60 acres in wheat, 21 acres in oats, 4 in barley and 70 acres of summer-fallow. Stevenson has quite a few heavy horses and a splendid outfit of implements. Sam Cyr - this man has a good farm. He threshed 1,174 bushels of grain last fall and has 55 acres of wheat and 12 acres of oats under crop.

Last year the band threshed 6,360 bushels of grain, and I am looking for a considerable increase in the yield this year. During the last three years nearly every field has been surrounded by a wire fence.

Temperance and Morality. - I regret to say that there have been a few cases of intemperance to report; otherwise the morals of the band have been good. Liquor is much more easily obtained now than it was formerly, owing, no doubt, to the springing up of new towns in proximity to the reserves. Every effort is used to suppress this traffic, and offenders are usually caught and punished.

#### STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78 (SIOUX).

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, and contains an area of seven square miles. The soil is very light and unless there is a wet season grain-growing is not a success.

Population. - The band has a population of about 220. It is very difficult to get an exact census, as many of these Indians are going backwards and forwards between the United States and Canada and are practically residents of both countries.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians of this band are without doubt the most healthy in the whole agency. There is very little consumption and scrofula among them, and what sickness they have had in the past year was more or less caused by colds, accidents, & c.

The houses are small on this reserve, but as a rule they are exceptionally clean. The women here are noted for their cleanliness, many of them have worked out for white people and have a good idea of how they should keep their houses and persons.

The men dress like whites and are as a rule neat and tidy.

Little opposition is met here when they are told to keep their premises clean.

Occupations. - These Indians depend on grain-growing, cattle-raising in a small way and working out for white farmers as a means of earning a living. The reserve is small and the soil very light, and unless the season is wet, as it has been the last two years, grain does not do well and the Indians have to depend on working out, cattle and fishing for a living.

The Sioux women are great gardeners and there is hardly an old woman on the reserve who has not a patch of garden.



Corn and potatoes do wonderfully well and they sell great quantities of these vegetables every year. The reserve is bounded on one side by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and the Indians catch a great many fish, which of course helps them out in the way of food.

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The men of the reserve are as a rule strong and robust and have mixed a great deal with white farmers, with whom they are in great demand as farm harvest-hands every fall and earn from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day.

The wood and hay supply on this reserve is very limited, in fact the Indians have not enough of the latter for their own use and have in the past obtained permits to cut hay on government lands.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are built of logs with sod roofs and as a rule are small. There is really no building material on the reserve, which accounts for the poor houses.

Stock. - The herd of cattle belonging to this band numbers seventy-six. They sold twelve head last fall and took good care of the stock during the winter; only one animal died during that season.

Farm Implements. - The band is particularly well supplied with farm implements. As a rule the Sioux take better care of their machinery than the Crees; possibly this is accounted for by the fact that these Indians understand machinery better.

Education. - A great many children from this reserve attend the Qu'Appelle industrial school. Quite a few of the older Indians can read and write, they having attended school in the United States before coming to this country. There is little, if any, opposition to schools here.

Temperance and Morality. - Only one case of intemperance has been reported during the year. The Indians as a rule are very moral.

#### FILE HILLS BANDS, NOS. 81, 82, 83 AND 84.

Reserves. - These reserves are situated in townships 10 and 11, ranges 21, 22, 23 and 24, about twenty-two miles northeast of Fort Qu'Appelle and ten miles north of the new towns of Balcarres and Abernethy on the Kirkella branch of the C.P.R.

The four reserves are very much cut up with small bluffs and sloughs, in fact there is hardly any farming land on the three north reserves, and those Indians of File Hills who are farming have ploughed land on Peepeekesis reserve, which is the most southern of the four. The land is fairly heavy and good crops are grown at times.

Population. - The population of these bands at the present time is 250.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians of these four reserves has been particularly good during the year, and the doctor was seldom called upon to make special visits. Speaking generally, the department's sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - The main resources of the reserve here are hay and wood, of which there is a fair supply. The Indians are engaged in mixed farming to quite an extent. They have under cultivation (outside of the colony for ex-pupils which is situated on the reserve) 871 acres of land, 556 of which is under crop this year, and from the present indications promises to be exceptionally good. Last year the Indians of File Hills, including the colony, threshed 42,637 bushels of grain; some of this grain was affected by an early frost, still it was all of a marketable quality. The bands own 639 head of cattle, and as each holder owns quite a few head, there is considerable work putting up and hauling hay, especially for those Indians who are farming to any extent. Last year the bands sold 132 head of steers to buyers, and butchered 20 head of steers and old cows for their own use.

Quite a lot of hay and wood is sold by the Indians of the two north reserves, and as there are three new towns within fifteen miles of the agency, the demand is great and prices good.

Buildings. - There are quite a few nice buildings on the reserve outside of the colony; still there are a number of the old style sod-roofed houses, and no effort is being spared to have the Indians build better houses, and although progress is slow. improvement is noticed every year in the style of houses they are building.



Stock. - The Indians here have improved their horses wonderfully in the last few years, and there are now quite a few good Canadian horses in the hands of Indians outside of the colony. A thoroughbred stallion is used and the Indians pay for this service themselves.

The cattle here are a fine lot and are steadily improving in quality. Last year they came through the winter in splendid condition and the losses practically amounted to nil.

Implements. - The Indians are well equipped with all kinds of farm machinery, and I notice that they are taking better care of their machinery than they did in the earlier years.

Education. - The Indians here are very good at sending their children to school, and at the present time there are only one or two children on the reserves.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians as a whole are making progress. They are living much better than they did formerly, provide themselves with better food, and their habits are much more cleanly. Many of them have good returns from their farms and spend their money judiciously in household effects and provisions. There is no doubt in my mind that there has been substantial progress made here. There is not nearly the difficulty in getting the Indians to take proper care of their stock and many of them are keenly interested in their farm work.

Temperance and Morality. - There have been no cases of intemperance or immorality reported during the year.

The ex-pupil colony, which was started four years ago, is making good progress and many young men who began when the colony was first started are now in good circumstances, and the crop, which is a very heavy one, is now ripe and being cut, and when sold, will clear them of all indebtedness and place them in comfortable circumstances.

The File Hills boarding school, which is situated near the agency headquarters, is still under the principalship of Miss Gillespie. This school is doing excellent work. The boys are taught all kinds of farm work, and the girls get a thorough training in household work.

#### GENERAL.

The staff of this agency has worked faithfully and well throughout the year.

*I have, & c.,  
W.M. GRAHAM,  
Inspector of Indian Agencies.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ALBERTA - SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,  
SADDLE LAKE, July 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the fourth meridian. The area, inclusive of Blue Quill's reserve, No. 127, adjoining it to the west, is 82,560 acres.

The surface to the north and west is rolling prairie-land, while to the southeast it is comparatively level. Poplar groves abound all over the reserve, with an occasional clump of spruce. In seasonable years a good supply of hay is produced from the numerous small hay swamps scattered over the reserve. One of the best features of this reserve is its adaptability for stock-raising. The lake from which the reserve derives its name is situated close to the northern boundary about midway between the northeast and northwest corners.

Population. - The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, numbers 247.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year the general health of the Indians of this reserve was very good. The usual precautions were taken with reference to burning up refuse, and whitewashing; an improvement is noticeable in the sanitary condition and appearance of the houses. The medical attendance during the year has been satisfactory.

Resources and Occupations. - The industries followed by these Indians are stock-raising and farming from the former occupation they derive a considerable portion of their revenue; but it entails a great deal of work; in the summer the securing of a sufficient quantity of hay, and in the winter, the hauling of it from long distances, keeps the stock-owners busy. During the past two years I have succeeded in having the Indians devote more attention to farming operations than they formerly did. The area under cultivation was increased again this spring by some fifty-six acres, and since the completion of the seeding, about two hundred acres of new land, has been broken for next year, each man endeavouring to have an area of not less than ten acres of new land prepared. This spring the Indians have made noticeable improvements on the reserve, in the way of new and substantial fencing, roadwork and bridges. One Sam Hunter has just completed a wire fence around his grain field, this being his private purchase. These Indians have had no opportunities of getting profitable employment outside of the reserve this spring.

Buildings. - A number of new houses and stables have been erected, and the old ones improved; several are of superior construction. In summer few are occupied, as the Indians prefer living under canvas in the warm weather.

Stock and Farm Implements. - The cattle wintered well, and there was a large surplus of hay left over this spring. The Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education. - The boarding school is situated on that portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's band, and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their educational and industrial studies. The most perfect order and discipline prevail in the institution. The school building was greatly improved in appearance by painting, which was done last summer.

Characteristics and Progress. - In comparing this year's statistics with those of previous years it is at once evident that these Indians have made continued progress during the past two years. They spend their earnings judiciously and when freighting department supplies, I have them expend the proceeds derived there from in the purchase of implements, and repairs. This year the following machinery has been purchased by the Indians; three mowers, three horse-rakes, four wagons, eight ploughs, three harrows, and three sets of harness. The people are quiet and law-abiding, and in their personal appearance are clean and well dressed.

Temperance and Morality. - Only one case of intemperance came before my notice during the year. The general morality of these Indians is very fair.

#### JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated north of Saddle lake, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and occupies an area of 11,200 acres. It

is a long strip of land about twelve miles in length, running north and south along the shores of Goodfish lake and Whitefish lake.

The greater part is undulating, and wooded with poplar and a little spruce. The land is very stony in parts, but grain and roots can be successfully grown in favourable seasons. Whitefish lake is an extensive sheet of water, and abounds with whitefish and jackfish.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 331.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good, with the exception of some chronic cases of scrofula, and a mild form of varioloid, which visited the reserve last winter; but owing to quarantine regulations being strictly enforced, the disease was confined to only two houses.

Resources and Occupations. - Mixed farming is followed by the people of this reserve, but stock-raising must, however, be looked at as the principal source of livelihood for these Indians, and the country is well adapted for it. During the winter the Indians cut and had sawn at the mill fifty thousand feet of lumber for use on their reserve. Outside of the usual routine labour on the reserve, a few of the men engage in trading, freighting, and working on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats in the north. Others do a little hunting. A good supply of fish is taken from the lakes, and proves a valuable assistance to the people in the winter-time.

Buildings. - Two new buildings and three stables were built this year. An improvement is noticeable in the appearance of the new buildings.

Stock and Implements. - The cattle on this reserve wintered well, and are in good condition. There is a fair supply of machinery here, and out of money earned the Indians have purchased the following this year two mowers, two horse-rakes, three wagons, two sets of harness, and three sets of sleighs.

Education. - There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish lake towards the south end, and one at Whitefish lake towards the north end of the reserve. Both schools are under the management of the Methodist Church, and throughout the year the attendance at each has been good. They are doing good work, and the progress is satisfactory.

Characteristics and Progress. - This year two more families have moved to Saddle lake, where they intend to go in more extensively for farming, the Saddle Lake reserve affording better facilities. The Indians generally speaking are industrious and of rather an independent spirit. This spring they increased the acreage under crop about fifty-six acres, and a number are now engaged in breaking new land for next years crop.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, NO. 129.

This band numbers ten persons in all.

The people are all half-breeds, and make their living by bunting, trapping and freighting.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

The Chipewyan Indians live in the neighbourhood of Heart lake, about one hundred and five miles north of the agency headquarters. They number eighty persons.

Hunting, trapping and fishing are their chief means of making a living.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver lake, about twelve miles from, Lac la Biche, and make a living by hunting and fishing. The population at the last annuity payments was ninety-four.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

A new agency office was completed this year, and affords many conveniences. There has also been added to the agency improvements, a well fenced twenty-six acre field, which was seeded this spring with oats, for the use of the agency.

*I have, & c.,  
GEO. G. MANN,  
Indian Agent.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ALBERTA - SARCEE AGENCY,  
CALGARY, September 4, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the past year, together with agricultural statistics and inventory of all government property.

Reserve. - The Sarcee reserve is situated southwest of Calgary and the nearest point, namely, the northeast corner, is distant about five miles from that city. It comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4 west of the 5th meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is undulating and rich in pasturage, is well watered by springs, creeks and streams, which intersect it at various points, and being well sheltered it makes a first-class stock range.

Population. - The total population of this band is 205.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band for the past year has been good. Every precaution is taken to have promises kept clean and the burning of all rubbish around dwellings is regularly attended to every spring by the Indians before going into camp.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising and working for ranchers are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - The houses are nearly all built of logs, with frame roofs, and on the whole are well furnished and comfortable.

Stock. - The heifers sent in last fall wintered well up to May and June, when we had some losses owing to spring storms during these months. The old stock came through well and the natural increase was satisfactory. The Indians each year are taking more interest in this industry, and are beginning to realize that this is all they have to look forward to for a livelihood.

Farm Implements. - All farm implements, such as binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, ploughs, & c., are now purchased out of their earnings.

Education. - The boarding school on this reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is doing fairly well, and the pupils are advancing in their class work.

Characteristics and Progress. - Self-reliance and progress is becoming a feature of this reserve and many are taking more interest in their farm and herds. On account of free rationing having been regarded by the chief and others of the band as a treaty right, it was extremely difficult to effect a reduction in the issues, and keep



things running along smoothly. I am able to report, however, that since 1897, rations have been reduced from 1.25 lbs. of beef and 1/2 lb. flour per head per day to .60 beef and .40 flour, or a saving of 3/4 of a pound of food per head per day. Not only have these supplies been saved to the government, but it has tended to make the Indians more self-reliant and industrious and consequently more easily handled. Besides, the Indian is more healthy, as no doubt he suffered before from over-feeding and lying around his camp, - they now get more exercise and have something to live for. The reserve boundary fence commenced last year is completed, all the work having been done by the Indians themselves after a labour of little more than twelve months; it measures fifty miles more, or less. The fence is well built and the work, though difficult in many places on account of the nature of the ground, is one that I have no doubt will meet with the approval of the department. We have now already a large bunch of cattle on the range and horses belonging to ranchers, which means that the reserve will be before very long on a self-sustaining basis. As the reserve is fenced in the band will secure a fair revenue for grazing privileges. This is also a great boon to the stockmen, as the ranges are being fenced in by new settlers.

Applications have recently been made by outside parties for permission to bore for natural gas, petroleum, & c., and if this undertaking turns out a success, as in all probability it will, it will not only be a great thing for the Indians, but the country at large will be greatly benefited.

Temperance and Morality. - There have been few cases of intemperance to deal with this year. In other respects the Sarcees are a moral people.

*I have, & c.,  
A.J. McNEILL,  
Indian Agent.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ALBERTA - STONY AGENCY,  
MORLEY, July 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve. - The Stony reserve, 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rockies, about forty miles west of Calgary on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is divided by the Bow river, Peter Wesley's band residing on the north, Chiniquay's and Moses Bearspaw's bands on the south side of the river; with the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is gravelly and hilly, a great portion being covered with timber.

Population. - The population is 652.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good with the exception of a few old cases of scrofula and consumption, the latter disease claiming some children, who have succumbed during the year. Dr. Lafferty makes his usual visits to the reserve and boarding school. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed and all garbage burned in the spring.

Resources and Occupations. - These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, fire-wood, posts and rails on cars at Morley station, and fire-wood in large quantities at the lime-kilns at Kananaskis. From the wood industry, alone they have earned about \$7,000, all of which was paid to them in cash; their

total earnings from all sources amounted to about \$18,000, being an increase over last year.

Buildings. - There has not been much done in building this year; only three new houses were erected; however, I intend that great improvements shall be made both in houses and stables during the next year, now that I have got the assistance of a farmer.

Stock. - Stock-raising is going to be the principal industry on this reserve and I expect in a few years all those who are able to work and attend to cattle will be altogether self-supporting; as it is, I inaugurated a system which commenced last August by which all Indians who had sufficient cattle, put in either half an animal or the whole of it for their own support, drawing out weekly such quantities of beef as will amount at the end of the year to the quantity turned in. The Indians at first made strong objections, which were overruled, and they are now perfectly satisfied with the arrangement and at the present time there are about fifty cattle-owners supplying themselves under this system, the saving to the department for destitute Indians being 300 sacks of flour, and 55,000 pounds of beef between this and the previous fiscal year, which cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. The cattle all came through the winter in fair condition although there was a loss of 310 tons of hay burnt by the Canadian Pacific railway trains, but I am sorry to say there was a loss through heavy snow storms on March 31 and from April 12 to 18. The latter was very severe. The fall of snow was heavy and it was very cold. Some cows and heifers, evidently seeking shelter in ravines, were found dead, being smothered with the snow banks.

Implements. - The Indians have purchased during the year six mowers, five wagons, and eight bob-sleighs out of their earnings.

Education. - There is a boarding school, the McDougall orphanage, situated on the outskirts of the reserve, having an average attendance of forty pupils, who are making fair progress under their teacher, Miss Walsh. The management of the school is not altogether satisfactory from financial standpoint. I understand some changes are being contemplated by the church authorities and trust it will be for the better.

Characteristics. - The Indians here, as elsewhere, like to get as much as they can for nothing, particularly from the government; they have hitherto been pampered and influences from outside have not tended towards their advancement. It is becoming a well known fact these influences are dying out, no notice being taken of them by myself. The Indians soon learn these circumstances and follow the advice of their agent, more especially if he proves it is to be to the Indians' advantage to do so.

Progress. - I have only been in charge of this agency for the last twelve months, but I think I can honestly claim some progress. I refer particularly to the efforts towards self-support, which is shown in the fact of a large reduction in the free food issue. The Indians are more anxious to work and make, a good deal of money, and will continue to do so, owing to the unlimited amount of wood on the reserve. No Indian who will work need starve here.

The Indians spend their earnings in a judicious manner.

Temperance and Morality. - The Indians are, I consider, temperate, no cases coming before me; the fact of being so far away from any town is a great salvation.

Their morals are generally good, with some exceptional cases. It is to be hoped some stringent law may be enacted by the government that punishment may be meted out to those guilty parties; at present they are aware nothing can be done to them.

*I have, & c.,  
T.J. FLEETHAM,  
Indian Agent.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ASSINIBOIA - TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,  
KUTAWA, August 17, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with a statistical statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Seven reserves are included in this agency, viz.: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Day Star's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; Fishing Lake, No. 89; Nut Lake, No. 90; and Kinistino, No. 91.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve. - This reserve comprises an area of 37.90 square miles. The land is good and the reserve is admirably adapted for mixed farming. There is an ample hay-supply, and sufficient open land to meet the requirements of the band for grain-raising purposes. Poplar logs of good size for building purposes can be obtained, on the reserve.

Population. - The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the band has been good during the year. The sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible.

Occupations. - The occupations of these Indians consist chiefly of hunting, stock-raising and now that railway facilities are nearer, they are commencing to take an interest in grain-raising. They have fine patches of potatoes and have their gardens free from weeds.

Stock. - The cattle possessed by this band number 174 head, not taking into account this year's calves. The quality of the cattle is good and they are a valuable asset to the Indians.

Buildings. - The dwelling-houses are log buildings roofed with sod. They are warm and comfortable and fairly well kept. Sam. Akan, a graduate of the Qu'Appelle school, has a good log house with a shingled roof.

Implements. - These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements.

Education. - The children of this band attend the Muscowequan's boarding school, which is situated near the northern boundary of the reserve. There are thirty pupils on the roll. The pupils are a bright and healthy lot and are making good progress.

The school-building is composed of stone; stoves are used for heating it in the winter.

Father Magnan, the principal, is assisted in his work by four Sisters of Charity, one of whom is the teacher, and three lay brothers.

There is a well-managed farm in connection, and the herd, which now numbers over sixty head, gives the principal an opportunity of instructing the boys in practical farming and the care of stock.

Father Magnan has the interest of his school very much at heart, and it is doing good work under his management.

Temperance and Morality. - No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year. The Indians of this band are law-abiding and respectful.



Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band have this year 110 acres of grain crop. They have broken up 100 acres of Dew land this year, and appear to be taking an increased interest in farming as a means of support. Distinct progress has been on this reserve since they were last reported upon.

#### GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills and comprises an area of 55.90 square miles. The land, although good, is rough and hilly and is not very well adapted for farming. A large portion of it is covered with bush and small lakes. The nearest railway point to, the reserve is the village of Cupar on the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Population. - The population of this reserve is 196.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of their houses and premises is well looked after. The general health has been somewhat impaired by scrofula, which is very common amongst the Indians of this band.

Occupations. - Cattle and horse raising is the most important occupation of these Indians. Apart from that they add to their income by working for settlers, freighting, hunting, and digging senega-root.

Stock. - These Indians possess 383 head of cattle not including this year's calves, and about 100 head of horses. The increase in calves will be satisfactory. The hay provided for last winter's use was ample and the cattle wintered in good condition.

Implements. - This band is well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - The children of this band attend the Gordon's boarding school, which is situated on the reserve.

The school is a large, square, stone building. The heating is done by stoves.

There are twenty-seven pupils on the roll; the pupils are making good progress in their studies.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting and general housework, and the boys are taught gardening and the care of stock in addition to their school work.

There is a large and well-kept garden in connection, which provides all the vegetables required for the use of the school. The Rev. S.W. Harrison is in charge as principal. He is assisted by four of a staff, viz.: matron, cook, teacher, and a man to supervise the boys at outside work. This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Temperance and Morality. - No complaints of intemperance or immoral conduct amongst these Indians have been brought to my notice.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this band were at one time making good progress at farming, but owing to the reserve being remote from railway facilities and the introduction of foul weeds on the reserve, they became discouraged and looked for other means of support. However, they are an intelligent lot, and it is hoped that with changed conditions, they will make a fresh start in this direction.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are the best in the agency and are a credit to the Indians; they are nearly all one-and-one-half stories high, with shingled roofs, and are very neatly built.

#### DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, in township 29, ranges 16 and 17, west of the 2nd meridian. It is covered with poplar bush, scrub and small lakes; a few small fields can be obtained at the southeast

corner. The soil is a rich black loam. The area is twenty-four square miles.

Population. - The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good during the year. Their premises are kept clean and all refuse was raked up and burnt in the spring.

Occupations. - The main occupations of these Indians are hunting, digging senega-root, and caring for their stock and gardens.

Stock. - The cattle belonging to these Indians number 121 head; they are a good class of cattle and the Indians took good care of them during the winter. The hay provided was ample.

Implements. - The Indians are gradually providing themselves with necessary farm implements. This year two ploughs, one mower and a self-binder were purchased by them.

Buildings. - The houses on this reserve are very good log buildings. They are warm, roomy and comfortable and fairly well kept. The cattle-stables are the best in the agency.

Education. - A day school is in operation on this reserve, with Mrs. S.E. Smythe as teacher. There are twelve names on the roll; the average attendance for the year was over ten. The children are a bright lot, and Mrs. Smythe is doing very well with them.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are most temperate and moral in their habits.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are a nice civil lot, and it is a pleasure to visit them. They have made visible progress this year. They ploughed and seeded forty-five acres with oats this spring and have this summer broken up thirty-five acres of new land.

#### POOR MAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in township 29, ranges 17 and 18, west of the 2nd meridian; and it comprises an area of 42.5 square miles. The soil is a good clay loam. The natural features of this reserve are rolling prairie broken by hay sloughs and a few scrubby bluffs. Logs for building purposes are small and hard to get.

Population. - The population of this band is 108.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good; no disease of a contagious nature has been amongst them during the year.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians consist in caring for their stock, hunting muskrats when they are in season, digging senega-root, and working for settlers.

Stock. - The cattle belonging to this band number 211 head, exclusive of this year's calves, which are a fine lot, and the increase promises to be satisfactory. The stock was well cared for during the past winter and the hay-supply provided was ample.

Implements. - These Indians are well provided with farm implements. Wm. Favel, one of the most progressive amongst them, purchased a self-binder for his own use this year.

Buildings. - The buildings are small, but seem warm and comfortable; the scarcity of building timber on this reserve makes it difficult for them to get good houses.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve, the children attend the Gordon's and Muscovequan's boarding schools.

Temperance and Morality. - I have not heard of a case of intemperance amongst these Indians, and their moral conduct is good.

#### YELLOW QUILL'S BAND.

Reserves. - The Indians of this band occupy two reserves, viz.: Fishing Lake, No. 89, and Nut Lake, No. 90. The former is situated in townships 33 and 34, west of the 2nd meridian; and it comprises an area of 34.5 square miles. The northern portion is rolling prairie, suitable for mixed farming. The central parts are covered with bluffs and bay sloughs, and the southwestern portion is open level prairie, well adapted



for grain-raising. This reserve is an excellent one for agricultural purposes. A portion of the Fishing lake is on the reserve. The Canadian Northern railway runs through this reserve, and the nearest station, Kuroki, is only six miles from the farm buildings.

Nut Lake reserve is situated in township 39, range 12, west of the 2nd meridian, and it comprises an area of 16.6 square miles. It is bounded on the west by the Nut lake, in which fish are caught. The greater portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant, and the growth of grass and peavine is luxuriant.

The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some fifty miles south.

Population. - The combined population of these reserves is 318.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good. Seven adults died; five from consumption and two from old age; and five children died from various infantile troubles. These Indians spend the greater part of their life in the open air in tents, therefore the sanitary conditions are good.

Stock. - The total number of cattle held by these Indians is 121 head, 49 of which have been purchased by the Indians from their earnings by hunting. In addition to the cattle they have 151 head of horses. These Indians take very good care of their stock.

Occupations. - The main occupation of these Indians is hunting; so far, practically nothing has been attempted in the way of farming. Fur and game was plentiful last season and the Indians made a good living for themselves.

Implements. - The Indians have sufficient machinery for their present requirements.

Buildings. - The winter quarters of these Indians are log-dwellings, roofed with poles and mud; they are warm and comfortable, but not very large.

Education. - There is a day school on the Fishing Lake reserve, opened in 1904. The attendance has not been satisfactory, as the Indians do not remain steadily on their reserve, owing to the fact that the hunt takes them away from their homes the greater part of the year. There is no school near the Nut Lake reserve, and with a very few exceptions, the Indians so far have not taken any interest in education.

There would be very little gained by placing a school on the Nut Lake reserve as the Indians follow a nomadic life and a regular attendance could not be relied on.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are not progressing; the time is near at hand when those occupying the Fishing Lake reserve will have to look to farming as a means of support and their reserve is very well adapted for it. So far, practically nothing has been attempted. They have expressed a wish to start at an early date, and have asked to be assisted in this direction.

The time has not arrived to start the Nut Lake Indians; so long as they can make a good living by hunting they will not take sufficient interest in farming to make a success of it.

Temperance and Morality. - No instances of intemperance or immoral conduct amongst these Indians have been brought to my notice.

#### KINISTINO BAND (YELLOW QUILL'S), NO. 91.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, and comprises an area of fifteen square miles.

The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for the

Indians.

The reserve is covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

These Indians form part of Yellow Quill's band.

Population. - The population of this band is 76.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good during the year, and there was no sickness of a serious nature amongst them.

Occupation. - The Indians of this band make their living by hunting, working for settlers, and a few of them obtain employment from time to time at a saw-mill which is located on their reserve.

They are a thrifty lot of Indians and appear to be anxious to make their living independently, which so far they have succeeded in doing.

Stock. - The cattle possessed by these Indians number fifty-one head. They are a nice lot of cattle and are well looked after.

These Indians have acquired nearly all of this stock by their own efforts, and they seem thoroughly to appreciate their value.

At the time of my visit to the reserve in June last, they were milking twelve cows and were making butter for their own use by shaking the cream in glass jars.

Implements. - These Indians are not well equipped with farm implements.

Buildings. - The buildings on this reserve are of a better class than is usually found on Indian reserves. Four of the houses have shingled roofs, and the rest are roofed with sod and thatch; they are roomy and comfortable.

Education. - None of the children are attending school.

Temperance and morality. - These Indians have a good name for being law-abiding people. I have not heard of any of them being intemperate or immoral in their habits.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians seem to be anxious to better their condition and now as they have a railway point within eighteen miles of their reserve, they might be encouraged to farm with reasonable hopes of success.

Owing to this reserve being so remote in the past, very little attention was given to agriculture.

General Remarks. - The agency headquarters are at Kutawa on section 16, township 28, range 16, on the Carlton trail about forty-seven miles northwest from Lipton, Canadian Pacific railway station. The government telegraph office, Touchwood, is about three hundred yards from this office.

The agency buildings are situated in a central position between Muscowequan's, which is ten miles southeast, Gordon's, about thirteen miles south, Poorman's, ten miles northwest, and Day Star's. which is about eight miles north of the agency buildings.

The Fishing Lake reserve is fifty miles, and Kinistino reserve is about one hundred and fifty miles from the agency headquarters.

*I have, & c.,*

*W. MURISON,*

*Indian Agent.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,*

*GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, August 28, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

About the beginning of the fiscal year I relinquished the direct supervision of the Blackfoot agency and reserve to assume the duties of inspector of agencies and

reserves. Mr. H.E. Sibbald was then in charge of the Stony agency and reserve, and I was directed to transfer the supervision of that agency and reserve from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. T.J. Fleetham, late of the Norway House agency, and then to hand over the direct charge of the Blackfoot agency and reserve to Mr. Sibbald. In compliance with these instructions, I proceeded to the Stony agency, during the month of June, 1904, and took an inventory of the government property, the cash on hand and of the live stock in charge of the Indians; and on July 2, these were all transferred to Mr. Fleetham's charge, and receipts taken therefor. A few days later the government property, cash on hand and the live stock in charge of the Indians of the Blackfoot band were likewise transferred from my direct charge to the custody of Mr. Sibbald.

#### **STONY AGENCY.**

When auditing the books of this agency and preparing the inventories, to carry out the transfer from Mr. Sibbald to Mr. Fleetham, I found the records of the office had not been kept as methodically as they should have been. The defects in the manner of keeping the agency records were pointed out to both the agent and his clerk, and I have reason to believe that both will follow a more exact system of book-keeping in future.

There had been a reasonably fair increase in the number of cattle, and I was pleased to note, too, that the young animals were of better size than the old ones. There is the foundation for a valuable herd of cattle on this reserve. With proper care during the winter months, and selected sires, animals of greater weight will soon be roaming this reserve. There were then in the neighbourhood of 750 head of cattle, and this number has since been increased by the purchase of 100 head of females and by the addition of this season's calves, and reduced by about 70 head that were killed for beef. Eight first-class Hereford and two very superior Shorthorn bulls were purchased this spring with a view of improving this herd.

Previously to June 30, 1904, these Indians did not contribute any of the beef animals of their own raising towards supplying their own tables with meat. They expected - and in fact realized their expectations in this respect - the department to purchase their beef cattle and issue the beef therefrom back to them gratuitously. This system was partially abolished at this agency during the last fiscal year, and the Indians contributed over 16,000 pounds of beef, from their own herds, towards self-support. It is to be hoped that as their herd of cattle increases in numbers, there will be a proportionate increase in the quantity of beef set aside for the requirements of their own use. About 47,000 pounds of beef and 27,000 pounds of flour were gratuitously distributed during the fiscal year recently ended, principally to the aged and infirm and others who could not provide for themselves. There are about 120 of this class. This is approximately a reduction of over 55,000 pounds of beef and 30,000 pounds of flour, as compared with the issues of the previous fiscal year, and the Indians are no poorer, for they exerted themselves to this extent more and probably did with a few less luxuries. In my opinion Mr. Fleetham is deserving of some commendation for bringing about the reduction of free food to those who are quite able to provide it for themselves.

Although no thorough inspection has recently been made of this agency and reserve, I have quite lately visited it on other business and have noted a number of improvements, either completed or very nearly finished. They are: a new frame house, 32 feet square, two stories, and a lean-to kitchen and pantry; wash, and milk house, 8 x 16 feet; warehouse rebuilt and improved; new meat-house with a refrigerator therein; ice-storage building; old kitchen removed and located at a point where it can conveniently be used for a storehouse; the house in use by the interpreter was emerged and improved; cow-stable enlarged by an addition of 15 x 18 feet; the abattoir improved by a new floor and other repairs; and all buildings neatly painted

RESIDENCE OF A.S. DUDOWARD, INDIAN CHIEF, PORT SIMPSON, B.C.



or whitewashed. A house for the use of the farmer is now under construction, and fences have, too, been erected and repaired around and about the various building which I have herein referred to. A vat, in which to dip cattle, as a preventive against mange, was also built, and to this is attached a boiler-house and four strong corrals in which to hold several hundred cattle during the process of dipping. Several miles of post and wire fencing has, too, been erected around pasture and cultivated fields and several small bridges erected over creeks, as well as Improvements made to the roads which lead to the station, to the fields and other points within the reserve.

The staff now comprises Mr. T.X. Fleetham, agent; Mr. A. Baptie, farmer and issuer, and E. Schmidt, interpreter and general labourer. Mr. H. Nicholl, clerk and issuer, was transferred to the Crooked Lake agency early last April.

### **EDMONTON AGENCY.**

This agency and the reserves included therein were inspected during the months of July and August of last year.

There are five reserves within this agency, namely: Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Paul's and Joseph's.

The headquarters of the agency are located on the Enoch's, reserve and about, twelve miles southwesterly from Edmonton.

The staff consisted of Messrs. James Gibbons, agent; Wm. Black, clerk; John Foley, interpreter, teamster and general labourer; D. Baird, farmer at Alexander's reserve, and A.E. Pattison, farmer at Paul's or the White Whale Lake reserve.

The agency buildings consist of dwellings for the agent, the clerk and the interpreter, and a frame building that was erected a few years ago for the accommodation of the farmer, but not in use at the time I visited the agency. There were, too, an office, two storehouses, ration-house and a stable.

The office, storehouses, ration-house and house occupied by the interpreter are old log buildings of little value or utility.

A saw and portable flour-mill is under another roof and within a few hundred yards of the headquarters of the agent.

There are fully 1,000,000 feet of standing timber, and of sufficient size for milling purposes, on this reserve, and about 90,000 feet was sawn into building material of one kind or another during the winter and spring months of 1904. There are no good reasons why these Indians should be short of building material or be without comfortable dwellings when they have an ample supply of timber and a mill to cut it right on their own reserve, and the two not more than three miles apart. I understand, too, that those who provide themselves with the necessary material for dwellings are given doors, windows and hardware to complete their dwellings, and that these articles are paid for out of the interest that accrues each year on funds that are lying at the credit of the band.

The flour-mill has not been operated for some time, and for the reason that the Indians find it more to their advantage to take their wheat to the modern-equipped, mills at Edmonton, where they can secure therefor a better grade of flour than it is, possible to manufacture in their own obsolete mill.

There are a number of fairly good dwellings and stables on this reserve and a few more were under construction.

There were about 430 acres under crop, and on the whole it promised to be a fairly good one. One Indian, known as Alexander, had about seventy acres of good wheat, oats and barley.

The Indians of this band do not own a large herd of cattle, only 200 head, but they were in good condition and of a very good type. Very few of these Indians, however, take as much interest in their cattle as they should.

Few Indians, to my knowledge, have more opportunities to do well for themselves than have the Indians of this band. They own about thirty sections of excellent land, with timber, pasturage, hay and agricultural land in abundance and within a reasonable distance of a good market - Edmonton.

Moreover, from their interest money, horses, seed-grain, farm implements (from hoes to a modern steam thresher), and a saw-mill have been provided for their use and benefit, and yet withal, no marked advancement over many other reserves is to be seen. There is, of course, an underlying reason for the meagre progress of these Indians; what this reason is I do not know, unless it is, as is the fact, that a great deal of their time and money is misdirected for intoxicants.

The office books and records were very well kept by Mr. Black, considering the very poor office accommodation at his disposal.

#### MICHEL'S BAND.

The reserve of this band is a good one. There is abundance of timber, hay meadows, pasturage, water and splendid soil for grain-growing. A number of the Indians here, too, are as progressive as any I have met either in Manitoba or in the west. This band has never had an instructor located on their reserve, to show them how to farm, nor a ration-house, to encourage them to work; yet I found Louis Callihoo's team out in the field at work on a summer-fallow, a reasonably large crop of all varieties of grain, fowl in the barn-yard, sheep in the paddock, pigs in the sty, cattle feeding on the hillside, implements for all farming uses in an open shed, a cream-separator in the dairy, an organ in the living-room of the house, and other evidences of prosperity and good management, even to the week's wash out on the line to dry soon after the noon hour on a Monday - the afternoon on which I called. On a later date I saw Mrs. Callihoo at St. Albert delivering butter and eggs to her customers.

There are several very good log-dwellings on this reserve, notably that of Timothy. It is 20 x 36 feet, walls of hewn log, one and a half story, shingle roof, and with two apartments on the first floor. This house was not, however, fully completed. It was Timothy's intention to set apart one or two bed-chambers from the large living-room.

This band had surrendered several sections of their reserve along the western boundary, I found a tendency among some of the band to wait for the benefit of the money from the prospective land sales and not depend on their own immediate exertions.

The cattle had increased from 88 head since the date of the last inspection - April, 1903 - to 118 head.

#### ALEXANDER'S BAND.

The reserve is known by some as the Rivière-qui-barre.

It is a prettily located area of land with an ample supply of timber, pasturage and meadow and the soil appears to be well adapted for grain-growing if properly cultivated. There is, too, a lake on the southwest corner, which is said to abound with fish.

Mr. D. Bard is the farmer in charge.

The office records called for 134 head of yearling cattle and over that age. I counted sixteen spring calves, which should, of course, be added to the number on the books. There should have been, therefore, 150 head of cattle on this reserve, 115 head were counted, but Mr. Bard was under the impression that the Indians had not brought in the full number. The losses, from various causes, have been excessively great at this reserve. These Indians seemed to take very little interest in their cattle. Practically no farming is carried on here. There were some good patches of potatoes, and I was pleased to observe that they were well fenced and cared for.



The dwellings of the Indians are small log shacks with sod coverings, and with one or two exceptions the stables were of a very poor type.

Building timber is plentiful on this reserve, so there are no good reasons why these Indians are not comfortably housed and have not good stables for their stock.

The farmhouse was in fair condition, only that it required reshingling. The farm stable, implement-shed, ration and store houses were all of them hewn log with shingle roofs. These buildings were erected about twenty years ago and were, when I made the inspection, of no value and little users a new balloon frame was in course of erection. It was intended for a store and ration-house, and there was an open shed attached thereto, with a shingle roof, for the storage of implements. The foundation sills had been laid, too, for a new frame stable. Mr. Bard was doing the work himself, with the little assistance he could get from the Indians.

The Indians had purchased a new portable sawing outfit and had paid thereon \$170. At that time there remained a debt of \$460 on the sawing outfit. An engine to operate the mill was leased from one of the white neighbours. It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 feet of standing timber, of sufficient size for milling purposes, on the reserve. These Indians seem to prefer this kind of work to either farming or stock-raising.

Owing to the distance from market, and the uncertainty of grain-growing by Indians who seldom farm well, I cannot censure them for losing interest in this work. Stock-raising should be, however, I think, congenial to their nature and profitable as well. I regret that they have not taken a deeper interest in their cattle.

There was a day school on this reserve some years ago. It was closed because the children did not attend regularly. There are now about twenty children of school age within the reserve and without educational advantages. The St. Albert boarding school is, however, within their reach and its doors are open to them.

There is a resident missionary on this reserve, the Rev. Father Simeron.

The personal effects of the resident Indians, exclusive of household effects, were reported to me to be: mowers, 6; rakes, 5; wagons, 6; and cayuse horses, 7. This is not a very good showing for a band of Indians who own a good reserve with many natural resources, and have been under the tutorage of an instructor for twenty years, and have been liberally assisted all those years with meat and flour, in addition. It was evident to me that a great deal of their earnings were expended for liquor.

#### JOSEPH'S BAND.

This reserve lies on the northwestern shore of Lake St. Ann and was visited on July 29, 1904.

The great majority of this band are Stonies; the others are Crees. There were 142 souls in this band at the payments of 1903.

This reserve is almost wholly covered with timber, only openings here and there are to be found.

These Indians gain a livelihood almost entirely by hunting and fishing.

Lake St. Ann abounds with whitefish, and the surrounding country with fur-bearing animals. I was told that as many as one hundred whitefish, averaging four pounds each, were caught in a single day and by a single fisherman. There was a ready market for these fish at five cents per pound.

The office records called for twenty-five head of cattle and this number were counted. These cattle are chiefly cared for by a few middle-aged and old women. Two or three of the men were credited with assisting these women to put up a supply of hay for winter feeding. No interest whatever is taken by a majority of the men in the cattle.

The habitations of these Indians are of the poorest kind.

I was creditably informed, and I think truthfully, that the bulk of the earnings of these Indians has been expended for intoxicating liquor.

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## **PAUL'S BAND.**

This band occupies a reserve on the eastern shore of White Whale lake. It is named on some maps 'Wabamum Lake.'

Mr. A.E. Pattison is their industrial and moral guide, and resides near the lake shore at the northwestern corner of the reserve.

There were reported to be 98 head of cattle in the hands of these Indians at the previous inspection - March, 1903. The records called for 106 head and the count agreed with the books. Eighteen head were reported as having died between the dates of the two inspections. These cattle were all plainly branded and, moreover, the owners knew their own brands and cattle. They were all in good condition and of a good type. The loss of eighteen head from a herd of about one hundred was entirely too great a loss to occur within about sixteen months.

This band number about 154 souls and they are Stonies.

Several members of this band have very good dwellings and stables.

The farm buildings were found in good order and the yards tidily kept. The house lacked, however, a stone foundation and brick chimneys.

The adjoining lake is reported to be abundantly supplied with whitefish, and within reasonable distances of this reserve there are said to be good fur and large game hunting grounds. These Indians gain considerable money by fishing and hunting. There were forty-seven acres under crop, which did not promise even a moderately fair yield.

There is a resident missionary (Methodist) on this reserve.

A number of the Indians of this band, too, are inclined to seek for intoxicants wherever they think they can be procured. This weakness of the Indians will rapidly grow here, as elsewhere, if not closely watched.

## **HOBHEMA AGENCY.**

This agency includes three reserves, on which there are four Cree bands, and, in addition, there is a fishing mutation on the Pigeon lake, which is used by any individual belonging to any of the four bands who chooses to occupy it.

The bands are known under the following names: Montana's, Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's.

This agency was inspected during the month of September.

The staff was then composed as follows: Messrs. W.S. Grant, agent; J. Hollies, clerk; E.E. Chantler, farmer for the Ermineskin and Louis Bull bands; T.W. Lucas, farmer for the Montana and Samson bands; C.F. Carson, blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter and painter; Henry Blanc, interpreter and issuer; Alex Kayatapow, Miller and labourer, and John Ruggut, mail-carrier.

Messrs. Chantler and Carson have since resigned and their positions have been filled with new men.

The agency buildings consist of dwellings for the agent, clerk and interpreter and the farmer's dwellings, located on the Montana and Ermineskin reserves, an office and waiting-room for Indians, storehouse for supplies, ration-house, blacksmith-shop, flour and lumber manufacturing mill, grain storehouse and stables at the headquarters and at the farms. There are, too, a small ration-house and implement-shed near the farmhouse on Ermineskin's reserves. The Ermineskin farmhouse, agent's house Montana farmhouse, grain storehouse and one or two more small buildings, are frame buildings; all others are log. These buildings meet the requirements of the present, and are in fair order, but not one of the lot can be considered as of great value. They are all on wood block foundations and these blocks are gradually decaying and, of course, the buildings are continually settling.

The headquarters are very prettily located on the north bank of the Battle river. The location, however, is not central and, moreover, it is about ten miles from the

post office - Ponoka - and several miles from Hobbema siding, which is the central point of the three reserves.

The saw and flour mills are operated by water-power. Both mills are of light capacity. The Indians cut and haul about 40,000 feet of logs to the mill each winter and during the summer the logs are sawn into lumber and shingles. The cash outlay has been about three dollars for each thousand feet of lumber.

These Indians are now, with very few exceptions, housed under shingle-roofed dwellings with floors therein. They have, too, made fair provision for comfortably housing their stock during the winter months.

There are yet a few, hundred thousand feet of standing spruce timber along the southern portion of the Montana reserve.

The able-bodied Indians of this agency practically supply all their own beef requirements from their own herds. The exceptions are a few who have started farming and stock-raising within recent years and are not yet in a position to furnish their own tables with meat.

A number of Indians within this agency would doubtless imbibe more freely in intoxicants if the free ration system were in vogue here. Their livelihood would then be assured; now it is not and the money gained from the sale of surplus beef cattle, hay, fur and earnings in other ways, is now mostly expended for the necessities of life.

The books and records of the office were audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept by Mr. Hollies.

#### **PEIGAN AGENCY.**

This agency was inspected in November last.

The officers of the agency then were: Messrs. J.H. Gooderham agent - G.R. Race, clerk and issuer; C.R. Clarke, stockman; Thos. Scott, interpreter; Many Guns, mail-carrier; Henry White Cow, assistant stockman.

Dr. Edwards resides on the Blood reserve and visits this agency on alternate Thursdays, or more frequently if he is called upon to do so.

This reserve is said to be one of the best in the province for grazing purposes. The Old Man's river runs through it for about twelve miles, besides which there are several creeks and a number of never-failing springs, thus affording numerous watering places for stock. The rolling nature of the land and the banks, on the river and creeks, too, afford good shelter against the cold winds of winter. It is, also, about the centre of the Chinook belt and snow seldom remains on the ground for more than a few days at any, one time during the winter months. The Crow's Nest section of the Canadian Pacific railway runs from the eastern to the western limit of the reserve, in a southwesterly direction, and, as the line was not protected by a fence, it was found to be a menace to the stock-raising industry. The reserve was inclosed some years ago with a post and wire fence, but at the points at which the railway crossed the boundaries no effectual bar could be placed to hold the stock within, the reserve and they frequently passed out to the lands outside. Moreover, constant watch had to be kept on the stock to keep them off the track, and then there were numerous casualties and the consequent identification of the animals by the owner and the rendering of the claim for the loss, all tended to offset the natural advantages which the reserve possessed for a stock range. Reports have recently reached me to the effect that the railway company has lately started to erect a fence on both sides of its right-of-way through the reserve. I trust the report is in accordance with actual facts and that a fence will soon be completed along the railway line that lies within the boundaries of this reserve.

The building in use for the storage of supplies and for Office quarters is commodious and in good condition, so also is the small cottage occupied by the clock-man,

in regard to condition. The dwelling-house in which the agent resides is too small for the requirements and, moreover, it is without proper foundations. The building used for an abattoir and the distributing of food is, too, in fair condition, and meets the requirements. All other buildings are of the cheapest kind and their valuation governed, largely, by the quantity of lumber and fire-wood that could be secured if they were torn down. Several Of these buildings are on low-lying land near the river and were surrounded by water on occasions when the river overflowed its banks. All of the agency buildings are located on the north side of the Old Man's river. A majority of the Indians reside on the south side of the river, where the greater and best portion of the reserve lies.

Since the beginning of the late fiscal year these Indians receive one free ration of flour and beef. For a few years previous they received these free rations on two occasions each week, and prior to that period they were receiving three gratuitous rations every week. They have been so liberally treated, and for such a long period, that they now regard the free food as a treaty right, and it is, difficult to wean them from this erroneous notion. I was pleased to note that Mr. Gooderham was gradually leading them into the path of self-reliance and that five members of the band were then on the total self-support list.

The Indians of this agency, on the whole, are well housed, many of them have excellent dwellings, from an Indian's point of view at least. There are, too, a number of very good stables and almost every head of a family now owns, a wagon, mower, rake, harness, fairly good work-horses and a dwelling very well furnished. Their cattle, too, are rapidly increasing in numbers and, on the whole, I think this band is progressing. They unquestionably would do so at a rapid rate if the desire, which too many of them have, for intoxicants could be eradicated. A great many of them have undoubtedly misdirected a great deal of their earnings for strong drink in the past and this has not tended to advance them morally or financially. I made an inspection of the books and I records of the office and found them to be neatly kept and with very few errors.

#### **SARCEE AGENCY.**

I inspected this agency during the month of December.

The agency staff consists of Messrs. A.J. McNeill, agent; A. Marshall, stockman; G. Hodson, interpreter, farmer and issuer; Otter, scout; John One-Spot, herder; and Bull Collar, herder.

Although this reserve is a good one for a stock range, as well as farming, the Indians never showed a disposition to take up the cattle industry. They preferred to haul an occasional load of wood or hay to Calgary and in that way meet their immediate wants. The reserve has, however, recently been inclosed with a post and wire fence and about 515 young female cattle placed thereon. The Indians now, I am pleased to be able to report, are showing more disposition to acquire cattle. There are, also, about 3,000 head of horses and cattle pasturing within the reserve limits for the privilege of grazing the owners of the stock pay a fee per head, which plan is a convenience to stock-owners in the vicinity and a gain to the Indians.

A few members of the band do a little farming and the majority of them grow a patch of potatoes and cultivate a garden.

There are several very good log dwellings, with shingle roofs and with two or three apartments, and on the whole these Indians may be said to be well housed. There are, also, a number of very comfortable stables, with roomy yards in connection therewith.

A new house was erected, last season for the accommodation of the stockman. This house is several miles westerly from the agency headquarters. A cattle dipping vat was also put up and both tube house and the vat were chiefly erected by the Indians. One white man was employed to supervise and assist at this work.

The agency buildings are very nicely located, on the west bank of the Fish creek. The dwelling occupied by the agent was erected in several parts and at different periods. No proper foundation was placed beneath and now it is found that the sills and other lower parts of the woodwork are decayed and it will be a difficult, if not an impossible task to raise the building for the purpose of placing a stone foundation under it. The old log stables and implement sheds are in a dilapidated condition and will soon require renewing. All other agency buildings are in fair condition and meet the requirements.

The food issue to these Indians averaged about seven-tenths of a pound of beef and half a pound of flour per them for every man, woman and child for the whole year.

The conduct of these Indians has improved of late years as regards sobriety. It is only a very few years since one or more of this band were in the guard-room at Calgary almost constantly; now this happens only occasionally. The food they now. gratuitously receive is not sufficient to maintain them and they are, therefore, compelled to practise more economy than they did when the food issues were much greater than now.

The books and records of the office were audited and found to be carefully and accurately kept.

### **BLOOD AGENCY.**

The Blood band are the greatest in numbers of any western band; they number about 1,200 souls. They also occupy the largest reserve in the Dominion.

This agency and reserve was inspected during January and a part of February, last.

The staff then comprised: Messrs. R.N. Wilson, agent; J.W. Jowett, clerk; R.C. McDonald, J.A. Webb and Wm. Damon, stockmen; Jas. McDonald, issuer; David Mills, interpreter; Bears Milk, scout; Joe Mountain Horse, scout; Ben Strangling Wolfe, and James Wells, assistant stockmen; Rev. Sister St. Eusebe, hospital matron; Sister St. Germain, nurse; Sister St. LeBlanc, nurse, and O.C. Edwards, M.D., medical officer.

The real property in possession of this band would probably realize \$1,400,000, if placed on the market, and their stock, implements and personal effects about \$200,000 more. From this it will be seen that the Blood band is not without resources.

The agent, Mr. R.N. Wilson, reduced the gratuitous food issue during the calendar year of 1904, below that of 1903, to the value of about \$8,000. The free food distributed during the calendar year of 1904 was about: 337,405 pounds of beef, 3,293 pounds of bacon, 191,500 pounds of flour, 35,883 pounds of beans, and 805 pounds of tea. There were eighteen families who provided their own beef from their own herds, probably representing ninety souls. There, were, too, about eighty pupils in the industrial and boarding schools, where they are, of course, totally provided for the Indians, who provide the beef required for their own use are paid one and one-half cents per pound more for the beef they sell than are those who receive the free beef rations.

There were then more than 5,000 head of cattle and about 3,000 horses in the hands of these Indians. The cattle are likely rapidly to increase in number now, and I shall not be surprised if they own 10,000 head within three years of this date. About 15,000 head of stock can find sustenance on this reserve, under the present conditions, and by taking water from the Belly river and carrying it to the divide between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, which plan would irrigate a large area that is now destitute of water, fully 25,000 head of stock could be constantly provided for.

Of the 3,000 horses owned by this band there are probably 1,000 of them matured mares. This number of mares require approximately forty stallions. There are

twelve, chiefly grade Clydes, now running with these mares which were supplied by the department, and the Indians own a few more sires of a better class than the ordinary cayuse. This means that several hundred of their mares are yearly bred to very interior sires, and in this way the Indians lose opportunities for gaining thousands of dollars every year more than they now do from the sale of surplus horses.

A new cottage was put up, for the stockman at the upper portion of the reserve, a new stable-house and carriage-house at the agency and an addition made to the dwellings of both the agent and the clerk. Minor improvements and repairs were also made to numerous other buildings. It is only within recent years that new buildings were placed on stone foundations at this point, although there is suitable stone in abundance close at hand. There are several old log buildings in a dilapidated condition, which will soon have to be abandoned. The office quarters, too, do not meet the requirements, being entirely too small.

There is a very neat hospital on this reserve, in which Indians afflicted with disease not contagious, are admitted and cared for as well as they would be in any institution of a similar kind. The annual operating expense to the department is about \$2,000. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Edwards visits this institution every Monday, or oftener if called upon to do so.

The behaviour of these Indians is said to have grown worse during the last twenty years with regard to the consumption of liquor. At that time, it is said, it was difficult for these Indians to procure it and then almost every known case of a drunken Indian was followed by an arrest, conviction and severe punishment of the person who supplied the liquor. Now the ease in procuring intoxicants owing to the much greater number of white men in the neighbourhood is only limited by their ability to pay for it, and convictions for supplying these Indians with liquor are comparatively rare. There are now, in consequence, frequent drunken carouses and it is unnecessary to say that a great deal of their earnings, directly and indirectly, is misdirected for drink. The demoralizing influence of the liquor habit with Indians cannot, moreover, be measured.

A number of this band have very good dwellings, some of which have papered walls, carpeted floors, mounted iron beds with springs, mattresses, sheets, blankets, pillows and shams and spreads thereon, together with an assortment of furniture of one kind or another. There are, too, a number of fairly good stables, with hay and other corrals attached thereto. Practically no farming is carried on at this reserve and they, therefore, own few land-cultivating implements. They have, however, about 110 wagons, 80 mowers and numerous other articles with which to carry on hay and other work.

A vat for dipping cattle was put up last season, and a good deal of land inclosed with post and wire fencing.

Mr. Jowett had the books and office records right up to date. They were neatly and systematically kept.

## **BLACKFOOT AGENCY.**

The staff is now constituted as follows: Messrs. H.E. Sibbald, agent; W.H. James, clerk and issuer; W.S. Cosgrave, farmer and stockman at Farm 20B; A.E. Jones, stockman at Farm 20A; E. Costigan, interpreter and labourer.

No close inspection of this agency has been made by me. My time, since I assumed the position of inspector, has been occupied fully with the inspection of other agencies, reserves and schools and stock that was purchased for various agencies.

Residing on the reserve and near the agency headquarters as I do, favours me, however, with opportunities for keeping in touch with the management and with passing events. Moreover, I held the position of agent here from October, 1900, until June 30, 1904, and I am fairly conversant with the condition of affairs here for the last five years.



When I assumed the position of agent here, I found the greater number of Indians adverse to accepting cattle and they held less than 600 head. I learned that their reason therefor was that their late Chief Crowfoot, had advised them not to do so and had backed up his conclusion with the following taking argument: "If you accept cattle, the government will soon conclude that it is not necessary to continue the ration system and then you will be obliged to gain your own livelihood." The gratuitous issue of beef was then in the neighbourhood of 430,000 pounds per annum and proportionately like quantities of flour and bacon. Now these Indians hold over 2,500 head of cattle and the free food issued during the last fiscal year was: 145,318 pounds of beef; 4,274 pounds of bacon; 119,032 pounds of flour; 5,450 pounds of beans, and 682 1/2 pounds of tea. The band number about 1,840 souls, and of this number about 75 are provided for in the industrial and boarding schools. If the Indians who now hold cattle had accepted them five years earlier, there would now be no necessity for assisting others than the aged, infirm and those depending on them for support. As an illustration of how the cattle industry will elevate an Indian from poverty to self-supporting manhood, also that the late Crowfoot's argument could not be gainsayed, I will cite the change it wrought in the standing of a Blackfoot named 'Old Woman at War.' Ten years ago this August this Indian exchanged ten cayuse horses for the same number of heifers. He now owns more than one hundred head and has sold during the intervening period about twenty-five head, realizing therefor in the neighbourhood of \$1,000 and he is now a self-supporting individual, i.e., he receives no beef, flour or other assistance from the government. It may not be out of place to remark here that he was not allowed to misdirect his earnings for liquor, not during the last five years at least; if he had been so allowed he would no doubt, still be on the free ration list and finding fault with the government for giving him so little. There are now two other families on the self-supporting basis and twenty other families who turn in animals towards partially supplying their own tables with meat.

It is Mr. Sibbald's opinion that it will require five years more to get all the able-bodied Indians of this band off the free ration list. They will then have a sufficient number of cattle to support themselves entirely. Should they, however, be in a position, during the coming five years, to secure regular employment, their manhood can be developed by throwing them on their own resources at an earlier date.

There is room for improvement here as regards the dwellings they occupy during the winter months. There are a number of excellent dwelling-houses, quite a few fairly good and a number entirely too small for the number who reside therein. A great deal of their earnings has been required to purchase wagons, mowers, rakes, harness and other pressing requirements, and there has been little left with which to buy building material. As they are now fairly supplied with hay-making outfits, I hope more attention will be given to the erection of more comfortable habitations. Although their stables are not sightly or expensive, they are comfortable during the cold weather.

The Indians who reside on the western end of the reserve did do a little farming in the past, and yet do, but not as extensively as they did. One season it was considerably damaged by hail and then there were several light crops. The price of oats was low and they became discouraged. They found that a great deal more money could be gained, with considerable less work, by putting up hay for the nearby ranchers than farming for themselves. With them, as with whites, it is a question of dollars and cents, and I do not know that I have good reasons for censure. This season they will probably get \$6,000 for the hay they cut and stock for the ranchers within the vicinity of the reserve, and to gain a like sum from growing oats entails a great deal of work from an Indians point of view, and, moreover, the returns from grain-growing are too slow.

There is within this reserve an hospital, under the auspices of the English Church, in which there are two wards. This institution is under the direct charge of Dr. Rose. The department contributes less than \$1,000 per annum towards the support

of this hospital. During the last fiscal year the records show that there were 99 in-patients; 316 out-patients; 317 were given medicine, for various ailments; and school children treated two hundred and thirteen times. One very objectionable feature of this institution is, in my opinion, the unhealthy location.

The agency buildings are in a first-class state of repair, and with the exception of one of the farm stables, which will soon require reshingling and minor other repairs, all the farm buildings are in good condition.

The conduct of these Indians has been fairly good. There are those among the band who never lose an opportunity to take intoxicants whenever they can get them. They, however, know the consequences, either from experience or observation, if such behaviour becomes known; for it has been the rule here for the last five years to punish every Indian who imbibes, if evidence can be secured to do it, either by a fine, imprisonment or the withdrawal of his rations for a stated period. I have always contended that when an Indian could afford to pay out money for liquor it was evidence that he could, too, provide bread and meat for himself. Every endeavour has been made, also, to punish the person who supplied the liquor. The traffic has not, however, been eradicated and I expect it never will be so long as liquor is sold and it is within their reach. Strictly enforced rules will, nevertheless, keep the traffic down to a minimum, and this is what has been attempted here and with some measure of success, at least.

#### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

Grade Clyde stallions have been placed on the Blackfoot, Sarcee, Stony, Peigan and Blood reserves, and a pure-bred Clyde on Samson's reserve. The object of course is to improve the quality and the size of the Indians' horses in the future. There are now to be seen, on one or other of the reserves on which these horses were placed, suckers, yearlings and a few two-year-old, progenies of these sires, and they unquestionably are a great improvement over the class of colts the Indians formerly raised. The Indians now recognize this fact and are desirous of following up the start they have made towards securing a better class of horses than the cayuse.

Inventories of all government property, of the Indians' cattle, together with tabulated information on a number of subjects, were transmitted, with my detailed report on each of the agencies I inspected, to the Indian Commissioner in duplicate.

*I have, & c.,*

*J.A. MARKLE,*

*Inspector.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,*

*PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., September 1, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves.

#### **CARLTON AGENCY.**

This agency was inspected during October, and November, 1904.

On November 1, Mr. Charles Fisher was installed as agent in succession to the late W.E. Jones, whose death occurred early in July. Mr. Jones had been many

years in the employ of the department and had proved a conscientious and capable officer. During the illness and subsequently to his health until the end of October, the affairs of the agency were conducted by Mr. J.H. Price.

The remainder of the staff includes T. Eastwood Jackson, clerk; Rupert Pratt, interpreter; J. McKenzie, engineer and miller; and three farmers, who will be mentioned individually in connection with their several duties as they may be touched upon later.

In the installing of the newly appointed agent, special attention was given to the correcting of certain lapses from the strict letter of instructions and departures from the department's policy and methods in connection with the management of Indians' moneys and property and the transaction of agency business generally, which had grown up in consequence of frequent changes of officials.

The office records in part are kept with great precision and in admirable form. On the other hand, in connection with the accounting for receipt and issue of supplies there continue to be numerous minor errors, as indicated by the discrepancies between the balances shown in the store ledger and those actually on hand as per inventory taken.

A hot-air furnace has recently been placed in the agent's dwelling. The agency buildings generally are rather complete and in a fair state of repair, with the exception of the office, which was never a very suitable building, consisting as it does of but one room with a low ceiling, and it is now scarcely further serviceable, as the foundations and floor joists are quite decayed.

The gristmill is situated a mile from the agency headquarters, and as far from the miller's dwelling. It has a maximum capacity of only fifteen barrels per day, but the average out-put during the running season is even less. The building, which is of logs, is in need of some renewing and repairs. The advantages of a mill to the agency are great, as there is no regular market for grain within forty miles and the local price of flour is high. Yet the slight interest manifested in grain-growing here has not thus far justified the department in removing and rebuilding the mill on a more convenient site and improving the machinery, which otherwise would be a measure of distinct economy.

In addition to the grist-mill, Engineer McKenzie has under his charge the sawmill, the shingle-mill, and a steam threshing outfit. All this machinery is carefully and skilfully handled.

#### MISTAWASIS' BAND.

The season of 1904 showed an increased area, under cultivation; but owing to poor preparation of the ground and late sowing, the crop was a partial failure. There was in consequence a scarcity of good seed for the present season, and the crop area is again diminished, though there are prospects of a fair yield. At the end of June there was but a few acres of new breaking done and no summer-fallowing, though there is much need for both. There is, in fact, as yet but slight evidence of improvement in the extent or methods of agriculture.

Although the decrease in the Indians' herds, which had continued for some years, has been checked, yet the cattle industry cannot be said to be in a prosperous condition, and the self-supporting Indians are not at present able from their surplus stock to furnish the beef which the department requires to purchase for the relief of the sick and infirm, and for a limited assistance to working Indians who are not self supporting.

A few of the Indians of this band are extremely careless with regard to the care of their cattle during the winter and making provision for the same during summer. There was in consequence some loss of cattle from neglect or scarcity of feed during the winter of 1903 - 04; but last winter being unusually mild, the stock came through safely, and although the hay supply was quite limited, a quantity remained unused.

On the whole, the members of this band, though by no means pure Indians, lead but a very hand-to-mouth existence, their livelihood being derived only to a limited extent from their farms and their stock and for the rest from hunting, freighting and other temporary employments, all pursued in a most desultory manner and with a view merely to the day's food.

#### MUSKEG LAKE BAND.

This reserve, as well as Mistawasis' is under the immediate supervision of the agent.

The band consists of half-breeds, and owing to the numerous demands upon the agent's time, they receive but little detained direction in connection with their industries.

Five families, or nearly one-half the band, are practically self-supporting and are in a fair state of progress. The rest for the most part are in a stationary condition, while a few show a tendency to fall back and require much closer attention.

The area of the grain crop continues small, but the yield for the present season promises to be fair notwithstanding that some of the land is in a bad state of cultivation. A small area of new land has lately been broken. The raising of roots and vegetables is badly neglected on both this reserve and Mistawasis.'

The cattle industry has been very successful during the past year, the net increase in the herds amounting to thirty per cent. The natural increase has been good, a few head have been purchased, loss from every cause has been averted, and the beefing of cattle has been well controlled and kept within strict limits in view of the necessity which existed throughout the agency for checking the rapid decrease that had been going on for some years.

#### AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND.

This band for the past three years has been under the direction and supervision of Mr. Joseph Savord, whose death has recently rendered the position vacant. Without a very accurate knowledge of Indian nature, Mr. Savord nevertheless by his diligence and by the kindly interest he manifested in their welfare attained a fair influence and control over this people and brought about a noticeable improvement in their condition.

The most encouraging step in connection with agriculture on this reserve is the breaking up of a considerable area of Dew land, although the best land on the reserve is still unused, and the older fields instead of being renewed and cleaned by fallowing have been allowed to grow wild, the fences being removed, an unthrifty habit which prevails too generally on the reserves within my knowledge.

On this reserve also there is a fair increase in the herds, and there is a distinct in the management of the stock industry. A sufficient quantity of hay was saved in excellent condition, and the cattle wintered well. The stabling in general is sufficient only for the working animals and the calves, but in a few instances provision is, made for all the stock, and two of the stables, those of Chief Kahmeostotin and Henry Wahsayekoot, were found in the beginning of winter as well fitted up and as well kept as could be seen anywhere. An attempt has been made with some success to encourage among these Indians the raising of pigs and poultry.

About half the Indians have good, comfortable dwellings, but the rest are very miserable notwithstanding that the agency saw and shingle mills are operated on this as on the other reserves of the agency at intervals for the advantage of the Indians. Granaries and implement-houses also continue to be generally wanting.

The farmer's dwelling is in need of some repairs, but otherwise the farm buildings and premises are in excellent order.

#### KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND.

This reserve is in charge of Mr. James Dreaver as farmer. It was inspected on October 20 to 22, when the work of the agricultural season was just completed, and I visited it again recently, as well as the other reserves of the agency, in connection with the annuity payments.

Considering the discouragements to agriculture on this reserve in the fact that it consists of the poorest piece of land in the district, the interest manifested in the industry is not disappointing. The present season's crop though not large in area is rather promising, with the exception of oats, which, as on many of the reserves, are a partial failure, in consequence, in some cases at least, of the use of poor seed.

The cattle industry has latterly been a good success. Losses have been light and the natural increase nearly a maximum. The facilities for stock-raising on this reserve are good during dry seasons when the meadows extending along the Big river will afford a thousand tons of hay. During high water, however, this supply is not available, and the ridges and small sloughs will barely furnish sufficient bay to maintain a hundred head. For this reason it will be necessary at times to rely upon straw and other cultivated fodder. The summer range is also poor, the grass being of inferior growth and quality as compared with other parts.

The farm buildings are situated on a high bank overlooking a picturesque lake and with the day school and teacher's dwelling adjacent, all nicely whitened, present amid the surrounding foliage, an attractive appearance. The Indians' dwellings are still of a poor class, as they have not as yet had the use of the saw-mill here and they, cannot afford to buy and freight in more lumber than what is absolutely necessary for the most meagre habitation.

#### STURGEON LAKE BAND.

For the past eight years, Mr. Patrick Anderson has been in charge of this band. I have found him in some respects particularly well fitted for his duties at this point. He has been watchful in Suppressing the use of intoxicants among the Indians, and in protecting their rights in relation to the white population.

The cattle industry is fairly prosperous and the herds show a net increase of seventeen per cent during the year. Farming and gardening are still a failure, and that in spite of the fact that there is an excellent market for all the surplus produce of the reserve at the lumber camps only a few miles distant. Interest is lacking, and both equipment and direction are at fault.

#### WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND, NO. 106A.

This reserve, situated about ten miles from Sturgeon lake, is occupied by about twenty Indians in all, members of the hunting bands to the north. They come here with the expectation of living by farming and stock, but as yet have accomplished very little in this way. In the meantime they are making a comfortable livelihood from other sources. This summer four new houses of a good class are being built, the lumber, sash and doors being procured from a mill in the neighbourhood and paid for with produce or with work. With the exception of one family, in which the influence of drink is seen, these few Indians lead a very orderly and respectable mode of life.

#### THE WAHSPATON BAND, NO. 94.

The occupants of this reserve, belonging as the name indicates to the Sioux nation, are not in treaty and consequently receive much less attention and assistance than the Cree bands. They consist now of eight families of about forty souls. They continue to display a fair degree of industry and to utilize to good advantage any help afforded them. They take good care of their stock; their farms and gardens though

small are fairly productive; and they are making a genuine effort to make their houses and surroundings comfortable and attractive.

The greater part of this band, numbering about eighty persons, occupy an encampment near Prince Albert, and seem decided to remain there and to live, as they consider, more independently than they could on a reserve.

#### **THE NORTHERN BANDS.**

The bands at Montreal lake and Lac la Rouge were inspected in connection with the recent annuity payments.

A few remaining claims for arrears by members of William Charles' band were settled, and the long-continued back payments, covering the years from 1876 to 1881 inclusive, were completed. On the other hand, upwards of fifty members of James Roberts' band whose homes are on the Churchill river remote from the treaty grounds, absented themselves from the payments this year, and their annuities necessarily remain in arrears. It is probable that when the remaining Indians within the province of Saskatchewan are received into treaty it will be possible to reorganize the bands in these regions and arrange the points of payment so as to be much more convenient for the annuitants.

These Indians continue to live solely by hunting and fishing, except for what they earn as canoemen and boatmen in the employ of the trading companies. The hunt continues to be fairly productive, for while certain classes of fur axe becoming steadily rarer, the prices for the most part are increasing.

The health of the bands has been good, and the absence of medical has not been seriously felt.

Day schools are still in operation at Montreal lake and at Little hills, and preparations are being made for the erection of a boarding school on Lac la Ronge, which is expected to accommodate fifty pupils.

#### **DUCK LAKE AGENCY.**

The agency staff consists of Mr. J. Macarthur as agent, Mr. J.H. Price as clerk, an interpreter, and four farmers. The inspection was made in December and January.

Mr. Price had been absent from his duties here, acting as agent for Carlton agency, for six months during the summer preceding the inspection. His place was supplied by Mr. J. Macarthur, jr., and the various office records were duly and accurately kept. The moneys of the Indians have been handled and accounted for in strict accordance with the instructions issued to agents on this subject.

The agent's dwelling has undergone some remodelling and improvement, including the installing of a serviceable hot-air furnace, and it is now a commodious and comfortable residence.

In connection with the disposal of loan cattle, I have found it necessary to check a practice which has been in vogue here and at some other agencies for a number of years. When such animals are found no longer profitable to keep, they have frequently been beefed or sold in the name of the Indian with whom they happened to be on loan. Out of the proceeds a younger animal has usually been purchased, and the balance, if an aid to the Indian. It is clear that this balance properly belongs to the department, and it is not in the interest of the Indians that they should be allowed to make a profit out of loan cattle other than a legitimate one.

#### **BEARDY'S AND OKEMASIS' BANDS.**

These Indians live by the agricultural industries almost solely, and according to the success or failure of these they are comfortable or otherwise. For the season of

1904 the return of grain and roots was very poor both as to quantity and quality. The Indians had a substantial benefit from their cattle, though at some sacrifice, for there was a net decrease in their herds of nineteen head in twelve months. Their storehouses and cellars contained but a scanty supply at the time, and on the whole they were in a more straightened condition than I have seen them for some years. But such is the spirit of independence that has been fostered among them through judicious management that they did not come complaining to the agency office, but east about to see how they could make up by their labour for the failure of their crop.

A failure of the grain crop is rendered more serious here through the neglect of almost all the minor agricultural industries; dairying and the raising of poultry and pigs contribute but little to the support of these bands.

#### ONE ARROW'S BAND.

For many years past this band has been in charge of Mr. Louis Marion. It is a small band and so conveniently located on the reserve that it is an easy matter for a farmer to visit all the Indians' dwellings and direct all their work daily, which on most other reserves is not possible.

Three members of this band, namely, Peepahkahchew, John Sinnokesick, and Laroque, have well-built, comfortable dwellings, a fair equipment of horses and cattle, and live mainly by their industries. Of the rest, all have a few head of cattle, which are slowly increasing, and a few raise a little grain or roots; but the entire farming and gardening of the reserve could be done without difficulty by two men and two teams. The garden products were grown mainly by a few old women, whose success proves sufficiently that the excuse put up by the rest of the band, namely, that things would not grow, is a very idle one.

The fact that hunting was formerly good throughout a large tract lying east of the reserve has hitherto handicapped the farmer in his efforts to interest the Indians in agricultural pursuits. This state of things is now, however, rapidly changing, as settlement is now closing in on all sides of the reserve, and in the future hunting will in this locality afford little more than an occasional meal.

#### JOHN SMITH'S BAND.

The band is in charge of Mr. Alex. Campbell, an old resident of the district, who was appointed in August last to succeed Mr. Jos. Letellier. Mr. Campbell is well acquainted with the Indian character and with the nature and condition of their industries. But this is a band where instruction counts for little. They are, as is generally known, all half-breeds, who have engaged in farming more or less for twenty-five years. A few are skilled mechanics, and a large percentage use the English language freely. They know much more about all the industries than they actually put into practice, and accordingly they require stimulating rather than minute direction they are not always obedient to instructions, they are generally amenable to suggestion and to influences tactfully but persistently exercised.

In connection with farming, while the area of cultivation is considerable, yet the returns are greatly diminished in quantity and value through the indifference of the Indians as to the renewing and cleaning of their worn-out fields.

For years past they have drawn a substantial support from the cattle industry. Last season, however, showed a diminished calf crop, in consequence of a considerable loss of cows and heifers in the spring of 1904. For the twelve months ended December 31, there was a net decrease in herds of fifty-two head.

In addition to the industries already referred to, gardening receives fair attention, and suitable storage is provided for roots and vegetables. Several make butter throughout the season, and a few make it for sale, in one instance a cream-separator being in use. Several sell eggs, realizing in the fall and winter as high as 25 cents a

dozen. In the middle of January, when live stock of every description is reduced to a minimum number owing to the cost of wintering, I found on this reserve, in addition to horses and cattle, the following: twenty-four sheep, in the hands of two Indians; fourteen pigs, owned by four Indians; four hundred hens, by sixteen Indians; forty-three turkeys, by nine Indians; and thirteen ducks, by four Indians.

#### **JAMES SMITH'S BAND.**

Mr. Horace Adams has had the direction of this band now for about two years, and is meeting with very fair success in a rather difficult charge.

Renewed interest is taken in farming, owing in part to a much needed increase in the equipment of implements and teams, provided from the proceeds of the sale of land. Considerable new land has been added to the area under cultivation, and the crop for 1904 was rather better here than elsewhere in the agency.

The reserve affords large facilities for the stock industry, and, to improve the conditions two large pasture-fields, each containing about three sections, have been securely fenced with three strands of wire on tamarack posts.

A rapid improvement has been made in the last few years in the size, construction and sanitary condition of the houses. Throughout the north end of the reserve, of a total number of twenty-five houses, twenty-three have shingled roofs and are properly floored and neatly finished. They are well lighted and comfortable, and one is lathed and plastered. In the south end, where Bighead's people live, there is also a marked improvement, and there are corresponding indications of advancement in the matter of the cleanliness, comfort, and furnishing of the houses.

The farm records are very, well kept, and the farmer's diary is so fully entered UP as to furnish much valuable information with regard to all occurrences affecting the welfare of the Indians. Mr. Adams had not been absent from the reserve since my previous inspection except to go as far as Kinistino to purchase seed-grain for the Indians.

#### **BATTLEFORD AGENCY.**

This agency was inspected in July and August, 1904, and in June, 1905.

The staff comprises Mr. J.P.G. Day, as agent; Mr. C.J. Johnson, clerk; an interpreter, an engineer, and five farmers.

A new office is on the point of completion, which though not large, will afford many conveniences wanting in the old one and greatly facilitate the work of keeping the records.

#### **RED PHEASANT'S BAND.**

This band and the band of Stony Indians whose reserve lies immediately to the west are under the supervision and direction of Mr. R. Jefferson.

Though there is no actual improvement, in the methods or extent of agriculture, yet the present season's crop promises, owing to favourable conditions, to give a much better return than in the past. The gardens suffered from frost and will yield but little.

During twelve months the Indians beefed fifty-one head of cattle and sold twenty head; but there is a net decrease for the year of thirty head; and on the whole the success of the industry is declining.

#### **STONY BAND.**

This band, which has hitherto been very backward in agriculture, this season shows a marked improvement. The cultivation is imperfect, and the crop is light for so favourable a season; but it is larger than usual, and the band will have their bread





SEINE FISHING, UCHUCLESIT HARBOUR, V.I. - INDIANS HAULING DRAG NET ASHORE



from their own harvest for the first time within my knowledge. I found their gardens more carefully planted and better cultivated than on any other reserve of the agency.

The decrease of cattle that has continued for some years on this reserve and on Rea Pheasant's is apparently likely to be checked. It was due, mainly to two causes, namely, small calf crops and loss of cattle through straying. In the summer of 1904 liberal areas for grazing were inclosed with wire fences, and the effect is already distinctly noticeable. The natural increase in the herds of this reserve for the present season was at the end of June equal to the two preceding seasons combined, and there has been no loss from straying since the pastures were completed. The fields are large, the feed is good, and the cattle were in the finest condition.

#### SWEET GRASS BAND.

This band is in charge of Mr. A. Nolin.

The band is small, but its industries are considerable as they have been for some years past. The supervision of all is but a moderate task, which is performed with indifferent interest and success.

The industries consist almost solely of grain-growing and cattle-raising, and although they show no expansion during the past year, yet they continue sufficiently productive to render the Indians a comfortable and independent living. None here are destitute except the aged and infirm, and few of the able-bodied require to go abroad from the reserves in search of a livelihood.

#### POUNDMAKER'S AND LITTLE PINE'S BANDS.

These bands are under the direction of Mr. S. Warden, and their condition and state of progress are so nearly identical that they may be spoken of together.

As in the case of the Sweet Grass band, it may be said of these that they maintain themselves by their farms and their cattle, and in a few instances by the raising of horses. The cattle industry is diligently and successfully prosecuted, but for years it has been necessary to seek a large part of the hay-supply outside the borders of the reserves. Very soon this will be no longer possible, as the land formerly vacant is fast being settled.

There is, in fact, to be had within the limits of the reserves little more than sufficient hay for the feed of working teams; and it will, in consequence, be necessary in the near future to provide for the wintering of the stock to a large extent with cultivated products. In this necessity will be found a much needed stimulus to the raising of grain and roots; ranching methods must be abandoned and replaced by those of the mixed farm, and the stock industry will then rest on a surer basis than in the past.

The health of these bands, as generally throughout the agency, has been excellent during the year. There is a steady improvement in their mode of living. They are nearly independent, and could with a little reasonable effort make themselves entirely so. The supply of food issued to them by the department is now but one-fourth of what it was six years ago, and it is quite sufficient.

#### MOOSOMIN'S BAND.

Mr. E. Langlois has recently succeeded Mr. James Sayer in charge of this band. He is a young man and very energetic, and has already secured a good influence and control over the Indians.

The crop area for this season is not diminished, notwithstanding that during the summer of 1904. farming was somewhat interrupted by railroad construction through the reserve, when the Indians found profitable employment of various kinds in connection with the work. Some old and worn-out fields have been abandoned and

replaced by newer and cleaner ones. The cultivation was good, except for insufficient harrowing in a few instances, a common fault in Indian farming; and there was promise of a very fair crop.

The cattle wintered well, and the calf crop has been good, so that there is a net increase of twenty head in twelve months ended June 30. There is practically no hay on the reserve proper, but the Indians have a hay reserve at Round hill, fifteen miles to the northeast, and the cattle are taken there to winter.

A stock range of about eight sections, or twenty acres per head for the present stock of the reserve (omitting the work of oxen and horses and a number of milking cows, which will not be pastured), has recently been inclosed with a suitable fence of wire on willow pickets. This is not only a great convenience, but is actually indispensable under present conditions.

#### **THUNDERCHILD'S BAND.**

Mr. M. L'Heureux, formerly fanner on Moosomin's reserve, is now in charge of this band. These two reserves were formerly under one farmer, and the work, especially as the cattle range was then on the north side of the river, was too heavy for one man to perform successfully. Now the conditions are more favourable, and for two farmers the duties are extremely light.

With the exception of a few fields, the crops were very promising, and in one or two instances the wheat was particularly fine. The oat crop will be light, and in a few cases almost a failure, owing to the use of inferior seed. Reliable seed oats were difficult to procure this season, and in consequence a great deal of inferior stuff was sown on all the reserves.

On this reserve also an excellent pasture has recently been fenced. All the reserves of this agency have now similar provision for the stock during summer. And it should be noted, to the credit of the Indians and the management of their industries, that in every instance both material and labour for the construction of these fences aggregating for the agency forty-five miles, were furnished entirely by themselves, an example worthy of imitation.

#### **MEADOW LAKE BAND.**

This band, occupying a reserve about one hundred miles north of Battleford, was transferred at the end of June from the Carlton to the Battleford agency. It is in charge of a school teacher who also acts as overseer. I did not visit it during the year.

#### **SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.**

This agency was inspected during April.

The staff was composed of Mr. G.G. Mann, as agent Miss B.E. Mann, clerk an interpreter, and two farmers.

The farm buildings are in good repair, with the exception of the agent's dwelling, a portion of which requires reshingling. A new and convenient office has recently been completed. The building is properly finished and painted, and would cost, if all the work and material had to be purchased, not less than \$500. The material was, however, largely obtained from the agency saw-mill, and the agent utilized his own spare time and that of the interpreter on the building, by which the actual cost was reduced to \$100.

An agency grain-field, which was greatly needed, was broken in the summer of 1904, and sown with oats last spring. The seeding was done in the latter part of April, and as the field contains twenty-six acres, securely fenced, there is little doubt that the agency will henceforth be independent for its supply of oats.

## **SADDLE LAKE AND BLUE QUILL'S BANDS.**

These bands have for nine years past been in charge of Mr. J. Batty.

The almost constant employment on the river and in connection with survey work that has been offered to these Indians for a few years past, has led some to avoid what they consider the drudgery of farm work. On the other hand, from a desire to live independently and by their own resources, several are applying themselves more steadily and more successfully to farming than in the past. The progress of grain-growing is concisely shown by the following figures, which give the total amount of grain grown on this reserve annually for the past six years 1899, 993 bushels; 1900, 1,277 bushels; 1901, 3,011 bushels; 1902, 3,493 bushels; 1903, 3,989 bushels and 1904, 4,645 bushels. However, it must be remarked that half a dozen men raise the greater part of this grain, while twenty or more able-bodied men raise none. Seeding this season was finished by the end of April; the work as a rule was carefully done, and there is reason to look for a good return.

After some years of decrease, there is once more an increase in the Indians' herds. All live stock wintered well, and, as almost everywhere, a quantity of hay remained over, amounting here to 160 tons.

The farmer's dwelling is now scarcely habitable and requires to be replaced by a new one. The other farm buildings are complete, well arranged and in good repair.

## **WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.**

This band occupies a reserve extending along the eastern side of Whitefish lake. The band is commonly known as Chief Pakan's, and they are joint owners of the Saddle Lake reserve along with those who occupy it. They are under the direction of Mr. P. Tomkins, who also acts as agency engineer.

Although there is a grist-mill located on this reserve, yet the tendency is for those who wish to engage seriously in farming to move to the other reserve; for, while the soil here is fertile, yet the surface and other conditions are not nearly so favourable for farming as at Saddle Lake. In consequence, the grain product of this reserve shows a considerable diminution.

The cattle industry is not prosperous. The practice continues of killing off the animals for beef before they reach maturity.

The minor agricultural industries are quite neglected, as also at Saddle Lake, except by a few Indians. A number of the younger men work all summer on the freighting boats out north, and by this means support themselves and their families.

I found the houses everywhere in a clean and sanitary condition, and in a large number of instances it is apparent that this is the ordinary state of things.

## **ONION LAKE AGENCY.**

The inspection of this agency was completed on May 30.

The staff of employees includes: Mr. W. Sibbald, as agent Mr. J.B. Ross, clerk; Mr. J.T. Slater, farmer; and Mr. Joseph Taylor, engineer and general mechanic.

The work of the agency, and the duties evolving upon the agent in particular, have been considerably increased within the last two or three years owing to the effort to settle on the reserves at Frog lake and Long lake the Indians who own those reserves, and to establish them in their industries.

The office is small, poorly furnished and equipped, and consequently inconvenient. Some necessary alterations and improvements are about to be made.

Owing to the appointment of a clerk, who is likely to prove an efficient officer, the agent expects to be able to devote his time entirely to the general oversight and direction of the affairs of the agency. 27 - i - 12 1/2

A shingle-mill and a planer have been added to the equipment. Joseph Taylor, the agency mechanic, a graduate of the Battleford industrial school, has recently qualified as an engineer, in accordance with the regulations of the Northwest government, and now manages the steam engine which furnishes the power for the running of these new machines as well as of the grist-mill, the saw-mill, and the threshing machine, all of which have been in operation for some years.

The health of the Indians throughout the agency has been unusually good. The medical attendant, Mrs. Dr. Matheson, resides on the reserve at Onion lake, and her services are on that account all the more valuable, as they are at the agent's command, for the benefit of the Indians, not merely at stated intervals and in extreme emergency, but whenever and as often as they are required. Her register of cases treated is kept with great care, and shows them to have been extremely numerous, but rarely of a serious nature.

#### SEEKASKOOTCH BAND.

The industries of this band, as everywhere throughout the agency, are limited strictly to farming, gardening, and stock, and farming only in the restricted sense of grain-growing, for there is no dairying, and no raising of sheep, pigs, or poultry. None of these industries have been prosperous during the past year. There has been a considerable loss of cattle; no grain of any account was raised last season; and the garden products were entirely insufficient for the needs of the Indians. In every respect, however, the prospects are better for the present season, although no considerable results can be expected from farming until more land is brought under cultivation and the old fields fallowed, cleansed of weeds and rubbish, and fertilized.

#### FROG LAKE BANDS.

The portions of Oneepowhayo's and Puskiakkeewin's bands located on their reserves at Frog lake number seventy-six persons, and include about twenty working men. The cattle-raising industry is already well established, and farming has been begun this season with a fair prospect of success. While their industries are developing, these people must necessarily depend for their support largely upon their old occupation of hunting.

#### LONG LAKE BAND.

Three of the thriftiest Indians of the Onion Lake reserves have recently returned to this reserve, and the population now numbers seventy-two and includes sixteen working men. The facilities for cattle-raising here are excellent, as also for farming, except for the distance from mill and market. They have a good start in both these industries, and the prospects are encouraging.

One of the conditions on which the members of the bands at Frog lake and Long lake were allowed two years ago to return to these reserves and received an issue of cattle and implements on loan, was that they were not to look for any assistance whatever in the form of provisions. They accepted the condition and have lived, up to it, and in the course of a few years it is expected that so far as these reserves are concerned the begging Indian will not be found. It is, of course, well understood that in the case of sickness, old age, or calamity they will not be allowed to suffer.

#### COLD LAKE RESERVE.

This reserve consists of two townships, and is located on the south side of the Beaver river, near Cold lake. It is a fine tract of land, well adapted for mixed farming, and well supplied with wood and water.

The reserve is occupied by a band of Chipewyans numbering about two hundred and fifty souls. Their main occupation is hunting, and there is little prospect of their settling down to farming while their present employment continues to yield them a livelihood. There is no doubt that the fur-bearing animals are steadily and even rapidly decreasing, but several species are not yet scarce, and prices are good. Bears are worth from \$10 to \$25, according to size and quality; mink from \$3 to \$5; lynx from \$5 to \$7; red foxes \$4 to \$5; while silver foxes, which are got occasionally, bring from \$100 to \$200. An evidence of the value of the fur product of the locality is found in the fact that during the past winter and spring no less than six traders competed for the Indians' trade on the reserve and in the neighbourhood.

**MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.**

This reserve, situated on the South Saskatchewan near Saskatoon, and occupied by a small band of Sioux, is also within this inspectorate, but was not visited by me during the past year.

*I have, & c.,*  
*W.J. CHISHOLM,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*  
*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*  
*QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,*  
*BALCARRES, October 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report upon the affairs in this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The Qu'Appelle inspectorate includes the following agencies and industrial schools: Moose Mountain, Pelly, Touchwood Hills, Crooked Lakes, Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle agencies and Regina and Qu'Appelle industrial schools.

Although much of my time has, been taken up during the year in making special trips to the different agencies for the purpose of making inquiries into different matters, I was able to make a general inspection of all the agencies and the two industrial schools.

### **PELLY AGENCY.**

I received instructions while at Crooked Lakes to proceed to Pelly at once and make a general inspection of that agency. I left Crooked Lakes on August 23 and drove across country, arriving at Pelly on August 26, and began my inspection the following day.

The staff of the agency is as follows: H.A. Carruthers, agent; Fred. Fischer, clerk; S. Rattray, farmer; John Brass, labourer.

I began my inspection in the office, and as it was sixteen months since the last inspection, there was a good deal of checking to be done. I found the office work in good order and the system followed in accordance with the department's regulations. The supplies in the storehouse were neatly stored.

The agency buildings presented a neat and well kept appearance, and arrangements were being made at the time I was at the agency to have extensive repairs



made and new dwellings built for the farmer and labourer. I have visited the agency on special business since the work was completed and the agency buildings are now in splendid condition. The agency is surrounded by a neat wire fence made of tamarack posts and three strands of wire; the gates are painted white and green. The work of building this fence was done by the agent and his staff.

The agency garden was the best I had seen during the year and is a splendid example to the Indians.

I personally measured all the cultivated land in the agency. This took time, but it will be a satisfaction for the agent as well as for the department, to know what he has, and it will be an easy matter to keep track of the total, area under cultivation from year to year now that a basis has been made.

The bulk of the land broken during the season 1904 was done by ex-pupils of our industrial schools. These young men were supplied outfits to work with by the department and have made fair use of them. I am looking for further improvement another year. At the time I visited the agency, I found wheat further advanced than it was at any other point I visited. There is no doubt in my mind that the very best grain can be grown at Belly. The land is rich and easily worked. The oats were patchy and some fields were not as clean as I should have liked, to see them. The Indians of this agency are well equipped with working outfits, and it remains to be seen what the results will be in the way of farming in the future.

I saw quite a few good gardens and am told that the Indians take quite an interest in having them well kept.

The houses on Key's reserve are very good, being for the most part built with, high walls and pitched roofs. Those on Kisickonse and Coté reserves could be improved on. There were a few exceptions on the two last reserves, where the Indians had good houses.

The stables on Coté and Kisickonse reserves are not all that they should be, and the agent is giving this matter his attention. On Key's reserve the stables were much better, in fact, I saw stables that would be a credit to a white farmer.

The cattle losses on the reserve during the winter of 1903 - 4 were very heavy, owing, no doubt, to the severity of the winter and in some cases to neglect on the part of the Indians.

By referring to the cattle records, I found that there were no individuals who owned any great number of cattle, and there should be no difficulty for these different holders to get all the hay they require for their small herds. There is ample hay on all the reserves to supply the requirements for the present.

The Indians of the Pelly agency, as a class, are strong and healthy, and there are a great many young men on the three reserves, and now that these reserves are situated on the line of railway, there is no reason why they should not go into farming on an extensive scale, and follow this as a means of earning a livelihood. Game is bound to disappear as the country fills up with people, and it will not be long before this portion of the country, which has always been noted for big game, will be filled with settlement, and Indians who have followed the hunt for a living will have to turn their hand to something else.

The town of Kamsack is situated on Coté's reserve. I am of the opinion that the Indians would be better off if this town were situated five or six miles off the reserve.

The agent has experienced trouble with his Indians getting liquor at the towns that have sprung up along the line, and I am told it is a difficult matter to get a conviction, although every effort is made to find the guilty parties.

Since my inspection I visited the agency on a special trip this fall and saw some of the heaviest crops that I have seen anywhere; the wheat on last year's breaking was, simply magnificent, oats were equally good. Some of the young men had broken land and enlarged their fields considerably. The cattle came through the winter in splendid condition and the losses during 1904 - 05 amounted to practically nothing.

The fat steers were not sold up to the time of my visit. About seventy-five head will be disposed of this fall.

### **TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.**

Although this agency was inspected by me in June, 1904, I have visited it several times on special business during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and can report on what has taken place during the past year.

The staff of this agency is as follows: W.M. Murison, Indian agent; E. Stanley, clerk; J.D. Finlayson, farmer, Gordon's reserve; W. Robertson, farmer, Poor Man's reserve; P.J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's reserve; J. Pratt, farmer, Fishing lake reserve; W. Beaty, overseer, Kinistino, and Chas. Pratt, interpreter.

In October I made a special visit to this agency for the purpose of seeing what preparation had been made in the way of putting up hay for the cattle for the winter. I personally visited every reserve in the agency, except Kinistino, and measured the hay. I should have liked to see more hay put up, although the quantity proved to be sufficient, owing to the unusual mildness of the winter.

At the time of my visit I saw most of the cattle, and found that they had recovered fully from the effects of the severe winter of 1903 - 04, when the losses were exceedingly heavy and many animals were turned out in the spring very poor indeed, owing to shortage of hay.

The stables on all reserves were being repaired and hay was found in many of the yards close to the buildings.

I was pleased to find that a number of good stables had been built on the Fishing and Nut Lake reserves and that on all the reserves in the agency provision had been made for the proper care of stock for the winter.

In November, 1904, Mr. Martineau resigned his position as Indian agent and the management of the agency was placed temporarily in the hands of Mr. Stanley, the clerk. On February 22, while inspecting the Regina industrial school, I was notified to proceed at once to Touchwood to install Mr. Murison, of Moose Mountain, as agent. I left at once and met Mr. Murison at Indian Head and we drove across country to Touchwood, arriving at that point on February 26, 1905. I handed over the books, cash account, & c., and left the following night for Crooked Lakes to install Mr. Millar, the newly appointed agent for that point.

Mr. Murison since his arrival at Touchwood has been kept busy. There was no land ready for crop and in the spring an extra effort had to be made to get some spring ploughing done; it not being advisable to sow wheat on spring ploughing, oats were sown. As a result about 350 acres of land were ploughed and sown with oats. I understand there is a good crop.

I regret to say that there is much room for improvement in the way the Indians of this agency care for their stock and do their farming. The agency has made, no Advancement in the last three years, and the set-back the Indians received through loss of stock in 1903 - 04 will be felt for some time. I am hoping that under the new management a decided improvement will be made.

### **QU'APPELLE AGENCY.**

This agency was inspected by me during December and January. The staff at the time of my inspection was as follows: R.L. Ashdown, agent; A.W. Tye, clerk; Mark Ward, interpreter; A.H. Miles, farmer, Peepeekesis reserve; Geo. Gilbey, farmer, Okanees, Star Blanket and Black Bear reserves; Jas. Hawes, farmer, Muscowpetung; W.F. Davidson, farmer, Pasqua; Henry Hawes, farmer, Piapot reserve, and Geo. Peck, stockman, File Hills ranch.

I made a thorough audit of all the books in the office and found that the entries had been regular and that the books were properly kept. I took stock of the goods in store and the balances agreed with the books in almost every case. The books and cattle records at the different farms were audited and found correct.

Since last inspection a new dwelling-house was built for the agent and a new house for the farmer on Peepekeesis reserve and a new general stable at the agency headquarters. These buildings are all well built and the agency presents a neat and tidy appearance. The buildings are painted a bright terra-cotta and are all surrounded by a neat fence which is kept well whitewashed.

There has been much improvement in the general health of the Indians over former years, and I attribute this state of affairs to the regular habits they are leading and to the best class of food which they are providing for themselves. Dancing, which had such a demoralizing effect on their health, has about disappeared.

The Indians of this agency own quite a number of cattle and there is a notable improvement every year in the manner in which they provide for their stock. At the time of my inspection I counted 1,460 head of cattle and to this is to be added the offspring of this present year, which will bring the herds considerably over 1,600 head. The loss of cattle during the severe winter of 1903 - 04 was very small indeed compared with the loss suffered by the white settlers. Eight and a half per cent covered the total loss and last winter the loss did not amount to two and a half per cent.

During the fiscal year these Indians sold 130 head of two-year-old heifers to the Blackfoot and Peigan agencies. One hundred and fifty-seven head were sold to buyers and in addition to this nearly every cattle-owner killed beef for his winter's use, and still the herds were kept up to the usual standard.

The Indians on the File Hills portion of this agency experience great difficulty in finding sufficient wild hay for their stock, but now that they, are growing grain extensively they have good oat straw, which makes first-class fodder.

I cannot say that there has been much improvement in the Indian buildings, but still there has been some. The style of house that is being built for the last two years is a decided improvement on the old house. It is difficult, however, to get the Indians to abandon their old houses and build new ones; consequently it will be some little time before all have good houses. I must say, however, that there are twenty-five or thirty houses in the agency that are well built, two stories high, with shingled roofs and well finished, and every year five or six new houses are being added to this number.

The Indians had a large crop in 1904, and had it not been for the frost of August the yield would have been very heavy. However, they threshed out 41,640 bushels. Not discouraged by the frost, they went still more extensively into farming and this year they have been most fortunate and at the time of writing they have in stack 3,000 acres of crop, which will, I am satisfied, thresh out fully 100,000 bushels of grain.

The grain is now being threshed by two steam outfits purchased by the Indians and is turning out a first-class sample.

Since the last report on this agency the Kirkella extension of the Canadian Pacific railway has brought the Indians of File Hills within twelve miles of a market. This is a great boon to these Indians, who had to make a round trip of eighty miles, when taking their grain to market.

The Indians of this agency have bought and paid for out of their farming industries a great deal of machinery. The following is a list of what has been bought the last three years: 85 ploughs, 24 binders, 80 mowers and rakes, 35 heavy wagons, 2 steam threshing outfits and a great many smaller implements.

The department will be much interested to learn of the success of the colony that was started in the agency for ex-pupils. Some of the young men who began with very little three years ago, will thresh out between two and three thousand

bushels each this fall. Several of the young men who were put on eighty-acre lots three years ago, thinking this would be quite as much as they could handle, have now put under cultivation two lots (160 acres) and are now asking to be given a third lot. There is no better farming done anywhere in this country than can be seen here.

The houses built are neat, two-story buildings on stone foundations, with frame roofs and finishings, and are all neatly whitewashed.

Four very fine barns were put up last year, besides a number of frame granaries. The Indians of this colony live exactly as white people do, they speak the English language entirely and a person driving through this colony would think he was in a thrifty white community. I have carefully examined into the financial standing of the different members of this colony and am glad to inform the department that the Indians have now on hand sufficient grain, which when sold will pay up everything they owe and give substantial bank accounts.

Dr. Donnelly, of Abernethy, is the medical officer of the agency; he visits the agency when called.

I regret to say that there have been quite a number of liquor cases during the year. No effort is spared in trying to bring the guilty parties to justice.

### **CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.**

I began my inspection of this agency on March 4, and completed it on March 18. There has been a change in the management of the agency since last inspection. Mr. X. Millar succeeded the late Mr. Begg as agent. I installed Mr. Millar as agent in February last.

The staff of the agency is as follows: M. Millar, agent; J.A. Sutherland, miller and blacksmith; Peter Hourie, farmer; H. Pollock, farmer, and H. Cameron, interpreter.

I began my inspection in the office, and I regret to say that the work was not in good order; the books had been carelessly kept, and it was no small task straightening matters out.

The losses of cattle during the winter 1903 - 04 were heavy, and I cannot attribute part of this heavy loss to anything but shortage of hay and poor feeding by the Indians. During the winter 1904 - 05 these Indians had ample provision in the way of hay for their stock, and the loss amounted to practically nothing. I visited every stable on the four reserves for the purpose of counting the cattle. The Indians at the time of inspection owned 491 head of cattle.

The agency buildings require considerable repairing, and authority to have this work done has been given, and when the work is completed the buildings and premises will present a neat and tidy appearance. It is the intention to surround the agency with a fence, which will add greatly to the convenience and appearance of the place.

The Indian dwellings on Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves are very fair indeed, being log, with thatched or shingle roofs, and of good size. Those on Kakewistahaw and Ochapowace are not so good, being much smaller and lower, with mud roofs. The stables on the reserves in this agency, as a whole, are fairly good; still there are a few poor ones on Ochapowace and Kakewistahaw reserves. The agent is giving this matter his attention.

The Indians of this agency had in crop the season of 1904, 402 acres of wheat and 233 1/2 acres of oats, which yielded 6,518 bushels of wheat, and 4,489 bushels of oats. The yield was exceedingly low, owing, no doubt, to early frost and poor preparation of the land, particularly on Ochapowace and Kakewistahaw reserves, where I saw many dirty and poorly ploughed fields.

Speaking generally the Indians of this agency are not doing as well as they should. There are a great many able-bodied men on the reserves, who are leading a

hand-to-mouth existence by selling wood and hay and who could, if they desired, have the best farms in the territories. The land is lying idle. Cowessess band has one of the best farming reserves in the country. The Indians are not making use of the horses and machinery they have.

I have visited this agency twice since my inspection and I was pleased to find that the new agent had taken hold of his work in a business-like way and I am satisfied a vigorous policy will be pursued to bring about a much needed change in the agency.

### **MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.**

I inspected this agency on March 23, 24, 25 and 27.

The staff of this agency consists of, the agent, S.M. Dickinson, and Jas. Jack, farmer.

I made an audit of the books and examined into the office work and found that the work had been carried on in accordance with the department's regulations. Mr. Dickinson, the newly appointed agent, had only been in office about one month and the work was entirely new to him.

The agency buildings were very much in need of a coat of paint, and the storehouse and agency stables, which are log buildings, required re-plastering. This matter was represented to the department and the work is being done this fall.

We have some of the finest cattle in the country on this reserve and the bulls that are used are first-class. The records show that twenty-two head of cattle were sold during the year.

The cattle came through the winter without loss and there was a small surplus of hay this spring. The band owned 256 cattle at the time of my inspection.

The Indian dwellings in this agency are small and hunched together and there is room for much improvement in their houses. The stables with one or two, exceptions are small and low.

I drove over their fields, but as it was early in the season and snow still on the ground, I am unable to say what condition the land was in, or how the work was done.

The band had just a fair crop last year; the grain was frozen and consequently brought 9 low figure.

Dr. Hardy, of Carlyle, is medical officer in charge, and he told me that the general health of the Indians throughout the past year had been good.

The Indians here sell considerable wood and hay throughout the year and in this way earn a living.

There are plenty of fish in White Bear lake, which is situated on the reserve, and I am told the Indians catch a quantity of fish the year round.

### **ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.**

I inspected this agency on March 29, 30 and 31, and April 1.

The staff consists of an agent, T. Aspdin, and a farmer, J. Hassan.

I made a thorough inspection of the office and found the work had been neatly and correctly done.

The agency buildings and surroundings were very tidy. The log building require replastering and whitewashing.

The houses on this agency, with three or four exceptions, are small, with low flat roofs covered with mud. I am pleased, however, to say that nearly every house I visited I found neat and clean. The premises surrounding were found in splendid condition.

I had the cattle rounded up for inspection. The number counted corresponded with the cattle books. I found that the cattle had come through the winter in splen-

did condition, and that there was a good supply of hay over when spring came. I counted 154 head. Fourteen head of cattle were sold last year to buyers and several of the Indians killed beef for their own use.

The wheat crop of last year did not amount to much and I am afraid this failure was largely due to poor farming. It is true there was a frost, but this does not account for the failure altogether. The land was poorly farmed and the sowing was late.

Quite a nice lot of new land was broken in the agency last spring, and many of the old fields are being summer-fallowed this summer, and now that the department has placed a practical farming instructor on this reserve, I am looking for a great change in the style of farming.

These Indians sell quite a lot of hay and wood in the neighbouring towns of Sintaluta and Wolseley.

The Indians own a steam threshing outfit and do their own threshing.

I may say that I was at the agency early in the summer, and I saw a decided improvement in the farming; in fact I saw some splendid fields and I am satisfied the Indians will have a large yield this year.

The Indians surrendered nine sections of land from the south of their reserve, and have made a request that part of the proceeds be spent in buying a new engine.

A splendid pasture field was fenced last season and the cattle are now away from the danger of trespassing on the white settlers' crops.

I understand there has been very little sickness among the Indians. Dr. Boujou, of Sintaluta, is the medical attendant, and comes when requested.

*I have, & c.,  
W.M. GRAHAM,  
Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

## **REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.**

*OTTAWA, February 15, 1905.*

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

SIR, - After completing arrangements I left Edmonton for Athabaska Landing and arrived on December 14.

We were four days on the trail; we had to wait a day for pressed hay and we left on the 15th for Pelican Portage, 120 miles down the Athabaska river. The ice in some places was not very good; in two different places we met open water, where we had to go ashore and cut a trail around on the banks.

We arrived at Pelican Portage on the 19th and we left there for Wabiscow, arriving at the latter place on the 22nd, the day appointed to meet the Indians. On the 23rd, we settled with them.

The Indians of this band were very healthy and prosperous, fur being plentiful and commanding very fair prices at that place, so that the people were fairly well off.

We left Wabiscow on the 24th for Whitefish Lake. I hired two men as wood-choppers, as I was told the trail was pretty well blocked up with burnt timber. However, we found the trail better than we expected, although in a good many

places we had to chop a great deal of the burnt timber so as to get through.



We were six days getting to Whitefish Lake, which I consider good time under the then existing conditions. We arrived at Whitefish Lake on the 31st, three days late. We settled with the Indians and found them in good health and prosperous. On the following day we drove right through to Lesser Slave with one team; the other team met with an accident in breaking their bobsleigh, and arrived next day before dinner.

On January 3 we left for Sturgeon Lake. I never saw the trail in better condition. We arrived at Sturgeon Lake on the 5th, a day before the day appointed. I had a pow-wow with the Indians. The Indians of this place wanted exclusive right of fishing. The lake, in my opinion, is unimportant and it would be a good thing for the Indians, as their reserves fronts on the lake. We settled with them the next day, the 6th, and we left on the 7th for Lesser Slave, which we reached on the 9th. We spent some time talking over business with the Indians. The chief and headmen met here at the barracks, and their great grievance was that the government, they said, had given permission to white men to catch all the fish in the lake and there would be starvation in the country. The chief felt very much worked up over it, but when I told him that I would bring the matter before the department and that I was sure their interests would be looked after, they seemed to be more satisfied.

One great complaint was that they thought the white men threw away the part of their catch which consisted of suckers and jackfish, only keeping the whitefish. Of course the Indians never saw so many whitefish caught as they saw this winter, and they naturally thought that the lake would soon be depleted of fish.

They also wanted to know whether they could fish for sale as well as for their own consumption.

We left on January 10 for Sucker Creek and settled with part of the band called Moostoos band. Nothing of interest was discussed.

The next day we drove to Kennesayo's reserve. Here we had the biggest part, of the band to settle with.

The chief and headmen discussed with me the question of a day school on the reserve. I tried to dissuade them from the subject, but the chief said he had thought the matter over and thought a day school would be more useful to his people; 'for,' he said, 'we have government cattle to look after and also some of our own. While I was away hunting, my wife took sick and, I being away, she had to send twenty-five miles for her boy at St. Peter's mission school, so if we had a day school our children could attend school and would be at home and would be more or less useful at home.'

I asked him how many pupils would attend. He was sure there would be at least ten or twelve children on the average. I told him I would bring the matter before the department.

My own opinion is that a day school run by the department would be an advantage and a good thing for the Indians on that particular reserve, as the boys attending school would be available to do chores night and morning and on Saturdays and holidays.

After settling with all the Indians we left for Edmonton, where we arrived on January 23, last.

*I have, & c.,  
H.A. CONROY,  
Inspector, Treaty No. 8.*

*MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,  
WINNIPEG, October 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the past year upon Indian affairs in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and that portion of Ontario covered by Treaty 3.

The policy of reducing rations inaugurated on the ranching reserves of Southern Alberta has demonstrated that it is both practicable and beneficial, and leads to the conviction that the slowness of progress in the bringing of the Indians to a state of self-support is to be attributed largely to the system of free feeding, which, resorted to of necessity after the disappearance of the buffalo, was continued and extended in a degree that led the Indians to regard it as a right, relieving them of the necessity of exertion. It is, therefore, particularly pleasing to record the fact that on the largest reserve in western Canada, that of the Bloods, where the ration-house had become the most prominent feature, we have succeeded through the new policy in having a considerable number of Indians cease altogether to draw free rations, and through that, and the reduction of rations to those partially supporting themselves, a reduction of 120,000 pounds was effected in the issue of beef in the twelve months ended June 30 last. While mention is made of the saving effected, it is regarded merely as an incident of the policy; and care has been taken to impress upon our agents that our object is not merely the effecting of saving, but the development of a spirit of self reliance in the Indian which will eventually make him a self-supporting citizen of the country. That the policy is operating in that direction is evidenced by the fact that the earnings of these Indians during the past fiscal year increased by some \$4,000 over those of the previous year. Greater interest was manifested in the care of their cattle, their health was good, and the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by nine.

Similar progress is noticeable on the Blackfoot reserve. There Crowfoot in his day advised the Indians that, if they accepted cattle, the government would soon discontinue the free ration system. We are still continuing the ration system; but from 430,000 pounds per annum in the days of Crowfoot, the issue of beef has been reduced to 145,318 pounds, and the Blackfeet care for over 2,500 head of cattle. In a few years we should have to provide only for those destitute through age or infirmity on this reserve.

The reduction of rations on the Peigan and Sarcee reserves has been marked, and has resulted in the Indians showing more industry and self-reliance. On the Peigan reserve the free issue of beef and flour was reduced during the year by 32,809 and 5,400 pounds respectively, and the earning power of the Indians was at the same time enhanced.

On the Morley reserve the Stonies strongly objected to any change in the ration system; but to-day fifty families are in part or in whole feeding themselves beef from their own herds, and are quite satisfied with the new order, which, while resulting in a considerable saving to the country, has also led to an increase in the earnings of the Indians themselves, which this year amounted to over \$18,000.

On the mixed farming reserves, while there are instances in which the ration issue can still be lessened, we as a general rule are only providing for those who are unable to provide for themselves. On the grain-growing reserves excellent crops have

rewarded those who are induced to take to the cultivation of the soil. And on the whole the cattle industry of the Indians is in a healthy condition.

In looking over the field, one is struck by the fact that certain Indians who have not had what we regard as the advantages of close supervision and instruction in industry sometimes excel those so favoured. Take, for instance, Michel's band, in the Edmonton agency. There has never been a farming instructor; on that reserve, nor was there ever a ration-house. They were practically left to themselves. Yet there are a number of progressive Indians who farm well, raise cattle and poultry, and indeed are as well circumstanced as many a white farmer. Another striking instance of untutored advancement is afforded by the Indians of Kinistino's band. They never had a farming instructor nor a ration-house. Visits from officials, apart from the payment of annuity money, were few. They got very little assistance even in the matter of cattle, yet they have a good herd, mainly purchased with the proceeds of their own labour. They milk their cows, and make butter by shaking the cream in glass jars.

Cases such as these seem to point to the conclusion that care must be taken not to exercise such a degree of paternalism in dealing with the Indians as will sap that individualism essential to the development of character and the attaining of independence.

On Enoch's reserve 430 acres were under crop this year, 70 of them being put under wheat, oats and barley by an Indian named Alexander. This reserve is under the direct charge of the agent without the assistance of a farming instructor.

The agent at Battleford remarks that the Indians are better clothed, cleaner, healthier and more contented than formerly, and that they are advancing rapidly in the direction of making an independent living.

In the Pelly agency three binders were found insufficient to cut this year's crop, and one had to be hired. In addition to the area under crop 359 acres were broken this year. Wheat was grown successfully for the first time only last year in this agency by the Indians, and it was the finest in the district and sold readily for seed at a dollar a bushel.

The Indians of Qu'Appelle cropped this year 3,000 acres. This is inclusive of the colony, the members of which it is expected will, with their crop of this year, be not only freed from debt but have a balance to their credit.

A school graduate who took up farming a few years ago in the Assiniboine agency has so progressed as to give ground for the hope that the Indian can be led within a reasonable time not only to self-support but to full citizenship. This young man has five horses, has purchased cattle to increase his herd, his farm is well stocked with implements, and he has gone quite extensively into poultry-raising. This year he purchased a windmill. He manages his own business, and has his own bank account at Sintaluta.

A general advance is observable on the Sioux reserves in the Birtle agency. Here are cultivated fields, good dwelling-houses and outbuildings, and the estimated crop this year is 60,000 bushels of grain. The Indians have two steam threshing outfits, which they operate themselves. The portion of the wheat crop marketed at this writing has graded No. 1 Northern.

The reports of our inspectors show that the Indians of the north those who depend largely upon hunting and fishing for a living are well circumstanced.

During the year the Indians of the Assiniboine reserve surrendered nine sections of land, which is to be put on the market. A surrender of some 14,400 acres of the Stony reserve in the Battleford agency has also been made.

The enclosing of pastures for the Indians' herds has produced good results by lessening the percentage of loss, and improving the condition of the cattle. The Indians pretty generally now realize the importance of caring for their cattle, and the practice of enclosing pastures is spreading from reserve to reserve. The Sarcee

reserve, near Calgary, has been inclosed by fifty miles of fencing, and all the work was done by the Indians themselves. The Indians' herds have been increased, but there is over and above their requirements a large amount of grazing, which is being leased to cattlemen, and a revenue thus produced from what was previously going to waste.

Much injury continues to be wrought the Indian through the illicit sale of liquor, despite the efforts made to suppress it. We have met with a fair measure of success in bringing to justice those who violate the law. The results of establishing a Royal Northwest Mounted Police patrol on Lake Winnipeg are very gratifying, as is shown by the following extract from Inspector Semmens' report on his recent treaty payment trip.

'I must refer to the good offices of the Mounted Police, whose work has been most commendable and thorough. I have every reason to believe that a healthful moral influence has been felt this season all over the lake. Much less liquor has been taken in than usual. Prosecutions have inspired the small dealers with a wholesome fear of the law. Traders who have been accustomed to further their own interests by giving occasional drinks have discontinued the practice. Captain Walke has been firm and not too severe in handling cases brought to his notice. I am prepared to give him every compliment, and to express, my pleasure that the department has chosen to adopt radical measures for the suppression of abuses which have heretofore been known to exist.'

When so comparatively little has been achieved in combating the ravages of tuberculosis among the white race, it cannot be wondered at that the Indians continue to suffer greatly from this dread disease. There is some improvement noticeable, however, where better housing has been provided, more wholesome food procured by healthful labour, and closer care paid to the sanitary regulations. There is still much to be done in the direction of better housing for the Indians and the securing of that cleanliness which is so important a preventive of disease.

Small-pox, which during the past few years has broken out so frequently among the Indians, now happily seems to have disappeared. The last case was reported from Saddle Lake in December.

The only district in which there was a serious epidemic was the Norway House agency. On Saturday, October 22, 1904, word came that there was an outbreak of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and mumps among the Indians and half-breeds. It was said that those struck with diphtheria quickly choked to death, and a high death rate was reported. At that season of the year the getting of people or supplies into the Norway House country is an undertaking that brooks of no delay, for navigation may close any day and considerable time may elapse before travelling by dog train is practicable. Everything, however, was in readiness, on the following Monday for sending in a supply of requisite medicines, with a physician and two nurses. The physician remained until the end of March, and the nurses for a longer period; and the result of their work was the checking of the epidemic and the saving of a great number of lives. The reports that we now have of the health conditions in the district referred to, are favourable.

Railway building leads to changes in our agencies and inspectorates. The Kinistino reserve, which was in the Touchwood agency and 150 miles from its headquarters, has been attached to the Duck Lake agency, as it is now easily accessible by rail from that point. The Fishing Lake and Nut Lake reserves, which were formerly attached to the Touchwood agency, have for like reason been added to the Pelly agency.

Education. - In the matter of education there is not much change. By steadily keeping watch over our schools, it is possible to sustain their effectiveness in some measure, and if it were not for frequent changes in the teachers, we could reasonably expect greater efficiency. These changes cannot well be avoided, as the teachers and other persons in our service are, as may be well understood, constantly looking for

more lucrative appointments. Some Indians, I may say, take but little interest in education, although this does not apply equally to all the reserves. There is greater hope for the near future, as it is ascertained that ex-pupils now having children of school age readily agree to send them to boarding and industrial schools.

Day Schools. - This style of school in cases is the least progressive. The children are naturally unable to understand the advantages of education; the parents themselves are generally indifferent, and between their hunting, fishing, berry-gathering, and other wanderings, it is no wonder that the attendance at schools is very fluctuating. I am constantly writing to our agents, teachers, and also to the Church authorities under whose care the schools are placed, to try to keep up the interest of all parties concerned. It is not to be expected that we can obtain the services of competent teachers, except in the case of those who, make it a work of love. The life on the reserve is scarcely tempting, and the remuneration, I regret to say, is too small to make it possible to permit teachers to obtain reasonable comfort for their families. We have, therefore, to fall back on unmarried young persons who are awaiting something better. That most of these young teachers should take a deep interest in their work is scarcely to be expected. This estimate must not be taken as applying to all, as there are several notable exceptions.

The attendance is exceedingly satisfactory at times, whilst again it dwindles to an average of two or three. In this latter case the instruction has to be begun over and over again. It happens frequently enough that the Indians, for purposes, of their own, shift their villages from one place to another; and as it is not possible for the teacher to follow them with the school-house at short notice, the attendance is on that account considerably interfered with.

The buildings are generally kept in good condition, and so long as the inspecting officers and the agents keep me in touch with the requirements in regard to repairs, the department is always ready to provide for the same. A like remark may be made with respect to stationery, furniture and other necessaries.

Many of the day schools are fenced in, and small gardens are cultivated by the children.

Two or three of the day schools have been closed during the year, and as many opened or re-opened, making practically no change in the expenditure.

Boarding Schools. - The vote for these schools has been somewhat increased; the advance being due to small increases in the number of pupils and also for certain improvements which were urgently required, such as fire-escapes and water-supply, and more particularly to the erection of a new boarding school at Lac la Ronge, in the Carlton agency.

Four new boarding schools, in addition to the above, will be in operation shortly, when the exchange for the old St. Boniface industrial school property is completed, which, it is hoped, will be shortly.

These last four schools are Sandy Bay, in the Manitowapah agency; Fort Alexander, in the St. Peter's agency; Fort Frances, in the Fort Frances agency; and one in Pelly agency. Three of the buildings in connection with these four schools are constructed practically on the same plans and specifications, three stories above the basement, and are fully equipped in the way of water-supply, modern plumbing, furnaces and acetylene gas light. They may be said to be the most up-to-date buildings designed for our boarding schools. Two of these schools are at present in operation, and the other two will be opened in the course of the winter.

The work done in the boarding schools, whether in class, in general housekeeping, or in outdoor occupations, such as farming, gardening, attending to cattle and horses, is most praiseworthy. I, indeed, have seen a farm in connection with the Crowstand boarding school which is equal, if not superior, to the best in connection, with industrial schools, producing a great variety of both grain and root crops.

A GROUP OF LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS IN CAMP, NEAR NELSON, B.C. - ON A FISHING AND HUNTING TRIP



The staffs in these schools are mostly selected with great care, and with rare exceptions all the officers do themselves honour by paying the strictest and most devoted attention to their duties.

At present there are forty-one boarding schools under my jurisdiction, scattered over a large area of country from the Lake of the Woods and the western shores of the Hudson's bay to the Rocky mountains, and from the United States boundary northward as far as the Great Slave lake.

The attendance of pupils at these boarding schools last year was 1,125.

As far as the buildings are concerned, it will be easily understood that the pupils in the oldest inhabited boarding schools are not housed as comfortably as those in the newer ones. The sites of these older schools have not always been selected judiciously, and we occasionally find that the water-supply is scant. Wells have been dug here and there with more or less success; and at Morley a spring was tapped, and conveyed in a copper-wire-wound and tar-coated 6-inch wooden pipe to the McDougall orphanage, with the best results.

I have paid special attention to contrivances for saving life, and think that few remain to be provided for. The higher school buildings, those of three or four stories, have modern fire-escapes, whilst the danger in others is only slight, that is, the buildings might be destroyed, but with ordinary arrangement there would be no loss of life.

Industrial Schools. - Since my last report the St. Boniface industrial school has been closed, as already mentioned, and is to be handed over to the Oblate Fathers in exchange for four, boarding schools situated on or near reserves. This exchange, I have reason to believe, will be a distinct advantage to both parties. The St. Boniface school was unfortunately placed for an industrial institution. There was no land adequate for agricultural operations, and only gardening on a limited scale could be done. The recruiting was becoming difficult, and the trade shops had to be gradually closed, so that the industrial character of the school was lost sight of. By transferring the pupils to the new schools, they will have better opportunities, as each of these is provided with a fair area of good agricultural land. The buildings being new and in the open country will be more favourable to the health of the pupils than the St. Boniface structure. The transfer will be made by sending to each new school such pupils as belonged to its vicinity.

At Qu'Appelle, where the main building of the industrial school was unfortunately destroyed by fire in January, 1904, new buildings are now in course of erection, but they will hardly be ready for occupation before Christmas. Instead of one large structure, three buildings are being erected, one as a central building for the class, and dining rooms, public hall, & c., and one each for the boys' and girls' dormitories. study and play rooms.

The other industrial schools at Middlechurch, Elkhorn, Brandon, Regina, Battleford, Red Deer, Calgary and Dunbow have undergone only minor changes. Four improved heating plants, among other things, have been installed, which will not only save fuel, but give a better and more satisfactory distribution of heat throughout the buildings.

During the year I have been able to visit the industrial schools at Middlechurch, Brandon, Elkhorn, Regina, Qu'Appelle and Battleford; the boarding schools at Thunderchild's reserve, Crowstand, and File Hills, as also the colony for ex-pupils at File Hills. I was pleased to see that all these schools are giving special attention to farming and gardening, the crops being varied and excellent. Carpentering also receives a proper share of attention at the industrial schools, and in some cases blacksmithing. I learn from the inspectors' reports that the other schools which I was unable to visit are doing a like good work.

The total number of pupils attending industrial schools last year was 915.

The File Hills colony for graduates shows the benefits of industrial school training. The members of the colony who started three or four years ago have neat, comfortable houses, several of them have good barns and fine farms, and will thresh from a thousand to two thousand bushels of grain. All have broken up or prepared a goodly quantity of land for next year's sowing. These ex-pupils, with one exception or two, were helped by the department to make a start, the greater portion of the help being on the loan principle, that is, the horses, cattle, or articles given them are to be repaid in four years. With the splendid crops of this season, the oldest members of the colony will be able this autumn to pay off their debts not only to the department but to outsiders.

This help to ex-pupils is not confined to the File Hills colony. On nearly all the reserves where there are industriously disposed ex-pupils of industrial or boarding schools, during the last two years they have been helped by the generosity of the government to start farming, to a small extent as a free gift, but largely on the loan principle. The reports received respecting those thus assisted indicate that the expenditure will result in such graduates being entirely self-supporting in a few years. Those ex-pupils who learn trades, such as carpentering, blacksmithing and harness making, are not overlooked, as they each, if well recommended, receive a kit of tools as a start to make a living in town or country.

I have discouraged the employment of our ex-pupils in cities and towns, where they are more exposed to intoxicating liquor and other temptations than on the reserves. On their own reserves they possess free land, are exempt from taxes, and where the soil is good, as is the case on most of the prairie reserves, they should easily make an independent living. I am happy to say, however, that several who are working at trades in the towns are well behaved and making a comfortable living.

*I have, & c.,  
DAVID LAIRD,  
Indian Commissioner.*

## **REPORT OF SURVEYS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.**

*OTTAWA, January 31, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of Indian reserve surveys in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories during the past season (summer 1904) as per instructions.

In compliance with your instructions I left Ottawa on March 22, last, and on my arrival in Winnipeg reported to the Indian Commissioner.

Owing to the conditions brought about by the heavy storms in the Northwest, the Commissioner deemed it advisable to postpone the work at the Moose mountains for a time, and instructed me to proceed to the Saskatchewan to carry out the survey work in the Onion Lake and Saddle Lake agencies.



Arriving at Prince Albert, I organized a party for the season's work, and was just about starting for Saddle Lake when I received instructions from the Indian Commissioner to proceed to the Moose mountains as soon as possible, it being desirable that the drainage of a number of sloughs on that reserve be inquired into, with the view of obtaining a larger supply of hay. I, accordingly, with the approval of the Commissioner, sent the Prince Albert party on to Saddle Lake in charge of my assistant, Mr. Mackenzie, and proceeded myself, after considerable delay, owing to the washout on the railway, to Moose Mountain agency.

Having taken the levels of several sloughs, and run the boundaries of the addition to this reserve (White Bear), I returned to Winnipeg and reported to you on May 25.

In accordance with your instructions of May 9, to re-run the boundaries of the Sarcee reserve, I went to Calgary, and having organized a party, ran around the reserve as directed.

Having completed this survey, I left the Sarcee reserve and proceeded via Edmonton to rejoin the party with Mr. Mackenzie at Saddle Lake.

I found that Mr. Mackenzie had completed the re-survey of the Saddle Lake reserve as instructed, and he had taken the party to Long lake (Keheewin reserve) where I followed him and arrived a day or two after his getting there.

Having met the Indians of this reserve (Keheewin) and talked, over the re-adjustment as per instructions, I made a survey of the proposed change and have submitted the plans and field notes for approval.

The survey of Keheewin reserve being completed, I moved the party to Frog Lake and re-ran the boundaries of these reserves. I may mention that since the first surveys were made of these reserves the willow and scrub have encroached on the open country and there is comparatively very little prairie now available.

Having completed the Survey of the Frog Lake reserves, I brought the party on to Prince Albert, and having made the alterations as per instructions in the La Corne reserves, I paid them off.

In compliance with your instructions of October 27, last, I proceeded to St. Peter's reserve and subdivided a portion of the Outer Two Miles (east) as directed by the Indian Commissioner. This completed the season's work.

*I have, & c.,  
J. LESTOCK REID, D.L.S.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,  
HAZELTON, July 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to June 30, 1905.

Agency. - This agency is the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the Northwest Coast agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the Rocky mountains.

For geographical reasons and distinction of entirely different characteristics of nations, this agency is treated under two divisions.

### **THE KITSUN DIVISION.**

**Location.** - The supervision of this part of the district begins at the Kitselas canyon of the Skeena river, and about ninety miles below Hazelton, terminating beyond its head-waters, covering a distance of about one hundred and sixty miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situated on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, three miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other six villages are on both banks of the latter river and extend towards its source to Kuldoe, their northern limit.

**Reserves.** - The reserves of this division comprise, collectively, an area of 19,570 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land. As a rule, natural meadows alternate with hills and streams and growths of spruce, birch, balm of Gilead, poplar, willow, alder and hazel.

**Population.** - The division has a total population of 1,130.

**Nation.** - The hereinafter named bands of this division are of the Ksun nation - the parent stock of the Tsimpsians of the coast - and a separate account is given of them as will follow.

### **KITWANGA BAND.**

**Reserves.** - The reserves of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena and comprise an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

**Population.** - The population is 153.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The Indians were in the best of health, and in addition to all other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and their environs kept clean; and some of their number were vaccinated.

**Resources and Occupations.** - The resources are fishing, hunting and trapping, and keeping some cattle and horses; also gathering wild berries for winter use. The Indians of this band also attend to their gardens, chop cord-wood and work in the canneries of the coast.

**Buildings.** - All buildings erected of late years are of modern and improved pattern and as a rule are fairly commodious.

**Stock Cattle and horses** wintered without loss, and better provision for the same is constantly being made.

**Farm Implements.** - The implements in use are still principally those adapted for clearing, gardening and haying.

**Education.** - The school is under the direction of the Anglican Church and is centrally located in the village. The school is making good progress and is endowed with, the usual grant for day schools. The pupils are making good headway, which of late is being appreciated by their parents.

**Characteristics and Progress.** - These Indians are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

**Temperance and Morality.** - They are temperate and moral.

### **KITWANKOOL BAND.**

Reserve. - The village of this band, for which a reserve has not yet been apportioned, is the only one of the Ksun settlements removed from near the river, and is situate on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, twenty-five miles from Kitwanga, and four miles below Lake Kitwankool, and on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river.

Population. - The population - Apart from its number of about 115, living at Ayensk, Kincolith and Fishery bay, Nass - is 69.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no illness in the band. Sanitary measures are being observed; also vaccination is attended to.

Resources and Occupations. - The lake and river furnish an abundant supply of fish; hunting and trapping bring fair returns, as also the gathering of wild berries. During the season the majority of this band find work in the canneries of the coast.

Buildings. - As elsewhere, lately constructed houses are modern. and well placed.

Stock. - Cattle and horses wintered without loss to either. More care is being bestowed upon them.

Farm Implements. - Only those for clearing, gardening and weeding are in use.

Education. - There is no school in this village. Some of the children periodically attend school at Kitwanga and also at Kincolith and Ayensk, Nass.

Characteristics and Progress. - As a whole these people are well-meaning and honest. The older ones are as tenacious of old customs as the younger of them are progressively inclined. A little good-will on either side would greatly improve the general condition for all.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of an attempt on the part of one of the band to make an intoxicant, commonly called 'hootchinoo,' no reason for complaint under the former heading can be stated. Morally the conduct of the people is good.

#### KITSEGUCLA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, comprising an area of 2,732 acres, are located on both banks of the Skeena. The new and old villages are on the left bank of the river; the latter about nine miles below the first. The new village is on the No. 2 reserve, with its area subdivided, on both banks of the river. The locations run ribband-shaped towards the latter. This affords their holders free access to the timber behind and the water in front; adding a desirable feature, since the people depend greatly on the river as a means of transport.

Population. - The people of this band's two villages number 92.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians was excellent. Their premises were kept clean and the ordinary precautions were observed, especially so at the new village. Some of their number were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations. - The principal resources of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. They largely seek employment, during the season, at the canneries of the coast; and much of their spare time is employed in chopping cord-wood and in improving their homes and land.

Buildings. - With the exception of those of the old village, the houses are well located, modern, fairly commodious and amply lighted.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a plough, only the common tools required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil, and for haying are yet in use.

Education. - The school-building still remains in the old village and is centrally located. Fair progress is being made by the pupils whose parents are furthering their attendance.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are energetic, persevering and law-abiding.

They are easily made to grasp an idea leading in the right direction, and are making splendid headway. Their refusal to work at the canneries, during last season, below a certain rate, left the people to some extent without the means wherewith to carry on all, the work intended. The conditions being congenial to them, these people will soon adapt themselves to the important matter of mixed farming.

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

## GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserves. - With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band. are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Deboule (Tsitsk), likewise assigned to this band, and on both banks of the Bulkley river, comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population. - This band, largely composed originally of people of other villages, has a population of 244.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measure's were faithfully complied with and more of the people were vaccinated. I did not hear of any contagious diseases. Attention is paid to cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

Many cases of illness were treated at the hospital here, which now, is perfect in its appointments for the treatment of the sick. In connection there with a series of difficult operations were again successfully performed during the year by Dr. H.C. Wrinch.

Resources and Occupations. - Hunting, fishing and trapping are this band's main resources. But, these are in a much lesser degree resorted to since Hazelton has assumed considerable importance as the entrepôt and emporium for the interior southeastward, of here, and the opportunities for all manner of work, at good wages, have become numerous.

Buildings. - With the exception of the old village, all buildings are well placed they are of good, pattern commodious and well lighted.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered without loss, and they were better provided for than heretofore.

Farm Implements. - The implements are still such as are generally used for clearing, gardening and haying, with the exception of a harrow.

Education. - The school here is under the charge of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. It is well attended, and the pupils' parents are taking an interest in having them attend. The school-house is located at the north end of the Hazelton townsite, near the old Indian village.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people of this band are industrious, law-abiding and careful of their earnings. They are eager to avail themselves of the subdivisions laid oft for homes, and continue most satisfactorily onward in the regular order of development.

Temperance and Morality. - Notwithstanding the inducements, instances of breaches of temperance and morality have become rare with these people.

## GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is situate about four miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach, on the right bank of the Skeena. This reserve contains 900 acres, which are subdivided into choice agricultural and pasture lands.

Population. - This band has a population of 80.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band was excellent; the necessary precautions are well observed, and more of the people were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations. - Besides fishing, hunting and some trapping, also keeping cattle and horses, the people are working the saw-mill, which gives them employment summer and winter; and they busy themselves in improving

their homes and land.

**Buildings.** - The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are, uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

**Stock.** - The cattle and horses, well looked after, were doing well.

**Farm Implements.** - Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying are in use.

Education. - The schoolhouse here is centrally located. The school is endowed with the usual grant for day schools, its pupils are well taken care of and are making good progress. The parents exhibit no little concern in seeing to the children's attendance.

Characteristics and Progress. - The people are law-abiding, industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality. - This is a temperate and moral community.

#### KISPIAX BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is located about eight miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena and on the left bank of the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the special reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of Sikedach, mentioned with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population. - This band has a population of 214.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been very good. Their village receives a professional call, on Friday of every week, by Dr. H.C. Wrinch, of here. The usual precautionary measures are being observed, and vaccinating is attended to.

Resources and Occupations. - The Indians of this band hunt, trap and fish, and gather wild berries for winter use; they also operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a number of them repair to the coast in search of employment in connection with the salmon canneries there.

Buildings. - All buildings erected here of late years are of modern type; they are of superior workmanship, well lighted and commodious, and are being placed upon healthy soil.

Stock. - The cattle and horses wintered well and are being better provided for and looked after.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of two harrows, only the ordinary tools for clearing and breaking up land, gardening and haying are in use here.

Education. - The house improvised for the use of the school here is centrally located. The school is provided with the usual grant for day schools; it is being exceedingly well attended during the season, and is showing good results. The children's parents are largely contributing to that end.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are ambitious, industrious and provident, and have become very law-abiding. In general, their former inclinations in the opposite direction have, of late years, been gradually moulded for the better. Since the land whereon the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old split cedar houses and their associations disappear. Regarding the remedy the progressive portion of the people have become fully alive, which is exemplified by a beginning having been made in earnest.

Temperance and Morality. - No complaint of infraction in either respect was noted during the year just passed.

#### KISGEGAS BAND.

Reserve. - This band's habitation is about sixty-eight miles to the north of here, on the right bank of the Babine river, and three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. For the length of two hundred and twenty-eight chains the reserve embraces both sides of the Babine river, and has a total area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land.



Population. - This band has a population of 239.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians' health has been excellent. The necessary sanitary measures are observed and vaccination is being attended to.

Resources and Occupations. - The resources of this band are catching salmon, hunting and trapping. Its hunting and trapping grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and Babine rivers, Bear lake, also to Stikine. When at home, the people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more land. The women and children gather and dry wild berries for winter use.

Buildings. - Here also the old buildings are being replaced by those of a modern type, especially so on the village site of late years allotted.

Stock. - The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements. - No other implements are in use than such as are required for gardening, breaking up land and haying.

Education. - The mission-building, conveniently located, is used for school purposes. The children are making fair progress and to some extent their parents are assisting in securing attendance.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding. They are still mainly employed on the hunting and trapping grounds, and those with homes about Bear lake seldom come here. Though the opportunities of these people are still very limited, they are, nevertheless, progressing to a most favourable extent.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral.

#### KULDOE BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about twenty-five miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of a varying nature of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population. - The people of this band number 39.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions and more of them were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupations. - The Skeena furnishes a good supply of fish, and to so few people the large hunting and trapping tracts bring good returns. Besides growing potatoes and gathering wild berries for winter use, the Indians make use of till their resources.

Buildings. - No other buildings but those of split cedar prevail here.

Stock. - Of stock these Indians have none.

Farm Implements. - Only implements for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are here in use.

Education. - There is no school at this village, but the children periodically attend the one at Kisgegas.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are intelligent and law-abiding. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits and manners to a striking degree.

Temperance and Morality. - Under both these headings their conduct is very good.

## **HAGWILGET DIVISION.**

Location. - In extent this division is from within three miles south-eastward of Hazelton, in that direction to Fort George, on the Fraser river. But, in reality it includes additionally the area wherever over its wide expanse range two bands of Sikanees and two bands of Naanees, between Blackwater and the Rocky mountains.

Reserves. - The reserves of this division contain an area of 29,510 acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land, with seventeen villages under the Babine and Carrier groups.

The natural features of the reserves are principally flat-lying meadows bordering on lakes and more or less timbered towards the hills.

Population. - The total population is 1,842.

#### ROCHER DÉBOULÉ BAND.

In proceeding with this and the following bands, I deem it admissible to reserve for the summing up in conclusion remarks relating to features and conditions to all localities alike, without thereby detracting from the purpose in view.

Reserve. - The village of this band is located three miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the left bank of the Bulkley river. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population. - The population of this band is 159.

#### MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve. - The village of this band, is situated on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. In area, the reserve is almost evenly divided on both sides of the river, and contains 1,853 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 158.

#### FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a bridge of about 200 feet in length. The reserve has an area of 894 acres, distributed on each bank.

Population. - This band has a population of 149.

#### OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 134.

#### YUCUTCE BAND.

Reserve, The village and reserves are located at the head of Stuart lake, on the intervening nine miles of land between Babine and Stuart lakes, or portage. The reserve area is 817 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 16.

#### TACHÉ BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserves are situated on the left bank of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and left bank of the Taché river. The reserve area amounts to 1,779.

Population. - The population of this band is 64.

#### PINTCE BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and the former at the mouth and right bank of the Pintce river. The reserve contains 728 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 42.

#### GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve are on the right bank of Taché river, at the point commonly called Trembleur river. The reserve area is 584 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 26.

#### TSISLAINLI WITH TSISLI BAND.

Reserve. - The two villages and reserves of these, the people of one and the same band, are at the head of Trembleur lake and left bank and mouth of Tatla river. The reserves contain an area of 1,291 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 19.

#### STUART LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserves of this band are on the left shore of Stuart lake, and at its discharge, the Stuart river. The area of the reserves is 2,875 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 192.

#### STELLA BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve of this band are on the right bank of the Stella river and near its discharge into Fraser lake. The reserve area is 2,077 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 58.

#### FRASER LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The village and reserve of this band are on the left shore of Fraser lake and at its discharge, the Natleh river. The reserve contains 1,949 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 64.

#### STONY CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - The village is located on the right bank of Stony creek, and the reserve on both of its banks extends down to its discharge into Noolka lake. The reserve area is 7,488 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 107.

#### FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is on reserve No. 1, on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2 reserve is located on the same side of that river; No. 3 is located on the left bank of the Nechaco river, with No. 4 on the latter's right bank, and also on the right bank and mouth of Mud river, one of its eastern affluents. In area, the reserves comprise 3,095 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 124.

#### TSISLATHO BAND.

Reserve. - Reserve No. 1 is located on the right bank of the Fraser river; No. 2, on the left bank of the Blackwater river, and No. 3, on the eastern shore of Nattesley or Bobtail lake; altogether amounting in area to 537 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 65.

#### MCLEOD LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - The village is situate on the western shore of McLeod lake, and the reserve on both banks of Long river. The reserve contains an area of 286 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 99.

## FORT GRAHAME AND LAKE CONNELLY BANDS OF SIKANEES.

Location. - Fort Grahame is the principal trading post of the first mentioned band of Sikanees, and Connelly lake outpost of the latter. Their hunting and trapping ground extend to all points of dispersion over an area of about four hundred miles of mountains, lakes, lacustrine rivers and swamps to the east of their respective trading posts.

Habits and Customs. - Both of these bands are nomadic in their habits. They are averse to fish-diet and subsist entirely on fresh and smoked cariboo and moose-meat. Under these conditions, these Indians can only travel in units of single families, and love to live alone in the midst of a vast stretch of country, where they can see no smoke but that of their own camp fires.

Population. - From the best of information, the Fort Graham band numbers about 91.

The Connelly Lake band has a population of about 121.

## CONNELLY LAKE BANDS OF NAANEES.

Location. - Under conditions similar to those of the two preceding bands two semi-nomadic bands of Naanees range over a large expanse of country to the north of Lake Connelly.

Population. - The population of these two bands is about 154.

## REMARKS CONCERNING HAGWILGET DIVISION.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians are made aware of the importance of general cleanliness. Many have been vaccinated, and no contagion of any kind appeared, and the best of health prevailed.

Resources and Occupations. - The principal resources are hunting, trapping and fishing, and the keeping of stock, mainly consisting of horses. The bands of Rocher Déboulé, Moricetown and Fort Babine engage in packing with their horses; the latter occupation is likewise followed by the Indians of Stony creek. In general of late they have become more interested in attending to their gardens.

Buildings. - With the exception of the Sikanee and Naanee Indians, more interest is being shown in constructing better houses in healthy localities.

Stock. - Likewise, with the exception of the bands just referred to, there are cattle and horses - which wintered well - in all the localities, and the means for their provender and shelter have become much improved.

Farm Implements. - With the exception of a mower and horse-rake at Moricetown, the implements are still such as scythes, hand-rakes and others useful in clearing and tilling the soil.

Education. - There are no schools on any of the reserves of this division, but the people have learned reading and writing in syllabic ideographs in their own language. By this means, weekly and monthly papers and so forth, are being printed at Stuart Lake mission.

Characteristics and Progress. - As a whole, the Indians are, well-meaning and tractable, and can easily be assimilated to the ways of the whites. Of all, those of Rocher Déboulé and Moricetown are the most ambitious and successful. Much more attention is being paid to gardening as an additional means of subsistence; and the results already effected in general inspire me with much confidence regarding the value of the efforts used within the limitations which circumstances yet impose.

Temperance and Morality. - Nothing can be said in way of complaint under the former heading of the Indians of this



division; and for moral conduct, their habits are deserving of commendation.

*I have, & c.,  
R.E. LORING,  
Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
COWICHAN AGENCY,  
QUAMICHAN, August 11, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Agency. - This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island and extends, from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area. - The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,893 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale. These reserves are occupied by the following bands: -

#### SOOKE BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). The reserves of this band are situated on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, about twenty-five miles southwest of the city of Victoria and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians all enjoy good health, and their premises are kept clean.

Occupations. - The Indians are chiefly engaged in farming and fishing. Owing to the establishment of fish-traps in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, they find plenty of work at good wages near their homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have all good implements and stock. Their buildings are in good repair. They take good care of their stock.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and very well behaved. Year by year they pay more attention to the cultivation of their farms.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### CHEERNO BAND (BEECHER BAY).

Reserves. - (Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive). These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about fifteen miles southwest of Victoria, and contain 779 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population. - The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been very good. They have been careful to keep their buildings clean.

Occupations. - These Indians do little farming on such land as they can cultivate; they also fish for the Victoria market.

Owing to the establishment of fish traps in the straits of Juan de Fuca, they find lucrative employment near their own homes.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their houses are very good. They have some cattle of medium quality, also some horses. They possess a few farm implements of fair quality.

Education. - There is no school, on these reserves.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - Although a small number of these Indians give way to drink, yet they are not what may be termed immoral.

#### SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians as well as the Songhees Indians.

Reserves. - (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4). These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt; and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians enjoy pretty good health. Owing to their proximity to the city of Victoria they keep their houses neat and clean.

Occupations. - Fishing and working for the white men in the city of Victoria form their chief means of livelihood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings and outbuildings are in a fair condition. They keep very little stock. As to farm implements, they keep very few.

Education. - There is a school on these reserves, which is fairly well attended.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding and show a desire to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are fairly temperate and moral, but living so near to the city of Victoria unfortunately a few are addicted to intemperate habits.

#### BANDS IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered I to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malakut, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,318 acres.

Population. - The total population of these bands is 258.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are general farming, fishing and hop-picking; also working among the adjoining white settlers.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the past year and their premises have been kept clean.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Some of these Indians have good comfortable dwellings, fairly well furnished, and their outbuildings are fairly good. They have some improved breeds of stock and take care of them. Their implements, of which they have a good supply, are in good condition.

Education. There are two schools provided for these Indians, one situated on the Tsawout reserve, the other at Tsartlip. They take considerable interest in educational matters.

Characteristics and Progress. - The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding, but unfortunately a few of them get into trouble through violation of the law.

Temperance and Morality. - When the Indians get into the city of Victoria they are exposed to great temptation and fall easy victims to the schemes of unscrupulous sellers of whisky, and the result is that some of them get drunk. These bands take as a whole are well-behaved.

#### BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves numbered I to 8, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about forty

miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemeluts, Khenipsin, Koksilah, Quamichan and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,088 acres.

Population. - The combined population of the seven bands is 670.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been fair; there have been no epidemics nor contagious diseases among them during the past year. Their chief maladies are scrofula, consumption, and rheumatism. As there is a constant supply of good fresh water running through their lands, the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, although during the summer and autumn they earn considerable money from the fisheries on the Fraser river. In addition to this they do a great deal of work for the white farmers in the neighbourhood and are enabled thereby to earn considerable cash, especially in harvest-time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The character and number, of their buildings continue to improve. Their dwelling-houses become more comfortable each year. Their stock is very good; the horses are of larger and better breed than formerly, the cattle are fast improving in quality as well as in quantity. Several of the Indians own mowers, reapers, binders and threshing-machines, both steam and horsepower, with which they earn a great deal of money harvesting and threshing the crops of the white farmers in the surrounding district. Their farm machinery is of the most improved pattern.

Education. - There are three schools provided for these Indians, one situated in the Somenos village, one at Clemclemaluts, and one at Quamichan village; the two former are supported by a departmental grant, and the latter by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. All the schools are doing good work. The older children attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians in this district are industrious and law-abiding, seldom violating the law, and as a whole are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - Taking them all round, they are of very temperate habits, a few being fond of liquor. They are very moral and compare favourably with any Indians on the coast.

#### HELLELT BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band). One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river, about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 27.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have been very healthy; no sickness of a contagious nature has prevailed among them; they all live during the summer months in their private houses.

Occupations. - The Indians of this band engage chiefly in farming and fishing, and they earn a little money occasionally by clearing land for the white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings are neat and of good construction; they do not own much stock, but what few they have are well taken care of; so also are their farm implements.

Education. - There is no school on these reserves. When the children are old enough they attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and seldom get into trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral. A few occasionally indulge in whisky.

## THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Reserve. - (Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band). The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour, a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There are no lines dividing the lands of the two bands.

Population. - The population of this band is 104.

Health and Sanitation. - Like the other reserves, there is a good supply of clear spring water on the beach. There has been no sickness among the Indians of this band during the past year.

Occupations. - These Indians do very little farming; fishing and boat-building being their chief occupations. A number are employed in the town of Ladysmith.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - These Indians keep very little stock, but what few they have are well taken care of. Their houses are in fair condition, especially the larger rancherie houses.

Education. - There is no school on these reserves. The children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Some of them are above the average in intelligence.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and seldom get into trouble.

## LYACKSUN BAND.

Reserves. - (Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band). These reserves are situated on Valdez island, and consist of three reserves, which have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation. - Owing to the location of these reserves the Indians have enjoyed very good health.

Occupations. - These reserves are nearly covered with rock and heavy timber. The Indians do very little farming, their chief occupations being fishing and boat-building.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings are, well kept and are of superior construction. The Indians do not now live in the old rancherie houses as formerly. They have added to the number of their stock by purchasing several well bred animals. Although they have not many farm implements, yet what they have are good.

Education. - There being no school on this reserve, the children of school age attend the Kuper Island industrial, school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and very industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - Situated as they are at some distance from a town and its evil associations and snares, they are temperate and moral.

## PENELAKUT BAND.

Reserve. - (Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9). This reserve includes the Llmalche and Tsussie bands. These reserves are situated on



Kuper island and Trent island and on northwest extremity of Galiano island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river; the total area of these reserves is 2,332.

Population. - The total population is 214.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Occupations. - Fishing and boat-building are the chief occupations of these Indians. Not very much farming is done by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings are in pretty fair condition. They keep little, if any, stock. They have very few implements.

Education. - The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on one of the reserves belonging to this band.

Characteristics and Progress. - The condition of these Indians has greatly improved, which is due in no small measure to the missionaries on the island.

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

#### NANAIMO BAND.

Reserve. - (Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive of the Nanaimo band). This reserve consists of a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island; the total area of these reserves is 637 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 165.

Health and Sanitation. - The Indians of this band have enjoyed very good health during the past year. There have been no epidemics among them.

Occupations. - These Indians farm, work in the coal mines and also earn considerable money trimming coal in the ships in Nanaimo harbour.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings have greatly improved in quality. Their stock is increasing in number and are well taken care of they have some good farm machinery and take care of it.

Education. - There is a school provided for the children of this band and the Indians take great interest in it.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and seem anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - Considering their proximity to the city of Nanaimo, they are temperate and moral.

#### SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 109 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 13.

Occupations. - The principal employment of these Indians is fishing and the manufacture of dog-fish oil.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians are fairly healthy. The sanitary conditions are good.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and are very progressive.

Temperance and Morality. - They are not very temperate, being rather addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

## QUALICUM BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Qualicum river. It had an area of 197 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians enjoy pretty good health. The sanitary conditions are good.

Resources and Occupations. - Not much farming is done by these Indians they fish a little and act as guides for hunting parties.

A GROUP OF LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS IN CAMP NEAR NELSON, B.C.





Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their buildings are fair. They have fairly good stock. They have not many farm implements, but what they have are Well taken care of.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - The condition of the Indians has improved very much.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral.

#### COMOX BAND.

Reserve. - (Nos. 1, 2 and 3). This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Pentledge river and at its confidence with the Tsolum river.

In connection with the reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of the reserve is 378 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been good. There have been no epidemics or diseases of a contagious character during the year. The Sanitary, conditions are fair.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting and fishing.

Education. - There is no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and have made a great deal of progress this year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - The buildings though few are of fair quality. The condition of their stock is fair. They do not possess many farm implements.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate, very few of them drink to excess. Their morality is on a par with that of other Indians.

#### GALIANO ISLAND BAND.

Reserve. - (No. 9 of the Penelakut band). - This reserve is located on the northwest extremity of Galiano island and is included in the area of the reserves of the Penelakut band.

Population. - The population of this band is 32.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the Indians in this band has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing and boat-building. There is no farming done on this reserve; a few gardens are cultivated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - There are a few buildings on this reserve, but no stock.

Education. - The children attend the Kuper Island school.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are temperate and moral.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Reserve. - (No. 6 of the Saanich band). This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of the reserve is included in that of the Saanich hands.

Population. - The population of this band, is 28.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during, the past year. The Sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations. - Fishing for the Victoria and the Vancouver markets is their only occupation.

As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties, constructed of cedar slabs. For the same reason there is no stock or farm implements on the reserve.

Education. - There is no school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are law-abiding and industrious and make a good living by fishing.

#### COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Cowichan lake near its outlet it has a total area of 130 acres. There is at present only one man and one woman occupying this reserve, and that only during the summer months. They spend the winter among their relatives on the west coast of the island.

There have been no births nor deaths during the year.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are industrious and make steady progress, taking great pride in having good horses and carriages and farm implements. Many of the Indians own the latest improved farm machinery, such as self-binders, horse hayforks with carrier attachments and steam threshing outfits (16 horse power). In the Cowichan district nearly all the harvesting and threshing for the white settlers is done by the Indians.

Owing to the successful and efficient management of the industrial school at Kuper island, there is an increased interest taken in educational matters.

Great praise is due to the missionaries throughout the agency for their zealous and indefatigable efforts to improve the condition of the Indians.

*I have, & c.,  
W.R. ROBERTSON,  
Indian Agent.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
FRASER RIVER AGENCY,  
NEW WESTMINSTER, July 17, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

#### BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves. - The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiala, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Tsoowalie, Tzeachten and Kukkwewwioose.

Population. - The total population of these nine bands is 316.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of those Indians has been good, there having been very little sickness amongst them during the year. Their houses are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to



from time to time.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farmhands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have very good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, all of which they keep in good repair. Their Stock compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours, and they are improving it from time to time. They are fairly well supplied with farm implements, many of them owning their own, and they take good care of them.

Education. - They take a lively interest in the education of their children, some of whom attend school at the Coqualeetza institute, Chilliwack, and others at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along well.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET, AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves. - These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound); Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Population. - The combined population of the six bands is 382.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year these Indians have enjoyed good health. Their houses are kept clean, and their villages are in a sanitary condition; and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting, hand-logging, and loading lumber in ships at the saw-mills; they also do some farming and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings, being frame structures, are well built and comfortable and their barns and outbuildings are kept in good repair. Their stock is well cared for during winter; they also take proper care of their implements.

Education. - They take a deep interest in the education of their children, most of whom attend the Squamish Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are, with but a few exceptions, strictly temperate, and they are also moral.

#### CHEAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about eighty miles from its mouth, and contains an area of 1,433 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 104.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the year, no sickness of a serious nature appearing among them. They keep their Tillage clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hop-picking and working as farm-hands for their white neighbours; they also do some hunting.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good frame dwellings, and their barns and outbuildings are also fairly good. Their stock is well cared for, and they are fairly well supplied with farm implements, which they are careful to keep under cover when not in use.

Education. - They take much interest in the education of their children, many of whom attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are good workers and generally provide well for those depending, upon them; they are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

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## CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves. - The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about four miles up stream they have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Population. - The combined population of these two bands is 165.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good during the year their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - They depend chiefly on farming, fishing and hunting; they also earn some money at hop-picking, Johnny Leon, the chief of the Chehalis band, being foreman of one of the hop-yards during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable frame dwellings, and fairly good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for during winter. Their farm implements are carefully housed when not in use.

Education. - They take considerable interest in education, and most of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making some progress.

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

## COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about six miles from New Westminster; it contains an area of 208 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 26.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their village, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting; being near, to New Westminster, they supply the market with much of the fish and game required they also fish for the canneries during the salmon-canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fairly good frame dwellings, which they keep in good repair; the little stock they have is well taken care of during winter.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

## DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves. - These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Population. - The total population of these four bands is 505.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the year has, generally speaking, been good. Their houses and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, I packing and acting as guides for mining prospectors; the women derive a considerable income from basket-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings, barns and outhouses are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, usually providing a good supply of hay for winter their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious, law-abiding, good natured, honest people, and are fairly prosperous.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and strictly moral.

#### EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the South bank of the Fraser river, about two miles east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about seven miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of 893 acres.

Population. - The total population of the two bands is 62.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health during the past year has been good; their villages are kept clean, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing and hunting; they also earn some money at hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Most of them have comfortable frame dwellings and good barns and outbuildings, which are kept in good repair. They have some farm implements and take proper care of them. Their stock is well taken care of during winter.

Education. - Many of their children attend St. Mary's Mission boarding school, and they take considerable interest in education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a law-abiding and industrious people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and strictly moral.

#### HOPE BAND.

Reserve. - These Indians occupy a reserve on the north bank of the Fraser river, about one hundred miles from its mouth, and containing an area of 1,400 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 87.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed in their village and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing and hop-picking constitute their chief occupations. They raise a considerable quantity of fruit, some of which is of very good quality.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are comfortable frame buildings, and their barns and outhouses are fairly good. They take good care of their stock, usually putting up plenty of hay to feed them during the winter. They are well supplied with farm implements, including a threshing-machine, all of which are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education. - They take much interest in education, and many of their children have been educated at St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a temperate and very moral people.

#### HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Population. - These bands have a total population of 160.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good, there having been very little sickness amongst them during the year; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are hand-logging, fishing and hunting they also do some farming and gardening in a small way.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good frame dwellings they do not keep much stock, and have no farm implements except those used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an industrious, kind-hearted, good people, and provide well for those depending upon them, seldom asking for assistance.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and strictly moral.

#### KATSEY BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of 385 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 78.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good; they always keep their village in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - They depend chiefly on fishing, hunting and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable frame dwellings and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for; and their farm implements are carefully put under cover when not in use.

Education. - They take considerable interest in education and send their children to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are with a few exceptions, temperate, and they are also a moral people.

#### LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about twenty miles from New Westminster and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river, about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Population. - These two bands have a population of 66.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the year; the sanitary condition of their villages is excellent, and vaccination, has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - They engage to a considerable extent in mixed farming, and fish for the salmon canneries during the canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings, barns and outbuildings, which they always keep in good repair. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours and they take the best of care of their farm implements.

Education. - They take considerable interest in education and send their children to St. Mary's Mission boarding school.

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



## MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about one mile from its mouth; it contains an area of 452 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year their health has been very good; sanitary regulations are well observed in their village, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are mixed. farming and fishing.

Buildings Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable frame dwellings, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for as are also their farm implements.

Education. - Some of their children attend the Coqualeetza institute, and others the Kuper Island and Squamish Mission schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

#### MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about thirty miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 44.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming and fishing; they all do more or less mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings, barns and outbuildings are not kept in as good repair as those of many of the other bands of the agency; they take care of their horses and cattle, and also of their farm implements.

Education. - They take much interest in education, and send their children to St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious, and are advancing slowly.

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

#### NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserve. - These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and Brownsville, containing an area of 32 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 61.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting, and they supply the local market during the year with much of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings. They do some gardening, and keep very little stock.

Education. - They take considerable interest in education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

#### NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves. - These bands occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, containing an area of 636 acres.

Population. - These two bands have a combined population of 46.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health during the past year has been good. Their villages are in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming and fishing. Most of them do a little mixed farming, and they fish for the canneries during the salmon canning season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock in winter, and their farm implements are well cared for when not in use.

Education. - They take but little interest in education, and very few of them have attended school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a simple-minded people, and are much attached to some of their old customs.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of them are fond of liquor, but are fairly moral.

#### SEMIAHMOO BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay; it contains an area of 392 acres.

Population. - The population of the band is 31.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been very good; their village is clean and sanitary, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fairly good dwellings and outbuildings. They have some very good horses and cattle, which are well cared for they take good care of the few farm implements they have.

Education. - A few of them have attended St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an easy-going, good-natured and law-abiding people, seldom giving any trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, a few only are fond of liquor.

#### OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster, and contains an area of 629 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good; sanitary regulations are well observed, and they have been vaccinated from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable dwellings and good barns and outbuildings. They take good care of their stock, much of which is of good breed. They take proper care of their farm implements.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing and mixed farming they also earn some money at hop-picking.

Education. - They take considerable interest in education; some of their children attend the public school near their reserve, and others attend St. Mary's Mission school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and are getting along very well.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### POPKUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about sixty-five miles east of New Westminster, and contain a combined area of 5,326 acres.

Population. - These two bands have a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these, Indians has been good, and their houses and surroundings are kept clean.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are mixed farming and fishing, and some of them work at hop-picking during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Most of their dwellings are comfortable, and their barns and outbuildings are fairly good. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Education. - They take, considerable interest in the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and well-behaved, and very seldom give any trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate, with but few exceptions, and moral.

#### SECHELT BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 229.

Health and Sanitation. - A serious epidemic of measles broke out amongst these Indians when at the Agassiz hop-fields in the month of September last; and, although Dr. Elliot rendered them all the medical aid possible, still, several deaths occurred at the hop-fields, and some others died after their return to their reserve. A majority of those who died were very young children; sanitary regulations are strictly enforced in the village, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are hand-logging, fishing and hunting. The women make baskets, from the sale of which they derive a considerable revenue. Their farming consists of only a little gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They all have large, comfortable frame dwellings, which they keep in good repair. They have very little stock, and their farm implements consist only of those used by hand.

Education. - They take a deep interest in the education of their children, who now attend the boarding school recently erected on the reserve by the Indians themselves.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious. and law-abiding, and are advancing steadily.

Temperance and Morality. - Drunkenness is practically unknown amongst them, and they are strictly moral.

#### SUMASS BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's landing on the south of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumass, on Sumass lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been very good during the past year; their dwellings and surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition, and they have an been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are fishing, hunting and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings; they have some very good stock, which compares very favourably with that of their white neighbours. They take proper care of their farm implements when not in use.

Education. - Very few of them have attended school, and they do not take as much interest in education as some of the other bands in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are an easy-going and rather indolent people, but are making some progress.

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

#### SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 105.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good, and the sanitary condition of their village is also good, and most of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - The chief occupations of this band are hand-logging, hunting and fishing they also do some farming in a small way.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings are good, comfortable, frame buildings, and are kept in a good state of repair. They do not keep much stock, and the only farm implements they have are such as are used by hand.

Education. - They are most anxious to have their children educated, but, so far, none of them have attended school, as they do not wish to send them away from home to attend school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and usually provide well for those depending upon them.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral, a few only are fond of liquor.

#### SKAWAHLLOOK BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, between Ruby creek and Hope; it contains an area of 196 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 22.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; their dwellings are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good; their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and always get along well with their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### TCHEWASSEN BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point contains an area of 604 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 46.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been fairly good; sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming and fishing. They raise a considerable quantity of oats and other crops, which they usually dispose of to good advantage.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fairly good dwellings, barns and outbuildings. Their horses and cattle are similar to those owned by their white neighbours. They have good farm implements, which are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Education. - Only very few of them have ever attended school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a good-natured people and usually provide well, for their families.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them are fond of liquor, but they are moral.



## YALE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser river, about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,100 acres.

Population. - This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good; their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and vaccination has been duly attended to from time to time.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are farming, hunting and fishing. Some of them are also employed as sectionmen by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - Their dwellings and outbuildings are fairly good.

They take good care of their stock, and also of their farm implements.

Education. - They take much interest in education; some of their children attend St. Mary's Mission school, and others All Hallows school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and seldom cause any trouble.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout this agency are steadily improving, more especially in their home life. Their houses, which are built more with a view to health and comfort, are better furnished and more neatly kept than was formerly the case. They live well and dress respectably. Those of them who have been educated show a marked improvement in their homes, compared with their less fortunate relatives who have not had the advantages of education and proper training.

The five schools of the agency, viz.: the Coqualeetza, institute, at Chilliwack, AllHallows, at Yale, St. Mary's Mission, near Mission City, Squamish Mission, at North Vancouver, and the Sechelt school, on the Sechelt reserve, have all been very well attended during the year, and the pupils have made good progress. The principals and teachers in charge of these schools deserve the highest praise for the patience and perseverance exercised by them in the discharge of their arduous duties.

*I have, & c.,*

*R.C. McDONALD,*

*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA.*

*KAMLOOPS - OKANAGAN AGENCY,*

*KAMLOOPS, August 28, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Kamloops - Okanagan agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of Yale district, immediately north of the international boundary line; the district contains approximately 24,000 square miles. The agency contains an aggregate acreage of 333,750 acres.

Natural Subdivisions. - The agency is divided naturally by the rivers which drain it, into the Fraser, Thompson, Nicola, Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

#### ADAMS LAKE OR HALTKAM BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated near the foot of Little Shuswap lake and at Adams lake. They contain an area of 7,188 acres, comprising agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population is 193.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during, the year has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them, and they have had little medical at-

tendance. A great majority of them have been vaccinated from time to time; they keep their houses and persons fairly clean.

Occupations. - These Indians, since procuring water for irrigation purposes, have devoted themselves largely to farming, for which purpose a considerable portion of their land is well adapted. They raise horses and cattle, and add to these industries by fishing, hunting and working as labourers in various capacities.

Buildings. - Their houses and other buildings are mostly of logs, and while comfortable enough, they are not of a very good quality. They have under consideration the means of procuring lumber and improving these.

Stock. - These Indians have good horses for farm and saddle purposes, which they continue to improve, and some cattle and other domestic stock.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with farm implements and machinery, of nearly every kind usually found on well-regulated and up-to-date farms, self-binders, mowers, horse-rakes, disc-harrows, ploughs, wagons, democrats, and a small threshing machine.

Education. - There are no schools among them. Some children have attended the industrial school at Kamloops, and some have been taught to read and write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are very industrious, and have made rapid progress in farming in recent years. They are law-abiding, peaceable people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are usually temperate and moral. It is rarely that they indulge in intoxicants.

#### ASHCROFT OR STLAHL BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on a plateau on the right bank of the Thompson river, opposite the town of Ashcroft, and at McLean's lake. They contain an aggregate area of 5,243 acres, combining agricultural, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The Population of the band is 47.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been fair. No epidemic has appeared among them. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed. The Indians have been vaccinated. Their dwelling-houses are mostly deserted in the warm season, and their drinking water is good.

Occupations. - These Indians carry on a system of mixed farming and stock-raising. The supply of water for irrigation purposes is too limited for extensive farming. They also fish and hunt, and are employed as freighters and packers, and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - They have log buildings, mostly of the early class of such. A few fairly good dwellings have been constructed more recently.

Stock. - They have some good horses for farm and team work, and others suitable for pack and riding purposes; also some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are fairly well supplied with farm implements for their needs.

Education. - They have no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious, but they cannot accumulate much, as they work largely for wages. The band has fenced the reserve, improving it very much.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are very temperate and moral.

#### BONAPARTE OR TLUHTAUS BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, five in number, are located on the Thompson river and the Bonaparte river, on Hat creek and Loon lake. They contain approximately 61,113 acres.

Population. - The population is 160.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No epidemic has broken out amongst them. Many of them have been vaccinated; their houses, as to, cleanliness and ventilation, are not up to the average of Indian houses. In the summer season the houses are not in constant occupation.

Occupations. - They raise some farm produce, chiefly on Hat creek, and have a good-sized herd of horses and some cattle, but they depend more largely for a living on fishing and hunting, working as labourers and cowboys with their horses for white settlers, than on what they can produce from their small farms.

Buildings. - They have log buildings of an inferior class. Recently the chief has built a fairly good house, and they have an imposing church edifice, which gives a better appearances to the village.

Stock. - They have a number of horses, some suitable for farm purposes, but mostly a fair class of saddle horses, and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have farm implements suitable for their present needs.

Education. - They have no means of education other than that afforded some of them at the Kamloops industrial school, and the instruction some of them have received in shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress. - Most of the Indians are good workers, but they are nomadic in habits, never working long in the same place, and consequently they have not laid much by for future use. They have done some fencing recently and have otherwise improved the Bonaparte reserve.

Temperance and Morality. - In the past they have been much addicted to the use of intoxicants, when they could be procured, and unfortunately they were too easily obtained. I am pleased to report, however, that in this respect the condition of the Indians has improved, with better facilities for enforcing the Liquor Act.

#### BOOTHROYD (SUUK, KAMOOS, NKATSAM AND CHINOOK) BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located mostly on the left bank of the Fraser river. They contain an area of 1,600 acres. A small portion of this land, chiefly about, Nkatsam, when cleared, produces good crops. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered and rocky.

Population. - The population of this band is 154.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic among these Indians they have been vaccinated and their houses are fairly clean and well ventilated.

Occupations. - They raise considerable quantities of vegetables and fruit on their small farms. They procure large quantities of fish, and they also hunt and trap. They mine to some extent and work as labourers on the railroad and elsewhere.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of log houses, which they are improving.

Stock. - They have some horses, used for riding and packing, and a better class of stock in the shape of cattle than is usually found among the Indians on the Fraser river.

Farm Implements. - Their requirements in this respect are fairly well supplied.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians are industrious, and make good workers. They are highly spoken of as such

by their employers. Those living at Nkatsam are well-to-do, and always seem to have money.

Temperance and Morality. - They are exceptionally temperate and moral.  
BOSTON BAR BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band number seven, located around Boston Bar, North Bend and Scaucy. They contain 698 acres, consisting of small patches of tillable land, the rest being rocks and timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them, and for the most part, especially those living at North Bend, they keep their houses clean and well ventilated. The large percentage of deaths arises apparently from natural causes. These Indians get little medical attendance or medicines. Sanitary conditions are generally good.

Occupations. - They raise hay, fruit and vegetables. They depend more, however, on mining, fishing and hunting, working on the railway and basket-making among the women for a living.

Buildings. - About North Bend the Indians have a good class of buildings. The majority of them are frame; in other places they are not so good, although considerable improvements have recently been made.

Stock. - They have a number of saddle and pack horses, but very few cattle. They are unable to provide winter feed for stock, and winter most of their horses in Nicola.

Farm Implements. - They have enough for their needs.

Education. - Some have been educated in the Kamloops industrial school; otherwise they have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are steady, hard-working Indians, but they are not able to acquire much wealth. Chief George, of North Bend, appears to lead in this respect.

Temperance and Morality. - They compare well with other bands in these respects.

#### COOK'S FERRY BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering fifteen, are located on both banks of the Thompson river, around Cook's Ferry and Spatum, and in the Tuile and Highland valleys. They consist of bench-lands along the river, containing farming and grazing-lands, with sparsely timbered land higher up and some meadow-land, in the valleys. The aggregate area is 9,110 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 202.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them, and the general health has been good. The Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - These Indians carry on mixed farming and stock-raising, fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers on farms and on the railway, and as cowboys. Near Cook's Ferry the soil is too dry to admit of crop-growing. On the Pemynoos reserve conditions are better and considerable produce is grown.

Buildings. - Their buildings are mostly of logs, and while fairly comfortable, cannot be classed as good.

Stock. - They possess a fairly good lot of horses for farming and saddle purposes, and some of the Indians have herds of cattle and some pigs and sheep.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - There is no system of education among them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious. Around Cook's Ferry they do not make much progress. On Pemynoos some of them are well-to-do. Kyume and Johnny Pasco have more stock and are in advance of the others in farming. These Indians are peaceable.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.



## DEADMAN'S CREEK OR STICHISTAN BAND.

Reserves. - The reserve of this band is situated on Deadman's creek. It contains an area of 20,134 acres, comprising farming, fine grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population of the band is 121.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the Indians has been good, and no epidemic has appeared among them. They have been vaccinated. Their houses are small, and being mostly mud-roofed, they do not admit of good ventilation. During

the heat of the summer they are not much occupied, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They farm a little and raise some stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as labourers. The chief occupation of the younger men is that of cowboys, and they are good at the work.

Buildings. - Their buildings are of logs, and all the older ones are mud-roofed. A number of them might be classed as huts. They are warm in winter but do not admit of good ventilation. Lately a few good shingled houses have been built.

Stock. - They have a fair number of horses, a few being suitable for farm purposes, but the majority are good saddle horses. They also raise cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have, sufficient farm implements.

Education. - They have no schools; several children have attended the Kamloops industrial schools, and some can write shorthand Chinook.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are becoming more industrious, and are considered good cowboys, as most Indians are. For several years they have done more farming and fencing, making marked improvement in the appearance of the reserve. They are keeping the irrigation ditch in good repair.

Temperance and Morality. - In the matter of abstaining from intoxicants these Indians have improved greatly in the last few years. For the past year there has been nothing serious in this respect to complain of.

#### KAMLOOPS BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering five, are situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers, opposite the city of Kamloops. They contain an area of 33,379 acres, comprising good agricultural, grazing, meadow and timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 243.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are good. Care is taken in spring to remove and burn the garbage collected during the winter. They are building larger, better ventilated houses, divided into compartments. Cleanliness in houses and persons is receiving more attention. The sources of their water-supply are pure running streams.

Occupations. - They grow considerable hay and vegetables, raise stock, chiefly horses, fish and hunt, and work as farm labourers and cowboys, in the latter occupation employing their horses.

Buildings. - The older class of buildings are of a poor order. Recent ones are more up-to-date, being shingle-roofed, larger in every respect and better lighted. A great deal of attention is now being given to improvements in this direction.

Stock. - They have large herds of horses, which are becoming improved, and some cattle. The demand for horses of all classes, has been good, and they have disposed of a good number.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of wagons, democrats, buggies, ploughs, mowers, horse-rakes harness and saddles.

Education. - A good many children have attended the Kamloops industrial school on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are fairly industrious, but travel a good deal; consequently they never save much. They succeed in making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - Too many of the Indians have a fondness for intoxicants, and they procure them whenever possible. The authorities, however, have kept the nuisance, pretty well under control, assisted by the better class of Indians. In most cases the offending Indian has been speedily brought to trial and convicted. Old Chief Louis has rendered valuable assistance. In other respects the Indians are fairly moral.

## KANAKA BAR BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, four in number, are located on both banks of the Fraser, ten miles below Lytton. Their area is 500 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No epidemics have appeared among them. Their houses are small and not well ventilated, nor are they very well kept.

Occupations. - They produce little from the soil. Fishing and mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - They have a comparatively poor class of log buildings.

Stock. - They have a few horses for saddle and packing purposes, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient implements for their needs.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - Some of them are hard workers in the pursuits that they follow, but they are unable to make much progress. They are inoffensive and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## LYTTON BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, twenty-seven, of this band, which is composed of several small bands, lie along both banks of the Fraser from Lytton to Nesikeep, twenty-five miles above. The combined area is 10,292 acres, composed of table-land and mountain slopes, where fruits, cereals and vegetables grow well with irrigation. Further up from Lytton there is some pasturage.

Population. - The population of this band is 461.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians. They have been vaccinated. Their houses for the most part are roomy, well-ventilated and lighted and clean. Sanitary conditions are good and the water is pure.

Occupations. - These Indians are able to procure a good deal of grain, hay, vegetables and fruit. They raise some stock, fish and hunt, mine, and work as labourers, freighters and section-hands in various ways.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings, among them some frame ones.

Stock. - They have horses, some good work-horses, but mostly of lighter build, for pack and saddle horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have a good supply of these.

Education. - They have no means of education, except that afforded by attendance at All Hallows, Yale, and St. George's school, the latter started some time ago near Lytton.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are mostly hard-working Indians, and they make good progress in agriculture and improving their dwellings.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## NICOMEN BAND.

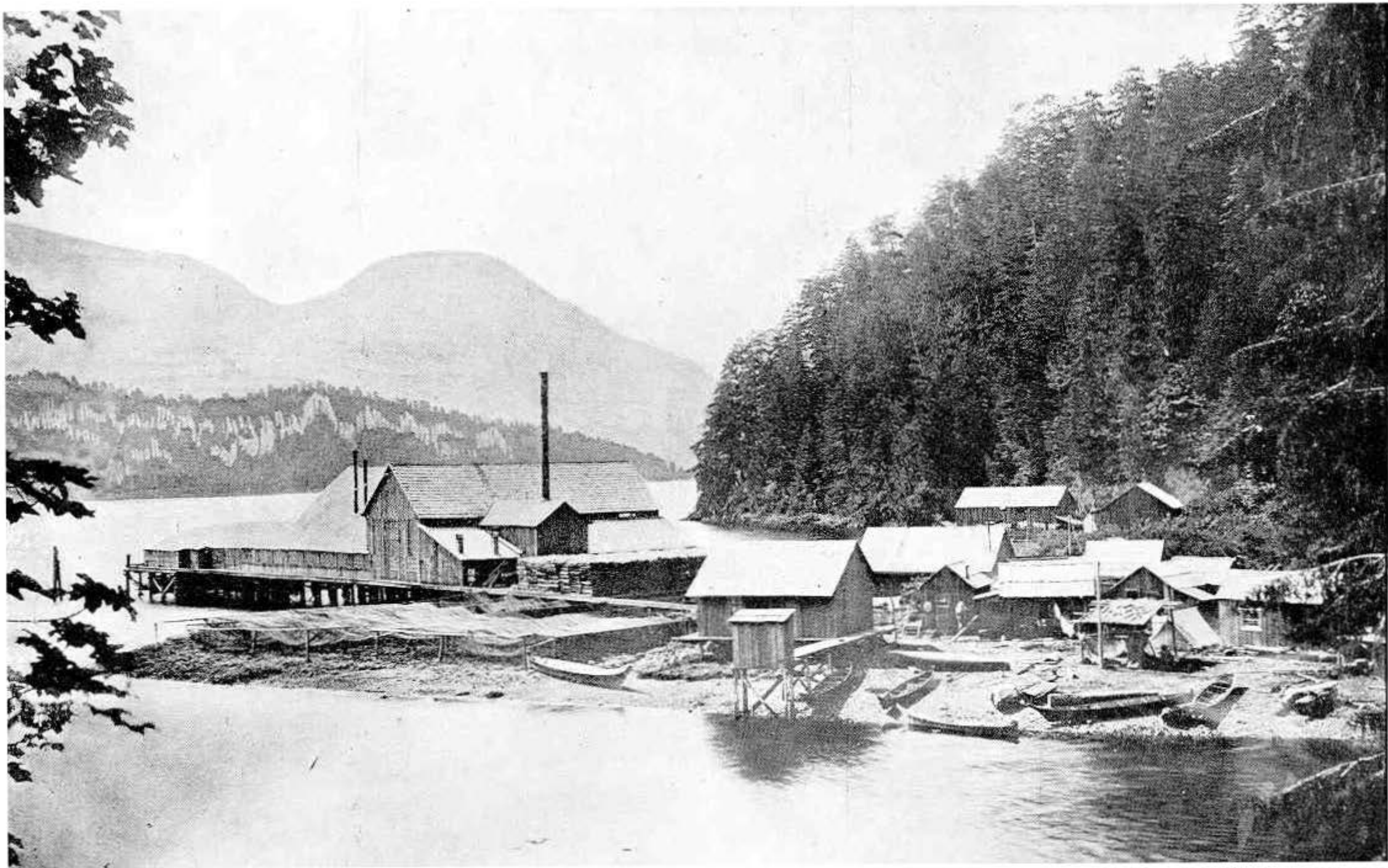
Reserves. - The reserves, five in number, of this band are situated on both banks of the Thompson river between Lytton and Cook's Ferry. They contain an area of 2,976 acres, consisting of bench and mountain lands of poor quality.

Population. - The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good and no epidemic has visited them. They have been vaccinated, and sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations. - They raise small quantities of grain, hay and vegetables fish and hunt, and raise a little stock. One of their chief means of living is by mining for gold.

CANNERY, UCHUKLISAHT HARBOUR, B.C.



Buildings. - Their log buildings are of a fair quality.

Stock. - They have a limited number of pack and saddle ponies, and a few cattle.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are hard-working in a way, but they seem to make little progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, thirteen in number, are located along the Nicola river from near its mouth to Nicola lake. Hamilton Creek reserve is also included. The total area is 3,191 acres, containing a good percentage of farming and grazing lands.

Population. - The population is 364.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good. No epidemic has appeared among them. They have been vaccinated; their houses are well-kept, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They farm a little and raise stock extensively. They fish and hunt a little, and work as labourers. and cowboys. Their chief occupation, apart from farming, is freight-hauling, for which they are well equipped with horses and wagons. They do most of the freighting carried on between Cook's Ferry and Similkameen.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have good herds of superior horses. Some of them can turn out as fine a four-horse team as can be found anywhere. They have some good cattle. They have some fine stallions and mares for breeding purposes.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with the farm implements usually required.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious Indians. Those on Mammet reserve are the most advanced in the agency in the cultivation of their land. They are making substantial progress, and are improving their condition. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### NICOLA (UPPER) OR SPAHAMIN BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, eight in number, of this band are located near the head of Nicola lake and around Douglas lake. They have an area of 30,888 acres, comprising good farming land and some of the best grazing lands in the province.

Population. - The population of this band is 187.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians, and their general health has been good. Sanitary conditions are good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - These Indians carry on mixed farming, and quite extensive stock-raising. They fish and hunt and engage in freighting and as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings, and are improving them.

Stock. - They have large herds of good horses, and herds of well-kept cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with necessary implements.

Education. - They have no schools. Some have been educated in Kamloops.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious. Many of them are well off. Johnny Chiliheetsa is the most up-to-date of them. There are some other well-to-do Indians among them.

Temperance and Morality. - They are very temperate and moral.

#### NESKAINLITH OR HALANT BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, three, are located on the Thompson river near Shuswap lake. They have an area of 6,996 acres, composed of good farming, grazing and timber lands.



Population. - The population of this band is 150.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No epidemic has appeared, and sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - They farm extensively, and raise stock. They fish and hunt, and work as labourers. Farming is their chief means of living.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making progress in farming.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### NORTH THOMPSON OR CHUCHUQUALK BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on the North Thompson river, about fifty miles from Kamloops. They have an area of 3,239 acres, composed of good farming and timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 129.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians. Their houses are not so roomy or well-ventilated as the majority of other bands. They are not much occupied in the warm season.

Occupations. - They farm to some extent, mostly hay and vegetables. They raise some stock.

Fishing and hunting. - Chiefly the latter, occupy much of their time. They are employed as packers, labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - They have a poor class of buildings. Some improvement is apparent lately. Lumber is scarce with them.

Stock. - They have a number of fairly good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient of such.

Education. - They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious in their way, but nomadic. They are making some progress in farming. They are a peaceable, law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are highly temperate and moral.

#### OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, ten in number, are located around the head and both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of good farming land.

Population. - The population of this band is 238.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. Sanitary conditions around the village are good.

Occupations. - These Indians farm extensively, fish a little, work as farm-hands and cowboys, and work as hop-picklers. They have considerable stock.

Buildings. - They have a very fair class of buildings, many of them frame.

Stock. - They have a number of horses, adapted for all purposes, and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with farm implements, including self-binders and a steam thresher.

Education. - They have no schools. Some attend the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and they farm well. Some of them are wild and frequently break the law. They do not make much profit from farming, consequently they do not accumulate much.

Temperance and Morality. - Some of them use intoxicants when they can be procured. Infractions in this respect are well looked after, however. They are as moral as Indians generally are.

#### OREGON JACK CREEK (PASCO NEPA) BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering seven, are located on both sides of the Thompson, river, a short distance below Ashcroft, and on Oregon Jack creek. The area is 2,380 acres, mostly inferior in quality.

Population. - The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good, and sanitation is also good.

Occupations. - They farm to some extent, fish and hunt, and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of log buildings.

Stock. - They have a fair number of stock, mostly horses.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient implements.

Education. - They have no means of education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, but are unable to produce much from their land. They live well.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### OSOYOOS OR NKAMIP BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake. The area is 32,168 acres; some fruit-raising and farming lands, but mostly grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 68.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited this band. Their houses are clean and other sanitary conditions are good. The Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They produce cereals, vegetables and fruit and raise stock; they fish and hunt and work in various capacities.

Buildings. - The old buildings are poor log buildings. The more recent ones show a decided improvement.

Stock. - They have a number of fair horses and some cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious. Some raise considerable fruit, which finds a ready market. They do a good deal of planting. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### PENTICTON BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake, No. 8 being twelve miles from No. 1; they contain good meadows, excellent farming and grazing lands. The area is 48,694 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 152.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians, and there has not been much sickness among them. Their houses are well kept and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They engage in farming, stock-raising and fruit-growing, fish and hunt, freight and pack, and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - The dwellings of the older class are medium. Recently comfortable houses have been built.

Stock. - They have a number of fair horses and cattle of good quality.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and many of them are well-to-do. They do considerable fruit-growing. Their condition is constantly improving.

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Temperance and Morality. - Their habits of temperance have become much better and they are fairly moral.

#### SHUSWAP (LITTLE LAKE) OR KUANT BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, five in number, of this band are located at the head of Little Shuswap lake and on Salmon arm. Their area is 7,840 acres, much of which is timbered. There is some open country and grazing lands around the head of Little lake.

Population. - The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no epidemic, and their health has been unusually good. Sanitary conditions are good, and the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm a little, raise some stock, fish and hunt, sell wood, and work as labourers in various ways.

Buildings. - They have a good class of log and frame buildings.

Stock. - They have a limited number of horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have a fair supply of implements.

Education. - There are no schools among them.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding. They are clearing good farms for themselves, but they have not the advantages of other Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS (CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN).

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, numbering seventeen are located along the Similkameen river, from the boundary line to Princeton. The area of the lower reserves is 19,472 acres; and that of the upper is 6,438 acres, containing good bottom, bench and grazing lands.

Population. - The population of the lower band is 129, and the population of the upper band is 46.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these bands has been good; no epidemic has visited them and sanitation is good. They have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm and raise stock extensively, fish and hunt, pack and work as labourers and cowboys.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of buildings, mostly of logs. They are now raising lumber more in building houses.

Stock. - They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have all necessary implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. They are making good progress in farming and stock-raising.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### SISKA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, seven in number, are located on the Fraser river, a short distance below Lytton. The area is 659 acres, mostly unproductive.

Population. - The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has prevailed. Their houses are small and not well ventilated. They are not much occupied in the summer.

Occupations. - They can produce little from their lands; their chief occupations are fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - They have not a good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have little stock. The horses they have are for riding and packing purposes.

Farm Implements. - They have use for few.

Characteristics and Progress. - There are not many able-bodied Indians, and they just manage to get a living. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## SKUPPA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are on the left bank of the Fraser, between Lytton and Siska. They have an area of 268 acres, and are capable of producing little.

Population. - The population of this band is 17. Other statistics are included in the Lytton band, with which they are identified.

## SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. There are some good pasture-lands on Salmon river. The area is 679 acres, comprising agricultural and timbered lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 148.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited these Indians, their houses are well kept, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations. - They farm extensively, raise some stock, fish and hunt, and work as labourers in various ways. They live chiefly by farming.

Buildings. - They have a good class of houses.

Stock. - They have a good class of horses, suitable for farm work, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with implements.

Education. - They have no schools.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious, and most of them are well-off. They are very much civilized. They are peaceable and law-abiding, and take a great interest in the doings of the white people.

Temperance and Morality. - They are exceptionally temperate and moral.

## SPUZZUM BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves, numbering six, of this band are on the Fraser river, some distance above Yale. They have an area of 456 acres, containing small patches of tillable land.

Population. - The population is 158.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has visited them, and generally their health has been good. They have been vaccinated, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations. - They raise small quantities of hay, fruit and vegetable. Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting.

Buildings. - They have a fair class of houses.

Stock. - They have a few small horses for riding and packing, and a few cattle.

Farm Implements. - They have sufficient for their needs.

Education. - They have no schools on the reserve. Some have attended school at Spuzzum station and at All Hallow's,

Yale. They have made good progress, and are well-behaved.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. Their means of living are limited, and progress is consequently slow.

Temperance and Morality. - They are very temperate and moral.

#### COLDWATER BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band, three in number, are located on the Coldwater river, in the Nicola valley. They have an area of 6,276 acres, containing farming, grazing and timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 109.



Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic has appeared among them, and the general health has been good. They have been vaccinated and sanitation is good.

Occupations. - These Indians farm and raise stock, fish and hunt, freight and pack and work as labourers.

Buildings. - They have a good class of buildings.

Stock. - They have a number of good horses and cattle.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with these.

Education. - They have no schools. Some have attended the Kamloops industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious, steady and law-abiding. They seldom violate the law. They are making good progress in farming and improvements.

Temperance and Morality. - They are highly temperate and moral.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing in farming and stock-raising, the stock to-day being a great improvement on that of only a few years ago. They are also improving in dress and personal appearance and in their domestic life. The Indian women are very industrious, not alone in their domestic duties but they are rendering a helping hand in almost every kind of industry.

The Kamloops industrial school during the year has fully maintained its reputation as a successful and useful institution. As an evidence of its healthful condition it may be noticed that besides keeping several pupils over the required number, at the end of each term a number of applicants have to be refused admission. The staff of teachers and instructors is efficient and painstaking.

The industrial school for boys near Lytton has done good work with the number of pupils attending, but the complement has not yet been reached. The location is an ideal one, the buildings up-to-date in every respect and the management all that could be desired.

The hospital for Indians at Lytton was destroyed by fire at the beginning of the year. A larger one with better equipment has been built and is at present in operation. The Rev. E.E.W. Pugh, a medical missionary in charge, is of great benefit to the Indians.

*I have, & c.,*

*A. IRWIN,*

*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*KOOTENAY AGENCY,*

*FORT STEELE, July 21, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 20, 1905.

Location of Agency. - The agency is situated in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north and east, by the United States on the south and by the Okanagan agency on the west.



## ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the Kootenay river, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, and has an area of 17,425 acres. The Isidore ranch, south of Fort Steele, has an area of 680 acres. The Bummer Flat Hay reserve, north of Fort Steele, on the left bank of the Kootenay river, contains 190 acres. The Kootenay industrial school reserve, on the St. Mary's river, contains 33 acres, and the agency office reserve at Fort Steele 11 1/2 acres.

Population. - The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the band has been fairly good. The deaths that occurred were from old age and from grippe among the young children. The sanitary conditions at St. Eugene village are much improved, and there is now a good supply of pure water, a branch of the industrial school waterworks leaving been extended to the village.

Occupations. - These Indians follow farming, stock-raising, packing, trapping, hunting and fishing, and some find employment in the logging camps.

Buildings. - At the St. Eugene village, near the reserve, the majority of the Indians have built frame cottages, which are kept clean and neat. On the reserve the houses are built of logs and are comfortable.

Stock. - The Indians have a number of good work horses and are gradually getting rid of the Indian pony or cayuse, which is purchased and shipped to the Northwest Territories. The cattle are fairly good, and the steers raised are sold in the local market for beef.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with farm implements, such as wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

Education. - The Kootenay industrial school is situated near the reserve, and is under the supervision and care of the Reverend N. Coccola, O.M.I., as principal, his assistant, and the Sisters of Charity, whose zeal and fidelity in the discharge of their very onerous duties, deserve the highest praise.

The progress made by the pupils, during the year was most commendable, and discipline was well maintained. The buildings and gardens were carefully looked after, and kept clean and neat. A water system was put in last fall, and the different buildings are now well supplied with good, pure water, and with lavatories and baths. The parents of the children attending the school visit it frequently and appear to take an interest in the good work that is being so faithfully carried on by the staff.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding, steady and industrious, and are making fairly good progress in farming and cattle-raising.

Temperance and Morality. - They are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are a moral living band.

## TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Reserve. - The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and contains 10,560 acres of very good prairie and grazing-lands, much of which can be easily irrigated.

Population. - The population of the band is 63.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been very good. The village is situated, on a dry gravel bench, which accounts in a measure for so little sickness.

Occupations. - They follow farming, stock-raising, trapping, hunting and fishing.

Buildings. - Their dwellings and sheds are of logs, as dressed lumber is too expensive to obtain.

Stock. - Their stock consists of horses and cattle and they are making an effort to improve both by a better grade of stallions and bulls.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are steadily improving. Their farms are well cultivated, and fenced, and they extended and improved their irrigation ditches recently.

Temperance and Morality. - Living so near the boundary as they do, they are exposed to many temptations, but, with one or two exceptions, they are a moral and temperate band.

### LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Windermere district, between Lakes Fairmont and Windermere, near the head-waters of the Columbia river On the east side, and contains 8,456 acres. The land is light sandy soil with some good hay-land near Lake Windermere. It is well watered and easily irrigated.

Population. - The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary conditions of the reserve are very good. The Indians usually live in tents during the summer, which are moved frequently from place to place. The deaths that occurred were amongst the very young children.

Occupations. - The principal industry is farming and stock-raising. A very few trap and hunt. The young men find work among the whites herding cattle and horses.

Buildings. - Their houses are built with logs and are fairly comfortable.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they carefully look after.

Stock. - They have a good band of cattle and horses, which they are steadily improving by the introduction of better bulls and stallions. They are gradually getting rid of the cayuse or Indian pony, which they now find is not profitable to breed.

Characteristics and Progress. Daring the past year they improved and renewed their fences, built a new irrigation ditch, and planted a number of fruit-trees, which in a few years will yield them a good return, as there is a market for all kinds of fruit through the district.

Temperance and Morality. - They are law-abiding, and live good moral and temperate lives.

### LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Reserve. - The reserve is in West Kootenay, on the right bank of the Kootenay river, three miles north of the international boundary at Port Hill, Idaho, and about two miles south of the town of Creston, in British Columbia. It has an area of 1,831 1/2 acres.

The larger portion of the reserve is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river and is only useful for raising wild hay or for grazing when the water is low. The bench-land is heavily timbered, and when cleared is excellent for gardens and fruit farms.

Population. - The population is the same as last year, viz., 172.

Health and Sanitation. - Since the village was moved to the bench-land, the health of the Indians has greatly improved. There is less consumption among them. The deaths that occurred were from grippe, and were principally confined to the young children.

Occupations. - Their principal industry is cattle-raising. They also hunt, trap and fish, and since the Kootenay lake

section has become famous for its fruit, these Indians are sought after by the settlers to pick berries and other fruits, which are shipped to the Northwest Territories. Around Creston, which is getting well settled, the Indians get work from time to time clearing land, and are also employed during the haying, season by the settlers.

Buildings. - They continue to improve the village by putting up a better class of dwellings.

Stock. - They have a fairly good herd of cattle, which they are trying to improve; but their horses are not very valuable, and very little effort is made by them to raise a better class.

Farm Implements. - These consist principally of mowers, rakes, ploughs and harrows and some wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress. - While their progress is slow, still a marked change has taken place, and I look for a gradual improvement.

Temperance and Morality. - With very few exceptions they are a moral and temperate band. which is in a great measure due to the earnest and faithful work done by the Rev. T. Wagner, O.M.I., who visits the reserve regularly.

#### SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve. - This reserve is on the right bank of the Columbia, opposite Toby creek, in the Windermere district, and has an area of 2,759 acres. The land on this reserve is the best in the agency, and is mostly level prairie, very productive when properly farmed, is well watered, and has sufficient timber on it for fencing and fuel.

Population. - The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health. There was an epidemic of measles among them in the spring, which was very mild, with no fatal results.

They dress neatly, keep their houses clean and well ventilated, cook their food properly, and live much as the whites do.

Occupations. - They depend mostly on farming, stock-raising and freighting in the winter; and a few of the older ones still follow hunting and trapping.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are comfortable, and they have good stables, barns and sheds for their stock and farm implements.

Stock. - They have a good herd of cattle and horses, and they have greatly improved the latter by the purchase of well-bred stallions.

Farm Implements. - They are well supplied with ploughs, harrows, wagons, sleighs, mowers, rakes and a threshing-machine, which are carefully housed when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are the most progressive in the agency. Their farms and fences are well looked after. They raise good crops, and have a good market in the lumber camps and mines in the neighbourhood.

Last spring they planted a number of apple-trees and small fruits, which promise to do well, as the climate is admirably adapted, for fruit-culture.

Temperance and Morality. - With the exception of one or two, the members of the band are law-abiding, moral and temperate.

#### ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve. - The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake, in the West Kootenay district, and has an area of 255 acres. The soil is sandy and is only suitable for vegetable gardens and fruit-culture.

Population. - The population of this band is 23.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed very good health during the past year.

Occupations. - They find work on the steamers, clearing land for the settlers, and they also hunt, trap and fish. The women make moccasins and gloves and pick berries, which sell readily in the towns of Castlegar, Trail and Rossland.

Buildings. - Their dwellings are of dressed lumber and are very comfortable.

Stock. - They have none of any kind.

Farm Implements. - Their farm implements consist of hoes, rakes and shovels.

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Characteristics and Progress. - They are hard-working and industrious, and those who employ them speak well of them. They put in small gardens, and recently they have cleared a little more land and planted some fruit-trees.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral and live good, honest lives.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians through the agency are steadily improving, and find that in order to make a living they must work on their farms and carefully look after their stock, as trapping and hunting, upon which many of them depended, will soon be a thing of the past, as the district is getting settled up.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school have proved most useful as carpenters and farm helpers on the different reserves. They are good workers, and the knowledge gained at the school has helped the Indians greatly.

*I have, & c.,*

*R.L.T. GALBRAITH,*

*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,*

*ALERT BAY, July 10, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency. - This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north, including all the islands between those two points; the mainland from Bute inlet to Smith's inlet, the east side of Vancouver island from the 50th parallel of latitude to Cape Scott, the extreme northwest point of Vancouver island; the west side of Vancouver island from, and including, Quatsino sound, to Cape Scott.

Reserves. - The total area of the reserves in this agency is 17,052 acres. Although nearly all the reserves are heavily timbered, the soil is for the most part rocky, and unfit for agricultural purposes, with some small patches of river bottom which are capable of raising immense crops if properly cultivated.

Population. - The combined population of all the bands in this agency is 1,278.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the past year has not been good; although there has been no epidemic of any kind, and the birth-rate fairly large, there has been a large decrease in the population. Although ever, effort has been made to check the ravages of the worst diseases, it has had very little effect, chiefly owing to the manner in which they cling to their old heathenish customs and ceremonies. A big improvement has been made by securing a supply of pure water in each of the villages, and in keeping their premises clean, but the worst disease with which we have to contend is consumption, and their habits and mode of living tend to increase rather than diminish the ravages of that particular disease.

An effort has been made during the last two years to check the potlatch by not allowing the Indians to remain together so long in one place, but that has proved to be of little benefit, as it is found that the disease germs carried about in their dirty old trade

blankets can be distributed in two or three weeks as effectually as they could in three months. Very little improvement in the general health of these Indians can be expected until they can be prevailed upon to give up their old barbarous customs.

**Resources and Occupations.** - The principal occupation and means of obtaining a livelihood of these Indians is fishing. During the summer season they fish for the canneries; the men handle the boats and nets, and are paid so much per fish, while the women and children work in the canneries.

During the past year quite a number of the Indians have gone in for hand-logging, and those who have done so have made money in spite of the fact that they are heavily handicapped by being so far from the principal log market, Vancouver, and are practically at the mercy of one saw-mill, the only one in this section of the country or within two hundred miles. The Indians do considerable hunting and trapping, the prices obtained during the past year for furs being very good. These Indians do little or nothing in the way of farming or gardening. The Nuwitti tribe catch, and dry large quantities of halibut with which they supply other bands who are not so fortunately situated; the Tswawtiano, Mamalillakulla and Stenawkta bands do the same with regard to the oulachon fisheries, and the supply of grease, or Indian butter, for all the other bands is obtained from them. Unfortunately in 1904, the Indians were too late in getting to work, and got no grease that year, and this year the fish did not come; consequently, at present the Indians are hard up for grease, the old supply having become exhausted; however, it does not matter much, as the Indians are beginning to use largely the white man's butter.

**Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.** - Most of the buildings of these Indians are nothing more than shacks built of split cedar boards; they are very large and are sometimes occupied by several families at the same time; their principal object in building such large houses is that they can be used for their winter dances, potlatches, & c. There are quite a number of small frame houses in each village, the young men especially going in more for the white man's house. There are no farm implements among these Indians, they have no use for them, as, they do no farming; neither have they any stock worth mentioning; there are a few pigs, ducks and chickens in almost every band, but, as I mentioned before, they depend almost entirely on fishing, hunting and day labour for a livelihood, preferring to buy anything they may require, such as vegetables, & c.

**Education.** - There are in this agency three day schools besides a girls' home and an industrial school for boys. The industrial school is situated at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, on a reserve set apart by the department for school purposes. The school is under the management of Mr. A.W. Corker (Anglican missionary), who also teaches. The trades instruction has been well attended to by Mr. R. Willard, Mrs. Corker and Miss Humphrey, as matron and assistant, keep the premises in a state of perfect order and cleanliness. The Alert Bay girls' home is situated within a quarter of a mile of the industrial school, and on the property of the Church Missionary Society, and is also under the management of Mr. A. W. Corker; there have been several different matrons in charge of this institution during the past year, and I understand there is no one in that capacity at present, the girls being all away with their parents at the canneries. The day school situated on the Nimkish reserve at Alert Bay, presided over by Mrs. E. Hall, has been fairly successful, and would have been more so if better attendance could have been maintained, but like almost everything in the lives of these Indians, it is regulated by the potlatch. The children from the girls' home attend this school. During the past year the Quae day school has been under the management of Mr. Pearson (Anglican missionary); I am pleased to be able to report splendid progress by the children of this school; besides, the attendance has been much better than ever before. The day school at Cape Mudge has been under the management of Mr. J. Edward Rendle (Methodist missionary); this school, I am also pleased to say, has been very well attended during the past year, and the children have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - I am glad to be able to report that with regard to temperance the Indians of this agency have during the past year been all that one could reasonably expect or wish; it is true that in some instances when in town a few of them have got into trouble through that cause, but at their own homes intoxication has been almost unknown. In the northern portion of the agency the credit for such good results is almost entirely due to Mr. W. Woollacott, the provisional officer stationed at Alert Bay; it is also gratifying to note that a large percentage of the Indians take an active interest in trying to keep liquor from among them. With regard to other forms of immorality I regret to say that, although a good many of the Indians are beginning to show a disposition to fight against the evil, they are not yet all that one could desire.

Characteristics and Progress. - One of the characteristics of these Indians is their opposition to anything and everything advanced by the white man; this is particularly noticeable in their antagonism towards the schools and religious teaching for the children, and can be accounted for to a certain extent by the fact that before the advent of the white man the Indians of this nation were great fighting men; in that respect being in the same class with the Hydahs and Tsimpseans, and naturally object to being governed by any one, and as they have sense enough to know that open rebellion would be worse than useless, the next best thing they can do is to evade or circumvent the law on every possible occasion; they resemble a lot of unruly children on whom argument is thrown away; this may be said to apply to the older Indians only; the younger men, or at least a large majority of them, are adopting the ways of the white man more and more, as time goes on, although the influence of the old people is a continual drag on the young men.

These Indians have been very quiet and peaceable during the past year. I had only one inconsiderable trouble this year, and that was in breaking up their potlatch at Mamalillakulla last April; they seemed to have got the idea that I was interfering with their ceremonies in opposition to the wishes of the department. On the whole these Indians are improving; not so fast as we would like, still an improvement is always noticeable.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In the foregoing I have endeavoured to give nothing but facts, in order that the department may have a correct understanding of the Indians of this agency and their affairs. One might get by casually reading this report the idea that these Indians were a bad lot, or at least that I was trying to create that impression, such, however, is far from being the case. A large majority of these Indians (and I say it without fear of contradiction), are, in so far as honesty, industry and intelligence go, the equal, if not superior of any other Indians on the coast; if they are more immoral or intemperate than others, it is because of their surroundings, their exposure to temptation and the lack of the protection they ought to have. By the latter I mean the inefficient police protection in some portions of the agency and the cities, towns and municipalities where the Indians are compelled to live during the fishing season, and where it is only on rare occasions we hear of any one being convicted for supplying Indians with liquor. There is no place on the North American continent where Indians can make a living easier than within the boundaries of this agency, and there is no doubt in my mind that when they are once got into the proper groove they will become good and prosperous citizens. Whether it is because of improper methods or lack of interest on the part of those who are supposed to attend to the spiritual welfare of the Indians, or whether it is the fault of the Indians themselves, I am not prepared to say, but the fact remains that these Indians take very little interest in religion.

*I have, & c.,*  
*G. W. DEBECK,*  
*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY,  
METLAKATLA, August 20, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report respecting the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This agency extends from the head of Rivers inlet in the south to the head of Nass river in the north, including all the islands and inlets on the coast and extending up the Skeena river as far as Kitselas canyon; it also includes Dolphin island and the Queen Charlotte islands.

Area. - The total area of the reserves in this agency is 101,756 acres.

Population. - The total population of this agency is 3,936 souls.

#### SKIDEGATE BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on the Queen Charlotte islands, and in close proximity to Skidegate inlet, and have a total acreage of 1,551 acres. The land generally is tough and unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The greater number of the small reserves are laid off for fishing stations.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people during the year has been good. Sanitary conditions are steadily improving, and these people rank high among the Indians of this agency under this head.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these people are fishing during the spring and summer months, and hunting the rest of the year. They are particularly fortunate in regard to employment, as at present two dog-fish alares, one of which is owned and controlled by themselves, are in operation; besides this, a great many of the people come to the Skeena river every season for the salmon fisheries; the men readily obtain employment fishing, and the women are employed in the canneries filling cans, & c., & c.

Buildings. - During the past year some improvements are noticeable, but no new buildings have been erected.

Stock. - These Indians have very few cattle.

Education. - Good results are noticeable from the efforts of the teachers in the day school in this village. Teachers report that the parents show more interest in the school of late.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Skidegate Indians, in general, may be classed as fairly industrious, and are self-supporting, with the exception of a few old and sick people. They are law-abiding and get along among themselves with but few domestic troubles, which are common to all Indians.

Temperance and Morality. - These people are deserving of special mention for their behaviour; notwithstanding the fact that they visit the Skeena river and other places their conduct from a temperate and moral standpoint is satisfactory, and shows marked improvement from year to year.

#### MASSETT BAND.

Reserves. - the reserves of this band are all situated on Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, and have a

total acreage of 1,871 1/2 acres. The principal

reserve is Massett, at the mouth of Massett inlet, on which the village of Massett stands and where the people of all reserves reside. The land in general is of a level nature and in many cases well adapted for agriculture. Small reserves are laid off at the mouths of the rivers for fishing purposes. Abundance of choice timber of all kinds is to be found in close proximity to Massett.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the people of this tribe has not been as good as usual. Tuberculosis apparently is increasing. Natural sanitary conditions are favourable.

Occupations. - Like the Skidegate people, the principal occupations of the Massett Indians consist of hunting and fishing, but they are less fortunate, I regret to say, than their southern neighbours, as no fishing industries of any description have up to the present time been started in the vicinity of their homes, consequently they are obliged to seek employment in other places during the entire fishing season. A number of them go to Southern Alaska, Nass and Skeena rivers for the salmon fisheries. As there are excellent halibut banks in the vicinity of Massett, and good dog-fish fishing grounds, I trust in the near future some enterprising parties may turn their attention to this district, where they will find a people most willing to afford them ample help, and encouragement to start in different enterprises. Besides this the finest quality of timber of all kinds is to be found there, and before long the timber industry will open up on the island, and that will give other employment to these people. Many of these people are also engaged fur-hunting, and in the early spring fur-seal and sea-otter hunting. Canoe-building, at one time a great industry among these people and from which they derived a large source of income, has gradually decreased, and is now largely a thing of the past, as the Columbia fishing boat, universally used, has taken its place; therefore this source of revenue or income cannot be counted upon in the future. More or less wood, silver, and gold carving, and fancy baskets are made by the older people during the winter months and sold to traders and curio-seekers at fairly good prices.

Buildings. - Some partly finished houses have been completed, but no new buildings have been erected.

Stock. - A few cattle and horses are owned by these people.

Education. - One day school under the direction of Rev. W.E. Collison, assisted by Henry Edenshaw, is carried on, during the time the people remain at home. Owing to the delay in transportation of material, the new day school for this village has not yet been built.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They give very little trouble from the use of intoxicants. There is room for improvement in their morality, but they are in general good people.

#### KINCOLITH BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are situated on the lower Nass river, Portland canal, And Observatory inlet, and contain a total acreage of 5,135 acres, combining a limited quantity of agricultural, grazing and timber lands, but largely mountainous and rugged and of little or no use except for hunting. The smaller reserves are laid off principally for fishing purposes.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the people may be termed good, but tuberculosis is certainly making headway, and the number of deaths from this disease is more noticeable than in other years. Sanitary conditions are enforced and are very satisfactory.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of these people are fishing, hunting and logging. During the cannery season the women are all employed in the several salmon canneries, washing fish, filling cans, & c., & c.

Buildings. - Improvements have been made, but no new dwellings built during the year.

Education. - A large Indian day school under the direction of Ven. Archdeacon Collison is carried on the greater portion of the year. The building used for a school is unsuitable, and provision will have to be made during the present year for a new school building.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Kincolith Indians are on the whole a fairly industrious people, and, with the exception of a few old, blind or sick, are self-supporting, and are making good progress along the line of civilization. While it is true that they are not accumulating any great amount of wealth, nevertheless they are surrounding themselves with more of the comforts enjoyed by the white man, wearing good warm clothing and using the best of food, and to a large extent enjoying many luxuries. Although they have no serious trouble among themselves, their nature is to use any authority vested in them to the limit, and on this account more or less jealousy often exists among them and domestic troubles of a trivial nature cause them unnecessary anxiety.

Temperance and Morality. - They still stand high among the Indians of this agency from a temperate and moral standpoint.

#### LACHKALTSAP BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band is the Lachkaltsap reserve having a total acreage of 3,955 acres, on which the village of Lachkaltsap stands, as well as the villages of Andegulay and Kittex. Besides these large reserves several smaller ones have been set aside for the people of the three villages mentioned, which are used principally for fishing purposes. More or less of this land would be suitable for mixed farming if cleared and cultivated, and some fair-sized timber is to be found on portions of it. During the year Lachkaltsap village was surveyed into town lots by Mr. Ashdown H. Green.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians this year shows improvement, but a number of tubercular cases have been reported. Sanitary conditions have improved on this reserve during the year, Rev. Mr. McCullagh of Aiyansh Mission, paying particular attention to this matter.

Occupations. - In common with other Nass Indians, the principal occupation of this band is fishing. During the early spring they are engaged in the oulachon fishing, and extracting the grease from the fish, for which they find a ready market among the traders and the interior Indians, The summer season they spend at the salmon canneries, principally on the Nass river, where the men are engaged fishing, and the women assisting to put the fish up. The rest of the year is spent in hunting and a few are engaged attending to their gardens and they have some very good ones.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock. - A few cattle are owned on this reserve.

Education. - A native teacher has kept the day school on this reserve open during the time the people have been home.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a fairly industrious people and are self-supporting. They are law-abiding, possibly a little over-anxious to exercise the authority vested in them.

Temperance and Morality. - They are a very temperate band and little or no trouble arose through intemperance last year among them. Morally there is no fault to find with them.

#### ANDEGULAY, KITTEX AND KITWILLUCHSHILT BANDS.

Reserves. - Andegulay and Kittex are both situated on the Lachkaltsap reserve and Kitwilluchshilt on the reserve of the same name, all being on the Nass. Besides

these reserves they have allotted to them a number of fishing stations. The land in some places Or patches is suitable for gardens, but speaking generally of it, outside of the Lachkaltzap reserve, it is not suited to any extent for agriculture, and no timber of any size is to be found except cottonwood.

Health and Sanitation. - While no epidemics of a serious nature have visited them, still a good many deaths for the size, of the villages have taken place during the year, tuberculosis being their greatest enemy.

Occupations. - Like all other Nass river Indians, the principal occupations are hunting and fishing, and the cannery managers have always given me to understand that the Indians from these villages are exceptionally good workers and fishermen. During the spring season they are also engaged in the oulachon fishing, and a large amount of grease is prepared for sale, by them.

Education. - The Indians of Kittex and Andegulay, having recently joined the Lachkaltzap Mission, will now be able to take advantage of the day school at that point; heretofore they have had no school.

Characteristics and Progress. - Having connected themselves with the Church of England, we may look for the total abandonment of old-time customs, and, therefore, I can safely report progress.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians having a reputation of being able to make an intoxicant from brew composed of various ingredients, a careful and successful raid was made during the year, the supply located and destroyed, and the principal offenders severely punished. From that time on little or no trouble has been reported.

#### AIYANSH BAND.

Reserves. - This band is located on the lower portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, which has a total area of almost 4,000 acres. Here we find one of the finest reserves in this agency from an agricultural standpoint, the land being level and easily cleared and the soil possessing all the qualities for mixed farming. Besides this they have several small fishing stations that they use for taking salmon for food.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the year has been exceptionally good, no serious illness of any kind being among them. The sanitary arrangements of this village are on modern lines, and are as nearly perfect as can be made among Indians. Their houses are well located, all having nice gardens, and the surroundings present a healthy appearance.

Occupations. - In common with other Nass river Indians, the members of this band depend largely on fishing for a livelihood, and every spring take advantage of the oulachon fishing, and during the summer months go to the canneries. During the last few years the Rev. J.B. McCullagh has induced many of them to leave their wives and children at home, to attend to the gardens or small farms which they are slowly but surely getting under cultivation. After they return from the fishing mostly all of them are engaged clearing up their allotments, and I look for good results from an agricultural standpoint on this reserve in the near future.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been erected during the year, but general improvements and completions are noticeable.

Stock. - These Indians have some stock, and are making slow but sure advancement along this line.

Education. - No change has taken place during the year; one day school taught by a native teacher, under the direction of Rev. J.B. McCullagh, is open during the greater part of the year.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are among the most enterprising in the agency, have good homes and require little or no assistance.

Temperance and Morality. - The year has proved. fully as good as past years, therefore no complaints can be made.





ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C. - BOYS WORKING ON FARM.



## KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are all situated at the head of the Nass river, the principal reserve being the northern portion of the Kitlacadamax reserve, a division having been made of this reserve two years ago between these Indians and the Aiyansh band. Like the Aiyansh Portion of this reserve, the land is superior agriculturally to that of any other reserve in the agency.

Health and Sanitation. - No epidemic of a serious nature has visited these people, but the birth-rate is small and, the death-rate high; however, the health may be considered fair during the year.

Occupations. - Fishing during the spring and summer season and hunting the rest of the year comprise the actual employments of the Kitlacadamax Indians. A few of them have gardens and raise small quantities of potatoes of the finest quality for their own use, but up to the present they have paid very little attention to farming.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock. - A few horses and cattle are owned by these people.

Education. - These Indians have had no school, but lately they have shown a desire to have a teacher among them.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are fairly industrious and self-supporting; during the present year they have shown a desire to abandon old customs.

Temperance and Morality. - During the year a raid was planned and effectively carried out and stills of a crude manufacture seized and destroyed and the owners severely punished. No trouble from intemperance since this time has been brought to my attention. Morally no serious complaints were heard during the year.

## PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve in this agency from the standpoint of size is the Tsimpsean reserve, which contains a total acreage of 57,742 acres, the northern half having been laid off for the Port Simpson band. Besides this large reserve, they have many fishing stations laid off and surveyed for them on the Skeena rivet and other points. While it is true that these Indians have a large stretch of country, the land in general is unfit for cultivation and, contains little or no marketable timber. Portions of it, however, would be suitable for raising cattle, but the long winter would not permit of its being profitably turned to this account.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the year has been good. I am pleased to report that very few tubercular cases are reported from this large reserve this year. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - In addition to the fishing industry, on which they largely depend for a living, the prospect of the new Transcontinental railway coming to this vicinity gives encouragement to the Indians that they may be able to secure employment during construction.

Buildings. - Under this head, the band stands pre-eminent among the Indians of this agency, and I believe in the province, having in the vicinity of two hundred modern, substantial, and in numerous cases, handsome dwellings. The workmanship of many of the buildings is most creditable.

Education. - Here is located the Crosby girls' home, the Port Simpson Indian boy's boarding school and a large Indian day school. A new Indian day-school building is now in course of erection.

Characteristics and Progress. - These people are steadily advancing and improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians may be classed as temperate; very little drunkenness has been brought to

my attention this year. Morally they rank high.

## METLAKATLA BAND.

Reserves. - Occupying the southern half of the Tsimpsean reserve and situated on Metlakatla bay is the old historic village of Metlakatla, the home of the Metlakatla Indians. This reserve, being the southern half of the Tsimpsean reserve including Digby and Tugwell islands, has an area of something over 26,000 acres. The land to a great extent might be called worthless, a great portion of it being of a swampy nature but on the small islands in Venn passage and on Digby island some excellent soil is to be found and on these many good vegetable gardens are located. Some fair-sized timber can also be found in patches on this reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the year has been very good. Tuberculosis, however, is on the increase on this reserve. Good sanitary conditions prevail.

Occupations. - Fishing, some logging and general work around the canneries during the year have been the principal occupations of these people.

Education. - The Metlakatla industrial school, boys' and girls' branches, and one Indian day school are located on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians on this reserve are not as energetic and enterprising a body as many other bands in the agency; being naturally of a contented and happy frame of mind, and many of them being descendants of parents of rank, they do not take to hard work, in many cases, with any degree of friendship. They are making little progress in the way of accumulating wealth or improving their property, but there are individual cases of enterprise among them. Two small clam-canning canneries are owned by them and operated during the winter months. They have also two fairly well-stocked stores in this village.

Temperance and Morality. - Their good record in these respects continues, and the fact that there was no trouble during the year speaks for itself.

## KITKATLA BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band is situated on Dolphin island, surrounded by the waters of Hecate strait and Ogden channel, and with eighteen smaller fishing reserves makes a total area of 4,640 acres allotted to this band. The land comprising these reserves is suitable only for hunting, and fishing operations at the mouths of the streams. No timber of any size is to be found on them.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band in general has been good; most of the deaths may be set down to tuberculosis.

Sanitary conditions on this reserve have improved during the year.

Occupations. - These Indians may be called hunters, although they follow fishing during the salmon season, and their women are engaged in common with other Indian women working in the canneries during that period. Nevertheless, the Principal earnings of the Kitkatla Indians are derived from hunting fur-seal and other animals. A few of them engage in hand-logging at certain seasons.

Education. - One day school, which is open the greater part of the year, is located on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and progressive, but superstitious.

Temperance and Morality. - They are not given to the use of alcohol to any great extent. Morally they are quite up to the average.

PORT ESSINGTON, KITSUMKELUM AND KITSELAS BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these Indians are all situated on the Skeena river. The Port Essington special reserve adjoins the town of Port Essington, and in time

may become valuable property, as this point is looked upon as the gateway to the interior of northern British Columbia. Kitsumkelum reserve is situated up the Skeena river some seventy miles, and at Kitselas canyon is the reserve of the same name. Some good agricultural land, as well as timber of fairly good size, is to be found on these reserves; more especially is this the case with the Kitselas reserve.

Health and Sanitation. - While no outbreaks of a serious nature have taken place, the general health of these Indians has not been good. Consumption is certainly on the increase among them. Sanitary conditions at Port Essington have improved during the year.

Occupations. - These Indians depend on fishing and hunting, working at the canneries, saw-mills and on river steamboats. Some of them are engaged at hand-logging and other work.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Education. - At Port Essington the Indian day school is doing good work. During the past year a school was carried on at New Town, Kitselas.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians in this band residing at Port Essington are not disposed to be troublesome, and are a fairly liberal-minded lot, and are making slow progress. The Indians of Kitsumkelum and Kitselas are only average, and are easily disturbed over their own religious and domestic troubles. They are making slow progress.

#### HARTLEY BAY AND CHINA HAT BANDS, OR KITKAHTA AND KITASOO BANDS.

Reserves. - The reserves of these bands are situated in the Coast district, and are not adapted for agriculture. Some good timber is scattered over some of them and they are all good hunting grounds.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians during the year has been good. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Buildings. - Some improvements have taken place during the year, but no new houses have been built.

Occupations. - The Indians living on these reserves are occupied almost constantly, fishing in season, at other times logging and hunting. All have small gardens, from which they produce potatoes enough for their own use.

Education. - One Indian day school at China Hat, and one at Hartley Bay are kept open during the time the people are home.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians on these reserves are industrious and contented.

Temperance and morality. - Very little trouble has occurred through intemperance during the year. Morally they have a very good record.

#### KITLOPE BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this small band are situated on Gardner channel, Coast district, and are of little or no value from an agricultural standpoint. Small quantities of timber are scattered through them, but it has no commercial value.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has been fully up to the average. Sanitary conditions are not satisfactory, and it is almost impossible to make them so. They are so widely separated from other Indian villages that it is a difficult matter to visit them.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been put up during the year.

Education. - They have no school on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are inclined to be of an indolent nature and might be termed a happy-go-lucky lot; they are fair hunters and are self-supporting. They are making little or no progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They will drink all the whisky they can secure, and have given some trouble, caused by stuff manufactured by themselves.



## KITIMAAT BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are all situated in Douglas channel and are the poorest reserves and of smaller dimensions according to the size of the band than any other in the agency. They contain no farming land and no timber of any value. This village was surveyed during the year into town lots.

Health and Sanitation. - Tuberculosis during the past year has caused the most of the deaths; this band more than any other in the agency shows a decided increase in the number of deaths from this disease. As a survey has now been made of the village, sanitary conditions can be improved.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been put up this year.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting and logging are their chief occupations.

Education. - There is one clay school for the band. During the time these people are at home the attendance at this school is good. The building in use, however, must be enlarged during the present year.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are industrious and self-supporting. They are inclined to be a little troublesome, and cannerymen report that they are very independent in their dealings.

Temperance and Morality. - They give very little trouble in so far as intemperance is concerned. Morally they have a fair record

## BELLA BELLA BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this important band are situated in the Coast district and comprise a total acreage of 3,372 acres, the principal reserve being the Bella. The land generally speaking is not adapted for agriculture, but the small reserves contain many patches of suitable soil for the production of good vegetables. Some fair-sized timber patches are scattered throughout the reserves, but to no great extent. The small reserves are valuable as fishing stations, and many of them are used for this purpose.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians this year, has been exceptionally good. Sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations. - Fishing, hunting, logging and working at the canneries are their chief occupations.

Buildings. - Some splendid buildings are to be found on this reserve; during the present year many improvements have been made but no new buildings erected.

Education. - This band has one day school. The attendance during the time the people are at home is fair.

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

Temperance and Morality. - These people compare favourably with any other Indians in the agency, from the standpoint of temperance and morality.

## KEMSQUIT, TALOMEY AND BELLA COOLA BANDS.

Reserves. - The Kemsquit reserves are located at the head of Dean channel and contain a total area of 930 acres. The Talomey and Bella Coola reserves are located on the southern and northern arms, respectively, of Bentic arm, and contain a total area of 4,007 acres. The Kemsquit reserves contain some agricultural land and fair-sized timber, but the soil is not well adapted for farming, being of a gravelly nature. Much good soil is distributed through the Talomey

reserves and some excellent timber. The Bella Coola reserve is, beyond doubt, the most valuable reserve, according to its acreage, in this agency. The finest soil and excellent timber, with good tidal flats producing excellent grass, describes as nearly as possible the natural features of this reserve. The Bella Coola reserve has been surveyed into small farms this year.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these people has been fair during the year. Sanitary conditions are not yet satisfactory, but some improvement is shown.

Occupations. - The occupations of this band are fishing, hunting, logging and at Bella Coola attending to their gardens.

Buildings. - No progress of note during the year can be recorded.

Stock. - They have a few cattle and horses.

Education. - An Indian day school is kept open the greater part of the year. The attendance the latter part of the year is reported to be improving.

Temperance and Morality. - These Indians are exceedingly fond of liquor, and persistently try to manufacture a brew for their own use. Morally the standard is not high.

#### OWEEKANNO BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves of this band are located at the head of Rivers inlet, and contain a total acreage of 1,761 acres. The land, with the exception of a few patches, may be classed as worthless, except for hunting and fishing purposes.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band during the year has not been satisfactory. A number of tubercular cases have been reported. Sanitary conditions show slight improvement.

Occupations. - Fishing, bunting and logging are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings. - No new buildings have been erected during the year.

Education. - A day school was opened by the Methodist Church during the year.

Temperance and Morality. - When they can obtain whisky they never refuse it, and they also try to manufacture it. Morally they show some improvement this year.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Drs. Kergin, Wilson, Large and Spencer have been kept busy during the year attending to the requirements of the sick.

*I have, & c.,  
GEO. W. MORROW,  
Indian Agent.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
WEST COAST AGENCY,  
ALBERNI, July 26, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location of Agency. - This agency extends from Otter point to Cape Cook, a distance of two hundred miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Reserves. - The eighteen tribes farming this agency have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about five acres per head of population. There are two large reserves in Barclay sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tsesaht band, containing 1,030 acres; and the other at Numukamis, Sarita valley, belonging to the Ohiat tribe, and containing 1,700 acres. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from 2 acres to 250 acres each; the majority of these

reserves are rocky, timbered, or tidal lands given for village sites and fishing stations, with only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

#### TSESAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

#### OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Ahahswinnis (No. 1.) and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river, at Alberni, and comprises an area of 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

#### HOWCHUKLISAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Elhlateese (No. 3) and is situated at the head of Howchuklisaht harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 515 acres.

#### OHIAT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Ahadzooas (No. 7) and Haines Island (No. 8) and are situated at the eastern entrance of Barclay sound, and they comprise an area of 145 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

#### TOQUAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahcoah (No. 1) and is situated at Village passage, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 124 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 421 acres.

#### EWLHUILHLAHT BAND.

Reserves - the principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Ittatso (No. 41), is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barclay sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 649 acres.

#### CLAOQUOT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Opitsat (No. 1), is situated on Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 540 acres.

#### KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yahksis (No. 11), is situated on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Mahktosis (No. 15), is situated on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and comprises 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

#### HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Heshque (No. 1), is situated at Heshquait harbour about twenty miles north of Clayoquot sound, and comprises an area of 222 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

#### MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Yuquot (No. 1), is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of 210 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 521 acres.

#### MATCHITLAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Cheshish (No. 15), is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and comprises an area of 29 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

#### NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Noochatl (No. 1) is situated on Esperanza inlet and comprises an area of 16 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 188 acres.

#### EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Oke (No. 10), is situated on Esperanza inlet, and, comprises an area of 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

#### KYUKAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are named Aktese (No. 1) Village Island, and Kukamukamees (No. 2), Mission Island, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands are part of the Barrier island group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

#### CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians reside, is named Acous (No. 1), is situated in Battle bay, Ououkinsh inlet, and comprises an area of 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

#### NITINAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserves of this band, and where the Indians reside, are remade Tsooquanah (No. 2), Wyah (No. 3), Clo-oose (No. 4) and Carmanah (No. 6), all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca and comprise an area of 713 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

#### PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves. - The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside, is named Pacheena (No. 1) and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river, at Port Renfrew, and comprises an area of 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres.



## REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY

Population. - The population of the various bands hereinbefore enumerated is as follows : - Ahoussaht, 263; Clayoquot, 239; Chaicclesaht, 76; Ehattisaht, 95; Ewlhuilhaht, 146; Heshquiat, 152; Howchuklisat, 36; Kelsemaht, 82; Kyukaht, 274; huilhaht, 136; Heshquiat, 152; Howchuklisat, 36; Kelsemaht, 82; Oiaht, 148; Opitchesaht, 53; Pacheenaht, 55; Toquaht, 26; Tsesaht, 122, being a total of 2,264.

Health and Sanitation. - During the past year there has been no outbreak of any infectious or epidemic disease, and the number of deaths recorded is very much less than last year, yet the population continues to decrease somewhat, the statistics showing an excess of deaths over births of forty-six for the whole agency; this, however, is only about half the decrease recorded for the previous year. The deaths this year were for the most part due either to the diseases commonly attendant on old age or, among the younger people, to the ravages of tuberculosis in some form or other, or to its allied disease, scrofula.

The Indians are beginning to understand more and more the nature of, and the precautions necessary to ward off, consumption and to be more careful in associating with those who are suffering from the disease, but there is an element in the Indian constitution which will always militate against their longevity; they appear to be very lacking in the quality of vital tenacity, and will die from an attack from which even a delicate white person would recover in a few weeks. Even if skilfully nursed past the crisis of the illness, they will too often sink into a decline and end with galloping consumption, although the original disease may have been something quite removed from that.

Some attention has been paid to vaccination, fifty-two Indian children having been vaccinated during the year. The older people object strongly to vaccination, unless when small-pox is threatening, as it always gives them bad sores, and often dangerous ones, owing to the impure state of their blood. Most of the children mentioned above as having been vaccinated were inmates of boarding schools, where they are under the most favourable conditions of cleanliness, diet and attention for recovering from the effects.

Resources and Occupations. - The Indians of this agency may be said to live on the water and by the water. Almost every one of their reserves can be reached by canoe, and it is from the ocean in one way or another that they derive their living. Formerly the greater portion of them went sealing every year on schooners which engaged in the business and made two cruises each year, one down the Californian coast in the spring and another to the Behring sea in the summer and fall. At that time seals were plentiful, prices high and the Indians made large sums, individual cases being recorded of an Indian earning on both trips over one thousand dollars. Then seals became scarce, prices dropped, and many of the Indians ceased to go sealing, being still further prejudiced against the occupation by the total loss of one of the schooners with a number of Indians on board. Thereafter the Indians turned their attention more to working on the Fraser river during the salmon season, the men being engaged catching the fish while their women could get good wages working in the canneries, cleaning the salmon and preparing them for canning.

Lately, times have been bad at this industry also, the run of salmon having steadily decreased from year to year. Last year those Indians who went to the Behring sea on the sealing schooners made very fair catches, and the schooner-owners, who ship the seal-skins to the London market, received much enhanced prices, which has given a stimulus to the business, and, higher prices per skin being offered to the Indian hunters this year, many more have gone sealing than usual. If they have ordinary success, they are better employed in this way than wandering to the Fraser river and from thence to the hop-fields of the state of Washington, as they generally do, as they are more likely to spend their earnings foolishly or in dissipation, whereas when they return from the Behring sea they have a sum of money to last them through the winter.

Last winter and in the early spring months a number of the Indians found profitable employment catching the large so-called 'spring salmon,' for a firm who started a small plant in Barclay sound for partially salting the fish, which were then shipped in barrels to the New York and even to continental markets. They paid a good price per pound to the Indians and the work, came at a most opportune time for the Indians, who are generally rather hard-up towards spring.

**Buildings.** - The class of buildings of these Indians varies very much with the local conditions. Where the band happens to be located near white men and the Indian can see the advantages of the white man's house, he is very likely to copy him in the style of his building; also, in these districts lumber can generally be had for a more or less reasonable price, but in parts more remote and where lumber is very high in price, owing to cost of freight, & c., the Indian is to a certain extent forced to keep to the old shanty style of house. Not many houses have been built in this agency this year, partly due to a want of money and partly to the fact that many of them are being persuaded to abandon the old fashion of burning down every house in which a death occurred; the decrease of population does not of course tend to make a demand for new houses. What new houses have been erected, being built mostly by the younger men, have been almost entirely frame buildings and of reasonable size and with comfortable fittings, such as floors; windows, & c.

**Stock and Farm Implements.** - Only the two bands at Alberni possess a few horses, and they do very little farming. Of the remainder only one band possess any number of cattle, namely, the Ohiat band, and their cattle, for the most part, run more or less wild in the bush and get very little attention. The Indians of this agency are not farmers either by habit or disposition, and are further deterred by the rocky or heavily timbered character of their reserves, only two bands possessing land that would make good farms; and even these would require an amount of hard and persistent effort to which they would not take kindly.

**Education.** - There are in this agency one industrial, two boarding and seven day schools. Two day schools have been reopened during the past year, and one day school has been opened for the first time.

**Industrial School.** - This is situated on Meares island, near Clayoquot, and is in charge of the Roman Catholic Church. The principal is the Reverend Father Maurus, O.S.B.; the matron is Sister Placide. There are other sisters employed as cook, seamstress, laundress, & c. A Mr. Swain is also engaged as instructor for the boys. He is an experienced carpenter. This school is doing an excellent work among the Indians, the principal and matron being exceedingly well qualified for their respective positions, and the whole machinery of this important institution moves smoothly and without friction.

This summer, while visiting a remote Part of the agency, I met a pupil of this school, who was home for a holiday, and, although one would naturally expect to find the effects of school discipline somewhat relaxed by association with his more uncivilized friends, I was pleased to note that he was as civil-mannered as if the eyes of his teacher were still on him and spoke to me in a frank and manly way without forwardness and yet without hesitancy.

The school receives a per capita grant from the department for not more than fifty pupils, but at present sixty-five pupils are in attendance, those over the number of fifty being kept entirely at the expense of the school authorities.

**Boarding School.** - These are situated at Alberni and at Ahoussaht. Both are under the control of the Presbyterian Church.

At the Alberni school Mr. J.R. Motion is principal and Mrs. Motion, matron. Mrs. Stevens acts as assistant-matron and Mrs. Cameron has charge of the, educational branch of the work.

The teaching is carried on in accordance with the regulations of the department, and in addition the pupils receive much religious instruction.

The grant from the department provides for fifty pupils. At present there are forty-four in attendance.

At the Ahoussaht boarding school the staff consists of Mr. J.C. Butchart, B.A., principal; Mrs. Butchart, matron; Miss E. McKay, assistant-matron, and Miss J. McNeill, assistant-teacher. In the autumn of last year the newly-erected boarding school was occupied for the first time and has proved suitable and commodious in every way. A fine substantial-looking building from the outside, within it presents ample accommodation for the pupils, conveniently and suitably disposed for the proper management and supervision of the inmates at all times.

The progress of the pupils both in educational attainments and in general training and conduct continues to be very satisfactory, which must be gratifying to the principal and matron, who have worked up the school from the rather difficult conditions in which they first found it. The government grant for this school provides for twenty-five pupils, but more are constantly in attendance, thirty-five being inmates at present

Day School. - The seven day schools are located as follows: one at Kyuquot, taught by Rev. Father Sobry; one at Nootka, taught by Rev. Father Stern; one at Clayoquet, taught by Rev. Father Moser, all of the Roman Catholic faith; one at Clayoquot, taught by the Rev. W. J. Stone, and one at Nitinat, taught by Mr. Nicolas, both belonging to the Methodist Church; one at Ucluelet, taught by Mrs. Swartout, and one at Dodger's cove, taught by Mr. J.T. Ross, both under the control of the Presbyterian Church.

All the above mentioned teachers are, each according to their respective religious affiliations, labouring faithfully for the benefit and improvement of the Indians among whom they dwell, and much credit and respect should attach to these devoted men and women, who, from conscientious motives, cut themselves adrift from human civilization and association with their home and friends and immerse themselves in some desolate spot, where for months together they will hardly see another white face, save on the hurried, and perhaps monthly, visit of a steamer with provisions and mail. As a whole the Indians take kindly to the idea of seeing their children educated, though no doubt a number of the older people would fain adhere to the old ignorance and superstition, but as the children now passing through the schools grow up and return to their reserves, their influence will undoubtedly be in the direction of seeking further progress and enlightenment.

Characteristics and Progress. - The Indians of this agency have a wholesome dread of the law, especially if its infraction means a sojourn in jail; to the infliction of a fine they are more indifferent. Considering their numbers it must be said that they are, on the whole, peaceable and law-abiding. The most serious crime for which any Indian was convicted during the past year was an assault by an Indian of the Ucluelet band on his wife. With very little provocation, and no justification whatever, he struck the woman on the head with a stick of fire-wood. Had the services of a doctor not happened to be readily available, the probabilities are that the woman would have bled to death. The man was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine, and the lesson taught in this way had a most salutary effect both on the behaviour of the particular individual and, also on the whole band. Other offences consist for the most part of gambling and drunkenness. There were also two convictions for theft. Drunkenness is not on the increase, but I imagine this is due rather to the vigilance of the constables and other officials in seeing that worthless white men are kept away from the reserves and no opportunity afforded of getting liquor easily, than to any very strong temperance sentiment among the Indians themselves, as it is very hard for them to resist the temptation, if a chance presents itself of getting drunk, even in the case of men who will readily admit the pernicious effects of drinking and urge that strict methods should be employed to prevent its introduction into a reserve. While this is true of the majority of the population, yet it is only fair to record that there are many praiseworthy exceptions, men who at all times are strictly sober and who always use their influence against the practice.

The Indians of this agency are almost entirely dependent (beyond the fish and

game they catch for their own use) on the money they earn catching fish for the canneries or seals for the company, which employs a fleet of schooners for that purpose. In both cases they generally get, not a daily or monthly wage, but a price per salmon or per sealskin. When times or prices are good, very few of the Indians have the foresight and self-restraint to save their money against a time of need; consequently when prices drop, or if there happens to be a poor run of salmon or seals become temporarily scarce, the Indians' earnings are reduced at once and they become more or less impoverished without any particular fault on their part. In consequence of these conditions, it may be said that the material prosperity of these Indians depends, in a great measure, on circumstances not immediately under their own control unlike the case of Indians engaged in, say, farming pursuits, where the results would be more in proportion to the amount of industry shown. For example the past year shows an increase of over fifty per cent in the sum of money earned by catching seals over that of the previous year, and this increase means a material addition to their total income, though probably the Indians exerted themselves just as much the one year as the other in order to procure a good catch.

At the present moment prospects appear brighter, financially speaking, for these Indians than for some years past. The higher prices offered to those going to the Behring sea and expectations of a good catch, and the increased demand for their services around the canneries, which are preparing for an extra large pack, this being the fourth year in which an extra large run of salmon generally occurs, point to an increase of income among them generally. Even the fact that the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition is to be held in this province this year will help them somewhat, as the large number of visitors will undoubtedly make a demand for the baskets and other Indian curios, the making of which employ the women of the band in the winter months.

The morality of these Indians varies a good deal with their environment. Where much exposed to temptation they are apt to become immoral, but where not so exposed they will lead quiet, respectable lives.

While they never can be made farmers, as their natural tastes and the local conditions alike forbid it, yet these Indians are in many ways responsive to instruction and improvement. Many of them could, I think, be taught a mechanic's trade. Some of them now, without any proper training, are quite adept in the making of ornaments, medals and other articles in silver or copper. One or two have shown quite a taste and skill, though totally untrained, in drawing and painting.

Recently while in the most distant portion of this agency I had occasion, owing, to stress of weather, to put into a small reserve not often used by Indians, and found lying in the little harbour a large fishing-boat, complete in every particular, which was the sole workmanship of an Indian who happened to be there at the time. On the construction of this boat he had used white man's lumber, that is lumber bought from a saw-mill and therefore sawn by machinery, but on the beach he had, almost finished, a boat over thirty feet long which he had constructed entirely of boards which he himself had hewn out of a log. The parts which required to be of iron he had furnished by getting bolts, & c., from pieces of old wreckage he had found along the beach from time to time, and the only tools he had employed in converting the standing tree into a finished boat were an axe and saw, and the common Indian adze or chisel. The appearance of the whole boat, when painted and supplied by him with the necessary, running gear, was highly creditable to the workman.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

I have pleasure in stating that this year all the quarterly returns from the principals of the industrial and boarding schools in this agency, also the annual report and five other annual returns required from these principals, were all in my hands,

and all correct, within a week of the close of the fiscal year ended June 36, to which they referred. The quarterly returns from the teachers of the various Indian day schools were also received very shortly after that date; such promptitude and precision is very creditable to the principals and teachers concerned, showing that they are both competent to deal with, and thoroughly interested in this branch of their duties, and must tend to facilitate the work of the department.

During the year we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. A. W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia; Rev. A. E. Green, the newly appointed inspector of Indian schools for British Columbia, has also paid several visits to this agency, inspecting the most important schools.

*I have, & c.,  
ALAN W. NEILL,  
Indian Agent.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,  
CLINTON. July 21, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with a tabulated statement of statistics and a list of government property in my charge.

Location. - The Williams Lake agency is situated north and partly West of the Kamloops-Okanagan agency, south of the Babine agency, having the Rocky mountains as a portion of its eastern boundary and the Fraser agency for its western boundary. This agency contains an aggregate of 90,080 acres.

Population. - The population of this agency is 1,955.

#### ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about four hundred miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,858 1/2 acres. Its natural features are good grazing bench-lands, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are also good hay meadows on the reserve.

Population. - This band has a population of 52.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of a few cases of grippe the health of this band was good. They have very comfortable houses, which are kept in good condition.

Resources and Occupations. - The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, hunting fur-bearing animals, and working as farmhands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables. They have a few good horses, some cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education. - Quite a number of children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school; the rest have received no education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding and industrious and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral, but occasionally one or two get intoxicated.

## ALKALI LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on a bench a few miles east of the Fraser river, three hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains 8,347 1/2 acres.

There is good farming land on the reserve, but unfortunately it requires irrigation and the water-supply for this purpose not being available, only a small portion is cultivated. The reserve is mostly all under fence and used for pasture. There are also excellent hay meadows on this reserve from which large quantities of hay are cut every year. The natural features are bench-lands and excellent hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 169.

Health and Sanitation. - Most of the deaths at this reserve were from grippe and old age. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations. - Farming, stock-raising, and working as farm-hands, cattle-drovers and packers, with white settlers, are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and good horse stables. They have good horses, quite a number of cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - A number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making steady progress.

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

## ANAHAM BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated in a valley near the Chilcoten river and about fifty miles from its mouth. It has an area of 9,922 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, excellent meadows and fair timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 219.

Health and Sanitation. - Most of the deaths at this reserve resulted from grippe. Otherwise the health of the band was good.

Occupations. - They farm considerably and do a great deal of freighting for men chauts from the nearest station, a distance of two hundred miles, using their own horses and wagons. They are also employed by white settlers as cowboys, being expert riders.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have very good dwellings and horse stables, good horses, cattle and pigs. They are well supplied with farm implements of all kinds, including reapers and self-binders.

Education. - None of the children of this reserve have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are excellent workers and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This is situated at the upper end of Anderson lake, being the most southerly part of this agency. It has an area of 504 acres. The natural features are good bottom-lands, good hay meadows, excellent timber and good grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good, the deaths being of infants. Dwellings and surroundings are kept in good condition.

Occupations. - They farm a little, have good vegetable and fruit gardens, do some gold-mining, and during the salmon run on the coast engage as fishermen. The women are expert basket-makers, for which a ready market is obtained from tourists.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables, quite a number of horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.



Education. - None of these children have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding and earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### BRIDGE RIVER BAND.

Reserves. - The reserves laid out for this band are along the left banks of the Fraser and Bridge rivers. The lands fit for cultivation are in small patches, where good crops of grain and vegetables are raised. The total area of the reserves is 9,761 acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the rivers, all requiring irrigation when cultivated. There are good grazing lands along the mountain slopes.

Population. - This band has a population of 106.

Health and Sanitation. - Their health has been good and their dwellings and surroundings are in good condition.

Occupations. - They farm considerably, working with white settlers at various occupations, act as guides and packers to hunters and tourists and also engage in gold mining.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have comfortable dwellings, good horse-stables, a few head of cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### CANOE CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve is situated on a small stream which empties into the Fraser river three hundred miles from its mouth. They have good agricultural lands, but, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, only a small portion is cultivated. They have an area of 16,129 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands, good grazing lands, fair timber-lands, and good hay meadows, from which they cut considerable hay for their stock.

Population. - The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band was good; the deaths occur from old age. Their dwellings are kept clean.

Occupations. - Farming, working with white settlers as cowboys and farm-hands, and hunting and fishing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implement. - They have a fair class of dwellings and horse-stables, a large number of horses, a few cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - Quite a number of children from this band are being educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral, but occasionally there are cases of drunkenness; these, however, are very much on the decrease.

CAYOOSH CREEK BAND NO. 1.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the mouth of Cayoosh creek where it Joins the Fraser river two hundred and twenty miles from its mouth. It contains 367 acres. The natural features are bench-lands following the river and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Population. - The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation. - There was no serious sickness at this reserve, the deaths being from old age. The dwellings and surroundings are kept excellent order.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing, hunting, gold-mining and working as labourers with white settlers are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have very comfortable dwellings and good horse-stables. They have a few horses and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education. - A few of the children of this band have attended the public school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

#### CAYOOSH CREEK BAND No. 2.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated about four miles from Cayoosh Creek No. 1 reserve, on a bench above the Fraser river. It contains 785 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands along the mountain sides.

Population. - The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation. - The only death at this reserve was of old age. No other sickness occurred. They have comfortable dwellings, which are kept clean.

Occupations. - Farming, hunting, fishing and gold-mining are the principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings, good horse-stables, a few horses, cattle and pigs, and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - A few children from this band attend the public school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very Industrious and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are moral and temperate.

#### CLINTON BAND.

Reserve. - This, reserve is situated in the Clinton valley and contains 1,073 acres. The natural features are small flats and meadowlands along the banks of a small stream running through the reserve, and timbered mountain slopes afford good grazing.

Population. - The population of this band is 49.

Health and Sanitation. - There has been no sickness amongst these Indians of a serious nature. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Occupations. - These Indians engage in farming and working as labourers with white settlers, also hunting, fishing, and in winter they supply the village of Clinton with quantities of fire-wood.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses, a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and make a good living.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### DOG CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on a stream of that name which flows into the Fraser river three miles from the village; it contains 1,371 1/2 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands requiring irrigation and good grazing lands on the hills and mountain slopes.

Population. - The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation. - The dwellings and surroundings of this reserve are kept in good condition.

Occupations. - Farming, fishing and hunting are their chief occupations.

Education. - A few children from this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding, making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - In this respect, they have gone backwards; a few cases from this small reserve have been dealt with and the offenders severely punished.

#### FOUNTAIN BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Fraser river, 250 miles from its mouth. It contains an area of 1,864 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of these Indians has been good, although there have been quite a number of deaths. These were mostly from old age. Their dwellings are kept in good order.

Population. - The population is 207.

Occupations. - These Indians farm considerably and are employed by white settlers as labourers at various occupations. During fall and spring they take out considerable gold from the Fraser river. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables; a few good horses, cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are a law-abiding and industrious people and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### HIGH BAR BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river and contains 2,924 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands and good grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in good order.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, fishing and hunting are their chief occupation, and quite a number find employment with white settlers as farm-hands. They also engage in gold-mining during low water in the Fraser river.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are making a comfortable living and are industrious and law-abiding.

Education. - None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## KANIM LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Bridge creek valley twenty miles to the east of the Cariboo wagon-road and contains 4,560 acres. The natural features are bench and meadow-lands along the creek bottom, good grazing-lands and excellent. hay meadows. The rest of the reserve is covered with good timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 73.

ST. MARY,S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C. - BOYS LEARNING TRADES IN WORKSHOP.



Health and Sanitation. - No sickness of any kind appeared amongst these Indians during the year. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables, a good class of horses, cattle and pigs and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Occupations - Farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands with white settlers, trapping, fishing and hunting are the chief occupations. of this band.

Education. - Most of the children of this band have attended the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### LILLOOET BAND NO. 1.

Reserve. - A portion of this reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river, the remainder on the east side, and contains 1,418 1/2 acres.

The natural features are good bench-lands suitable for cultivation, but owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation, there is not much land cultivated. There is good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 55.

Health and Sanitation. - These Indians have enjoyed good health; their dwellings are kept in good order.

Occupations. - The occupations are farming gold-mining, hunting, fishing, working as labourers with white settlers, freighting, cutting fire-wood and acting as guides to tourists and hunters in search of big game such as bear, mountain sheep and goats.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a good class of dwellings, good horse stables, horses, cattle and pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - A few of the children of this band have attended the public school at Lillooet.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and most of them earn a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality. - As a rule they are temperate and moral, although during the year quite a number of cases were heard before the justices for infractions of the law in this respect.

#### LILLOOET BAND NO. 2.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west bank of the Fraser river about twelve miles from the village of Lillooet and contains 544 acres. The natural features are open bench-lands suitable for cultivation and some fair timber lands.

Population. - The population of the band is 8.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these Indians has been good; their dwellings are kept in good order.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening and occasionally gold-mining are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse stables, and a few horses and farm implements, sufficient for their wants.



Education. - A few of the children of the band have attended the public school.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### PAVILION BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated both on the east and west sides of the Fraser river and contains 4,136 acres. Its natural features are good bench-lands, good grazing and fair timber lands.

Population. - The population of the band is 65.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good; sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, hunting, fishing, gold-mining and working as farm-hands with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a number of horses, some cattle and pigs and are well supplied with farm implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making good progress.

Temperance and morality. - They are moral and temperate.

#### QUESNEL BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the east and west sides of the Fraser river, three miles from the village of Quesnel. It contains 1,687 acres. Its natural features are flat benches along the Fraser river, the upper benches being covered with heavy timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 56.

Health and Sanitation. - Most of the deaths were from gripe. The Indians were attended to by a medical man. Sanitation is not well observed about their premises and the majority of them are uncleanly in their habits.

Occupations. - Their chief occupations are hunting, fishing, trapping, boating, and a few work as farm-hands with white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and a fair supply of farm, implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are law-abiding, but the majority are too lazy to cultivate their lands, depending almost entirely on fishing, hunting and trapping.

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

#### SETON LAKE OR MISSION BAND, NO. 1.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on the west side of Seton lake, and contains 2,085 acres. Its natural features are open bench-lands, timbered mountain slopes and poor grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 75.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good; most of the deaths were from old age. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, packing, hunting, fishing, boating and goldmining are their principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fair dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and cattle, and a fair supply of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding. They are not able to cultivate much land owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes and in consequence are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### SETON LAKE OR ENIAS BAND, No. 2.

Reserve. - This reserve is on the east and west sides of Seton lake and contains 188 acres. There is only one man on this reserve and he makes his living by gardening, fishing and hunting.

#### SETON LAKE OR SLOSH BAND, NO. 5.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the head of Seaton lake and contains 80 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population. - The population of this band is 35.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of this band has been good; sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, boating, hunting, fishing and packing are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have fair dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and a few pigs and a good supply of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### SETON LAKE OR NECAIT BAND, NO. 6.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated at the foot of Anderson lake and contains 84 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands surrounded by high mountains heavily timbered.

Population. - The population of this band is 48.

Health and SanitAtion. - Most of the deaths at this reserve were of old people. Sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, freighting in boats and canoes, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as labourers with white settlers, are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have a good class of dwellings and horse-stables, a few horses and cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and law-abiding and are making a comfortable living.

Education. - None of the children of this band have ever received any education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

#### SODA CREEK BAND.

Reserve. - A portion of this reserve is situated on the east side of Fraser river and the remainder along the Cariboo, wagon-road, about fourteen miles from the former. It contains 5,210 acres. its natural features in the portion along the Fraser river are bench-lands, while the portion along the Cariboo wagon-road is Meadowland. There is good grazing at both places and good timber.

Population. - The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in excellent order.

Occupations. - Farming, teaming, working as farm-hands with white settlers, hunting, fishing and trapping are their

principal occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have some good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are industrious and hard workers and are making good progress.

Education. - Some of the children of this band have been educated at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Temperance and Morality. - With one or two exceptions they are temperate and moral.

## STONE BAND.

Reserve. - The reserve of this band is situated on the west bank of the Chilcoten river and has an area of 4,225 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation. - Most of the deaths at this reserve were from grippe and consumption. Their dwellings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Occupations. - Farming, hunting, fishing, trapping and working as farm-hands, with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and a few head of cattle and a fair supply of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress. - These Indians are inclined to be lazy, preferring to hunt and fish for a living rather than cultivate their lands; lately, however, they are doing better.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## TOOSEY BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated on Riskie creek, a small stream flowing into, the Chilcoten river. It contains 6,352 1/4 acres. Its natural features are bench-lands, good grazing lands and hay meadows.

Population. - The population of this band is 60.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of this band has been good, and their dwellings and surroundings are in good order.

Occupations. - Farming, trapping, fishing, hunting and working as farm-hands, and cowboys with white settlers are their chief occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables, good horses and cattle and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education. - None of the children of this band have received any education.

Characteristics and Progress. - They are very industrious and law-abiding And are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## WILLIAMS LAKE BAND.

Reserve. - This reserve is situated in the Williams Lake valley. It contains 4,613 1/4 acres. Its natural features are good bottom-lands and excellent hay meadows surrounded by good grazing lands.

Population. - The population of this band is 153.

Health and Sanitation. - The only sickness at this reserve was grippe. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept in.

good order, and there is a medical attendant within three miles of them.

Occupations. - Farming, gardening, teaming, hunting and fishing are their chief occupations, while some are employed by white settlers at various occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements. - They have good dwellings and horse-stables, horses, cattle and pigs, and are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Education. - Most of the children of this band have received the benefits of education at the Williams Lake industrial school.

Characteristics and Progress. They are hard workers, industrious and law-abiding and are steadily progressing.

Temperance and Morality. - They are temperate and moral.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The year just closed has not been a very prosperous one for the Indians of this agency; owing to the very dry season, the grain and root crops were on many reserves almost a failure. Added to this was the great scarcity of salmon, on which they chiefly depend for their winter's food. I am sorry to report that for this reason it was necessary to obtain considerable relief.

The Indian women, as a rule, are industrious and greatly assist in the maintenance of the household by the sale of gloves and moccasins manufactured from the tanned deer-skins. They also gather in season large quantities of berries, which grow in abundance; these they preserve for winter consumption. They are also expert basket-makers, which they manufacture from the cedar roots and for which they find a ready market at prices, ranging from one to eight dollars each according to size.

The industrial school at Williams Lake has been kept fully supplied with pupils and efficiently conducted by the Rev. H. Boening, principal, and the various teachers and instructors under him. I take much pleasure in noting the great care and attention given to the girls attending this institution. I do not think an institution of this kind could be better conducted or kept in better order than this has been.

*I have, & c.,*

*E. BELL,*

*Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,*

*VICTORIA, September 15, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIRS, - I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The respective reports and statistical statements received from the different Indian agents, as well as those coming from the industrial and boarding schools throughout this extensive superintendency were, as they came to hand, promptly forwarded for your information, and I am pleased in being able to state that these returns were in accordance with the desire of the department governing such matters, having been received in good time and being as nearly as possible, for the most part, in the required form.

Under the different headings formulated by the department the following summary of particulars bearing upon the subject in hand may, I trust, be found interesting and satisfactory, as showing in a general way the substantial progress being made to an encouraging extent by the aborigines through the many channels leading to a useful and prosperous position in the ranks of civilized advancement.

Population. - There has been a slight decrease in all the agencies, except the Northwest Coast, aggregating 94 throughout the whole of the superintendency.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of an epidemic of measles at Agassiz, in the Fraser agency, which, notwithstanding the medical aid, & c., rendered, caused the death of some of the very young children, and the prevalence of gripe amongst some of the old people in the Kootenay agency, the general health of the natives throughout British Columbia was satisfactory. I regret, however, that consumption, that most fatal of diseases, seems to be on the increase in some of the



agencies, notwithstanding the steady advance of the efforts made to further improved conditions regulating their mode of life and habits generally and the, close observance on the part of the different agents to the carrying out of the wise regulations of the department as to sanitary measures and precautions, & c.

Vaccination has been closely attended to, and, as the beneficial effects arising from the operation are being more generally experienced, the opposition offered in former years is dying out. The hospitals subsidized by the department in many of the agencies continue to produce the most satisfactory results by affording relief to the destitute Indians suffering from any form of disease requiring hospital treatment.

Resources and Occupations. - The following recapitulation affords a fairly full account of the different occupations and, pursuits followed by the British Columbia Indians in their struggles for existence and advancement: canning clams and salmon, on a small scale; as fishermen and at other employments around the canneries during the fishing season; fur-sealing on their own account, and as hunters on schooners owned by white men; curing salmon, halibut and other fish products for and for home consumption; catching fish and hunting game in season, which they sell profitably at different cities and towns; building fishing-boats and other crafts, as well as canoes for their own use and for sale; manufacturing dog-fish and oulachon oil; farming, gardening and working as farm-hands on the ranches of their white neighbours; stock-raising and employment as cowboys on many of the cattle ranches; logging on their own account and working in saw-mills; employment as trimmers on ships loading coal, for which they are paid from \$3 to \$5 a day; loading lumber on ships for export, at which they earn equally high wages; as sectionmen on railways and labourers on provincial roads ; as guides to hunters, miners and others; mining on their own account and for hire; hop-picking, dairying oil their own reserves; fruit-culture; poultry-raising; making curios (mostly during the winter season), copied from ancient native models, for which they find a ready sale to tourists; working as carpenters, and in various capacities, chiefly in new towns springing up all over the province; cutting cord-wood for sale to canneries and to steamboat-owners on Crown lands; acting as interpreters; as lighthouse-keepers, End engaging from time to time in all such desultory occupations wherefrom they expect to derive sufficient remuneration to recompense them for their labour. The Indian women, it may be remarked, are also money-earners to no inconsiderable extent; during the canning season and at the hop-fields they find profitable employment; they engage extensively in the manufacture of baskets, which they dispose of profitably to tourists and others; they cure and dress deer and cariboo skins, out of which they make gloves and moccasins; and they frequently find a market for dressed skins, intact, they being useful for many purposes; mats from the inner bark of the cedar and of rags are also made, some of which are of an attractive and superior quality; they make their own and their children's clothing, being much assisted in the latter by sewing and knitting machines; they also gather large quantities, of berries, which in some cases they sell among the white people, a major portion is, however, dried for winter use; in doing chores and laundry work for their white neighbours they also find considerable employment.

Buildings. - Throughout the majority of the agencies each year shows a great improvement in the class of residences as well as farm-buildings, outhouses, & c., being constructed. Quite a number of their dwelling-houses are large and commodious two-story edifices, while, in addition to these are to be seen many cottages substantially constructed and of more or less ornate design. In some instances these residences are nicely painted and comfortably furnished, very frequently flower gardens tastefully fenced are attached, and where there are no gardens, potted flowers in the windows or on the verandahs are often seen. The Indians are each year, to an encouraging extent, becoming less childish in their estimate of money and instead of throwing it away in useless and unprofitable purchases, they now, in many instances, exercise care in selecting what may add to the comfort of themselves and families.

Stock. - Where the land within the reserves is suitable, stock-raising is successfully carried on. The breed of cattle and horses is being each year improved and owing to a demand in the Northwest for such animals, the cayuse or native pony, which is very serviceable for packing purposes, is being got rid of, many from time to time being disposed of and a better class of animal obtained instead. As the Indians become more settled in their habits, they acquire sheep and pigs, which on account of being easily kept, prove profitable and, consequently, are being kindly taken to by the Indians. Poultry are also extensively reared, & c.

Farm Implements. - The Indians meeting so many competitors in the labour market, owing to the influx of whites and others into the country during late years, find that they can no longer make money easily when disposed to work at odd jobs outside of their reserves, and consequently give more attention to the resources within their reach, such as farming and stock-raising. They in very many instances prove most industrious and as they realize the benefits derived therefrom endeavour, when within their means, to obtain farm implements of the best and most improved kinds; their efforts in this direction have to a pleasing extent been realized, as now, on many of the reserves, where the land is favourable to profitable agricultural pursuits, may be seen improved farm implements of every description, including reapers and binders, mowers and threshing-machines worked, some by steam, but mostly by horse-power. In addition to saving and harvesting their own crops, their enterprise, the fruits of their own labour, enables them to do considerable work at a fair profit for their white neighbours.

Education. - The industrial and boarding schools, of which interesting and full reports have been duly forwarded to the department, are doing good work and afford encouraging and satisfactory evidence of results most favourable to the efficiency of such establishments as a means of leading the Indians, young and old, to a more advanced civilization which, in addition to the advancement at present enjoyed, points to a more improved condition each year and to a consequent falling off, especially among the young and middle-aged natives, in their barbarous and superstitious beliefs and customs, which so retard the work of their well-wishers in all efforts towards the amelioration of their condition generally. It may be of interest to state that the suspicion and dread which filled the hearts of many of the parents, when these schools were not so well established, is dying out and is being replaced by a wholesome realization of the benefits conferred by a course of careful education and training upon the young people; this feeling is fully shown by the number of applications for admission into these comfortable homes where the pupils are treated with the greatest kindness and every care is taken of them physically, mentally and morally; the older Indians now take much pride in their offspring when they see them growing up under such promising auspices and being thus raised to a position not only enabling them to improve their own individual position, but also help their fellow-tribesmen and women, to whom they are a sort of providence and amongst whom they find profitable employment. The number of native stores conducted on the reserves by Indians, educated at these schools, is increasing, and not only that, but in some cases the confidence and ambition created by such enlightenment has induced a few to go into higher mechanical pursuits, on a small scale, with a fair chance of success. The female ex-pupils find employment in respectable families as nurse girls and general maid servants, & c., and give very good satisfaction. While upon this subject, I cannot very well close my remarks without according to the members of the different denominations under whose care and guidance these seats of learning are conducted, every praise for their devotion to the work in hand. It is also satisfactory to know that the pupils, as a general thing, prove intelligent and become amenable to the discipline necessary to proper order, and good management, thereby showing a desire to profit by the instruction afforded them and an appreciation of the great care bestowed upon them, with a view to their ultimate welfare, by their teachers and by the department.

Religion. - Religious services and observances, are practised by the Christianized natives throughout the superintendency with commendable zeal and piety. Many of the pagan Indians from time to time join one or other of the Christian denominations, and although some still firmly adhere to the superstitious beliefs and customs prevailing in the olden times, there is every reason to hope that in a few years, as the older Indians pass away, all will be gathered into the ranks of Christianity. The number of churches and chapels is increasing, many of these places of worship being beautifully fitted up at a great expense, to the delight and pride of the worshippers.

Characteristics and Progress. - Being self-supporting, the British Columbia Indians are naturally to a great extent energetic and industrious, keeping their families-in comfort and in some cases accumulating valuable property in stock and expensive farm machinery, & c. In many places they turn out voluntarily with teams and wagons, pick and shovel, and do extensive and valuable work on the public roads in the vicinity of their reserves. They are nearly all good handicraftsmen and have in places constructed substantial and in some instances extensive bridges, creditable to skilled workmen. Incited by the growing knowledge of the value of the land on their reserves as a matter of future support, they continue to erect miles of good fencing, and have devoted more attention to the working of the ground at their disposal. Some hundreds of tons of wheat are raised annually and delivered at the flour-mills. There are also striking instances of the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers. In some instances individual Indians have large herds of as fine cattle and horses as can be seen on the majority of ranches owned by white men; others, though not so well off, are heading in that direction, and the cry of more land is not of infrequent occurrence. Efforts have been made on behalf of some of these to obtain leases of grazing mountain-land from the provincial government, and in some instances tracts of pasture-land have been purchased by the most enterprising. There are instances of individual Indians of a more independent turn than others, having branched out for themselves, leaving their reserves and, with the permission of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, preempting homesteads under the British Columbia Land Act; as a rule they do very well and afford a wholesome object lesson, to their, less energetic and ambitious tribesmen. They are in many settlements rapidly getting into the ways of the white man, taking a hearty interest in all such matters as tend to the welfare of the community generally.

Of course there are yet numbers of those whose situation and environments are less favourable to progress, and who, consequently, seem slow in their advance towards civilization and steady prosperity. It is, however, but a matter of time when these people, as a whole, will have settled down and adopted one or other of the many industrial occupations followed by their more enlightened white neighbours in their general battle for the means of maintaining a comfortable existence. At the present time they are, to a highly commendable degree, law-abiding and friendly, not only towards their own people, but to all others coming in contact with them. Crime is very rare in their communities and notwithstanding the many temptations that beset them through the machinations of worthless and evilly-disposed white men, & c., they pass through the ordeal creditably.

Temperance and Morality. - The majority of the Indians in these respects are worthy of admiration, the manner of their lives exhibiting a higher standard of sobriety and morals than is to be observed in the conduct of many of the white people moving amongst them, whose bad example cannot but be deplored by every right-thinking person, acting as it must as a serious impediment to the efforts of the missionaries and others who are striving for the betterment of the native.

Much good has resulted from the efforts of the detective constables employed by the department in prosecuting and bringing to punishment unscrupulous persons caught selling or supplying intoxicants to the Indians, and there is a notable falling off in that nefarious traffic observable in the localities in which these officers have been acting.

General Remarks. - As is to be expected, owing to the fluctuations of the seasons,

& c., there has been a falling off in the earnings of the Indians in some directions, while from other sources, hitherto unknown, springing from the settlement of the country and the consequent development of new industries, profitable employment has been afforded the Indians and all nationalities alike seeking a living in British Columbia.

The establishment of fish-traps on the coast promises a more or less extensive opening for remunerative labour, as does the development of the many mineral properties discovered on the island.

The earnings of the Indians engaged in sealing during the year reported upon has been most encouraging, the returns being fully fifty per cent greater than that realized during the previous season. The fishing at the salmon canneries was disappointing, the run of fish being less than usual, the Indians, however, fortunately obtained sufficient fall fish for their winter use and thus they experienced no privations on account of a shortage in that most important factor in their yearly food-supply. Whites and Indians, especially those who depend upon the successor of the salmon fishing, are very much encouraged by the prospect of a large catch during the coming season, all indications pointing to such a result being most favourable.

It is to be regretted that consumption amongst the Indians seems increasing in some of the agencies, although in other respects the general health has been good.

The appointment of permanent salaried medical officers throughout the superintendency, as far as it is practicable to do so, continues to be much appreciated as being most effective in affording speedy relief to such of the indigent Indians as may require medical treatment.

In the localities where there are no resident physicians, such medicines as may be most useful are supplied to the agents and missionaries for dispensation amongst Indians who may be too poor to assist themselves in that direction.

Seed and Implement. - Occasionally applications are made for such relief, but with the general advancement of the Indians each year these demands are of infrequent occurrence.

The benefits arising from the assistance given by the department in the construction of dykes and irrigation ditches on some of the reserves continue to prove substantially satisfactory. To a considerable extent the bands thus aided are able to obtain fair crops from land that previously was quite unfit for cultivation and consequently unproductive. The assistance afforded the natives creates a healthy stimulus in the direction of increased labour upon and attention to their farms and is thus beneficial, not only to those directly profiting by the expenditure, but to others who from example are induced to make more active efforts on their own behalf.

In conclusion it affords me great satisfaction to be able to state that during my visitations throughout the superintendency a steady advance was generally noticeable, the Indians as each year advances falling more and more into the ways of their white neighbours, whom it is their ambition, in many encouraging instances, to imitate; no cases of destitution were apparent, while many evidences of advancement were to be seen in the direction of improved dwellings and more comfortable homes. Men, women and children were observed who were better clad and better fed than many whites of the poorer class; substantial fences were seen on some reserves for miles in extent; in some places productive kitchen gardens had been laid out, fruit and flowers being also successfully cultivated. Sheep, pigs and poultry, gave an air of comfort and prosperity to many of the native settlements, and, to a pleasing extent, children were to be seen clean, well cared for, healthy and happy. In nearly every village church-bells are to be heard at fitting intervals during each day, evidencing a peaceful, contented and devotional spirit, the happy results of the untiring efforts of those missionaries who have devoted their lives to the religious teaching of these native people.

*I have, & c.,*  
*A.W. VOWELL,*  
*Indian Superintendent.*

*PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
REPORT OF INDIAN RESERVE, COMMISSIONER,  
VICTORIA, December 15, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit for your information the following report touching the work carried on in connection with the Indian Reserve Commission in my superintendency during the year ended December 31, 1904. The department having been previously advised, on June 6, accompanied by Surveyor Green, I left Victoria en route to Pemberton Meadows, in the Fraser agency to lay off an additional reserve for the Indians in that locality who for years, owing to the small reserves already apportioned for their use and support having been overflowed during high water, had been unable to raise potatoes or other crops and therefore suffered considerably, finding it most difficult to support themselves during the winter months.

As nearly all the available land in the neighbourhood had been taken up by white settlers, I found it most difficult to provide for the Indians' requirements; but, after some time spent in examining the surrounding country, and questioning the Indians as to their ideas on the subject, I was able to define a reserve of some 4,010 acres, mostly mountain-land with, however, in places, patches of very good soil fit for cultivation, which it is hoped will meet the requirements of the Indians in that direction. This reserve, it may be remarked, adjoining the land occupied by these people, the Lillooet river forming the boundary, will, from its nearness, be very useful as a inn for their cattle, especially during the stages of high water. The Indians were very well pleased and felt grateful to the department for its consideration. I thought it well to have Agent McDonald present when laying off the last-named reserve so that he might understand the situation in his future dealings with the Indians.

It was my intention to have the reserve surveyed by Mr. Green while on the ground; but after several days spent in attempting to locate the township lines, he gave it up as impossible, and after the dimensions of the reserve were decided upon & c., we returned to Victoria. On June 28, accompanied by the surveyor, I proceeded to Trout lake, about twenty-four miles south of Kamloops, where I defined a small fishing station for the Kamloops Indians. This fishing camp has been. under con- sideration for many years past, it being a location frequented by the Indians at certain times during the year for the purpose of taking fish for food. The land allotted is only fit for camping purposes, not being valuable for timber, agricultural pursuits or pasture.

On August 4, as usual accompanied by the surveyor, I left Victoria for the Chilcoten country, being joined by Agent Bell, at Hanceville, the objective point was Redstone Flat, where we arrived on August 10. At this place, close to the Chilanco river. these Indians have several dwelling-houses, stables and barns, where, they having heard that I was on my way to visit them, I was met by the chief, Charley Boy, and some of his people. These Indians had been settled in that locality for several years, and, being quite a distance from any white settler, had been desirous for some time of having a reserve laid off for them. Before leaving Victoria, I learned, at the provincial land office, that a man named Air. Gentry, an American, had applied to purchase the land all around the little Indian village, where his posts were to be seen; the Indians naturally felt very bad about it, but behaved with commendable moderation, being most temperate in their utterances and very patient, saying that they had confidence in the department, and praying me to help them. On my return to Vic-

toria, I laid the matter before the Provincial Land and Works Department, and it very considerably had the applications to purchase cancelled and allowed me to provide the Indians with the land so necessary to them.

Having returned to Hanceville, we left that place on August 11, and proceeded via Soda creek and Quesnel to Nazco river, about fifty miles from Quesnel, were a certain portion of the Kluskus Indians, who were the most progressive members of the band, had been settled for years, during which time they had done remarkably well, being very industrious and enterprising, affording an instructive and encouraging object-lesson to other Indians of a less progressive turn.

I there laid off a reserve of some 1,100 acres, mostly hay-land, there being however, a certain portion upon which grain and root crops may be grown when not subject to summer frosts, which are more or less prevalent in that section of the country. The Indians were highly delighted at having the land secured for their use, as they said they were fearful that some white man might jump the land occupied and used by them, and were afraid to increase their cattle or do much work lest they lose it all. Now they said that they would work hard and make comfortable homes for themselves and families.

The minutes of decision and plans of the allotments referred to above are being prepared and will be forwarded to the department as soon as they are completed and approved of by the provincial government.

It was my intention to visit Anaham lake, west of Bella Coola, as outlined in my letter of April 14 last, No. 476-7; but owing to press of other business I had to put it off for some future time.

Surveyor Green, under instructions, attended to the following work, viz.: In April we retraced the boundary lines of the Kapilano reserve; on the 20th of the same month he attended to some boundary dispute on Cowichan reserve; in August he was engaged in superintending construction of groins on the Cowichan river to prevent the land on the banks from being washed away; in September he proceeded to the Nass to assist the Indian agent in the Northwest Coast agency in certain work requiring attention, & c., & c.; in connection with all of which separate reports have been furnished the department giving full particulars.

*I have, & c.,*

*A. W. VOWELL,*

*Indian Reserve Commissioner, B.C.*

*PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*STEAMER 'DANUBE' EN ROUTE To NASS RIVER,*

*September 29, 1905.*

A.W. VOWELL, Esq.,  
Indian Reserve Commissioner,  
Victoria, B.C.

SIR, - Referring to your letter to me of the 10th instant, No. 614-7, I have the honour to report that I arrived at Namu on the 14th, where I was met by Agent Morrow.

In consequence of that gentleman's representation that the Bella Coola river was at a low stage of water, and that work on its banks could now be more advantageously undertaken than at a late date, I decided to lie over for one trip of the steamer, and to ascertain what was necessary to be done in that vicinity.

I arrived at Bella Coola on the 15th, and spent the two following days examining the river and the reserve with a view to the subdivision of the latter.

On the morning of the 19th a meeting of the Indians was held at which they decided on the plan of subdivision, and about thirty men agreed to contribute two days work each on the river. The afternoon I spent clearing out the western boundary of the reserve.

The next two days I had fifteen men at work clearing log jams in the old bed of the river, and on the 23rd and 24th I employed a smaller gang on dams to stop the flow of water through the sloughs which threatened damage to the reserve.

The whole of this work has only cost the department 100 pounds of powder and the wages of one white man, who superintended the blasting and acted as foreman while I was engaged on another jam with part of the men.

On the 26th I ran a traverse line over the western boundary of the reserve to decide a dispute between the Indians and Mr. John Clayton as to its correct position.

On the 27th the steamer 'Danube' arrived, and I took passage on her for the Nass, where I purpose to finish the work at Stony Point and Lachkalsap, returning to Bella Coola in about a fortnight. In the meantime I have directed Mr. Johnson, my foreman, to continue clearing log jams so as to direct the river into its original course.

The weather generally has been good, and only half a day was lost on account of heavy rain.

With regard to the protection of the banks of the Bella Coola river, I am of the opinion that the plan suggested by Mr. Nordschow, in his letter to Mr. Morrow, of November 30 last, is impracticable, and that it would cost far more than estimated. The water on the two upper sections (shown on Mr. Nordschow's sketch) is deep and strong, and it would at present be difficult to throw out groins from the bank. I believe the most effective plan would be to open the original river bed, which is now closed by large log jams, and to close the mouths of the sloughs indicated by Mr. Nordschow, with brush dams. The cost of the work would be far less than Mr. Nordschow's plan, and would leave a surplus to be expended in groins at a future date, when the water against the banks is lower.

On examining the Bella Coola Indian reserve, I find that twenty acres of good land is the most that can be apportioned to each man. There are fifty-five men in the band, and about 1,100 acres to be subdivided. I think it doubtful whether the survey can be completed this autumn, for there are at least three weeks work to be done, and it is improbable that the weather, at this, time of year, will permit of operations being carried on continuously.

*I have, & c.,  
ASHDOWN H. GREEN,  
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
PORT NELSON, NASS RIVER,  
October 13, 1905.*

A.W. VOWELL, Esq.,  
Indian Reserve Commissioner,  
Victoria, B.C.

SIR, - I have the honour to report the completion of the survey of the Lachkalsap town site, and the subdivision of the Stony Point reserve, both on the Nass river.

I arrived at Port Nelson on September 30, and the following day proceeded UP the river but owing to a late start and a strong head wind, I was compelled to camp at Red Bluff, and only reached Lachkalsap on Sunday evening, October 1.

The next day I made a preliminary survey of the village, and held a meeting of the Indians, at which the plan of the town site was agreed upon.

I completed this survey on Saturday, the 8th, having laid off forty-nine lots, and the same evening went to Stony Point, where I assisted Agent Morrow to subdivide the reserve at that place.

On my return I arrived at Port Nelson on the evening of the 12th to await the steamer 'Danube,' which is due to arrive.

I am now en route to Bella Coola, where I have more than enough work to occupy me until the winter sets in; I propose, however, if possible to define the allotments at Alert Bay on my way to Victoria.

I am glad to say that the weather was fine on every working day, though when travelling I experienced strong head winds and heavy rains.

*I have, & c.,  
ASHDOWN H. GREEN,  
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
SURVEY REPORT OF A.H. GREEN,  
VICTORIA, November 30, 1904.*

A.W. VOWELL, Esq.,  
Indian Reserve Commissioner,  
Victoria, B.C.

SIR, - With further reference to my reports of progress to you of September 29 and October 15, I have the honour to state that I arrived at Port Nelson, at the mouth of the Nass river, on October 12 to wait the arrival of the steamer 'Danube' which was then due.

On the evening of the 14th two canoes arrived from the south and the Indians reported that the 'Danube' had been condemned by the authorities as unseaworthy; that another steamer on her way to the Nass, the 'Boscowitz' had wrecked, and that a third, the 'Nell,' had been burnt near Port Simpson.

As three out of four vessels plying on this route were thus disposed of, and as no other vessels were likely to call at the Nass for some weeks, Mr. Morrow and I decided to take a boat to Port Simpson, which, being a port of entry, affords more chances of catching a passing steamer.

We arrived at Port Simpson on the 16th, after a very rough and dangerous trip, but although several vessels passed northward, it was not until the 24th that I was able to proceed on my way to Bella Coola on the steamer 'Tees.'

I arrived at Namu, at the mouth of Burke channel, on the 26th, and finding that no mail-boat would leave for Bella Coola for another fortnight, Mr. Morrow and I chartered the small steamer 'Swan.' he proceeding to Kenisquit and Bella Bella, on agency business, and leaving me en route at Bella Coola, where I arrived on the 28th.

During my absence no work whatever had been done on the river, partly on account of the Indians having been away at Bella Bella on a potlatch, and partly because of an exceptionally high freshet.

I found that the dams built by me a month ago across some large sloughs had stood well, and that the beds of the sloughs were now level with the tops of the dams. Some drift timber of large size had lodged in the old channels previously cleared by me, and a large jam had formed a short distance above the Indian village. The former I cleared away; the latter will be an advantage, as it will, at least temporarily, prevent the river from flowing against the bank in front of the village where damage has hitherto been sustained.



The water in front of the village being shallow, I determined to throw a groin out from the bank at right angles and, while I was surveying on the reserve, Indians were employed under a white foreman to cut brush and haul it to the river. This they did, but when I proposed to build the groin, they objected to work, the reason given being that the water was too cold for them or their horses to work in. The two previous days some of them had worked in the water up to their waists and made no complaint, but now that it was only about four inches deep they struck. I attribute this to the fact that they had been dancing all night and giving small potlatches for the past fortnight. Having recently been paid off at the canneries, money is plentiful among them and even the high wages, \$1.75 per diem, will not induce them to work. In the spring when their money is spent, they will be only too glad to be employed; but I believe that the work can be more cheaply performed by white labour even though \$2.50 per diem be paid. One difficulty I had to contend with was the lack of appliances. I could not get a wheelbarrow in the settlement, and gravel to weight the dams had to be carried in handbarrows, thus doubling the cost. The axes, shovels and cross-cut saws used by the Indians were such that white men would decline to work with, and the Indian horses are light and unaccustomed to harness.

The subdivision of the reserve at Bella Coola into 20-acre lots was carried on by me simultaneously with the work on the river; but the weather was so bad and the days in the northern latitude so short that I thought it advisable to defer further operations until the spring, especially as the river was raising and no work could be done to advantage; I therefore on November 7<sup>th</sup> discharged the men and went on board the steamer 'Swan' en route to Namu, where I arrived on the evening of the 8<sup>th</sup>.

On November 12, the 'Tees' passed down, and I took passage on her for Alert Bay, arriving there on the following morning.

The next day I commenced the subdivision of a portion of the Indian industrial school reserves, and having completed the survey of the thirty-five lots, I took passage on the steamer 'Cassiar' on the 23<sup>rd</sup> for Vancouver, and arrived at Victoria on the evening of the 24<sup>th</sup>.

The work entrusted to me in your letter of September 10 last, No. 614-7, has now been completed with the exception of the subdivision of the Bella Coola reserve, and the protection of the banks of the river at that place. I estimate that this work will occupy me for at least a month, and from what I hear I believe that the middle of March would be the most advantageous time in which to prosecute both of these works. The river, I am informed, is then at its lowest stage and the survey could be made with less labour owing to the leaves being off the trees, and to the fact that the numerous sloughs that intersect the reserve will be almost, if not quite, dry. I should also have an opportunity of observing the river both at its highest and lowest stages, for in April generally occurs the highest water in the year.

The total amount so far spent on the river, not including travelling expenses, which have been charged to survey account, is about \$120, and the expenses incurred on the surveys at Lachkalsap, Stony Point, Bella Coola and Alert Bay to about \$320. A statement of accounts and the plans of the several lands surveyed by me are in course of preparation and will be submitted to you without delay.

*I have, & c.,*  
*ASHDOWN H. GREEN,*  
*Surveyor.*

## **REPORT OF CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.**

*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA, October 17, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to transmit my annual report as chief medical officer of the Department of Indian Affairs.

During the year it has been my endeavour to get in touch with the medical staff of the service and especially to obtain some accurate idea of the routine methods which have been usual among them in carrying out their work.

From an examination of the location of the reserves and the residence of the medical officers, especially in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, it will appear that frequent and regular attendance has hitherto, in some cases, been difficult. In addition to this difficulty, there is another akin to it, in some districts is in the Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan bands and different bands in British Columbia, who are 'hunters' and who, except at short periods of the year, as for instance at treaty payments, do not reside on their reserves. There are again, as in the eastern provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and in some parts of Quebec and Ontario, bands so small in number and so inconveniently located for visitation by the medical officer that attention may be irregular or infrequent.

More particular inquiry and observation of the reports of medical officers bring into prominence yet other facts, which would seem to exist generally with regard to the relations between medical officers and the bands in whose interests they are engaged. There does not seem to have existed hitherto in most instances any idea on the part of the medical officers that the duties of their appointment included such as are generally expected of municipal medical officers and sanitary inspectors. It is further quite apparent that owing to their distance in some instances from the reserves, no such duties would, under the terms of their appointment, be possible. Due, presumably to these facts, there have been relatively few instances in which the medical officers have made any annual report of the health conditions of the bands. The agent has, in most instances, whether with or without the assistance of the medical officer, written his annual report, in which the sanitary conditions have been usually briefly referred to and the statistics of births, marriages and deaths been included more or less completely.

From a summary of the conditions as I have found them, it is apparent that great difficulties have existed and must continue to exist in obtaining for many bands such a medical and sanitary service as the department might desire to have. Before referring to any measures likely to improve the existing situation, it will be desirable to give some details of the health conditions, such as a study during the past year has made possible. With the beginning of the past fiscal year, blank forms were sent to all medical officers together with the following circular: -

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
OTTAWA, 190

DEAR SIR, - In view of the desirability of obtaining some accurate idea of the general health conditions of the various Indian bands, and in order that the character of the diseases prevailing amongst them from month to month may be known, the accompanying form has been prepared to take the place of the quarterly sheets formerly used by physicians paid by fees.

The several items asked for can readily be supplied from the day book or scribbler, the population being corrected for each month from the difference between births and deaths. It is suggested, however, that the form be filled in day by day, thereby avoiding the trouble of keeping any other day book. The totals can then be made quickly at the end of each month and the form forwarded, through the agent of the band, to this office. It is requested that the returns for this present quarter of 1904, be sent in as monthly statements on these forms instead of on the old quarterly sheets.

It is not intended that the medical officers who are paid by salary shall necessarily give the particulars regarding miles travelled and the cost of visits and medicines; but the other particulars must be supplied. Any particulars which, owing to distance, the physician may not readily obtain shall be filled in by the agent before transmission to this office.

*Yours truly,*  
**PETER H. BRYCE,**  
*Medical Inspector.*

Difficulties with regard to forwarding a regular monthly statement of the health situation in the various reserves were stated in replies made by different officers based upon reasons differing in value, such as distance from bands, the wandering habits of bands, payment by fees, & c., but it may be said that a general desire was shown by these officers to assist in securing some systematic knowledge of the health conditions existing among the bands from month to month, such as has become possible regarding the health of the millions of people under municipal government in the several provinces of the Dominion.

The results obtained from these returns will be found in the following summarized table: -

**TABLE showing the total Diseases by Classes obtained from Monthly Reports of Medical Officers for year 1904 - 05.**

...	...	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
I.	- Epidemic diseases: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Typhoid fever	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
b.	Small-pox	0	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15
c.	Measles	8	0	15	0	0	0	7	15	9	0	0	0	54
d.	Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
e.	Whooping cough	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
f.	Influenza	17	8	6	2	1	5	12	0	8	4	3	5	71
g.	Diphtheria and croup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h.	Other epidemic diseases	3	0	14	5	8	3	24	21	16	9	6	3	112
II.	- Other general diseases: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Malarial fever	36	27	78	35	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
b.	Tuberculosis	112	111	167	123	208	212	198	183	162	165	145	120	1,906
c.	Scrofula	64	69	112	122	142	150	141	125	113	118	100	74	1,330
e.	Syphilis	15	16	49	17	13	4	11	6	5	5	12	12	164
f.	Cancer	2	0	2	3	1	3	3	2	1	0	6	2	25
g.	Rheumatism and gout	140	112	131	162	173	172	181	129	101	89	86	76	1,552
h.	Other general	35	34	49	84	97	100	100	90	61	77	110	90	927

	diseases													
i.	Alcoholism	2	5	3	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	21
III.	- Diseases of nervous system: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Insanity	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
b.	Epilepsy	5	13	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28
c.	Convulsions (not puerperal)	4	2	5	5	6	0	3	9	1	4	2	2	43
d.	Toothache	82	84	94	94	83	105	118	103	93	84	93	78	1,111
e.	Other nervous diseases	3	14	5	13	8	0	18	6	11	7	3	2	90
IV.	- Diseases of circulatory system: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Organic heart disease	61	93	151	112	78	93	123	109	94	94	88	78	1,174
b.	Other diseases of circulatory system.	7	16	5	11	6	3	8	11	3	4	2	3	79
V.	- Diseases of respiratory system: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Acute bronchitis	59	52	78	79	88	92	110	93	81	96	92	72	992
b.	Chronic bronchitis	39	43	64	61	60	65	72	58	41	50	49	50	652
e.	Broncho-Pneumonia	1	0	7	5	3	2	10	22	6	4	8	1	69
d.	Pneumonia	7	0	23	12	11	14	51	14	8	11	14	3	178
c.	Pleurisy	21	21	21	11	25	12	22	22	8	10	4	11	188
f.	Asthma and emphysema	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
g.	Other diseases of respir'y system	13	11	7	5	3	14	32	6	6	6	19	3	125



g.	and other ovarian tumors	2	12	16	14	4	13	7	8	6	5	1	0	87
h.	Other diseases of the female genital organs	1	11	17	18	27	23	30	8	6	10	6	10	140
VIII.	- Puerperal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Puerperal septicemia	0	0	0	2	16	9	3	15	0	0	0	0	45
b.	Other accidents of pregnancy	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
c.	Puerperal disease of breast	2	2	6	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	20
d.	Other puerperal diseases	32	31	49	62	55	501	58	44	55	49	42	43	570
IX.	-Diseases of skin and cellular tissue: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Erysipelas	25	14	29	16	14	12	13	9	10	13	8	7	170
b.	Eczema	62	65	67	70	67	59	74	58	58	56	50	57	743
c.	Other diseases of skin and its adnexa (cancer excepted)	15	2	55	14	7	4	33	20	7	3	6	6	172
X.	- Malformations; diseases of infancy and old age : -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Still births	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
b.	Congenital debility and malformations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
c.	Other diseases of infancy	11	13	16	24	8	3	22	20	15	15	12	28	187
d.	Senile decay	10	12	9	5	2	2	4	3	1	0	0	1	49
XI.	- Injury	67	66	60	90	78	43	48	35	50	53	47	36	673
XII.	- Accidents: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a.	Gunshot	0	2	1	1	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	12
b.	Drowning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
c.	Railways	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
d.	Burns and scalds	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	12



From the data furnished by the returns, it is not to be inferred that the total sickness of the Indian population has been reported, but the complete reports from 33 of the largest bands containing a population of some 27,400, and partial reports on 63 bands with a population of some 52,700 Indians, being about 74 per cent of the total Indian population, are valuable as illustrating the classes of diseases which prevail amongst them. Examining the classes of diseases, it is most remarkable to note the great freedom of the bands throughout the whole Dominion from epidemic diseases or the acute contagious. But 15 cases of small-pox, 54 of measles and 16 of whooping-cough were reported, while no cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria have been recorded. The heading 'Other Epidemic Diseases' includes 112 cases, the majority of which consisted principally of colds, sore-throat, & c. The class of 'General,' or what are generally called constitutional diseases, presents, on the other hand, very different figures and includes those diseases which seem everywhere to have been the result of contact of the so-called civilized races with the native untutored races of the several continents. In all, 1,906 cases of tuberculosis were reported; to which 1,330 cases returned as scrofula, which represents some chronic or sub-acute form of tuberculosis, must be added. In all, 3,236 cases have occurred, although it is probable that some of these cases were reported from month to month. There were in all but 165 cases of syphilis reported, which would seem to contradict in large measure popular statements made, it would appear, without any accurate medical authority therefor.

Rheumatism claims as might be expected, a very large number of patients, and with it are associated many cases under the heading of 'Other General Diseases.' Together they give 2,479.

With much that has been said regarding the Indian being addicted to strong drink, it is remarkable that but 21 cases of alcoholism are reported.

Under Class III, or 'Diseases of the Nervous System,' there is a remarkable freedom when compared with similar diseases among the white population. There were but, 11 cases of insanity, 28 of epilepsy and 43 of convulsions, which doubtless include mostly the disease in children, with 90 included in 'Other Nervous Diseases.' Toothache naturally takes a prominent place, having in all 1,111 cases. Of diseases of the circulation, there is, the very considerable number of 1,174 cases, but owing to its Chronic character it is probable that the same cases are not infrequently repeated from month to month. The total cases of 'Diseases of the Respiratory System' number 2,086 of bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy, with 125 ill-defined. The comparison of these with the total for tuberculosis and scrofula is of interest, since compared with the white population, the number of cases of lung diseases, apart from tuberculosis, is comparatively small.

Under Class VI it appears that the diseases of the digestive system are large in number, there being 2,753 in all, dyspepsia and constipation prevailing.

Under Class VII the paucity of kidney diseases as compared with those in the white population is quite remarkable, and the same may be said of diseases of other organs of the genito-urinary system.

Of the diseases under Class VIII, the puerperal class, there appear but 45 of puerperal fever or septicemia, but a not inconsiderable number of varied ailments under the heading 'Other Puerperal Diseases. 2 One is inclined to the opinion that here, as in some other classes, the indefiniteness is due to lack of systematic care in the examination of cases.

Skin diseases, 1,085 in number, consist chiefly of eczema, so generally associated with errors of digestion and disregard for cleanliness.

Not many cases are found amongst the diseases of immature birth and senile decay, as Class X has but 242 cases in all. Naturally the number of injuries, 673, is considerable, but the accidents, as gunshot wounds, are remarkably rare.

Under Class XIII, a class of ill-defined causes, the number, 460, cannot be considered excessive under the circumstances.

The total cases of eye disease, 968, is not large, remembering the small houses and teepees, often with a central fire, in which Indian families live. The number of



cases of pterygium. reported, 334, is quite notable and interesting. In all 20, 220 cases received medical attention.

From statistics received it is at once apparent that there are so notable differences between the death-rates of different provinces and even of different bands in the same province that a more than general reference seems desirable.

Arranged by order, the mortality as shown in the province of Quebec is least, being 22.2 per 1,000; that of Ontario being next at 26.6 per 1,000; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island 33.7; British Columbia 39.6; Manitoba and the Territories 42.6, and Nova Scotia 45.6 per 1,000. But the mortality by bands must be examined yet more closely, if information of importance is to be obtained. There are differences as great or greater than will be found between two towns, one with a good water-supply and sewerage, the other not having either. Thus we find the following: -

**STATEMENT TO ILLUSTRATE THE RANGE OF DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 IN DIFFERENT BANDS.**

Quebec -	...	...	...
...	Band.	Population.	Death-rate.
...	Mohawks of St. Regis	1,448	22.64
...	Abenakis of St. Francois du Lac	280	35.7
...	Iroquois of Oka	482	18.6
...	Micmacs of Restigouche	489	38.8
...	Algonquins of River Desert	390	12.5
...	Hurons of Lorette	452	33.1
Ontario -	...	...	...
...	Six Nations	4,267	18.9
...	Chippewas of Walpole Island	596	38.6
...	Chippewas of Saugeen	396	15.1
...	Chippewas of Sarnia	346	52.0
...	Mohawks of Bay Quinte	1,297	6.9
...	Chippewas of Rama	228	52.6
...	Chippewas of Nawash	383	23.5
...	Chippewas of Kettle Point	97	29.9
...	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	182	10.9
...	Ojibbewas of Rat Portage	959	45.8
Manitoba and Territories -	...	...	...
...	Saulteaux No. 5	283	10.6
...	Saulteaux No. 65, 66	378	32.0
...	Crees, Saddle Lake	762	1.3
...	Crees, Hobbema	655	50.3
...	Touchwood Hills Crees	914	22.9
...	Peigans of McLeod	499	70.7
...	Crees of Carry the Kettle	208	9.6
...	Beavers of Bull's Head	205	68.2
British Columbia -	...	...	...
...	Kootenay Lake Agency Bands	608	8.2
...	West Coast Agency Bands	2,264	47.3

...	Cowichan Agency Bands	1,888	27.0
...	Fraser River Agency Bands	2,876	38.6
...	Upper Skeena and Babine Agency Bands	2,972	28.6
...	Kamloops-Okenagan	2,533	33.5

A casual glance at the preceding figures reveals enormous differences in the mortality rate of bands whose number, location, degree of education and advancement have apparently so much in common that one must at once conclude that there are deep-seated causes for such differences, which are not to be explained by mere generalization on either location or race. Bands having notable differences in the death-rate are coupled all through for comparison.

Thus, if one compared the Mohawks of St. Regis with the Abenakis, almost on the same lake, one would conclude that it must be a tribal difference in favour of the Mohawks. The same would be said of the Iroquois of Oka as compared with the Micmacs of Restigouche, and of the Algonquins of River Desert compared with the Hurons of Lorette.

Turning to Ontario and comparing the Six Nations with the Chippewas of the Thames, one would say the result was undoubtedly due to tribal superiority, while the same will be said of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté as compared with the Chippewas of Rama or the Mississaguas of Mud Lake when compared with the Ojibbewas of Rat Portage. Extend the comparison to the bands of the prairies, and at once one sees the same striking differences. But there seems here almost nothing to mark tribal superiority. Two bands of Saulteaux have rates of 10.6 and 32.0 respectively; two bands of Crees vary as 50.3 to 1.3; Peigans have a rate of 70.7 as compared with 22.9 of the Touchwood Hills Cree band, while the Bull's Head band of Beavers have 68.2 as compared with 9.6. In British Columbia and the eastern provinces there does not seem to be the same notable extremes, but that of Kootenay Lake 8.2 as compared with the others is most illustrative. Having drawn these comparisons, have we in any way got nearer an explanation of the decimating death-rate in some bands and of the rate as low as, or lower than, the white population in others? it is well at any rate to have the facts, and further it is of equal importance to know that there is no evidence anywhere to show that the Indian's inevitable destiny is to pass, like his food, the buffalo, to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

And yet some of these death-rates are so great, so abnormal, in bands situated on the best of soils in the most favoured climates, that we are forced to examine closely and try to obtain for ourselves a true clinical picture of the situation as it exists. Why, for instance, have the Chippewas of Sarnia, and Walpole Island year after year, shown so frightful a mortality? Those of Sarnia adjoin the town, have beautifully situated lots on the river Toad and adjoining lands. The lands, however, speaking generally of the district are a heavy clay, which in the early years of that flat western country proved malarious and unhealthy for the white population, and it was not until the forests had been cut away in large degree and the ground drained, that malaria and typhoid largely disappeared. The reserve has simply, for whatever reason it may be, not kept pace with the surrounding country in improvements. The poor farming has its associated small, ill-constructed, and in some cases, ill-kept houses, and in most cases surface holes in the clays are the source of the water-supply. But it is quite remarkable that almost everything that has been said of the soil of this reserve may be said, of the Grand River Six Nation reserve and yet we have the difference. Perhaps there has, been a greater admixture of white blood in the Six Nations; it may be that the general climatic conditions of this inland situation are more favourable, but the real and essential difference is that the Chippewas have lived much by other work than farming available in Sarnia and on the river, while the lawlessness in the matter of liquor-selling, peculiar to the border, has helped to make the difference. It is primarily a difference in moral development, with its accompanying lagging behind in material advancement, both of which are chief factors in determining the health of any people. If the health of the Chippewas of Saugeen be compared with that of the Sarnia band, the truth of these remarks will be apparent. Away from deteriorating influences the band Prospers and has maintained physically a high degree of health. A comparison of the mortality of the Chippewas of Rama with the high. degree of health of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, similarly serves to illustrate

that with intellectual and material advancement, the death-rate in the Indian bands lessens to the same extent. Doubtless a closer inquiry than has been possible would serve to explain some of the remarkable differences in the rate in the Territories. What possible reason why the Saulteaux of two neighboring reserves should have death-rates standing as 10.6 to 32.1 or why two Cree bands should have rates as 50.3 to 1.3, or a Peigan band at McLeod have a mortality of 70 in 1,000 on the very plains where we advocate sending our consumptive with the greatest assurance of recovery? The examination of the peculiarities of any table of death-rates adequately explains the whole situation to the medical man. There are no great or essential differences between any two of these bands. Much the same in time in their advance toward civilization, in a climate containing the very elements of healthfulness, far, in most cases, from the contaminating influences of towns, freedom from fire-water and wholly outdoor in their occupations, why do they die? Four years ago, thousands of cases of small-pox occurred in the Territories, but only in limited areas. Not many occurred amongst the Indians. The half-breed, unprotected, suffered very widely, but amongst the neighbouring Galicians not a single case appeared. Why did these things occur? Simply because infection was prevented from spreading by vaccination and isolation in the two cases, and in the other it had been neglected and had to be dealt with radically. The Indian bands, as the statistics prove, suffer practically from only one disease to an extent greater than do the neighbouring white population. The infection, introduced some way or other as truly as small-pox was, into some bands, nay more, some families of some bands, just as amongst families of white people, has produced its logical consequences, 30, 40, 50, 60, even 70 of a death-rate per 1,000.

From the cabins on the reserves, the children are gathered very largely into boarding and industrial schools, where they occupy dormitories, varying in air-space and other sanitary requisites and are under supervision varying as greatly as the health conditions on the reserves.

From reports made by Dr. T.D. Lafferty, of Calgary, medical officer for several reserves, it is learned that there are great differences in the physical conditions of the children at some of the best of these schools - the conditions in some of them being very good, while in others they are the reverse.

The statements in these reports are of unusual interest since they cover the results of the inspection of six schools by one medical officer in the same district and illustrate varying results extending over years in a single inspectorate. If anything were needed to illustrate the remarks already made regarding death-rates from consumption, abundant facts are supplied in these reports. A good building, good supervision, prompt action in isolating and operating early in each case of scrofula or tuberculosis have served to lessen the dangers of infection, until the medical officer is able to report that in the two schools nearest him there were at time of reporting no tubercular cases. Without presuming to deal with any question of the schools other than the health problem, it may be said that there is but one method of maintaining a high standard of health amongst the pupils, and this is by applying exactly the same principles as are utilized in stamping out contagion of any other nature.

Our medical officers in many cases are showing a most active interest in this problem and all are at one regarding there being but one method of dealing with it, viz.: close and frequent inspection, especially of the children and adolescents, and prompt treatment with removal of infected persons to sanatoria, hospitals or tents, where the danger to others will be reduced to a minimum. Thus the medical officer of the Six Nations reserve demonstrates the contagious nature of tuberculosis in relation to certain houses and cases on the reserve, where the disease has existed during the past five years. There was an average of 110 cases of persons exposed in eighteen houses, and two, three and four cases of infection from a single case. Dr. Holmes, who has been resident physician on the reserve for years, has written so apropos of the situation which has been herein discussed that his remarks, dealing as they do exactly with a concrete case, are quoted: 'It has

always been my opinion that to cope effectively with the spread of tuberculosis here, we must have some means to isolate the patients, particularly those in the advanced stages. I mean by isolating them, to have some cottages or a small consumptive hospital for winter accommodation, and then have tents, double-walled tents, & c., as the cases and weather conditions demand to place these patients in so that they are removed from their homes . . . the houses here are small, the families usually large . . . From these facts you will readily understand that to check the spread of tuberculosis, we must have some place to take the patients away from their homes.'

The report would be incomplete without a reference to the practical question of how ends, so desirable, are to be made possible. From figures already given, it will appear that the death-rate is wholly abnormal, amounting to, on an average, 31 - 70 per 1,000. The difference between badly infected reserves and healthy reserves has been shown, and it may be affirmed absolutely, from experience elsewhere, that the rate could be reduced in some bands at least to 20 per 1,000. This means that instead of only 174 of an increase in over 100,000 Indians, there would be an additional 2,000 added through lives saved annually. This argument of saving lives and preventing sickness is old and familiar and nauseam to the municipal public, to whom public health preventive measures have long been preached. But, since it is true, it has gradually acted as a leaven, the fruits of which are in Canada, as in England, death-rates much below 20 in the 1,000. Desirable as it might be to extend the work at once, prudence would dictate that two or three of the larger centres of Indian population be chosen, wherein to institute experimental work. Elsewhere we should have a tent attached to a local hospital, where cases would be watched and cared for, while on the Six Nation reserve, or elsewhere, could be supplied a double-walled tent or small cottage hospital, located convenient to the resident physician, to which cases dangerous in their homes to other inmates might be taken for treatment. In no similar instance quoted, would any serious expense to the department be required, while, in the absence of such sickness, the attention of the teachers in the schools could be devoted fully to their proper work and of households to their peculiar duties.

*I have, & c.,  
P. H. BRYCE,  
Chief Medical Officer.*

REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS

OF

BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS



*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,  
FORT WILLIAM, July 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - We have the honour to submit our annual report of the St. Joseph's Home, the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The St. Joseph's Home on the Fort William reserve, is situated on the south bank of the Kaministiquia river, between East and West Fort William and about four miles from the picturesque Mount McKay.

Land. - About one acre of land surrounds the home, situated in Thunder Bay district. The land is divided into playgrounds, one, for boys and the other for girls, vegetable garden and flower garden. The land produces very fine vegetables, though the soil is sandy and the season short. The land is the property of the school.

Buildings. - The home is frame on a stone foundation. The dimensions are 95 x 45 feet. Some painting and decorating done on the interior, helps to make, the home more attractive.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for about seventy-five pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance. - The attendance at the home during the year was seventy-three pupils; forty-eight girls and twenty-five boys.

Class-room Work. - The pupils attend two sessions daily, except some of the larger girls who assist in the laundry once a week. Pupils, have regular time for study, and their progress during the year was very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden. - Although the garden is very small, the vegetables produced help to supply the home. The boys take great pride in keeping it in good condition.

Industries Taught. - Cooking, sewing, darning, knitting, laundry and general housekeeping are taught the girls. The boys are taught habits of neatness and cleanliness, and to work in the vegetable garden and to attend to the flowers and lawn.

Moral and Religious Training. - Earnest efforts are made to instil the children with a love for religion and good morals. The conduct on the whole has been very good.

Health and Sanitation. - During February an epidemic of measles and fever was prevalent on the reserve, lasting about two months. Sixteen children of the home were Stricken. Of these two died. The home has been thoroughly disinfected, and the sufferers seem stronger after the attack.

Water Supply. - We have an ample water-supply, conveyed to the apartments by means of pipes attached to a windmill.

Fire Protection. - There is in readiness seventy feet of hose, two fireman's axes and three Star glass-lined fire-extinguishers.

Heating and Lighting. - The home is heated by means of three large hot-air furnaces, wood being the fuel used. The only means of lighting are coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - In fine weather the children enjoy outdoor games in their respective playgrounds. The games mostly enjoyed are base-ball, football, hide and seek, croquet, fishing and boating in season.



General Remarks. - During the year concerts were given by the children. These were largely attended, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work done by the children in this way.

We feel very grateful to the pastor of the mission for the generous supply of milk and vegetables, as well as many gifts for the children, but most of all for his untiring interest in the welfare of all that concerns the home.

*We have, & c.,  
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
MOHAWK INSTITUTE,  
BRANTFORD, August 10, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk institute for the year ended June 30, 1905.

This institution was established by the 'Company for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent thereto,' established, 1649; chartered 1661, called briefly the 'New England Company,' in the year 1831.

Location. - In the township of Brantford about one and a quarter miles from the market square of the city of Brantford.

Land. - The land comprises three hundred and ninety acres, as follows: - Lot No. 5, Eagle's Nest, township of Brantford, ten acres; Crown grant (on this are the buildings), and one hundred and ninety-four acres, by license of occupation; Mohawk Glebe lot, city, one hundred and eighty-six acres.

Buildings. - The new building occupied in October last is in the form of the letter H, built of red brick, with cut stone basement, roofed with shingles, laid on asbestos paper. The main building is 79 x 42 feet, and has two wings 60 x 36 1/2 feet each. The building is two stories high with basement and attic.

The Main Building. - In the basement are the stores, including insulated cold store, officers' dining-rooms, boiler-room, girls' clothing-rooms and lavatory. On the first floor are the offices, sewing-room, and female officers' rooms. The second floor contains the superintendent's residence and two sick-rooms.

North Wing. - In the basement is the kitchen and dining halls; on the first floor, class-room, master's room and farm men's rooms; on the second floor is the boys' dormitory.

South Wing. - The basement comprises the girls' play-room, boot-room and flush-water closets; on the first floor is the class and assembly room, and on the second, floor is the girls' dormitory. Each dormitory has an iron fire-escape and door opening into the main building. Boys' play-house, 74 x 20 feet, two and a half stories; laundry, 30 x 20.3 feet, two stories; dairy, 18 x 13 feet; barn and cow-stable, 97 x 35 feet; silo (cement), 30 x 16 feet; hog-pens, 72 x 30 feet and 60 x 13.4 feet; horse and cattle stables, 82.8 x 22.5 feet, with room for sixteen horses and sixteen cattle. Other buildings are: carpenter's shop, implement-house, drive-house, wagon-shed, poultry-house, two greenhouses and an ice-house.

Attendance. - The attendance on June 30, 1905, was fifty-four boys and fifty-four girls, and ten officers and employees.

Attendance. - The attendance on June 30, 1905, was fifty-four-boys and fifty-four girls, classified as follows

...	Pupils.
Standard I	15
Standard II	20
Standard IV	16
Standard V	26
Standard VI	20
Total	108

The average attendance for the year was eighty-eight. During the last six months, thirty-one pupils have been admitted.

**Class-room Work.** - This covers the full course prescribed by the department and the first year of high school work. Five pupils passed the examination for entrance into the high school.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All the pupils in standards IV, V and VI, have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions 'A' and 'B.' One week 'A' division attends school in the morning and 'B' division in the afternoon; the next week the order is reversed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

**Farm and Garden.** - The department shows good returns for the year, supplying the institution with provisions, and cash sales, \$3,458.71; and time and labour on new buildings to the value of \$600.

**Industries Taught** - Carpentry and Cabinet-making. Most of the fixtures and furniture of the school have been made by the carpenter and his boys.

**Farming.** - Farming gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupation of the boys and include the management of a dairy of over thirty cows and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

**Girls' Work.** - The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, knitting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothing, also that of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church (His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks) at 11 a.m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercises similar supervision over the girls.

**Health and Sanitary Condition.** - The health of the pupils has been very good and the sanitation is excellent, as the drainage is connected directly with the city sewers.

**Water Supply.** - Pumped by windmill into tanks, will shortly be supplemented, when necessary, with the supply from the city waterworks.

**Fire Protection.** - This is now being installed in connection with the fire department of the city - four hydrants with supply of hose, two stand pipes with hose connections on all floors, four chemical fire-extinguishers and two dozen

blaze-killer tubes, placed in the various buildings, axes and extension ladders.

Heating and Lighting - Both wings occupied by pupils have coal furnaces of large capacity, estimated to change the air in school-rooms and dormitories every hour. The main building is heated with hot water, the sewing-room having a radiator constantly supplied with fresh air from the outside.

All buildings including horse and cow stables are lighted by electricity.

Recreation. - The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m., also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playground with swings and horizontal bars, they also have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, ping pong, skipping ropes, & c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, and the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

*I have, & c.,*

*R. ASHTON,*

*Superintendent.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*

*MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,*

*MUNCEY, September 27, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute for the year ended June 30, 1905. This institute was established by the Methodist Missionary Society in the year 1847.

Land. - The land comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres, situated on the west bank of the River Thames in the county of Caradoc and the township of Middlesex, Ontario. One mile to the north of the institute is situated the Muncey Station of the Courtright branch of the Michigan Central rail-way. Our nearest city is St. Thomas, fifteen miles by wagon road and thirteen miles by railway.

Buildings. - Buildings are as follows: - The main building is four stories high, built of brick on a stone basement and was erected in 1895. The annex was erected in 1847, the walls being of brick resting on a stone foundation. In 1897, the brick work of the annex was carefully plastered with cement mortar and beaded in squares. This has proved a success in preserving the old and somewhat unevenly burnt brick of which the original wall was constructed and at the same time gives the building a pleasing and substantial appearance. Laundry - A substantial two-story brick building. All the above have slate roofs. The boys' lavatory and gymnasium is a frame building of two stories on a brick basement. This building, as also the laundry, is much in need of repair. The outbuildings comprise carpenter and shoe shop, implement-sheds, carriage-house, horse-stable, and pig-pen, together with two grain barns on brick and concrete basements which are used for the stabling of cattle.

Grounds. - Extensive playgrounds lie to the south and north of the main building, while in front is situated an attractive lawn and driveway.

Accommodation. - The buildings are ample for the accommodation of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen pupils, together with a staff of twelve officers.

Attendance. - The number of pupils authorized by the department for this institute is one hundred. The attendance for last year averaged one hundred and one.

Class-room Work. - The class-room work of the year has proved very satisfactory. Four pupils wrote on the high school entrance examination, three were successful,

while three senior pupils successfully passed the Public school leaving examination. A room for manual training is available and an effort will be made to equip and furnish it as soon as the laundry and boys' gymnasium are placed in condition of repair.

Farm and Garden. - The farm is composed of two hundred and twenty-five acres, about equally divided between the river flats of alluvial deposit and uplands of a sandy loam resting on a boulder clay foundation. The former makes excellent meadow and corn lands, while the sandy loam is well adapted to gardening and lighter crops.

Industrial Work. - The boys are taught all branches of general farm work such as ploughing, harrowing, cultivating, tile draining, planting and management of corn, beans and roots, the rearing and training of horses and the management and feeding of cattle. The girls are taught all branches of domestics work such as baking, cooking, general housework, making and mending of garments, and laundry work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morning and evening prayers with responsive reading of the scriptures are conducted for the whole school daily and the pupils attend divine Service at the Colborne church, Muncey Mission, at 10.30 a.m. each Sabbath. Bible study is conducted in the institute chapel each Sabbath from 2.45 to 3.45 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

Health. - The general health of the pupils has been good. One boy discharged, suffering from tuberculosis, died shortly afterward in the hospital at Sarnia. Another suffering from the same dread disease, but having no home, was cared for in the private hospital of the institute, and his remains interred in the Chippewa burying ground of the Caradoc reserve.

Water Supply. - The water-supply having been condemned by the inspector of Indian agencies and also by the public school inspector of West Middlesex, an effort was made to separate waters coming from uplands lying to the west from waters flowing from a gravelly ridge lying to the south. The former is conducted beneath the garden and orchard in galvanized iron pipe and is used at the barns and yards only; the latter is being forced to the institute by an hydraulic ram for domestic use. The windmill, which served for a number of years to pump water to the tanks in the attic of the main building, having failed, recourse was had to the placing of a concrete dam across a small ravine emptying into the river some sixteen chains west by northwest of the main building. An hydraulic ram was installed below this dam and galvanized iron pipe laid to the attic and has proved a great success. Only one difficulty presents itself. The extremely dry autumn and winter of the past year showed the necessity of a larger water-supply than the ravine furnished. This we hope to be able to supplement from another source. The adjustment of our water-supply as above described, proved a serious drain upon the time of the staff and our finances.

Fire Protection. - Chemical extinguishers and buckets filled with water are kept in the corridors of the main building. The two small tanks situated in the garret of the main building, though altogether inadequate in capacity for effective service, are now through the use of the hydraulic ram constantly supplied as was impossible when dependent upon the windmill for power. The annex, laundry and extensive outbuildings are entirely without protection. A reasonably effective system could be installed at a small cost.

Heating. - The heating of the main building and annex is furnished by three coal-burning hot-water furnaces. In the latter case the furnace proves insufficient and supplementary heaters in the form of stoves are placed in the school-rooms. A new furnace is needed for the boys' lavatory and gymnasium.

General Remarks. - Pupils going out from the institute are eagerly sought for and employers speak highly of the training and ability of ex-pupils in their services.

The extremely severe winter of 1903 - 04 destroyed all winter wheat in this section, our share of loss being fifty acres. This necessitated the purchase of flour throughout the entire year and at an unusually high price. This added to the increased cost of almost all items of supply, together with the failure of the corn crop

of the season of 1904, occasioned by a cold wet spring and severe frosts at an early date in September, coupled with unremunerative prices for cattle and pigs, makes the year one of extreme difficulty in matters of finance, especially so in view of the extra cost in placing our water-supply in a reasonably efficient condition. The above mentioned conditions account for the heavy excess of expenditure over receipts as shown in the financial statement and may be expected to affect the finances of the year to follow.

*I have, & c.,*

*T.T. GEORGE,*

*Principal.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*

*THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,*

*SAULT STE. MARIE, August 29, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes are situated on the bank of the St. Mary's river, one and one-half miles east of and within the town limits of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land. - The area of land in connection therewith is ninety-three acres, comprising park lots 1 and 2, in the Tarentorus township, which was acquired by purchase, and is held in trust by His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma - originally forest, the land is now, with the exception of a few acres, cleared.

The soil is extremely light and rocky, and is best adapted for grazing purposes.

Buildings. - The buildings are admirably situated, fronting the river and consist of: -

1. The Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes, main block, 160 x 37 feet, with various wings and principal's residence adjoining, in which are the offices of the institution, kitchens, visitors' entrance-hall, staff-rooms, furnace-rooms, lavatories and dormitories.

2. A little to the east and almost in line with the main block stands a large two-story frame building, 60 x 30 feet, the ground floor of which is used as a drill-hall and play-room for the boys. On the upper floor the senior school is held.

3. Some sixty yards from this building, standing due east and west, is the Bishop Fauquier memorial chapel, erected in 1883, with funds subscribed anonymously in England and Canada, as a tangible, enduring and useful memorial to Algoma's first revered bishop.

4. Hospital with attendant's cottage adjoining.

5. Farmer's cottage and laundry, 20 x 40 feet.

6. Carpenter's cottage.

7. Factory.

8. Shoe-shop, barns, stables and various minor buildings.

The following repairs and improvements were effected during the year, namely:

Reshingling and repairing carpenter's cottage, laying school-room floor, relining kitchen and wash-room tanks,

repairing drill-hall steps, repairs to laundry, making new lamp-room and lining same with galvanized iron, plastering front dormitory and painting woodwork, making and fitting seventy storm-sashes, laying new platform



and sidewalk, putting in electric bell attachment to water tanks, reshingling horse-stable, general minor repairs, painting, glazing, mending furniture, & c.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for one hundred pupils - sixty boys and forty girls - and twelve members of staff.

Attendance. - The number of pupils enrolled at the beginning of the year was fifty-seven (thirty-six boys and twenty-one girls); nine boys and eight girls were admitted; three boys and two girls were discharged; one girl and two boys died of consumption; four girls and three boys were sent home on sick leave, and two are temporarily absent on the reserve, thus leaving in the institution at this date thirty-six boys and twenty-one girls.

The average attendance for the year was sixty.

Class-room Work. - The school is divided into senior and junior divisions, under the tuition of two teachers, in separate buildings.

The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. The curriculum adopted is similar to that of the public schools of Ontario.

The average percentage of marks for the whole school at the last quarterly examination was 68 per cent. Diversity of disposition and character is not less marked in our children than in those of any white school, and while the former may in some degree lack the energy of the latter, they are equally if not more diligent and painstaking.

Industries Taught. - Excepting the very little ones, each boy and girl has his or her share of the allotted work to perform. The duties, whatever they may consist of, are from time to time changed as the pupil qualifies for more important posts, and until his or her particular forte is ascertained.

The rougher and outdoor work naturally falls to the boys, and the older ones, under the supervision of practical foremen, are taught carpentry and farming.

No other occupation has greater attraction for our boys, and in a few years they develop into useful men; unfortunately (for the institution) they are their entitled to a discharge, and their services, now of value, are lost to the school.

The girls are taught sewing, laundry and general domestic work. They are bright and teachable and take readily to such duties.

Moral and Religious Training. - The religious training is that of the Church of England. Pupils and staff attend the Shingwauk memorial chapel or St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, morning and evening prayers are held daily in the school-room and Sunday school on Sunday afternoon. Methods of punishment are fines, impositions and keeping the pupil in to work on half holidays.

Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resort.

Health and Sanitation. - One girl and two boys died of consumption; four girls and three boys were sent home on sick leave, afflicted with various tubercular ailments, and aggravated by an epidemic of pneumonia prevalent last spring in this district.

Lime, phenyle and other disinfectants are used freely, and all large refuse is placed in barrels and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply. - An inexhaustible supply is obtained from the St. Mary's river by pumping into large tanks placed in the roofs of the main building and laundry.

The power used is a 12 h.p. gasoline engine.

Fire Protection. - Hydrants are placed at convenient distances outside of the main buildings and on each flat of the interior, to which one hundred feet of hose kept ready for emergency, can be readily attached.

The main building is also supplied with chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated throughout by a hot water system. The system works well and is satisfactory. All detached buildings including the chapel are heated by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used entirely for lighting.

Recreation. - The pupils are encouraged in outdoor games. There is also a gymnasium for the boys. In winter the principal recreation is skating and hockey on the St. Mary's river. Books and magazines are also furnished from the school library.

General Remarks. - Speaking generally, our children are well behaved and not difficult to manage. There are, of course, individual exceptions from time to time, but it is not often a boy or girl is punished for any gross or vicious conduct, indeed the tendency is to do as they are bidden and to perform faithfully their allotted tasks.

In this connection it is only fair to say that many of the parents and older Indians do so advise their children and frequently urge them to be good and diligent.

*I have, & c.,  
G. LEY KING,  
Principal.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
WIKWEMIKONG, July 19, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my report of the Wikwemikong industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Wikwemikong industrial school is situated in the village of that name, Wikwemikong, P.O., on the most beautiful bay of the Wikwemikong reserve.

Land. - On the top of the hill behind the school, extends a farm cultivated by the institution with seventy acres under cultivation and one hundred and fifty acres used for pasture. The products of the farm are especially hay and vegetables; we raise cattle to supply the house with meat.

Buildings. - Besides the class and recreation-rooms, which are in a wooden structure, there are two other stone buildings, in one of which the children take their meals, and a still larger one, in which they sleep. Two large barns, one 80 x 40 feet, and another 110 x 40 feet, give ample room for the cattle. The latter was completed this year by an addition of 50 x 40 feet.

Attendance. - The boys were seventy-nine in number, with two teachers and nine different officers, and the girls were sixty-four with two teachers and seven different officers. They have a large well-ventilated dormitory, 110 feet long and two stories high.

Class-room Work. - Class is taught every day, as in the schools of the land from 9 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. All the different branches taught in the common schools receive special attention, as far as standard V.

Farm and Garden. - Farming being eventually the most common occupation of the children at school when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest.

Industries Taught. - The most common industry of the larger boys is farming, some others are taught blacksmithing and carpentering, for which Ojibway boys have a special talent. There is no more demand for shoemaking, which in former years was kept up by a few; health interfered with the prosecuting of that branch.

Moral and Religious Training. - The main object of the institution being the forming of religious men fit for the everlasting ends of our existence, the children are taught never to dissociate their studies from religious views. Every day therefore,

there is the memorizing of some lesson of catechism and several times a week explanations are given, adapted to the capacity of the different classes.

Health and Sanitation. - This was an exceptionally good year on that score, there being no disease, either general or particular, of any consequence. Two unavoidable accidents occurred, neither of which proved fatal.

Water Supply. - Water from the lake is supplied to all the buildings by means of a windmill.

Fire Protection. - The Babcock extinguisher is the only apparatus we have with the tank, hose, axes and buckets. Fire escapes will, within a few months, be added to the other appliances.

Heating and Lighting. - Three large stoves are used for heating the school-rooms and one for the refectory. The main building is provided, with two large furnaces.

Last fall an acetylene apparatus was put up, which supplies light to all the buildings of the establishment.

Recreation. - The recreation of the pupils is taken in the house, in a very large, well-ventilated room, and when the weather permits they enjoy themselves in a spacious yard; football is the game of predilection.

General Remarks. - The spirit of the school boys, especially in the lower classes, is what we could desire. The higher classes give more attention to industrial pursuits and in general are docile. Children that came here during the end of September, without knowing their letters and not understanding one word of English, already speak it very well, and can follow the explanations of their teacher in little problems requiring the three first rules of arithmetic.

*I have, & c.,*

*A. BAUDIN,*

*Principal.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*

*CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*KENORA P.O., August, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school is situated on the west side of Shoal lake, an arm of the Lake of the Woods, in Ontario; and just east of Shoal Lake reserve No. 40. It is about forty-five miles by water from Kenora (Rat Portage) in a southwest direction.

Land. - A peninsula, containing two hundred and ten acres, registered as D492, was secured by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission committee from the Ontario government. Although some of this land is rocky, still much of it is excellent soil for farming or gardening.

Buildings. - The main building is 66 x 38 feet, of which two stories are of frame and the basement of stone. A new frame building 36 x 24 feet was erected during the past year, which is used temporarily for a dwelling for the missionary-principal and his family.

There is a stable 24 x 18 feet; and an ice-house 12 x 8 feet, both frame buildings.

Accommodation. - In the school building there are four staff bed-rooms and room in the dormitories for forty scholars.

Attendance. - There are twenty-seven treaty children on the roll, sixteen boys and eleven girls, an increase of five over last year. In addition to these there are five non-treaty half-breed children in attendance.

Class-room Work. - Very fair progress has been made. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, vocal music, calisthenics and general knowledge. The smaller children are full time in the class-room and the larger ones at least half of each day. The good conduct and desire to learn have been a great encouragement.

Farm and Garden. - An excellent crop of potatoes was gathered in last autumn from two islands. The vegetable garden near the school building also yielded well, the soil is excellent and the climate suitable for even the more tender vegetables, the surrounding lake keeping the frost away. The windmill waters the garden when needed. A larger area of potatoes and other vegetables is, planted this summer and these are looking well. Additional new land has been cleared and sown with clover and timothy.

The livestock consists of two horses and six cattle.

Industries Taught. - Plenty of work for the larger boys is furnished by clearing the land, cultivating the farm and garden, hauling wood and, hay, cutting up fire-wood and caring for the cattle, & c. Some boys are taught the work of pilot or engineer on our steam launch 'Daystar,' which furnishes transport and brings our supplies from Kenora or Keewatin. The girls are taught housework, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, cooking and baking.

Moral and Religious Training. - Sabbath school and church service are held every Sabbath; also every morning and evening scripture-reading, singing and prayer. Pains are taken to teach truth, honour, obedience, respectfulness, honesty, purity and industry.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been very good for Indians. The sanitary arrangements are good, except that there has not been a suitable cellar for vegetables. The sewer empties on the opposite side of the peninsula from the water intake. All the plumbing is well connected. The situation is airy; and the building is well ventilated, the rooms have high ceilings, and are well lighted by large windows.

Water Supply. - An unlimited supply of good water is brought from Shoal lake by a windmill and pumped into a tank in the attic, from which it gravitates to all parts of the building. A large range boiler furnishes hot water, which is also carried by pipes to where it is needed. A large tank in the laundry holds and supplies the rain-water.

Fire Protection. - The above water-supply furnishes excellent fire-protection. There are hydrants on every floor with hose and fire-pails. Ladders and axes are also kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting. - The school building is well heated by two hot-air furnaces, cook stove and laundry stove. Light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Football, boating, swimming and other games furnish recreation in summer; and coasting, skating and indoor evening games in winter.

General Remarks. - There has been a decided improvement in the whole general work of the school. The school was never more appreciated by the Indians, who, though still pagans, are now more in favour of education.

The Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society deserve special mention and thanks for their valuable help in sending clothing, paying salaries and other needed expenditure since the school was begun in 1902.

The teacher and farmer have recently resigned, but the latter's place has been already filled, and we expect a teacher soon to replace the former.

*I have, & c.,*  
*AUSTIN G. McKITRICK,*  
*Principal.*

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,  
KEEWATIN TERRITORY,  
NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,  
NORWAY HOUSE, via SELKIRK, MAN., August 23, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour of submitting the fifth annual report of the Norway House boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the Norway House reserve, at Rossville village. It commands a good view of Little Playgreen lake. We are about twenty-five miles down the Nelson river from the foot of Lake Winnipeg in Territory of Keewatin.

Land. - The school does not own any land at present, but the Indian council proposes setting apart six hundred and forty acres for school purposes. Part of this, about one acre and a half, is being used as a garden at present. It still belongs to the Indians. There is only a very small part of the contemplated grant that can be farmed, the rest is rock.

Buildings. - There are eight buildings in connection with the school. (a) The main building, a frame structure, built on stone foundation. It has sheeting, building paper and siding on outside of studding; and sheeting, building paper and ceiling on inside. It is painted inside and out. It contains office, principal's rooms, two play-rooms, a dining-room, kitchen, store-room, sewing-room, two dormitories, and four private rooms. There has been an addition made to the main building this summer. The roof of the lean-to, which was 16 x 100 feet, has been raised, giving an addition of seven rooms, four of these 12 x 16 feet, two rooms 18 x 16 feet, one room 16 x 16 feet; three of these rooms to be entirely isolated, and used as sick-rooms. (b) School-house - a new building used as school-room only. (c) One log storehouse, sheeted outside with ship-lap. (d) One large closet and one small one. (e) One root-house, 18 x 18 feet. (f) Stable, a log building 28 x 30; an addition has been made, which gives room for a hen-house and for young stock and additional room for feed. A sidewalk runs around, the main building, in one, direction, towards the stable and in the other direction past the reserve day-school, to our school-house. A strong picket fence surrounds the main building and, playgrounds, and a new fence has been built about the garden.

Accommodation. - There is ample room for sixty children and a staff of five.

Attendance. - The attendance for this year has averaged about forty-six - four less than the number granted. In other respects the attendance is entirely satisfactory.

Class-room Work. - The regular course prescribed by the department has been followed, and considering the delay caused by a very serious epidemic of sickness, excellent work has been done. The children are specially talented in drawing and writing and have made good progress in arithmetic and reading.

Farm and Garden. - By referring to the second heading of this report, it will be seen that for some time at least, farming is out of the question. We have a small garden in, which the ordinary vegetables can be easily grown.

Industries Taught. - Cooking, sewing, laundry, and general housework, are taught the girls. The boys are, on a small scale, taught gardening, carpentering and the care of cattle.

Moral and Religious Training. - This is supplied by the personal efforts of all the staff. We also have a morning and evening meeting at which we read the Bible and

explain and enforce it as well as we can; sing suitable hymns and engage in prayer. Every Sunday afternoon we conduct Sunday school, attended by both reserve and boarding school children. The regular international lessons are studied. Our school is within two hundred yards of the Methodist mission church, in which divine service is conducted twice every Sunday. The children are taken regularly to these services.

Health and Sanitation. - This year an epidemic of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and mumps broke out on the reserve. In the boarding school we had no diphtheria but were troubled with the other diseases. Three deaths this spring were attributed to after effects of fever and measles.

With regard to sanitation, the cellars are still wet, and as yet there is no drainage. Two efforts have been made to drain them, but have been unsuccessful. The water is kept pumped out, however.

Water Supply. - We have abundance of good water in Little Playgreen lake, about one hundred yards from the school.

Fire Protection. - There has been a fire-extinguishing apparatus supplied by the department, it has not yet been installed on account of the necessary chemicals not being on hand. We have a barrel of water in each dormitory, with a pail and a number of pitchers on hand. Then, in the kitchen, are four barrels, all of which are filled twice a day and from eight to a dozen pails stand close at hand.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is done by means of two wood furnaces, with quite a number of stoves to supplement the furnaces, which do not give enough heat for the whole school; mostly on account of the furnace pipes not being properly proportioned to the amount of work required.

The lighting is done entirely by oil lamps.

Recreation. - The children all do some manual work for about one hour before school. They have regular recesses, noon-hour, 4.30 p.m., and at supper-time, when they play at various games.

General Remarks. - This school is being appreciated by the Indian parents more each year.

*I have, & c.,*  
*J.A.G. LOUSLEY,*  
*Principal.*  
*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,*  
*PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,*  
*CAMPERVILLE, July 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Situation. - The Pine Creek boarding school is situated on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, near the Pine Creek reserve.

Land. - Number one of township thirty-five, range twenty, West of the principal meridian, belonging to the Roman Catholic mission, comprises the land in connection with the school. Most of this land is used as pasture. About ten acres are under crop.

Buildings. - There is one stone building, 115 x 45 feet, with two stories, basement and attic. In this house we have the kitchen, refectories, dairy, washrooms storeroom, cellar, rooms for the staff, class-rooms, recreation-halls, chapel, sewing-room,

infirmaries and dormitories. There are also stables, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop and one shed.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for one hundred pupils, with the necessary staff.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very good during the year.

Class-room Work. - Most of the pupils are anxious to work and do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teachers.

Farm and Garden. - There are ten acres under crop. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught the care of cattle, horses and farming. The girls learn sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, dairying and the care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training. - Half an hour is devoted each day to the moral and religious training of the pupils.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied from the river by means of a windmill and also by a gasoline engine.

Fire Protection. - There are three tanks with hose on each floor. We have four fire-extinguishers, six axes and twelve pails. We also have fire-escapes. On the east side in the centre of the building, iron stairs have been put up extending from the attic to within three feet of the ground, with two platforms, one at the attic and one at the second floor. These stairs, which are two feet wide, and the platforms are supported on strong brackets, securely bolted to the wall and roof of the attic. The railing is made of one inch iron pipe, elbows and tees.

Heating and Lighting. - The house is heated by steam and lighted with kerosene oil lamps.

*I have, & c.,*

*A. CHAUMONT,*

*Principal.*

*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,*

*PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, July 1, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school, which is not situated on a reserve, is about a quarter of mile east of the town of Portage la Prairie.

Land. - There are two acres of land in connection with the school. This land is within the corporation of the town of Portage la Prairie, and is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It is very suitable for garden purposes.

Buildings. - The building is of frame, on a stone foundation, with a school-room adjoining. The three kitchen floors were oiled four times during the year and the remaining floors and wainscoting were painted. The dormitories, halls and schoolroom were kalsomined and the kitchen walls were painted.

Accommodation. - The school can accommodate thirty-five children with a staff of three.

Attendance. - The attendance has been very satisfactory in every way. We had an average of twenty-six pupils during the year.





Class-room Work. - As the majority of the children are under twelve years of age, they are not in advanced standards, but they have made good progress.

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard III	9
Standard IV	3
Standard V	2

The children speak English entirely at school, and all express themselves much better in English than in Sioux. The older children read the daily papers and are quite as fond of reading books as white children of the same age.

Farm and Garden. - One acre is used for garden; the other acre is divided into two playgrounds, one for the boys and one for the girls.

Industries Taught. - In the house the girls have been carefully trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry; also in sewing and general housework. The boys are employed in cutting wood, gardening, carpentry and any other work which they are able to do.

Moral and Religious Training. - Thirty minutes in the morning and the same in the evening is devoted to religious instruction. They attend the services and Sunday school of Knox church. The conduct of the children has been good and corporal punishment is not necessary.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children, on the whole, has been good, One child died on December 30, of tuberculosis. The ventilation of the school is only fair.

Water Supply. - There is a good well, which is sufficient, for the needs of the school. There is a soft-water tank in the basement, which will hold twenty barrels. From this tank water is forced into the attic by means of a force-pump.

Fire Protection. - There are a number of exits should fire occur. There are two chemical engines, one axe and six fire-buckets. Our proximity to the town, with a telephone in the building, strengthens our fire-protection, as we could make use of the town fire-brigade.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by hot air, except the school-room, which is heated by a stove. The building is lighted throughout by electricity.

Recreation. - The girls have many games in summer and skating in winter. The boys have football, baseball, skating and other athletic sports. The larger girls and boys spend much of their spare time in playing lawn tennis, which they enjoy greatly.

*I have, & c.,*

*W.A. HENDRY,*

*Principal.*

*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,*

*RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*KENORA, ONT., July 10, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school is situated about two miles south of Kenora.

Land. - There are fifty acres of land in connection with this school; much of the land is rock, but there is sufficient soil for gardening purposes.

Buildings. - The school buildings are of frame construction, with brick veneer. The foundations are of stone. The main building is 36 x 30 feet, three stories high with an extension on the south end 36 x 26 feet, two stories high.

The other buildings are: cottage 20 x 16 feet, resting on stone foundation workshop 22 x 16 feet, with stone foundation; stable and carriage shed 46 x 18 feet; workshop 22 x 12 feet; hen-house, 18 x 14; laundry and storehouse, 48 x 18 feet.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for forty children.

Attendance. - The attendance is very satisfactory, the number of pupils varying from thirty-four to thirty-seven.

Class-room Work. - The authorized programme of studies is followed. Excellent progress was made by all the children.

Farm and Garden. - There are six acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and washing. The boys are taught the art of preparing the soil, of planting and tending to plants.

Moral and Religious Training. - A certain time each day is devoted to Christian doctrine; morning and evening prayers are attended in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been very good.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied from the lake, and is hauled by horse and cart.

Fire Protection. - We have three Dominion fire-extinguishers at convenient places on the different flats. Ladders are kept on hand.

Heating. - The building is heated by two furnaces.

Recreation. - Football is the boys' most popular game during the summer. Both boys and girls enjoy skating in winter.

General Remarks. - I wish to express my gratitude to our agent, Mr. McKenzie, and our doctor, Dr. Hanson, for their courtesy and services shown to our school.

*I have, & c.,  
MATTHIAS KALMES, O.M.I.,  
Principal.  
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,  
BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
BRANDON, July 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location - The Brandon industrial school is a non-reservation school, situated three miles northwest of the city of Brandon, about the centre of the hill that once formed the bank of the Assiniboine river. The view looking over the experimental farm to the city of Brandon is a beautiful one.

Land. - The east half of section 28, township 10, range 19, constitutes the farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which belongs to the school. About two hundred and twenty acres of the half-section is in the beautiful valley of the Assiniboine, most of which is well adapted for agriculture and garden Purposes. The rest of the farm is suitable for

grazing.

Buildings - The main building is three stories, brick veneered, with a frontage of one hundred and two feet. The other buildings consist of: the principal's house; farmer's residence, gardener's residence, barn and stables, piggery, carpenter-shop,

henery, ice-house and two root-houses. The gardener's residence was built during the year.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and all the members of the staff.

Class-room Work. - The half-day system is followed, with quite a few exceptions, among the smaller pupils, who attend school all day, especially during the winter months. During the year excellent progress has been made. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	44
Standard II	22
Standard III	23
Standard IV	12
Total	101

Farm and Garden. - We give special attention to these two departments, believing that from the soil the Indian must make his living. We have a garden of five acres including small fruit bushes. This garden teaches in a practical way that the fruits for which they roam the country can be had in better quality and with less labour at their doors.

We have under cultivation 145 acres, with the following acreage: wheat, 28 acres; oats, 41 acres; barley, 7 1/2 acres; corn, 5 1/2 acres; potatoes, 10 acres; roots, 6 acres; garden and small fruits, 5 acres; meadow native grasses, 15 acres; brome, 13 acres; summer fallow, 14 acres; new breaking, 30 acres. Twenty acres of this new breaking I had to let by contract at \$10 per acre; the remainder of 145 acres is mostly suitable for pasture.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock, carpenter-work and several other duties required to keep the institution in a good state of repair. The girls are taught cooking, laundry work, sewing, dairy and general housework. Thoroughness is required in every department, quality being of more value than quantity.

Moral and Religious Training. - Sabbath morning the boys and many of the girls attend divine service in the city of Brandon.

Sabbath school is held every Sunday afternoon and each member of the staff has a class, and preaching service is conducted in the institute every Sunday evening.

The various departments are closed on Saturday afternoons, thus giving an opportunity for preparation for the Sabbath, which is made use of by a general clean-up of the outward man. Such regular lessons cannot fail to leave their influence on the after-life and character of the children.

Health and Sanitation. - Dr. Fraser has faithfully attended to the sick. During the year one boy and four girls have died.

Water Supply. - There is a plentiful supply of good spring water, which is conveyed to the building by means of a windmill, which only fails to do its work when the thermometer is at its extremes. Hot water is also supplied from a hot-water heater in the basement.

Fire Protection. - Our main building is well provided for. A large McRobie engine is the main protection, with sufficient hose to conduct the chemical to the remotest parts of the building. Small chemical extinguishers are kept convenient and fire-buckets are ready full of water at important points. The supply of water in the tanks is also available. The other buildings, however, are not so protected.

Heating and Lighting. - Three large wood furnaces, one of which was installed last fall, give good satisfaction, the

building being very comfortable during the cold

weather. The main building, principal's residence, and the barn, are lighted by electricity, supplied from Brandon.

Recreation. - The favourite outdoor sports are: football, baseball, croquet, marbles, skating and sleighing. The girls enjoy themselves in their large play-room with checkers, forte, crokinole, Indian clubs, dumb-bells and reading.

General Remarks. - During the year ten pupils were discharged and fourteen admitted. The work in the school-rooms and industrial departments has been satisfactory. The farm and garden have been very helpful for training, and of great value generally to the institution. The year has been one of progress. The pupils have been contented, cheerful, obedient and enjoyed good health.

Many improvements have been made to the farm, the most important of which is the breaking up of thirty acres of new land. The garden too has extended its boundaries, while the gardener rejoices in a new house built by the boys.

The institution has an excellent staff and everything is made as homelike as possible and every opportunity is taken to develop the best interests of the boys and girls and help them in the work of building up an all-round character.

*I have, & c.,*

*T. FERRIER,*

*Principal.*

*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,*

*ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,*

*ELKHORN, July 1, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The new home which we have now occupied since September 7, 1899, is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn, and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the 'Gore,' a level piece of excellent turf some forty-two acres in extent, bounded to the north by the Canadian Pacific railway, main line, and on the south by a fence running along the public road allowance. West of this and immediately adjoining it, lies our farm of three hundred acres, being the southwest quarter of section four and the southeast quarter of section five, township twelve, range twenty-eight, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land. In addition the department has purchased twenty acres of good hay land adjacent to the 'Gore,' all of which is owned by the Dominion government.

Buildings. - These comprise the main building, the principals residence, the laundry, the gymnasium, which latter contains the carpenter, paint and shoe-shops, having been fitted up in the month of August, 1900, horse and cow-stables, root-house, coal-shed, boys' and girls' outhouses and implement-shed. There is also a small frame building covering the pump and sewage tank, with which is connected a windmill used in emptying the tank.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation in the school for one hundred pupils and fifteen of a staff.

Attendance. - The full complement of pupils has not yet been reached, but I have reason to hope that this will be accomplished during the ensuing year.

Class-room Work. - Results in this department have been most satisfactory this year. At the December examinations in standard III there were nine promotions



to standard IV, and at the January examinations nine more were promoted from standard IV to V.

The silver medal annually awarded by myself was this year won by No. 0.110, Sarah Cook, but as the marking for the first place was practically a tie, a second silver medal was given to No. 0.99, Emma Wastaste.

Farm and Garden. - The returns from the farm for the current year were as follows: - wheat, 1,177 bushels; oats, 415 bushels; barley, 315 bushels; turnips, 500 bushels; mangolds, 50 bushels; beets, 25 bushels; carrots, 55 bushels; onions, 18 bushels, and potatoes, 250 bushels.

All the crops yielded splendidly, except the potatoes, which, in common with other crops in the vicinity, were much damaged by excess of rain.

There are this year fifty acres in wheat, six in barley, twenty-five in oats and four acres in potatoes, carrots and other roots, while in the garden near the school are being raised all the vegetables necessary for consumption during the summer.

The flower garden is making a fine show this year, some three thousand plants having been raised for this purpose.

The two thousand trees set out last year are doing splendidly, and this year several hundred more were set out.

The gravelling and grading of the driveways as far as the railway station has been a decided improvement, and the completion of the fence and the erection of the new gates has enabled us to Jay out the grounds at the main entrance.

Industries Taught. - The boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, shoemaking, blacksmithing, harness-making, farming and gardening, while those too small to learn trades attend to the necessary work about the school, including lawns, drive, flower beds and the smaller vegetable garden. The girls perform all the household duties very efficiently and in addition are instructed in sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, & c.

Religious and Moral Training. - Great pains are taken in this respect, everything being done with a view to elevating the moral tone. Prayers are held daily, with occasional addresses by visiting clergy. On Sunday, all the pupils attend morning and evening services at Saint Marks' church, while Sunday school is held in the institution for the smaller children, the older ones attending Saint Mark's. Results along these lines are most encouraging, as indicated not only by the conduct of the pupils, which has been most satisfactory, but by the general tone of their behaviour. Punishment during the year has been almost nil.

Health and Sanitation. - On June 17, we had the misfortune to lose by acute phthisis No. 227, Alick Sinclair, one of our brightest and most promising pupils, being the first death in the school for nearly two years. Other than this, there has been practically no serious sickness during the year, for which we are most thankful.

A great improvement has been effected by the addition of four large porcelain lined baths for the children, one very much appreciated both by pupils and those in charge.

The drainage system is working satisfactorily. There is a large tank at a considerable distance from the main building into which the sewage is carried from the bath-rooms, kitchen and laundry and this is pumped away by a windmill, well out onto, the open prairie.

The outhouses for both boys and girls are erected at a safe distance so that any danger of defective sanitation from this source is obviated.

Water Supply. - The present general water supply for the school is from a well in the centre of the building, but next month a new well will be sunk further away from the kitchen and from any possible chance of seepage, the present one being hardly adequate in a dry season. For drinking purposes a subsidiary well has been dug a short distance from the school, which, being fitted with a force-pump, serves also for watering the land and the flowers.

The water is pumped from the main well to a tank at the top of the school by

means of a 'Rider-Ericsson,' hot-air engine, and each floor has its service therefrom. An attachment has also been added on the basement floor, whereby the drains can be flushed either from the pump or from the tank.

Fire Protection. - The school is furnished with the McRobie fire-extinguisher in the basement, with connections and hose on all floors, also two Babcock and six Stempel extinguishers, the latter conveniently placed throughout the building, while each dormitory has a fire axe. The hose of the McRobie engine is now coiled on reels instead of drums and can be instantly extended to full length without kinking or stoppage. The system was recently inspected by the department and was found to be working very satisfactorily.

Fire Drill. - Fire drill is held every Saturday afternoon.

Heating and Lighting. - The lighting is done at present with ordinary coal oil lamps, but we are hoping for the early installation of an acetylene gas plant and so obviate the inconvenience and extreme danger of the present system.

The heating is done with hot water and at the time of writing the contractors are installing a new system, the hot water being transmitted to the radiators (instead of coils) from a twelve-foot tubular boiler, which will thoroughly heat the building and very greatly reduce the expenditure for fuel.

Recreation. - Football is always our principal game, together with baseball, basket-ball and the usual school-boy games, which are all encouraged as much as possible in the proper play hours, and a good field has been set aside for this purpose. For the boys in winter there is a gymnasium fitted with the usual apparatus and warmed by a wood stove, which makes an excellent playground, while the girls have their play-room in the main building.

An excellent tennis court is also available for both sexes, while the girls have their own football, swings and other amusements. During the summer evenings after the work is done the girls are frequently taken for walks by one or other of the lady members of the staff.

There is no regular band instructor at present, but the band maintains its efficiency under the leadership of one of the senior boys and has already filled engagements at Oak Lake, Moosomin and other places, acquitting itself most creditably.

General Remarks. - On November 14, His Lordship the Bishop of Mackenzie River visited us, and after inspecting the school, expressed himself as follows: -

'Very pleased with all I have seen. The management, teaching, order, discipline and everything admirable.'

I feel very thankful to be able to say that the results of the year's work with our pupils are most encouraging. They are all healthy and contented, performing their allotted tasks with cheerfulness and alacrity and evidencing in their whole behaviour the good effects of the moral and manual training inculcated at the school.

*I have, & c.,  
A.E. WILSON,  
Principal.  
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,  
RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
MIDDLECHURCH, August 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit this my third annual report on the affairs of the Rupert's Land industrial school for the year ended June 30, 1905.



Location. - The school is located in the parish of St. Paul on the west bank of the red river, seven miles north on the main road from Winnipeg to Selkirk. The Canadian Pacific railway, also the Winnipeg-Selkirk & Lake Winnipeg Electric railway passes within a few hundred yards of the school, and both have stations on the property.

Land. - The farm contains about three hundred and seventy-five acres; but is a long narrow lot twelve chains wide by four miles long, and cannot be worked to advantage. One half or more is only fit for hay or grazing.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of the main building, which is of solid brick on stone foundation. In this building are the dormitories, the staff's quarters, offices, dining-rooms, kitchen, wash-rooms, bath-rooms and lavatories. A large frame building, the upper story of which is used as class-rooms and the lower as a recreation-hall. A printing office, a frame addition to the main building used as a sewing-room, tailor-shop and store. Adjoining this is the engine-house. In the same yard is the horse-stable, granary and storehouse, carpenter-shop, coal-shed, blacksmith-shop, and icehouse and a new laundry finished this spring. In front and to the left of the main building is the principal's residence, a two-story frame building on a stone foundation, having all modern conveniences. In another yard is the piggery, cattle-stable and implement,shed, and a root-house with granary above. In the same yard is a residence for the farm instructor.

Accommodation. - The school will accommodate sixty boys and fifty girls without crowding, in all one hundred and ten pupils besides ten of a staff.

Attendance. - During the year seven pupils were admitted and nine discharged in good health, and four discharged on account of poor health. Nine were struck off the roll, having been absent a length of time, and four died. On June 30 there were thirty-eight boys and thirty-three girls on the roll, with thirty-six boys and thirty girls in attendance from the following districts: -

...	Pupils.
St. Peter's reserve	26
Fisher River reserve	9
Lac Saul reserve	5
The Pas reserve	4
Rainy River reserve	5
Moose Factory reserve	12
Rat Portage reserve	1
Fort Alexander reserve	1
Split Lake reserve	5
Grand Rapids reserve	3

Class-room Work. - This work is in charge of two teachers; a male teacher holding a first-class non-professional certificate, in charge of the senior room, and the governess in charge of the junior. The prescribed programme of studies is being followed. The pupils attend in the class-room half a day and work the other half. The progress made during the past year has been very good. The grading of the pupils in attendance for the past year was as follows: -

...	Boys.
Girls.	Standard I
11	10
Standard II	11
9	Standard III
5	9

Standard IV	10
4	Standard V
1	1

Farm and Garden. - There is about forty acres in oats; twenty acres in barley; four acres in potatoes and three acres in roots, with three acres in feed, pease, oats and rape; and about forty acres for summer-fallow. With the ground being low and

too much rain, we have not been able to get in as much crop as was intended. Last year the heavy rains during the early summer destroyed our barley crop and injured our potatoes, and the rust affected our oats. We had one thousand bushels of oats, which were light; two hundred bushels of barley; six hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes; four hundred bushels of roots, and six hundred head of cabbage with other garden vegetables.

Live Stock. - The live stock consists of six horses, one yoke of oxen, seventeen cows, one bull, and eleven young stock, also fifty pigs.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught farming, including gardening and the care of stock. Special attention is given the above, as it is likely to be the life-work of ninety per cent or more of them after leaving the school. They are also taught carpentering, painting, plastering, kalsomining and blacksmithing, in fact they are taught the use of all kinds of tools and given special instruction along the line they seem most adapted for. The girls are taught housework in all its branches, including cooking, baking and butter-making, also sewing, knitting and fancywork, which is very much admired by the people visiting the industrial exhibition each year.

Moral and Religious Training. - Prayers are held in the school every morning and evening. The parish church is attended by the pupils and staff twice every Sunday and a mid-week service is held in the school every Wednesday evening by the pastor of the parish. There is also Sabbath school in the institution every Sunday afternoon, conducted by the staff.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils during the year has been good. There has been little or no sickness, outside of those troubled with consumption, from which we have had four deaths, and four allowed to go home, and three sent to the hospital suffering from tubercular glands of the neck.

Water Supply. - The water for the use of the institution is taken from two wells. That for general use is pumped from a well by a gasoline engine into tanks in the upper story of the main building and is conveyed through the building by pipes.

Fire Protection. - The fire appliances consist of a large McRobie chemical extinguisher, placed in the basement of the main building with hose connected on each flat; also a number of small chemical extinguishers located throughout the building, besides a number of hand-grenades. In addition there is connection on each flat with the supply from the tanks above, to which has been added this summer an additional tank having twelve hundred gallons capacity. This became necessary, as we have done away with all outside closets.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by three hot-air and one hot-water furnace, but I am informed the contract has been let changing to steam. The class-rooms and recreation hall are heated by a hot-air wood furnace and the other buildings with stoves. The principals residence is heated by hot water. The buildings are lighted by electricity, the power being derived from a ten horsepower gasoline engine which cannot always be I relied upon.

Recreation. - Outdoor games of all kinds are encouraged, football being most popular in summer, and basketball inside, in the winter. The girls enjoy both games quite as much as the boys. In December last we reorganized the cadet company with ex-sergeant W.D. Tranter as drill instructor, and the boys have made good progress. The company was inspected by Colonel Evans, Commanding District No. 10, and his staff on June 1, and they expressed themselves as well pleased at the result of the few months training, of two evenings a week. The girls also get two evenings a week in calisthenics.

General Remarks. - In conclusion I would say that there has been a number, of visitors at the school this summer, more than in the past, as it can be easily reached several times a day by street car, and many of them showed a deep interest in the children and the progress they have been making. Hundreds of people visiting the industrial exhibition, examined the school exhibit and were more than surprised at what they saw both in the industrial and educational line. A few days ago a lady,

a resident of Fifth avenue, New York, on her way from Alaska, having heard, of the school, paid us a visit and was very much surprised at what she saw and purchased some of the work of the children, and when leaving made a nice donation toward a harvest picnic for them. I might mention, as an instance showing the progress the children are making, that in April last a spelling competition was arranged for all the public schools in the northeastern inspectorate of the province, and I was asked if any of the children of the school would take part. Thirty-one volunteered. The result was that the Rupert's Land industrial-school stood ahead of all schools competing, having the highest percentage; thirty out of thirty-one, taking over sixty-five per cent; five taking one hundred; five taking ninety-nine; five ninety-eight and twenty-three out of the thirty-one taking over ninety-one per cent. This was certainly encouraging, as the result has been commented upon by the inspector of the public schools of the district when visiting the schools therein, also by some of the teachers both in Winnipeg and the schools outside, holding up the children of the Indian school as an example of what may be, accomplished by diligent study.'

In concluding, I must thank the members of the staff who have so ably assisted me during the past year.

*I have, & c.,  
T. THOMPSON,  
Principal.  
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,  
BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL  
BIRTLE, July 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Birtle boarding school for the year ended, June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, within the limits of the town of Birtle, and twelve miles from the nearest reserve.

Land. - There are twenty-five acres owned by the school and twenty-five acres of rented land, all situated in the municipality of Birtle in 6, 7, 26. The greater part of the land is taken up with hill and ravine, which makes it unfit for cultivation, though it affords a fair pasturage for cattle. Twelve acres are under cultivation.

Buildings. - The school is a two and one-half story structure with a good basement. The barn is a first-class frame structure with stone stables and a root-house beneath. There is also a frame hen-house and a log ice-house.

Accommodation. - As at present arranged, the building will accommodate sixty pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance. - The year opened with an attendance of forty-five pupils and closed with fifty. Nine pupils were admitted and two discharged. The number of grant earners is forty-five.

Class-room Work. - The pupils are steadily progressing, both in knowledge and in moral worth.

Farm and Garden. - One and one-half acres were broken last summer. The twelve acres in crop consists mostly of vegetables and roots together with three acres of oats and corn. Probably a quarter-section may be leased and grain-growing, dairying and stock-raising added to our work.



Industries Taught. - The girls are instructed in general housework, including cooking, laundrying, sewing and butter-making. They also make bead belts and chains to supply them with private money. They attend to the plots of vegetables in the garden and some eleven of them have plots of assorted vegetables and flowers of their own. Six of the boys have such plots also. The produce thus raised, they sell, and the money received therefor, is placed to their credit in a trust account. The boys are taught how to break and cultivate land, sow grain and vegetables, garden, care for stock and how to use tools properly.

Moral and Religious Training. - All the pupils regularly attend the Sabbath, and many the mid-week services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. Morning and evening devotions are conducted daily by the principal, while in the classroom daily instruction is given on Biblical and ethical subjects. In addition Miss McLaren conducts a class with the younger pupils during the hour of Sabbath evening service.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the school has been good. One pupil died after a prolonged illness. Others who are delicate have been kept outdoors and engaged in light manual labour. Half of the boys sleep in tents from May to October. The sanitary conditions are good. The drains were opened and repaired last year.

Water Supply. - We have a good water supply, secured by pipe from a well three hundred yards away. The water flows into a forty-barrel tank in the basement. A gasoline engine and pump elevates it to a like tank in the attic. In addition, we have two storage tanks for soft water, each with a storage capacity of forty barrels.

Fire Protection. - Connected with the stand pipe on each flat is a two-inch canvas hose, sufficient to reach any part of the flat. This is kept neatly folded on a Swinging rack, ready for use. The tank in the attic is usually full, while the engine is always ready to pump up water from the three storage tanks. Fire-pails and sharp axes are distributed on Tacks throughout the building from cellar to attic. A fire-escape and a good extension ladder make exit easy from any part of the building. A fire drill, in which each of the older pupils is assigned some duty, is to be inaugurated after the summer vacation.

Heating and Lighting. - Three wood furnaces provide rather ineffective and expensive heating. We hope soon to have a steam heating plant installed. A safe and satisfactory light is provided by the Birtle acetylene gas-works.

Recreation. - The children have a number of indoor and outdoor games. Outdoors, coasting and skating in winter and football and tennis in summer, are the chief amusements.

*I have, & c.,*

*W.W. McLAREN,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*ST. JOHN'S HOMES - BLACKFOOT RESERVE,*

*GLEICHEN, ALTA., July 17, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. John's homes (the Old Sun's and White Eagle's boarding schools) on this reserve, and to acknowledge the substantial government aid received by us during the fiscal year just ended.

Location. - The homes are situated - the one at the north camp and the other at the south - about ten miles apart, and within a few yards of the Bow river in each

case. That at the north camp is known as Old Sun's school, and the other as White Eagle's. In each case a few acres of land have been inclosed in connection with the school, portions of which are under cultivation. At the south camp nothing is being done at present pending arrangements for the permanent amalgamation of the schools. The post office, Gleichen, is just under five miles from Old Sun's, and about ten miles from the White Eagle's boarding school.

**Buildings and Accommodation.** - The Old Sun's boarding school comprises the boarding-school proper, the school-house, laundry and coal and wood shed. The White Eagle's school is a large and attractive-looking building, erected in 1894, at the particular request of the south camp Indians, who approached the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in person in the matter. In the hope of effecting an amalgamation of the two schools, and with a view to considerable financial savings, the boys from White Eagle's were removed to Old Sun's school.

**Attendance.** - The number of children on the school roll at the end of the fiscal year was twenty-one boys and fourteen girls.

**Class-room Work.** - I would repeat what I said last year, that the results have been much more encouraging owing to a greater readiness, to speak up and to practise newly acquired knowledge. We feel the need of a reader for the older children more adapted to the needs of their future lives than the general Canadian reader now in use.

**Industrial Work.** - About two acres of the farm and garden have been well looked after by the boys, and we gathered a fairly good crop of potatoes and other vegetables, but many were lost by frost. We have suffered considerably from the cutworm pest this spring. The home flower garden with its trees in luxuriant foliage and its well-kept lawn, reflects great credit on those in charge of it. Besides this the children are engaged daily in the stable and housework, feeding and grooming horses, milking the cows, making the butter and bread, mending and making clothes, and laundry work, besides all the general routine of house duties.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - Special attention is given to this side of our work. Apart from the regular Sunday services-one of which is conducted altogether in their own language - the children receive definite religious instruction in the Sunday school and at morning and evening prayers each day, all of which is supplemented by simple practical ethical instruction in and out of school. The children are very happy, and many of them show a true desire to live good and useful lives.

**Health and Sanitation.** - Notwithstanding the ample medical provision available, the general health of the children and the staff has been much below the average, and is traced to the unsanitary surroundings and the condition of the well water.

**Water Supply.** - Though the supply is abundant, the condition of the subsoil through which it passes is more or less contaminated.

**Fire Protection.** - A number of fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are conveniently placed throughout the building, and buckets and tubs of water are kept where they can be easily got at in time of need. Axes are also kept ready for use.

Fire-escapes outside the buildings are permanently connected with the dormitories and are easy of access.

**Heating.** - The boarding school and school-house are heated by stoves only; asbestos safes are used.

**Recreation.** - Every attention is given to recreation, and the children are encouraged to be as much as possible in the open air. They are taught to amuse themselves with a variety of games, and we endeavour to oversee and guide all their recreation.

*I have, & c.,  
H.W. GIBBON STOCKEN,  
Principal.*



*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
BLOOD C.E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,  
FORT MACLEOD, ALTA., September 5, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Blood (St. Paul's) Church of England boarding school is situated some fifteen miles southeast of Macleod, which is our post office. The school is directly opposite the agency, and the property on which the school stands is owned by the venerable Church Missionary Society of London, England.

Land. - The land comprises one hundred and sixty acres. Lying below the benchland it is beautifully treed and presents a pleasing appearance. The soil is light, but all the grain and vegetables required are raised. In a dry season I should say the soil would not be very productive.

Buildings. - The buildings are uniformly painted, and are built around a square. At the northwest corner of the western side is the girls' home, a large roomy building with accommodation for fifty girls. Immediately south is the school-chapel. At the end of the west side is the horse-stable with harness-room, coach-house and granary. On the south side and at the west corner is the coal-house and carpenter's shop. To the right is the general storehouse. Next comes the boys' home. At the south corner of the east side is the meat-house, while some eighty yards to the north stands the hospital, and on the north side is the rectory.

Accommodation. - There is ample room for eighty pupils and staff of ten.

Attendance. - This has been regular. The number on the roll is thirty-eight.

Class-room Work. - This is very satisfactory. The pupils are steadily advancing. Miss Wells, the teacher, is thorough and painstaking.

Farm and Garden. - Our farm and garden suffered last year owing to the dry summer, and although we raised enough vegetables for use, we were not so fortunate with our grain, which yielded poorly.

Industries Taught. - The boys learn farming and gardening, the girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, butter-making and dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Training. - Very strict attention is paid to this, and I trust our efforts will be successful. Morning and evening prayers are said daily, and on Sunday all the pupils attend divine service twice, while Sunday school is held before matins. The conduct of the pupils has been generally good.

Health and Sanitation. - The health has been excellent, I our outhouses are disinfected from time to time and no refuse is allowed to lie about the ground.

Water Supply. This is excellent - we have five wells.

Fire Protection. - This is very inferior. We have a dozen fire pails and four axes.

Heating and Lighting. - The boys' home has a furnace, but all other buildings are heated by stoves. The oil lamp is used for lighting the buildings.

Recreation. - Sports are encouraged. Football forms the chief attraction for the boys. Swings, cross-bows and tilting boards afford amusement. Bathing in summer and skating in winter are very much enjoyed by the pupils.

General Remarks. - A great improvement has been made by the planting of trees between the buildings. In May three thousand trees were transplanted. Flower-beds have been laid out around the rectory and the hospital, and the effect is very pleasing

to the eye. Land is now being prepared for next spring, when I expect to plant five thousand saplings.

*I have, & c.,*

*GERVASE EDWARD GALE,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*BLOOD, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*BLOOD RESERVE, STAND-OFF, ALTA., July 18, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Blood Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated about twenty-three miles south of Macleod, one mile from the upper agency, within a few yards of the Belly river, on the Blood reserve.

Land. - The land connected with the school belongs to the reserve. A few acres have been fenced off, portions of which are under cultivation.

Buildings. - The buildings at present in use are as follows

The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, with two wings, each 36 x 32 feet, and two stories high, the said building being divided into an office, parlour, refectory, class-room, working-room and two recreation-rooms, on the ground floor; boys' and girls' dormitories, the chapel and private apartments for the staff, on the second story.

There is also situated behind the main building and adjacent to it, a three-story building, 20 x 20 feet, comprising kitchen and pantries and two large rooms reserved for the use of the sisters.

The other buildings are a laundry, 18 x 24 feet, a storehouse and a stable.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for seventy pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance. - There are thirty-five children on the roll, eighteen boys and seventeen girls.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - About two acres are cultivated as a garden, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, & c., are successfully grown. Both boys and girls take part in the work under the supervision of the sisters.

Industries Taught. - Gardening, stable work, milking, baking, glazing and sawing and splitting wood for the kitchen form the principal manual occupations of the boys; the girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking, & c. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given daily by the priest, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. The conduct of the pupils throughout the year has been all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation. - One death occurred last June from consumption. With two or three exceptions, the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year.

The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully; the ventilation is excellent and every thing is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings. The children get as much outdoor exercise as is practicable and frequent baths are resorted to.

Water Supply. - Plenty of good water is supplied from a well nearby.

Fire Protection. - Five fire-extinguishers, four hand-grenades, a few fire-pails and four fireman's axes are distributed throughout the halls and the rooms.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated with two hot-air furnaces, and light is supplied by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Recreation is taken three times a day, after each meal. Football, swimming, fishing, shooting with bows and arrows, swinging and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls, too, have different little games, besides swinging, playing ball and skipping. i

Boys and girls have each their own playground and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

*I have, & c.,*

*T.L. LEVERN, O.M.I.,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES@*

*BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., June 30, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, about six miles southwest of Saddle lake, and one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, on the Edmonton road.

Buildings. - The school is a frame building, 60 x 30 feet, two and a half stories high, and to this is attached a kitchen and pantry. The outbuildings consist of a battery, laundry, storehouse, stable and several small buildings. The painting of the main building, which was done last summer, has greatly improved the appearance of the school. The stables were also repaired.

Attendance. - The pupils being all boarders, the attendance has been perfectly regular.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies provided by the department is faithfully followed.

Garden. - About six acres are under cultivation; this yields a sufficient supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The work in the vegetable and flower gardens affords both boys and girls an agreeable as well as a healthy occupation.

Industries Taught. - The boys are kept working according to their age; they prepare the fuel and bake their own bread. They help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, without neglecting, however, to keep their own rooms in order. The girls are trained in habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen and laundry, also in sewing and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular care is given to this important branch of education. Every effort being made to instil into the minds of the pupils their duty towards God and man.

Health and Sanitation. - We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the pupils. No deaths occurred and no cases of severe illness; while the healthy appearance of the children has been most favourably commented upon by visitors to the school.

Water Supply. - A sufficient supply of water is obtained from three wells situated near the building.

Fire Protection. - Four chemical fire-extinguishers, ladders, pails and axes are kept in readiness.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are all heated with stoves. Light is supplied from coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - Football and swings are the favourite pastimes during the summer months. In winter all play various indoor games. In agreeable weather an hour's walk is taken almost every day. The picnics given during the year were immensely enjoyed by the pupils.

*I have, & c.,*

*LEON BALTER,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, BROADVIEW, ASSA., June 30, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Cowessess boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Cowessess boarding school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley, south of Crooked lake, on Cowessess reserve.

Land. - There are forty acres of land which have been surrendered by the band of the reserve for the use of the Roman Catholic mission.

Buildings. - The buildings at present in use are as follows: the priest's house 30 x 20 feet, the church, 62 x 20 feet; a house, 20 x 20 feet, exclusively reserved for the Indians, an ice-house, 12 x 14 feet, a stable, 65 x 20 feet, and general work shop, 30 x 20 feet. The main edifice with the institute proper is a three-story building; its dimensions are 58 x 38 feet, and the height from the ground to the top roof is 52 feet.

The basement contains a dining-room, a kitchen, pantry, a dairy-room, a lavatory with a large boiler, a rain-water tank, and root-house.

On the first floor are the entrance, the parlours, the chapel, the girls' play-room, 24 x 12 feet, the school-room, 26 x 15 feet 3 inches, and the boys' play-room 32 x 14 feet.

On the second floor is situated the sewing-room, a pharmacy, three rooms for the accommodation of the staff, the nuns' quarters and two sick-rooms, one for the boys and one for the girls.

On the third floor are situated two large dormitories, 35 x 23 feet, their height being 12 feet 6 inches; also a garret containing a large water tank.

There is also a general workshop, which is a two-story building, on a stone foundation, 30 x 20 feet.

The first story comprises a carpenter's department, which is provided with all the latest wood-working tools, viz.: a



buzz-planer, a circular saw table, a wood-turning lathe, a band saw, an emery wheel for grinding tools, and an improved wood-lathe.

On the upper floor we have organized a small shoe-shop department, for the purpose of teaching our young boys all the necessary manual Work. A few of the big boys repaired their own shoes quite satisfactorily.

Accommodation. - Under present arrangements there is accommodation for sixty-five pupils, and a staff of eight.

Attendance. - The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular, and I am happy to state that the enrollment has considerably increased during the year. We have reached the authorized number of forty-five pupils without any difficulty.

Class-room Work. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible under the circumstances. The subjects taught are: religious instruction, grammar, drawing, spelling and useful knowledge in arithmetic, history and geography, but special attention is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging. English is generally spoken, and I may say it is now quite familiar to almost all pupils.

Farm and Garden. - There are about fifty acres this year under cultivation. We have also a garden in which is raised a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the use of the school. The garden and the farm work give the children a healthy occupation.

Industrial Work. - Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The boys are kept working according to their age; they have learned to bake their own bread, besides they help in caring for the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. The girls are taught, sewing, knitting and general housework, without neglecting, however, to keep clean their recreation-room and dormitory.

Moral and Religious Training. - Particular attention is given to this important branch of education. A short religious instruction is given daily on some practical subject, also on order, cleanliness, politeness and obedience; after which hymns are sung. The character of each pupil is cultivated with care.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition of the school, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and the abundance of light is very good and the general health of the pupils is a surprise to all our visitors. Frequent baths are taken and the premises are always kept in perfect order.

Water Supply. - Our water supply is taken from a well in the basement. Although we have all the water necessary for ordinary purposes, still, in order always to have an unlimited supply on hand to be ready for fire, the well should be deepened. The water is of fair quality.

Fire Protection. - Fire protection is abundantly provided for by means of a gasoline engine and power-pump of one hundred gallons capacity per minute, connected by a two-inch stand-pipe with a tank in the attic, which tank can be shut off by one pull of a lever and the water is then pumped direct into the stand-pipe, maintaining a pressure of 100 pounds on a 1 1/2 inch hose, with 7/8 inch nozzle. These connections are placed in each dormitory and in each hall, also one in basement and one outside of the building. The pump and engine are used to raise the water required to fill the tank in the attic; from the tank it flows through a standpipe to the plumbing system, which is consequently always ready for use.

The engine is started by an electric spark, and a stream can be playing on the fire in ten seconds. The engine is also provided with tube-ignition, and should a fire start in such a place that the engine could not be operated, we should still have the water pressure from the tank, on the hose all the time, which pressure amounts to twenty-three pounds in the basement. The pump is provided with a safety-valve to prevent breakage. Besides we have two Babcock extinguishers in a convenient place, and also a dozen fire-buckets hung up throughout the different rooms. I regret to say, however, that we have not been able as yet to provide the building with fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated entirely by two hot-air 'New Idea' furnaces. An abundant supply of pure air is constantly admitted to re-

place the foul air that leaves by the ventilators, which are placed in the dormitories and halls and give great satisfaction. The school is lighted throughout by acetylene gas, the machine being kept in a properly ventilated room by itself. No lighted lamps are allowed inside and matches are placed under the control of the attendants. Furthermore, a new system of generator adapted to the acetylene machine by Rev Brother Eugene has greatly improved its working.

Recreation. - During summer, football, swimming, fishing and shooting with boys and arrows, and in winter, skating, singing, playing cards, marbles, checkers and playing the violin indoors, are the favourite pastimes of our boys. The girls amuse themselves with drawing-slates, the dressing of dolls, playing ball, singing and skipping.

General Remarks. - Our school has been visited by Mr. W.Y. Graham, our new inspector, and we are happy to state that we highly appreciate the interest he has taken in examining our pupils. We also offer sincere thanks to Mr. M. Millar, our agent, who encourages our children in their efforts and application. The children feel quite at ease in his presence and are happy to receive his monthly visits.

*I have, & c.,  
S. PERRAULT, O.M.I.  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL,  
BLACKFOOT RESERVE, GLEICHEN P.O., August 26, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward herewith, together with the financial statement, the annual report of the Crowfoot school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school is situated at the South Camp of the reserve, about ten miles from Gleichen P.O., within a few yards of the Bow river.

Land. - There are about ten acres under cultivation for the use of the school. It is government land, being a part of the reserve, and is fenced in with the permission of the department and the consent of the Indians.

Buildings. - The main building, 36 x 36 feet, three stories high, the third story of which is not yet completed. There are also two wings to the main building 36 x 32 feet, two stories high. The south wing has been completed during the last fiscal year. Behind the main building and adjacent to it is a two-story building, 50 x 20 feet. A part of this building, 30 x 20 feet, has been erected during the year, and is used as a laundry, pantry, milk-house and storehouse.

The buildings are divided at present into an office, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, milk-house, store-house, laundry, school-room, sewing and recreation rooms on the ground floor, while upstairs are the dormitories, chapel, dining-room for the staff, and two rooms used for hospital purposes in case of any contagious disease.

The outbuildings are a log stable, with frame roof, 48 x 16 feet, and a root-house. A well-kept fence surrounds the main building and an ordinary wire fence serves for the same purpose around the garden, pasture and field.

Accommodation. - Under present arrangements, there is accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of eight or ten.

Attendance. - The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute. The present attendance is thirty.

Class-room Work. - The class-room work consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, drawing, vocal music, & c. Progress is noticeable, examinations have been satisfactory so far, and give the teachers much credit. The department's programme of studies has been followed. The pupils speak English and seem to take interest in so doing. They pronounce, fairly well, notwithstanding the difficulty they have in doing so on account of the difference in accent between it and their own language.

Farm and Garden. - Up to the present, very little farming has been done; the garden and potato-field give enough work to the pupils during the summer. The garden provides a good supply of potatoes, and other vegetables to the school during the year.

Industries Taught. - The boys have special hours for manual work; they help in caring for the horses and cattle during the winter and in the summer they work in the garden. The big boys have done the ploughing and also a large amount of the carpenter work on the laundry and the finishing of the south wing of the building. The plastering of the latter building was done by them.

The girls are taught general housework, cooking, baking, sewing, knitting and the mending of clothes.

Moral and Religious Training. - Instruction in the Roman Catholic faith is imparted to the pupils; morning and evening prayers are said, and half an hour each day is devoted to religious instructions. The pupils seem to understand the morals taught them and try to profit by them.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health has been very good. In the beginning of the winter pupil No. 8 died of scrofula. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully and everything is cleaned around the place, and the outbuildings as well. During vacation the pupils go out camping at a short distance from the school. The large boys are employed making hay, while the little ones pick berries and catch gophers. The girls have a separate camp in another place, under the supervision of two attendants.

Water Supply. - The water required is supplied by means of a pump from a well dug close to the kitchen. There are eave-troughs around the buildings to catch the rain-water, which runs into a concrete cement cistern, built under the laundry, and provides soft water for washing purposes.

Fire Protection - Fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-pails and fire-axes are distributed throughout the halls and rooms. There is a pump near the building but no tank in the house up to the present. The water supply would not be sufficient in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated partly with stoves, partly with one hot-air furnace.

The building is lighted by petroleum lamps.

Recreation - Football, shooting with bows and arrows, riding on horseback, and fishing, form the favorite pastimes of the boys during the summer. The girls amuse themselves in playing ball, dressing dolls, & c. Recreation is allowed three times a day after each meal and is taken outside in good weather, or, indoor games in bad weather, always under the supervision of an attendant.

Trusting this report will be satisfactory,  
*I have, & c.,*  
*J. RIOU, O.M.I.,*  
*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,  
KAMSACK P.O., ASSA., August 8, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine River on Cote's reserve in northeastern Assiniboia and three and a half miles from the town of Kamsack.

Land. - The land consists of the fractional south half of section 19, township 29, range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and a fraction of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 29, range 32. In all there is about three hundred and seventy nine acres, which is the property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is well suited for mixed farming.

Buildings. - The main building is 94 x 38 feet. To this a wing, 46 x 16 feet, has been added during the year. This was done by moving, raising and enlarging a one story store-room, until now it contains on the ground floor a recreation room, 36 x 16 feet, and a provision store-room, 16 x 10 feet, and upstairs a reading-room, 16 x 10 feet and a clothing store-room, 36 x 16 feet. A residence for the principal, 28 x 20 feet, with kitchen and woodshed 22 x 12 feet, has been erected this year. The roofs and outside walls of this residence and all the school buildings have been much improved by repainting.

Accommodation. - There is ample room for fifty-five or sixty pupils and a staff of six or seven persons.

Attendance. - At the beginning of the quarter there were forty-six names on the roll. One of these was transferred to Regina industrial school and one boy was granted honourable discharge. Five new pupils were enrolled during the year, making forty-eight names still on the roll.

Class-room Work. - Considerable effort has been put forth to bring forward the pupils who are less bright. By means of prizes offered for progress much has been done in this line. The following is the classification at present: -

...	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I	6	11
Standard II	3	4
Standard III	4	8
Standard IV	9	2
Standard V	...	1

Farm and Garden. - We have now about seventy acres of land under cultivation. This year the prospects are bright for a good crop of toots and grain. The garden was very much injured by cutworms; but yet we expect a fair return. The other crop consists of wheat, oats, barley, pease, potatoes, turnips, mangold and corn. Last year our wheat yielded forty bushels per acre, and oats sixty.

In connection with the farm there are at present six horses, eleven cows, eight young cattle and eight calves; nineteen pigs and a large number of poultry.

Industries Taught. - The boys take a part in all farm-work and hence get a practical training in use of farm implements

and all kinds of mixed farming. They also become familiar with simple carpenter tools and repairing, such as is needed on a farm.

The girls receive instruction and practice in all lines of housework. This includes baking, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, mending, milking and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training. - By daily contact with Bible truth, by attendance in church and Sunday school, the truths of religion are inculcated. Everyday incidents are employed to bring home and apply the truths learned. Our aim is to cultivate self-control and self-government rather than government by any outside force. Owing to the weakness of Indian character this is not easy, yet the last year has marked considerable progress along this line.

Health and Sanitation. - During the year no deaths have occurred. In a general way the health has been good. Last winter and spring we had epidemics of scarlet fever and whooping cough. The latter had a weakening effect upon a few pupils.

The sanitary condition continues satisfactory.

Water Supply. - This continues to be our crying need. Many improvements are waiting for the solution of this question of proper water-supply. The drawing of water from the river is hard on man and team and consumes much time.

Fire Protection. - This is very unsatisfactory. The building is well provided with fire-escapes, but there are no adequate fire-fighting appliances. We have a number of hand-grenades, fire-pails filled with water, and 'Patton' fire-extinguishers, scattered over the building, but there are no tanks, pumps or hose for this purpose.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is lighted by means of coal oil lamps and the heating is done by two wood furnaces and some stoves placed in outlying parts.

Recreation. - The boys play football and this, with games of their own invention keeps them busy during the summer. In winter, coasting, skating, & c., for out-door games, and marbles, crokinole and various inside games are employed when the weather is cold or stormy.

The girls swing, skip and play ball in summer, and in winter coasting and skating with occasional drives fill up the time.

General Remarks. - There is complete confidence between the reserve and the school. This makes recruiting an easy matter. In fact the initiative usually comes from the parent.

Our aim continues to be to fit the child for a position of usefulness and independence when school days are over.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*I have, & c.,*

*W. McWHINNEY*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*DUCK LAKE, SASK., August 2, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is located about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and three miles from Duck Lake reserve.

Land. - The land in connection with the school comprises one hundred acres, belonging to the government. Adjoining the school land there is one-quarter section northeast of section 33, township 43, range 2, west of 3rd meridian, which belongs to



the corporation of the Oblate Fathers, but which is cultivated for the benefit of the school; wheat, oats, barley, bay and potatoes being the chief productions thereon.

**Buildings.** - The main building consists of an entrance-hall, parlour, principal's apartments and dining-room. The girls' quarters are commodious and complete with the exception of a sewing-room. The boys' apartments are as yet too crowded, and I am looking forward to enlarging them as soon as possible. The buildings have undergone some repairs both inside and outside and a root-house, 20 x 20 feet, has been built.

**Accommodation.** - There is ample accommodation for sixty girls in our new dormitory, though that number is not reached. The boys' dormitory and playroom are too small, but I am in hopes of having them enlarged in the near future.

**Attendance.** - The authorized number, one hundred, has been maintained during the year. They are all boarders. There are usually ten or twelve more boys than girls. The range is from forty-five to fifty girls, and from fifty to fifty-five boys.

**Class-Room Work.** - There are two classes under the direction of the sisters in charge. The graded system introduced last year continues to give general satisfaction. The boys and girls of standards III, IV, V and VI, to the number of fifty, are under a teacher and an assistant in the first room. Standards I and II are in a second room, also under a teacher and an assistant, for the beginners. The progress leaves nothing to be desired, and a pleasing emulation continues between boys and girls. Business and commercial affairs have been taught in the highest grades, and practical money-dealing, together with banking, has been introduced with satisfactory results. Agriculture has received much attention, and the older boys take interest in comparing the theory and practice in farming. The half-day system is followed by the advanced classes. Singing is taught regularly, and one may hear songs and hymns in the English and French languages at any time.

**Farm and Garden.** - Our vast garden has this year again been entirely cultivated by the boys under the supervision of the principal. Although the weather did not favour us in the spring-time we are, however, pleased with our success in both vegetable and floral production, and our garden continues to be the admiration of the Northwest.

The farm products of 1904 were as follows: - Wheat, eight hundred and eighty-nine bushels; oats, twelve hundred bushels; barley, three hundred and thirteen bushels; potatoes, five hundred and thirty bushels; turnips, two hundred and seventy-five bushels; beets, sixty bushels; sacks of flour, two hundred and twenty. From the garden were gathered one thousand heads of cabbage, fifteen bushels of carrots, six bushels of beets, ten bushels of turnips, besides a quantity of squash, sweet corn, celery, currants, asparagus, radishes and lettuce.

The spring sowing of 1905 was as follows: -

...	Acres.	Bushels
Wheat	52	105
Oats	26	65
Barley	7	15
Pease	1	2
Rye	1	2
Flax	3/4	1 1/4
Potatoes	5	65
Turnips	1 1/4	...

Being desirous to give ample opportunity to the older boys of becoming efficient farmers, I had sixty acres of breaking done after the spring's work was completed. They took much interest in this work, all taking turns at the plough, a half

day at a time. The farmer in charge of the work continues to give entire satisfaction, and shows much intelligence and ability in conducting the farm.

Industries Taught. - All farm and garden work, care of stock, fence-making, cutting and sawing of wood, have been done by the boys during the year, while the girls have done the tailoring, dressmaking and knitting for the household. These young Indian girls show themselves very skilful with the needle; their fine mending especially attracted much attention at the annual exhibition, and they were rewarded by receiving several first prizes for their work. When Inspector Chisholm made his examination in February he visited the sewing-room, and said he had never seen better work than was shown him there. The smallest girls handled their knitting perfectly well in his presence.

Butter-making, soap-making, and the making of straw hats, continue to receive much attention. The boys and many of the girls are wearing hats this summer manufactured from straw gathered by the girls in the harvest-field last autumn.

Moral and Religious Training. - I can say that on the side of morality and religious training the progress is most gratifying. Lessons are given daily to all the children, and by word and example nothing is left undone to form solid habits of virtue in their young souls that may enable them to continue in the path of right-doing when left to themselves. The children appear attached to the staff and the law of love rather than fear predominates. A family spirit pervades the institution, such has been the impression of many visitors, and I am happy to say they are not mistaken.

Health and Sanitation. - We have to report an exceptionally healthy year for the staff and pupils. By dressing the children warmly, giving them plenty of wholesome food, and daily outdoor exercise, we were not annoyed by a single case of any disease. A skilful infirmarian is very successful in combating the tendency to scrofula, so common among Indians, so much so that the children present a remarkably healthy appearance. Ventilation and cleanliness are our chief preventives against disease.

An accident occurred in November by which a boy of seventeen received a compound fracture of the leg while sawing wood. The doctor in charge of the school being absent, Dr. Stewart from Rosthern was called, and his treatment was so successful that the leg is as perfect as before.

Fire Protection. - Our appliances in case of fire are four 'Stempel' fire-extinguishers, one 'Victor', three 'Patton,' sixteen buckets, six axes and barrels of water. Two 'Stempel' and one 'Patton' extinguisher burst during the year.

Heating and Lighting. - Three furnaces kept going night and day during cold weather kept the house in a healthy and comfortable temperature. The lighting in house, barn and stables is by actylene gas, the machine being in an isolated apartment, to which none except the one in charge is admitted.

Admissions and Discharges. - Eight pupils were admitted during the year, four boys and four girls. Five pupils were discharged, four girls and one boy. One of these girls died last February after a few weeks' illness.

Recreation. - Outdoor games for both boys and girls are many and varied. The grounds are so vast that all have space to follow their inclinations. No games are compulsory, therefore romping, skipping-rope, ball playing and swinging never flag, while indoor, we enforce gymnastic exercises to a certain extent, followed by checkers, marbles, and not unfrequently singing and music make up a part of the recreation.

In the summer season nothing can give more pleasure to both boys and girls than a picnic. When therefore an opportunity occurs in the way of a holiday, we hasten to gratify the children, with a long day in the fields, and it never fails to put new life and spirit into their everyday labour.

General Remarks. - Last year in our report we expressed the general regrets of both staff and children upon the resignation of the founder and first principal of this institution, Rev. F. Paquette. This year it is our painful duty to report the death of that devoted friend of the Indian missions. This mournful event has plunged the whole school in the deepest mourning.

Inspector Chisholm spent three days with us in February, and expressed the

highest satisfaction at all he saw and heard, both in the classes and elsewhere; he said that what particularly pleased him was the interest that the children seemed to take in every department which he inspected, and the respect and docility which they manifested towards the staff in general. He also expressed his satisfaction at the attention given to the study of agriculture in the highest class.

On June 30, Mr. Macarthur accepted an invitation to preside at the honourable discharge of Miss Nora Susie. A short but interesting program was executed on the occasion, followed by some very practical remarks by Mr. Macarthur, in which he engaged the graduate to exercise her influence among her people, and to put into practice the lessons she had received in the institution.

The children gave an entertainment during the year to which their parents were admitted. They performed their respective roles with considerable credit. The program consisted of songs, drills, operettas, a drama, comic dialogues and the national anthem. The boys' band furnished excellent music and is making noted progress.

*I have, & c.,  
O. CHARLEBOIS, O.M.I.  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
EMMANUEL COLLEGE,  
PRINCE ALBERT, August 31, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location and Land. - The school is situated about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage, extending back two miles and containing about two hundred acres.

Buildings. - There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bedrooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. There are also in this building a clothing-room, sewing-room, girls' dressing-room, and a room for cases of sickness. In the second building is a large clothing-room, a room for drugs and medicines, an office and apartments for the principal. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bathroom, reading and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, a room for the head teacher, and a room for the outside man. The outdoor buildings are: a large house, 40 x 16 feet, and used as a granary, storehouse and dairy, a coach-house, 32 x 16 feet; a stable, 44 x 22 feet; two pig-pens, one 22 x 12 feet, the other 24 x 14 feet; a hen-house, 20 x 14 feet, a feed-house, 16 x 16 feet, and an implement shed, 28 x 19 feet.

Grounds. - The ground immediately attached to the buildings is laid out so as to accord ample playgrounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation. - The boys' building is very old and dilapidated. The girls' dormitory in the main building is not sufficiently spacious, but these defects, with sufficient outlay, could be easily remedied.

Class-room Work. - The pupils attend school twice daily, with the exception of the girls, who assist in the dining-room and kitchen by turns. The school hours are from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school

hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m. The course of study is the same as that used in the public schools of the Northwest Territories. Two of our pupils wrote at the public examination held lately in Prince Albert, and have received second-class certificates from the Department of Education, Northwest Territories

The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	8	15
Standard II	6	5	11
Standard III	7	7	14
Standard IV	4	0	4
Standard V	4	2	6
Standard VI	2	0	2
Total	30	22	52

The reserves from which the attendance is drawn are as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Starblanket's	20
John Smith's	14
James Smith's	4
William Charles	3
William Twatt's	5
Mistawasis	2
Non-treaty	4
Total	52

Farm and Garden. - Our crop last fall consisted of the following: - Two hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat; four hundred and sixty bushels of oats; one hundred and five bushels of barley; one hundred and seventy-eight bushels of potatoes; one hundred and two bushels of turnips; twenty-five bushels of carrots, and fifty-five tons of hay, twenty-seven tons of which were made on the college farm, and twenty-eight tons on private lands.

Industrial Work. - All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The girls are taught all kinds of useful household work, such as sewing, knitting, making clothing, mending, darning, washing, ironing, house-cleaning and cooking. The bread used in the school is made by the girls and is baked in a portable Reid oven, which has a capacity of eighty loaves of two pounds weight.

The boys are taught the various kinds of farm work, such as ploughing, harrowing, harvesting, hay-making, carpentry, repairing of fences, attending to horses and cattle, milking cows, feeding pigs, drawing water, chopping and sawing wood, plastering, kalsomining, and any ordinary work required.

Moral and Religious Training. - Morning and evening worship is regularly conducted for the whole school. On Sunday regular religious services are held in the college chapel morning and evening. Every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, Sunday school is held. This lasts one hour and is always a profitable hour. The children take a deep interest in the study of the Holy Scriptures, and are very fond of singing hymns. Some of the pupils play very well on the organ. A number of our pupils are communicants. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been good. The children have as much outdoor exercise as is practicable. The dormitories, class-rooms and all other rooms are kept very clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply. - We have two wells with good water, but we require a third.

Fire Protection. - We have eight fire-extinguishers, which were supplied by the department, eighteen hand-grenades, twelve fire-buckets and two axes. We carry an insurance of \$5,000.

Heating. - Stoves are used in two of the buildings, but a furnace is used in the main building, where the girls and female members of the staff live.

Attendance. - The attendance has been regular, and during the course of the fiscal year two pupils were honourably discharged and seven have been admitted to the school.

Recreation. - The pupils have plenty of recreation. The boys have cricket, baseball, football, leaping and racing. The girls enjoy dumb-bell exercise, skipping, throwing and catching the ball, swinging, reading and music. They take a walk out almost daily, attended by a female member of the staff.

We try to make the children feel as comfortable and happy as possible.

*I have, & c.,*

*JAMES TAYLOR,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*HOBBEEMA, July 16, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the Ermineskin reserve, a mile from Hobbema station, in the district of Alberta. There is no post office in Hobbema, but the mail is delivered every day.

Land. - There is about twenty acres of land, part of the reserve, in connection with the school, having been set apart for the needs of the mission; three acres of which are taken for a garden; five acres for the childrens' playgrounds, and the rest is used for pasturage.

Buildings. - There are three buildings in connection with the school. The main building' 45 x 40 feet, three stories high, is occupied by the children. The schoolroom and refectory are on the first floor; the sewing-room, infirmary and boys' dormitory on the second floor and girls' dormitory on the third floor. The second building adjoins the main building and contains a kitchen on the first floor, and a chapel on the second; this is attached to the main building by the sisters' house, where they have their respective rooms. The old house that serves as a laundry is now a ruin; we greatly need another building in its place.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for seventy-five children and ten sisters.

Attendance. - The average attendance was forty-seven. There are at present fifty-one children in attendance.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies, as given by the department, was very closely followed. We are happy to state that the children are fond of study, and they have improved wonderfully in each of their studies.

Farm and Garden. - The three acres under cultivation yielded three hundred and seventy-five bushels of potatoes, three hundred beads of cabbage, sixty bushels of turnips, twelve of beets and ten of carrots.

Industries Taught. - Every day, outside of school hours, some time is given to manual work. Some of the boys have the care of cattle, while the others saw and carry the wood. They also do the sweeping and keep clean the rooms allotted to

them. As for the girls, they are taught everything necessary to keep a house in good condition, besides they learn the making and mending of their garments.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religious instruction is regularly imparted to the pupils by the missionary and the teacher, to which they pay the strictest attention, and I may add that they put such instruction in practice, for they have given entire satisfaction by their behaviour.

Health and Sanitation. - With the exception of one little boy who died of consumption, there has been no case of severe illness. The ventilation is excellent.

Water Supply. - For house purposes the water is obtained from two wells in close proximity to the house. From one of these, the water reaches us by means of a fixed pump in the kitchen.

Fire Protection. - The fire-protection consists of barrels, constantly filled with water, and ladders attached to the houses. There is also a trap-door in the upper story. We hope to obtain further protection against fire, which will consist of iron fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are lighted by lamps and heated, by wood stoves. Furnaces are an absolute necessity. We hope that the department will be kind enough to grant our request in this respect.

Recreation. - Both boys and girls take their recreation under the supervision of their teachers and on their respective playgrounds, where they have their swings. The boys' chief game is football; they amuse themselves very much with the games peculiar to them. In summer they very often go walking, or, gathering berries. In winter they greatly enjoy skating and coasting.

*I have, & c.,  
R.L. DAUPHIN, O.M.I.,  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL,  
BALCARRES, August 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the File Hills boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school buildings are situated on section 33, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian. They are not on the reserve, but adjoining it.

Land. - The northeast quarter of section 32, township 22, range 11, west of the second meridian, and also all that part of section 33 which is outside the boundaries of the Balcarries reserve, belongs to the school subject to the control of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs: in all about two hundred and fifteen acres.

The land is mostly bluff. It is best adapted for mixed farming.

Buildings. - The buildings are: the home, a three-storied stone structure, with mansard roof, and a two-story frame addition, a frame laundry, frame school-house, a good log stable with shingled roof, a log granary and carriage-house and a root-house.

Accommodation. - In the home there is accommodation for twenty-five children and a staff of four.



Attendance. - Owing to several of the children being taken to the hospital to undergo operations for scrofulous sores, the attendance for the latter part of the year has been somewhat irregular, otherwise it was uninterrupted.

Class-room Work. - The class-room work has been good.

Farm and Garden. - This branch of the work has been encouraging. The school now owns a herd of sixteen head of cattle, four good horses, twelve pigs, and a few hens and turkeys. Sufficient butter was made at the school to keep the table supplied and the garden returns brought us well over the winter. The potatoes and carrots lasted until the new crop came in. The oat return was not very good. Eight acres were under crop, but the yield was small. Judging from the appearance of the crop this year, the returns are going to be much larger. At the close of the fiscal year there were fifteen acres of oats in a large vegetable garden, and ten acres of fresh breaking done. Among the bluffs, breaking is a slower process than out in the open prairie.

During the winter the boys' under the guidance of the farm instructor, cut and drew in three hundred dollars worth of green wood. This will lessen our expenses considerably next winter. Apart from the training at the school received in farming, each boy, when he is sixteen or seventeen years old, is allowed to choose for himself a farm in the colony that Inspector Graham has started for ex-pupils, and to put in on it, under the supervision of the government farm instructor, one or two summers' work. In this way by the time a boy leaves school he has a very good start towards making a home for himself, and also has an opportunity of getting acquainted with, and adapting himself to, the circumstances under which he will be labouring after he receives his discharge. It is quite an incentive for a boy to receive his training in farming on his own farm.

Industries Taught. - The girls are taught to be clean, neat, economical housekeepers and home-makers. This includes bread-making, butter-making, fine baking, sewing, washing, ironing and dainty decorating of rooms. The last year a girl attends school, except in special cases, she is taken out of the class-room and given entire charge of the staff cooking, washing, ironing, & c. She is given a cow to milk, and looks after the milk, cream and butter. She does all her own sewing and mending. It was noticed that ex-pupils who were taught industries by spending certain periods of time in each department found it very difficult when it came to their own homes to adjust themselves to fitting all the varied duties of a home into one day and so the above plan was adopted to meet this need.

The boys are trained to be good, practical farmers and gardeners. They are trained to handle and care properly for stock, and to do general chores both outside and in.

Moral and Religious Training. - These subjects receive special attention. The Bible is carefully studied and memorized and the child is trained to base his ideas of right and wrong on its teachings. There is religious instruction daily.

Health and Sanitation. - On the whole the health of the children has been good. A number underwent operations after the new year. These operations were mostly on tumors which had not yet developed into open sores. It was an attempt to remove the disease from the system. So far it seems very successful.

Water Supply. - We have a good well. The water is drawn from it into the kitchen by means of a pump.

Fire Protection. - We have ladders, two 'Babcock' extinguishers, four fire-axes, eleven fire-pails, and water always convenient. There are two ways of escape from every sleeping-room.

Heating and Lighting. - One furnace and four stoves are used for heating the building. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation. - The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games. Various games in the home are introduced during the long winter evenings.

Ex-Pupils. - The ex-pupils are still doing well. One would be careless if left to himself, but under wise supervision his actions are being controlled and he is getting along nicely.

*I have, & c.,  
KATE GILLESPIE,  
Principal.*



*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
HOLY ANGELS' BOARDING SCHOOL,  
NATIVITY MISSION, FORT CHIPEWYAN,  
ATHABASKA LAKE, July 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the past fiscal year, and am happy to state the progress made.

Location. - This school is situated on the north shore of Lake Athabaska quite near Fort Chipewyan. The location is healthy and the view of the lake very fine. The school belongs to the Roman Catholic mission (Nativity mission) and is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, commonly called Grey Nuns.

There are no reserves; neither is there any post office established here.

Land. - There are fifteen acres of cultivable land in connection with the school. It admits of the cultivation of vegetables, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, & c. The grounds adjacent to the school are rather limited and cannot be enlarged, on account of the rocky and hilly nature of the land; but there is space enough to allow the pupils to play ball and other such games.

Buildings. - There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The central part of the main building has been enlarged and raised, presenting a much more compact and regular appearance. Many other improvements, such as painting, ventilation, & c., are being made; but as nothing is completely finished, I think it better to wait until next year to give a full description of the building.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for thirteen members of the staff, and, sufficient space in dormitories, refectories and class-rooms for sixty pupils.

Attendance. - School has been kept regularly, except on authorized holidays.

Class-room Work. - This consists of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, composition, dictation, history and vocal music. The children love their class-room work and are eager to learn. Lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics, drill, wand and dumb-bell exercises, are given to the pupils, who take great interest in them.

Farm and Garden. - The pupils are taught to till the land; sowing, weeding and harvesting is partly done by them.

Industries Taught. - The boys prepare all the wood required for fuel, by means of saws and axes. A few of the bigger boys receive instruction in carpentering and shoe-making. All the shoes are mended by them. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting and general housework. Silk work is not neglected, as they have a great taste for embroidery, crocheting and all kinds of needle-work.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils assist at mass in our convent chapel every morning. On Sundays they go to the mission church. A half-hour is taken daily to instruct the children in their religious duties. Every effort is made to cultivate these young hearts and inculcate a great love of duty towards God and man.

The pupils' conduct is very good; they give as much satisfaction as can be expected. There is no need of corporal punishment. This alone is, I think, the best proof of their docility.

Health and Sanitation. - I am happy to state that the pupils' health has been remarkably good the year through. I subjoin a report made by Dr. West after a visit. Much care is taken to maintain perfect sanitary conditions.

*FORT CHIPEWYAN,  
HOLY ANGELS' SCHOOL, June 23, 1905.*

I certify to having made a personal examination of the children of this school and find them generally of sound and healthy condition.

*A.B. WEST,  
Medical Officer, Treaty No. 8.*

Water Supply. - The lake supplies good water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection. - A force pump and hose, ladders, axes and buckets are the fire-appliances on hand.

Heating and Lighting. - Wood is used for heating, and coal oil for lighting.

Recreation. - Outdoor games are indulged in; long walks in suitable weather prove beneficial to health. In summer several picnics are given, to the great delight of the pupils, and during the winter season skating and tobogganing are the chief sports.

*I have, & c.,  
SR. M. McDOUGALL,  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,  
KUTAWA P.O., ASSA., June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit the annual report of the Gordon's boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school is built on the Gordon reserve, about a mile and a half from the centre of the western boundary line, and from twelve to fifteen miles from Kutawa post office.

Land. - A half section of good farming land has been allotted to the school on the reserve about a mile west of the buildings. In addition we have large gardens, yards, playgrounds and a pasture.

Buildings. - The main building is of stone, and comprises school, lavatories, dormitories, dining-room kitchen, dairy, pantry and staff-rooms.

Other buildings are all log, viz.: stabling for nine horses, eighteen cattle, ten calves, poultry-house, ice-house, storehouse, wash-house and carriage-shed.

Accommodation. - Accommodation can be arranged for thirty scholars and a staff of four or six.

Attendance. - As this is a boarding school, the attendance is under our own control, and has been very good all the year.

Class-room Work. - This has been well and regularly done, and has consisted of all subjects laid down by the department, and has been supplemented in seventeen cases by instruction in organ playing.

Farm and Garden. - The work has been fully up to the usual standard; a new departure in the former being the sowing of a field of oats. All garden crops were good last year, except the onions, which were almost a complete failure through the ravages of the cut-worm. This year, though a cold spell kept garden stuff back soon after sprouting, the summer heat has brought everything on, and we expect a bountiful harvest, especially as we were not appreciably affected by the frost which did some damage outside the reserve.

Industries Taught. - These are entirely agricultural and domestic. The care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, milking, farming, gardening and wood-cutting are undertaken by the boys; while cooking, washing, housekeeping, sewing, mending and knitting are matters in which many of our girls are proficient.

Moral and Religious Training. - This is a matter of the first moment in our system. Ethics and historical scripture are taught by the schoolmaster, and doctrinal and practical religion by the principal and the chaplain.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children during the year has been remarkably good, no serious illness has occurred, and lung and throat trouble has been remarkably absent. Some slight outbreaks of skin disease were easily controlled and cured, under Dr. Harvey's treatment, and this has been the extent of our illness. The sanitary condition of the school has fully maintained the high standard attained by Mr. Williams, the late principal.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply has always been a weak point, and as the water is now under analysis, I can say nothing definite about it.

Fire Protection. - We have the same amount of fire-protection as in former years, consisting of two 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers, ten hand-grenades, eleven fire-buckets, four axes, a force-pump, with sufficient hose on two floors. This is now completed by the filling of the large water tank in the basement.

Heating and Lighting. - This is still accomplished by means of stoves and coal oil lamps respectively.

Recreation. - The usual outdoor games, football, running jumping, & c., are now supplemented by croquet and tennis, and a very popular institution with both boys and girls is a large see-saw. A giant stride for the boys, and a merry-go-round for the girls, are in contemplation. The usual indoor games, musical chains, & c., and a great deal of music enliven the winter.

General Remarks. - In concluding it is only fair to the staff to say that the year appears to us to have been fairly successful. Mr. Bosomworth's splendid work in the school, and Mrs. Bosomworth's loving care of the girls, and of the children generally, have been productive of the happiest results, and the school year has, with few exception, left us only pleasant memories.

The marriages of pupils Nos. 61 and 73, and the graduation of Nos. 82 and 83, remove some of our best and oldest pupils, but others are being admitted and we look forward with hope to the renewal of our work under the divine blessing in the term of 1905 - 06.

The spirit and temper of the children has been excellent throughout the year, and the seven admitted during the term settled down most happily.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*I have, & c.,  
J.W. HARRISON,  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
LESSER SLAVE LAKE C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,  
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Lesser Slave lake Church of England boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the northwest side of Lesser Slave lake, in that part of Athabaska which will be included in the new province of Athabaska.



Land. - The land in connection with the school comprises about ninety acres, partly open and partly bush, and is the property of the Church Missionary Society. It is not situated on any reserve.

Buildings. - The buildings in connection with the mission are: -

Mission house, home with school-room attached, and the old mission house; the outbuildings consist of the bale-room and home store, meat store and fish house, mission house store, and stables and cattle shed.

Accommodation. - The home is capable of accommodating nineteen or twenty girls, seventeen or eighteen boys and four of a staff.

Attendance. - The attendance during the past year has been very good. This is probably due very much to the parents becoming more appreciative of the benefits of education; none of the pupils were removed until the end of June, but it is to be hoped that they will come in earlier in the fall than last year. At present the children are away for their summer holidays until September.

Class-room Work. - Good progress has been shown by both infants and elder children. The following subjects are taught: reading, writing, composition, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, drawing, recitations, geography, history of Canada and scripture.

Moral and Religious Training. - This has been carefully attended to, and instruction has also been given daily to the children by the missionary in charge.

Health and Sanitation. - The children kept well during the winter months, but during the latter part of May and the month of June, in common with the district generally, there were some cases of grippe, three of the children being attacked seriously and others more slightly.

The sanitary condition has been good, but the home requires a more efficient staff than were in charge last winter to attend to the domestic part of the work.

Water Supply. - Water is brought to the mission from a creek about half a mile off; which runs into the lake.

Heating and Lighting. - The home is heated by means of wood stoves, and oil lamps and occasionally candles are used for lighting purposes.

Recreation. - The boys play a variety of games, including baseball and football and with the necessary bounds, are permitted to go about in the bush and to the water. In the winter they play indoor games, such as ping pong, draughts, & c. The girls have a separate playground fitted with two swings and are allowed to go out on the hill behind the home to gather flowers and berries and are taken for walks by the matron. They play with the same toys indoors as the boys, on alternate evenings.

Farm and Garden. - About fifteen acres are under cultivation, and the products grown are: oats, barley, potatoes and various vegetables.

The farm stock consists of sixteen head of cattle, including four milk cows. We have also four pigs. Two animals are killed each winter for the use of the home.

Fire Protection. - The fire-protection is inadequate.

General Remarks. - The work of the home during the year has progressed, very satisfactorily and the children have been happy. Several come up and play during the holidays with those remaining in the home, i.e., two boys and two girls.

The equipment of both home and school is inadequate. Domestic and cooking utensils are scarce, and apparatus for teaching, such as maps, globes and kindergarten appliances are greatly needed.

*I have, & c.,  
T.W. STREETER,  
Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,  
LESSER SLAVE LAKE P.O., June 30, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, ESQ.,  
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Lesser Slave Lake (St. Bernard's) Roman Catholic boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The situation of the school, on the northeastern bank of the Lesser Slave lake, is both pleasant and healthful. It stands on a slight elevation, which slopes towards the water and the setting sun, and commands a good view of the surrounding country. As this location necessitated clearing part of the forest, the site happens to be quite bordered by woodland, which makes a pleasant resort for the children during the warm weather.

Land. - The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Buildings and Accommodation. - The main structure is 72 feet long by 28 feet wide, and three stories high, and is a large and commodiously apportioned dwelling, containing fourteen compartments, six of which serve for the girls, as recreation hall, dining-room, sewing-room and dormitories. The remaining apartments, excepting the chapel and kitchen, are occupied by the staff.

To the right and a little in the rear is the boys' house, a two-story building, 60 feet long by 25 feet wide, which will accommodate forty pupils. The first floor is partitioned off into recreation hall, dining-room and a class-room for smaller pupils. The sleeping apartments are on the second floor.

The school-house 80 x 24 feet, also to the right of the main building, but extending forward, is three stories high. It comprises two cheerful, well-lighted class-rooms; the upper floor being used as a store-room.

Spacious and well kept grounds surround the three buildings, and flower-beds, which add greatly to the general appearance of the place, are laid out and carefully attended by the pupils under the direction of the teachers.

Attendance. - The average attendance was from forty to fifty pupils. Some of these entered in September and left at the end of June; a few remained during the summer months.

Class Work. - The school hours were from nine to eleven o'clock in the morning; the afternoon session from one to four, being interrupted by a school recess. Three teachers were engaged with the pupils, and, in order to gain attention, took great pains to make the lessons interesting and instructive. Most of the pupils applied their minds arduously to their studies, and visible progress was realized.

The children like to appear before strangers and several opportunities of displaying their ability were afforded them during the term, the chief among these being their annual entertainment, which was as usual, tendered to the public at New Years.

The programme of studies laid down by the department was carefully carried out by the teachers,

The grading of the pupils is as follows: -

Standard I	19 pupils.
Standard II	14 pupils
Standard III	6 pupils

Industries Taught. - When the girls have reached a proper age they are taught the culinary arts, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking, in a word, all that can contribute towards making them competent housekeepers.

The bigger boys are trained to work on the farm, while the younger ones are kept busy weeding the garden, carrying wood and doing other light work about the house.

Moral and Religious Training. - The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied doctrine of the Holy Scripture. A half hour daily was given to religious instruction, while to make certain that the moral education was carefully attended to, the pupils were kept continually under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Health and Sanitation. - The children enjoy very good health notwithstanding their weak constitutions. All have been exempt from grievous illness during the year.

Water Supply. - Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house.

Fire Protection. - These wells, ladder and a hose, are our only protection against fire.

Heating. - The principal building is heated by a hot-air furnace, which gives great satisfaction. The chief advantage of this mode of heating is the even temperature produced throughout the entire building.

Recreation. - The boys and girls have large playgrounds leading off their respective departments, where they enjoyed themselves during the different seasons at all the games and sports common to their ages.

The government grants yearly \$72 per capita for each of forty pupils.

*I have, & c.,*

*A. DESMARAIS, priest, O.M.I.,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*MORLEY P.O., ALTA., June 30, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of the above school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school, with the land attached thereto, is situate on Lot 8, Belanger survey, Morleyville settlement, near the confluence of the Bow and the Ghost rivers, and about four miles east of the eastern boundary of that part of the Stony reserve north of Bow river.

Land. - The land owned by the school consists of the grant given by the government, comprising about one thousand five hundred acres more or less. The quality of this land is poor and not much adapted to cultivation, being largely of a gravelly nature, and is mostly used for grazing purposes.

Buildings. - The main buildings are frame on stone foundations, and consist of two wings, one of which, 38 x 44 feet, was erected in the fall of 1890, and the other, 26 x 40 feet, erected in the fall of 1900. The basements of the buildings are used as recreation-rooms in winter and also for the purpose of storing wood.

Accommodation. - There is good and ample accommodation for forty-five pupils and eight members of staff.

Attendance. - The attendance for the year, in fact for the last five years, has been very good, and almost as many pupils as the rate of health will permit, have been present.



Class-room Work. - The progress in this department has been most gratifying. The children under the efficient and faithful management of Miss Walsh have done excellent work, both in the class-room and in their evening studies in the home. These children have the faculty of learning the English language and idiom of thought very quickly. Mr. Ing, the resident missionary, has also visited the school-room and addressed the children very frequently.

Farm and Garden. - Our nearness to the mountains forbids anything like agricultural pursuits, further than the growing of a quantity of green feed to be used as fodder for stock.

Industries Taught. - The boys are bright in various branches of ranching i.e., farming, ploughing, fencing, mowing, milking, chopping and bush-work in general, but they are mostly small, our eldest being between fifteen and sixteen years of age.

The girls, are taught in the various branches of housework, sewing, knitting, mending, dairy and laundry work, and are fairly proficient.

Moral and Religious Training. - We have in every way, both by example and precept, tried to teach these children the faith in which we believe, and the morals in the institution are highly commendable.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of these children for two or three years has been steadily improving. During fine weather the children have been allowed as much outdoor exercise as possible. Dr. Lafferty has answered promptly and done his utmost when medical assistance has been needed.

The sanitary condition of the school is much improved.

Fire and Water Supply. - The fire-protection consists of four 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers and twelve grenades.

The water has been conveyed into the building and awaits completion of system in The house.

Heating and Lighting. - The main buildings are heated throughout by two wood-burning furnaces, which are now in good repair, having been attended to by the department.

Recreation. - Care is taken that sufficient time is given for outdoor exercise, as we find that the health of the pupils largely depends on this.

General Remarks. - The staff have done their best in every way to keep on civilizing and christianizing these children.

*I have, & c.,*

*JOHN W. NIDDRIE,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., July, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Muscowequan's boarding school is located on the northwest quarter of section 14, township 27, range 15, adjoining the limits of the reserve and about twelve miles from the Touchwood agency. It is a pretty spot, almost surrounded by a fine slough, which ought rather to be called a lake.

Land. - The land connected with the school is a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and belongs to the society of the Reverend Oblate Fathers, to whom nothing is paid for the use and benefits from it. The quality of the soil is very good. All kinds of grain are raised with great success.

Buildings. - The school is a rectangular stone building, the main portion of which is 50 x 30 feet, and the other 24 x 56 feet, two stories high with a basement.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for fifty children and a staff of eight persons.

Attendance. - Thirty Indian children attended school during the year.

Class-room Work. - School is open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. Great attention is given to correct English conversation, reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing and vocal music. A very satisfactory progress in all the above mentioned subjects has been noticed during the past year.

Industries Taught. - The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting dressmaking and darning. All the children's clothing is made in the school.

The boys are carefully taught in all kinds of farm work: ploughing, harrowing, seeding, cutting hay and grain, the care of stock, milking and carrying wood.

Farm and Garden. - Last year some forty acres were put into crop and gave twenty two hundred bushels of grain of very good quality. None had the least touch of frost. It certainly speaks well for this part of the country and is also a great example to the Indians as well as a great encouragement for them to live by themselves. As we have a larger field this year, we should have three thousand bushels, if we are in any way lucky. Next year we expect to have at least a hundred acres under crop besides thirteen already broken for the oldest boy, who will leave the school next summer. A large garden is attached to the farm. Besides a large quantity of onions, cabbage, carrots, and turnips, we had over nine hundred bushels of potatoes. At least a hundred and sixty tons of hay were put up last year. Sixty head of cattle have been wintered. Since the spring we have been making every week from sixty to seventy pounds of butter. As can be noticed, the children cannot receive any better training for farming as well as housework.

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is given to this part of education and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. It is noticeable to any one visiting the school how charitable the children are to one another. I must state, besides, that they are very obedient and show an exceedingly good will. It would not be out of place either, to say they could teach politeness to a good many white people. They certainly put into practice the lessons taught them.

Health. - The health of the children has been remarkably good; no case of any sickness. The sanitary officer lately again remarked that he had never met a lot of children so healthy-looking. No effort is spared to give them good, substantial food. They have meat twice or three times a day, vegetables, milk and butter.

Water Supply. - A windmill conveys the water to a tank in the upper part of the building, from where it is distributed into the different parts of the school.

Fire Protection. - The department has provided the school with two Babcocks, twelve fire-pails, fire-extinguishers and axes. All these are put in convenient places throughout the building. There are also two force-pumps and plenty of hose for proper working in case of fire.

Heating. - So far, unfortunately, the school has been heated by stoves, burning fire-wood. But now that we are favoured with a windmill and, water tank, I hope means will be taken soon to have a furnace.

Recreation. - In winter, besides sliding and skating, pupils are supplied with different games. In summer months, football and gymnastic exercises are provided.

General Remarks. - In conclusion I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the



department in supplying us with desks and school material in general. I feel also much indebted to our inspector, Mr. Graham, and our agent, Mr. Murison, for their earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the school. The latter has only been a few months amongst us, but has already won the respect, the esteem and confidence, not only of the school, but also of the people abroad. Both gentlemen are most welcome in our midst. It is always a pleasure to have their visits. I also wish to express my gratitude to our farm instructor, Mr. Hamilton, who has so much at heart the welfare of the reserve and the education of the young ones. If some Indians seem to be careless as far as education is concerned, it is not through want of good advice from their farm instructor.

*I have, & c.,*

*J.A. MAGNAN,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*ONION LAKE, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*ONION LAKE, July 10, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the Onion Lake (St. Anthony's) Roman Catholic boarding school, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on Seekaskootch's reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, on the north side of the Saskatchewan river.

Land. - About seven or eight acres of land are fenced in and set apart for school purposes, buildings, gardens, playgrounds, & c. The land belongs to the Indians of the reserve.

Buildings. - The school is a frame building, 45 x 35 feet, three stories high, used exclusively for the pupils. Another building, 25 x 20 feet, is used as the sisters' residence; to this building are attached the kitchen and pantries. The other buildings are: a storehouse, ice-house, laundry, bakery, hen-house and stable, all separate buildings.

Accommodation. - There is ample accommodation for sixty pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance. - The average attendance during the year have been forty. Two pupils have been at home most of the year on sick leave. There has been ten admissions during the year and eight discharges; of the latter, four died, three at home, one in the school; one pupil was transferred to Dunbow industrial school, another was married, one returned home to help her parents, the other was discharged on account of scrofula.

Class-room Work. - Two teachers are in charge of the different standards in separate rooms. The programme of studies laid down by the department is faithfully followed. The class-room work is done neatly, with application and emulation. The pupils show a love for study and reading. Half an hour each day is given to singing. The pupils form the church choir, which is considered very good; they sing in Latin, English and Cree.

Farm and Garden. - About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening. All kinds of vegetables are raised with very good success. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden -work.

Industries Taught. - The boys have the care of horses and cows, the preparing of fuel, cobbling, baking, help with the washing and have the care of their own rooms. They are also very handy with hammer and saw and do a large part of the repairing about the buildings. A great reward and pleasure for the larger boys is to go out to the hay camp for a few weeks during haying. In general, they show a readiness and goodwill for anything they are asked to do.

The girls are taught and carefully trained in all branches of domestic work, cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, darning. All the pupils' clothes and suits are made in the house.

Moral and Religious Training. - Needless to say that more care and attention are paid to this point than to all others. Every effort is used, every occasion profited by, to instil morality and righteousness into the hearts of the children confided to our care. Respect and obedience for all authority are continually inculcated and insisted upon. A certain time each day is given to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation. - In general the health of the children is good. There is nothing lacking in the attention paid to the sanitary condition of the school: good and daily ventilation, disinfectants, frequent scrubbing and plenty of outdoor life.

Water Supply. - Plenty of good water is supplied from a well a few yards from the house. The water is carried by means of a horse and cart to the house.

Fire Protection. - One well, ladders, galleries, pails, axes and barrels of water are kept in readiness. Outside fire-escapes (wooden stairs) are now in course of construction.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated throughout with wood stoves and lighted with coal-oil lamps, suspended from the ceiling in the pupils' apartments.

Recreation. - Three hours of recreation are given to the pupils daily, one hour after each meal, and an hour extra is allowed in the summer evenings. All recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible, even in winter. Cradle-swings, football, racing, jumping poles, croquet, lawn tennis, coasting and skating in winter are the chief amusements. The pupils are very fond of reading, several are subscribers to young folk's pamphlets, which they read and then pass to old pupils who have left the school. During the summer holidays a couple of weeks' camping out by the side of a good lake is greatly enjoyed and seems to do much good to the pupils' health.

General Remarks. - During the year good marks or notes were collected by the pupils for class-work, industry, good conduct, religious instruction and singing. Before closing the classes for the summer holidays, the good marks were reviewed and prizes given to those who had the greatest number. Agent Sibbald kindly presided at the distribution of prizes and addressed a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the pupils.

*I have, & c.,*

*E.J. CUNNINGHAM,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES*

*ONION LAKE, C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*ONION LAKE, SASK., July 11, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit the annual report of the school under my charge for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the northeast corner of Makao's reserve, and about three hundred yards southwest of the agency headquarter buildings.

Land. - There are perhaps twenty acres of land connected with this school and mission, this land being part of the reserve.

Buildings. - The present school-house is a new frame building, 30 x 40 feet, three stories high. The lower floor of this building will be divided when finished into two class-rooms. The second floor will be partitioned into rooms for members of the staff and a number of the boys, while the third floor will be one large dormitory without partitions and reached by an inside stair from the second floor. Great care has been taken in providing for the ventilation and lighting of this building. The whole building inside and outside is now being painted and we wish to thank the department for its help in providing the paint. We have been using the lower floor as a schoolroom since April, 1904. The building used as a schoolhouse previously to this is a log building, 94 x 28 feet, three stories high. Since being given up for school purposes the lower floor has been used as a laundry and the two upper floors are boys dormitories, but now that the boys are to be moved to their new rooms, the second and third floors of this log building will be used as an hospital.

Between these two buildings already mentioned is another log building, 20 x 22 feet, two stories high. The lower floor is divided into two rooms, one of which is used as a store-room for clothes and the other is occupied by workmen engaged about the mission. The upper floor is used as a sewing-room and is reached by an outside stair. Near by is a store-room, 15 x 20 feet, with a garret for storing clothes. Provisions, i.e., beef, pork, fish and game, are stored on the lower floor.

The log building, near the school-house, which was used as a carpenter-shop and recreation-room for the boys, was pulled down, as it was inconveniently situated and was too near the school-house.

The building which forms the quarters of the staff and all the girls of the school, is made up of six buildings, put up at different times, but all connected; any one of the four outer doors gives entrance to the whole building, which is about sixty feet square. On the lower floor of this building are the principal's office, Indian waiting-room, pantry, kitchen, dining-rooms, bakery, two bedrooms and a dispensary. The upper floors are used as bed-rooms for the staff and dormitories for the girls; the dormitories consist of one flat, 24 x 36 feet, without partitions, and another, 20 x 24 feet, also without partitions, another room, 20 x 20 feet, the whole upper floor of one of the six connected buildings, forms the quarters of the ladies comprising the staff, and leaves the girls' dormitories unobstructed by any partitions, and places the rooms of the staff in such a position that they have at all times entire command of the dormitories.

There is a cellar, 20 x 30 x 7 feet.

Our stables have been enlarged and finished till they are now second to none in this place.

Accommodation. - Accommodation can be provided for seventy pupils and also for a staff of eight.

Attendance. - All the children being kept in the house, the attendance has been perfectly regular, except in rare cases where a child would be sick.

Class-room Work. - Very marked progress has been made in the class-room during the past year.

Farm and Garden. - Our farm land now extends a trifle over three acres. We raise vegetables and root crops to supply our whole household. The work is done entirely by the staff and pupils.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught carpentering and house-building principally. They also have the care of the horses and poultry as well as of the cows and the milking.

The girls are taught general housework i.e.: cooking, baking and making of cheese and butter and sewing, mending, knitting washing and ironing.

Moral and Religious Training. - To this part of their education particular attention is paid. Each one of the staff realizes that without careful moral and religious training all other training is simply wasted. We do not aim to teach them the tenets of any particular church, preferring to teach them the simple old Gospel, the old, old Story: Christ first and church afterward.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been very good throughout the year.

Water Supply. - Our water-supply is ample, four wells being used and each of them containing a supply of good water.

Fire Protection. - Two small chemical fire extinguishers, pails, axes and constant watchfulness and care as to stoves and stove-pipes and chimneys are all the protection we have in the large building used by the staff and the girls of the school. At the boys' dormitory there is a well, with abundant water, force-pump and hose.

Heating. - All our premises are heated with wood stoves. Where there is danger of the children playing with fire, I use top-draught stoves so that it is almost impossible for them to get at the fire.

Recreation. - The principal recreations are football, baseball, swings and athletics including cross-cut saw and wood-pile. All of which is respectfully submitted.

*I have, & c.,  
J.R. MATHESON,  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
PEIGAN, C.E. BOARDING SCHOOL,  
PEIGAN RESERVE, PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report on the above institution for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school is built on the banks of Pincher Creek, and is the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian.

Land. - The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section above mentioned.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of the boarding school proper, a carpenter's shop, stable and other necessary buildings.

A laundry has been erected during the year, and painted, also a fence round the school.

Attendance. - The attendance has been good. Two boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school.

Class-room Work. - The pupils have made good progress in all their studies.

Farm and Garden. - We have a good garden, consisting of two acres of land, well fenced, from which we reaped a good supply of potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions and other vegetables.

Industries Taught. - The boys are taught how to take care of cattle, horses, pigs and poultry; they scrub and wash, and do the baking and assist with the mending of their clothes.

The girls are taught general housework and do their own washing, knitting, sewing, mending, and assist in the kitchen. Besides the above they assisted in planting



some six hundred trees, such as maple, ash, and native trees, such as poplar and balm of Gilead.

Moral and Religious Training. - Instruction is given both morning and evening, and no effort is spared to give each child a good grounding in Protestant evangelical truth.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good. The sanitary condition of the building is all that can be desired, and the ventilation of the whole building is excellent.

Water Supply. - An abundant supply of good water is obtained from a drive well in the kitchen.

Fire Protection. - There are four small fire-extinguishers in the school, these are always ready for use.

Heating. - The building is heated by two large Pease furnaces in the basement, and give every satisfaction.

Recreation. - Ample scope is given the children for all harmless recreation, such as football and baseball. The girls have swings and are taken for walks by the matron, and in the summer pick a great deal of native fruit; in addition I give the boys some profitable recreation with cross-cut saws at the wood-pile.

*I have, & c.,  
(REV.) W.R. HYNES,  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
PEIGAN, R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,  
PEIGAN RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA., July 25, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit the following report for the last fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Peigan (Sacred Heart) boarding school is situated on fine elevated ground, on the north side of the Old Man's river, a very healthy location, in the centre of the Peigan reserve, in close proximity to the agency buildings.

The address of the school is, Sacred Heart Boarding School, Peigan reserve, Macleod, Alberta.

Land. - The land on which this school is built belongs to the reserve. We raise a fair crop every year.

Buildings. - The school building consists of a large house, 84 x 26 feet, with an addition on the north side for a kitchen, 19 x 16 feet, and a pantry, 17 x 14 feet.

The centre building is 30 feet square, two stories high. The roof part is unfinished and consequently unoccupied. On the first story are the refectories for the boarders and for the staff, the parlour and a corridor leading from the front door to the kitchen. On the second story are the rooms for the staff, and a chapel of a good size.

On the west side, on the first floor is the classroom, the recreation-room for the boys, 25 x 14 1/2 feet, on the second floor the dormitory for the boys, 29 1/2 x 25 feet. On the east side, on the first floor are the sewing-room and the recreation-room for the girls; on the second floor the dormitory for the girls. Both sides of the building are the same size. The laundry is 30 x 20 feet. On the first story is the washing-room, 20 x 20 feet, and the coal-room, 20 x 10 feet; in the upper story

is the drying-room. We have a small outbuilding, 18 x 17 feet, used as a stable and chicken-house.

Acommodation. - The building affords accommodation for forty pupils and the staff.

Attendance. - The pupils of this school are all boarders, consequently the attendance is regular. During the last fiscal year two pupils were discharged, one girl, No. 05, got married, the other girl, No. 023, was discharged on account of an incurable bone disease. We secured seven new boarders, four boys and three girls.

Class-room Work. - We follow the programme of the department. The progress is generally fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden. - Most of our children are too young to be of much use on a farm, but at special hours they help in the garden.

Industries Taught. - Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The boys work in the garden, keep clean their rooms and dormitory, scrub the floors and do a little work around the house. The girls are kept busy at general housekeeping, helping in the kitchen, washing clothes, sewing, and some of them are able to cut and make their dresses.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to instruct the pupils in morals and religious truths. Catechism, Bible history and prayers are taught every day by the priest.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils is generally good. Scrofulous diseases have nearly disappeared except in one case. The general health of the children is improving.

Water Supply. - The institution has two wells, one near the kitchen, the other close to the garden, both with a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection. - We have a fire-extinguisher, and fire-axes and buckets of water are kept at convenient places; but we have no fire-escapes.

Heating and Lighting. - We use common coal stoves for heating the buildings. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes, and proper care is taken against any danger from fire.

Recreation. - We have two recreation-rooms, large and well ventilated, one for the boys, the other for the girls. We have a fence around the buildings. There are two good yards, one for the boys, the other for the girls. Besides, there is behind the buildings a nice piece of prairie where the children can play in good weather, under the supervision of some of the staff, and where the boys take a special delight in playing football.

*I have, & c.,*

*L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*WHITEWOOD P.O., ASSA., July 27, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit the following report of the Round Lake boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on a delightful spot, on the north side of Round Lake, in the Qu'Appelle valley.

Land. - The buildings are on the northeast quarter of township 18, range 3, west of the second meridian. The South half of section 23, in the same township, also belongs to the school; in all we have about three hundred and twenty acres.

Buildings. - The buildings are frame on stone foundations. The main building is 54 x 70 feet, two stories, with basement. It consists of waiting-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, parlours, girls' waiting-room and sleeping-rooms, store-rooms, tailor-shop, and bath-rooms. The school building includes the school-room, class-rooms, teachers' room, farmers' room and boys' sleeping-room.

The other buildings are barn, stables, sheds, shop and poultry-house.

Accommodation. - The buildings are capable of accommodating eighty pupils.

Health and Sanitation. - The location is well drained towards the lake and river. The rooms are large with good light and good ventilation. The health of the pupils has been good, there being no cases of severe illness during the year.

Water Supply. - The supply of water is plentiful. The river and lake are near and the water good. There is also a good well from which water is pumped by windmill to a large tank in the garret, and there is also a cistern for rain-water.

Class-room Work. - The work in the school-room has been satisfactory. The programme of lessons prescribed for Indian schools has been followed, and to the more advanced pupils, literature, algebra and geometry have been added.

Farm Work. - There is a farm in connection with the school supplied with farm implements, ploughs, harrows, binder, mower, rake, drill; also two span of working horses, two span of drivers, two yoke oxen, one hundred head of cattle and thirty milk cows. There are one hundred acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught. - Farm work, care of cattle and dairywork are taught the boys, and general housework, baking, cooking, needlework, dressmaking and laundry-work are taught the girls.

Attendance. - The attendance during the year has been good.

Moral and Religious Training. - Not only in our morning and evening devotion, Sabbath service and Sabbath school, but in our teaching and dealings with our pupils we try to build up a Christian character.

Fire Protection. - Fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, also a constant supply of water and fire buckets. The stove pipes and flues are kept clean and in good repair.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves, and light is given by coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - In summer, swimming, football and croquet are the general games of the playground; in winter tobogganing and skating.

Music is taught, both vocal and instrumental.

*I have, & c.,*

*H. McKAY,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*CALGARY, ALTA., July 25, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.



SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report of the Sarcee boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the southeast corner of the reserve, adjacent to the agency.

Land. - This consists of about ten acres, all fenced for school and mission purposes.

Buildings. - The school is all under one roof, the boys' and girls' quarters being separated from each other by the dining-room and kitchen.

Accommodation. - Twenty boys and ten girls may be accommodated in the present building.

Attendance. - Although there were twenty pupils in attendance a year ago, the number is now reduced to fourteen.

Two girls were honourably discharged and married from the school; one girl was discharged as incorrigible. Two boys were transferred to the Calgary industrial school and one was dismissed on account of scrofula.

Class-room Work. - The pupils have made satisfactory progress; especially in English. The grading of the pupils is as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	6
Standard II	2
Standard III	4
Standard V	2

Moral and Religious Training. - This has always the first place in our work. The children attend prayers morning and evening in the school-room and on Sundays attend both services in the mission church.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been good during the year, with the exception of one boy who was here for a time to see if his health would improve. He was allowed to go home finally, as we had more than the per capita grant allowed for.

Water Supply. - Two pumps provide us with excellent water.

Fire Protection. - This remains the same as last year. Barrels of water, buckets and fire-axes are on hand and kept in convenient places.

Heating and Lighting. - This is done by means of coal and wood stoves, and for lighting we use coal oil.

Recreation. - Football is indulged in by the boys; croquet by the girls. In addition fishing, swimming and reading, occupy a portion of the pupils' time when not doing necessary chores.

General Remarks. - The staff continues the same as last year.

*I have, & c.,*

*J.W. TIMS, C.M.S.,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*SMOKY RIVER (ST. AUGUSTINE) R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*SMOKY RIVER, via EDMONTON, ALTA., June 30, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to present herewith the annual report of the Smoky River (St. Augustine) Roman Catholic boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated a few yards from the Peace river and lovers of nature enjoy the beautiful scenery surrounding the place where our school is built. What pleasure for the scholars to behold the works of the divine architect; in spring especially, when the ice is breaking or melting, the buds unfolding, and the ducks, wild geese and smaller birds are coming to their grassy or leafy homes.

A fence five feet high has been built round the yard, for which improvement both teachers and parents are very glad.

Land. - There are about three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation.

Buildings. - The buildings are as follows: - A two-story structure, 35 x 29 feet; the lower portion is entirely used for school purposes, while the upper part is used as a boys' dormitory. A second building, three stories high, 40 x 26 feet, has two wings, 25 x 15 feet, and an additional two stories in height. The lower story is suitable for culinary work and the upper as a dining-room. In one of the wings of our main building is the chapel, and the other is used as a store-room. The dormitory for the girls is in the third story, which forms the sisters' residence.

Accommodation. - The buildings can easily accommodate eight sisters and about sixty children.

Attendance. - The classes have been, as usual, attended regularly.

Class-room Work. - The school-room is opened twice daily, from 8.30 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies is followed with great application.

Moral and Religious Training. - Religion being the first part of education, and the strongest bond to restrain passions, everything is done to please the children confided to our care, under its gentle influence. The pupils are, in general, intelligent enough to understand the difference between civilized and barbarous life. We are happy to see them, little by little, leaving their savage customs to adopt those of enlightened nations.

Farm and Garden. - The work is done on the farm by the lay brothers, helped by the older scholars.

Health and Sanitation. - There was not a single case of illness in our school this year.

Industries Taught. - Sewing, knitting, dressmaking and washing are taught to the girls, while the boys learn farm work.

Water Supply. - In front of the school flows the large river on which the mission is situated, and from which a supply of water is obtained.

Fire Protection. - A few steps from the house, on the northeast side, flows a stream which empties into the Peace river and, together with the river in front, would supply the means for our fire-protection.

Heating. - A hot-air furnace supplies a good heat through the whole building.

Recreation. - Football and gymnastic exercises are the favourite amusements of the pupils.

*I have, & c.,*  
*SISTER MATTHIAS,*  
*Principal.*  
27-i-22

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,  
ST. ALBERT, ALTA., July 10, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to forward my annual report on the St. Albert boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is not on a reserve but is very picturesquely situated on an elevation looking down upon the Sturgeon River valley into the town of St. Albert.

Land. - About three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, owned by the Sisters of Charity, are in connection with the school. It lies in township 54, range 25. Of this about two hundred acres yield a good annual crop of grain and vegetables, while the rest is in pasture or woodland.

Buildings. - The school itself is a four-story structure in two sections. The main building, which is 180 x 35 feet, comprises four well equipped and comfortable class-rooms, besides the apartments occupied by the staff and the girls. The other section, 50 x 30 feet, is for the boys' quarters. During the past year, the girls' dormitories have been very neatly repaired. Besides the main structure there are a number of outbuildings, consisting of bakery, meat-house, ice-house, laundry, granary, root-house, hen-house, barns and stables, implement sheds and repair-shops. During the past year, the hen-house and yards have been greatly improved; a large ironing and drying-room has been provided and two new open buildings have been erected for the children's recreations.

Accommodation. - The school affords accommodation for two hundred persons.

Attendance. - This year there has been an average attendance of seventy-three.

Class-room Work. - In the class-rooms the public school curriculum for the Territories is followed. The work of the children, this year, has been quite satisfactory in all studies taken up. In drawing and vocal music, especially, very good results were obtained.

Farm and Garden. - Since most of the boys turn to agriculture, much attention is paid to this. Most of the farm work is done by the bigger boys under the supervision of five or six hired men. This year we have obtained a crop of seven hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, nine hundred and forty-two bushels of barley, two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six bushels of oats, one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes; and four hundred tons of hay have been put up.

Industries Taught. - Both boys and girls have fixed hours each day, during which they are trained in various kinds of industries. The boys receive careful training in farming and gardening, and the care of stock. Besides, they keep in good repair all farm implements, harness, and the pupils' shoes. The live stock consists of eighteen horses, one hundred and fifty head of cattle, one hundred and twenty pigs and about two hundred and fifty poultry. The girls are carefully trained in all household duties, as cooking, cutting and sewing, mending, and laundry work. They also card, spin, weave, and knit and make fancywork; in short, they learn all that may be of use to them upon leaving the school.

Moral and Religious Training. - Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound, moral and religious training and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children is in a very good condition we were fortunate enough to keep from our doors all kinds of epidemics. Precautions

are taken to ensure good sanitary conditions. Good ventilation is provided, especially in dormitories and class-rooms.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is very satisfactory. Besides two good wells on the grounds, from which the cattle are watered, we have a large hot-air engine which pumps the water to a fifteen hundred gallon tank in the attic, whence it is distributed throughout the house. Thus, bath-rooms on every flat are provided with hot and cold water.

Fire Protection. - Water being well distributed throughout the house affords a good defence against fire. Numerous outside stair-cases, lead from every flat, besides there are three ladders placed about the building. Two reels of hose, five fire-extinguishers, twenty grenades and three axes are also at hand.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating apparatus consists of two hot-air furnaces besides several stoves. Coal-oil lamps supply the light.

Recreation. - The children indulge in much out-door exercise, especially after meals; several swings are at their disposal upon the playgrounds, and two open play-grounds were built during the year. Picnics and berry-picking excursions afford a much coveted amusement during the summer months.

*I have, & c.,*  
*SISTER L.A. DANDURAND,*  
*Principal.*  
*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*  
*THUNDERCHILD (ST. HENRY) BOARDING SCHOOL,*  
*BATTLEFORD, SASK., June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Thunderchild (St. Henry) boarding school is adjacent to Thunderchild reserve, on the Roman Catholic mission.

Land. - The land in connection with the school consists of the southeast one quarter, section 6, township 46, range 18, west of third meridian, patented. Thirty acres of this land is used for grain, three acres as a garden, four acres for hay and a large yard for the pupils; the remainder consists of nice groves and pasturage.

Buildings. - The buildings are the main building, comprising class-room, children's refectory, kitchen and pantries, boys' and girls' dormitories and private apartments for the staff; two summer houses, a laundry, bakery, log stable and a hen-house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for thirty pupils and a staff of six.

Attendance. - There are twenty pupils on the roll; twelve boys and eight girls. During the year five children were discharged (two of whom were scrofulous). Five others were admitted.

Class-room Work. - The school hours, which are from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., are faithfully observed. This year has been one of application by the pupils; although young, they have improved wonderfully in all the branches prescribed by the department.

Farm and Garden. - Last year we had an abundant supply of vegetables, comprising ninety-three bushels of turnips, thirty-seven and one-half bushels carrots, fifteen bushels parsnips, ten bushels beets, five bushels onions, two hundred pounds rhubarb,



lettuce, celery, pease and beans. In spite of the damage done by the hail-storm of July, we had in grain: eighty bushels oats, sixty bushels wheat and thirty tons of hay.

Industries Taught. - Our children have special hours each day for manual work. The girls are taught housework and assist in the kitchen. The boys work in the garden, scrub the floors and do the work around the house.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to instruct our pupils in moral and religious truths. Catechism is taught every day by the principal or teacher

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been very good this year. The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply. - Our well furnishes the building with a sufficient supply of water.

Fire Protection. - We have five barrels constantly full of water, two Patton extinguishers; pails and axes are also kept at hand. A stairway is the only means of escape from the children's two dormitories and the sisters' private room. That is why we have insisted and still insist upon having a fire-escape and force-pump, which are indispensable in a boarding school.

Heating and Lighting. - All heating is done by means of stoves; for lighting coal oil lamps are used.

Recreation. - Football, bows and arrows and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer months. Coasting and games in the school-room are the chief recreations during the winter.

General Remarks. - In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Chisholm, our worthy inspector, and Mr. Geo. Day, our agent, for their kindness in attending to all matters connected with the school.

*I have, & c.,*

*H. DELMAS, O.M.L.*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*WABISCOW (ST. MARTIN'S) BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*LAKE WABISCOW, July 1, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to forward the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Wabiscow Lake (St. Martin's Mission) boarding school is favoured with a delightful location on a picturesque little stony point on Lake Wabiscow.

Land. - The land in connection with the school is the property of the Oblate Fathers, and consists of about eight or nine acres. A portion of this land is planted in vegetables and the remainder is under pasture.

Buildings. - The main building consists of entrance-hall, sewing-room, schoolroom, two dining-rooms and a kitchen. On the second floor are the sisters' apartments and a chapel. The third story is taken up by a dormitory for girls and a small store-room.

A wing on the west side is being constructed for a class-room and boys' dormitory. The outbuildings consist of the laundry, storehouse, stable and barns, all of which are built of logs.



Attendance. - All the children being boarders, they have attended school regularly during the term.

Class-room Work. - I am pleased to state that the children have made fair progress during the past year.

Industries Taught. - The boys are kept quite busy preparing fuel and carrying water. They are taught gardening, mowing and the care of stock. The girls are taught efficiently in the various branches of housekeeping, sewing, mending, knitting, cooking and laundry work. They are very willing and have been of great assistance to us.

Moral and Religious Training. - The reverend fathers and sisters attend to the religious part of the education with the greatest care and vigilance. The conduct of the children throughout the year has been all that could be desired.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition is good, and the health of the pupils has been very good during the year. No deaths have occurred and no serious illness has reached us.

Fire Protection. - The water from the lake and the supply continually kept in the school are our present protection against fire. Before long we shall have other conveniences.

Heating. - The houses are heated by several stoves. Wood is the only fuel used.

Recreation. - Regular hours are set aside for recreation each day. This consists of games, calisthenic exercises, walking, playing, & c. Exercise in the open air is greatly encouraged.

The government grants yearly \$72 per capita for each of twenty-five pupils.

*I have, & c.,*

*SISTER TIBURCE,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,*

*BATTLEFORD, SASK., July 5, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - In accordance with circular of May 15, the following report in connection with this school for the year ended June 30, 1905, is respectfully submitted.

Location. - The school is located on the south bank of the Battle river, about two miles west of where this river falls into the north branch of the Saskatchewan; it is about two miles south from the town of Battleford, which is our post office. It is built on land specially reserved by the Dominion government for the use of this school. The main building, with some alterations and additions, is the same that was used as the official residence of the Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner, when he was the first lieutenant governor of the Northwest Territories.

Land. - In the immediate vicinity of the buildings there is a reserve of five hundred and sixty-six acres; and one of three hundred and seventy-six acres, three miles to the east of the school. The former is where all our farming land is, but the greater portion of it is sandy soil and wooded, although very little wood is yet large enough for fuel purposes. The latter reserve is mainly a hay swamp, where we get our supply of hay each year. The land is all in township 43, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, and comprises portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

**Buildings.** - These consist of the main building, in which the pupils and most of the members of the staff reside, principal's residence, two cottages, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, store-room, stable, pig-pen, hen-house, warehouse, root-house, granary, and the small outbuildings. We reshingled three buildings and laid new floorings, in a large portion of the main building. We also did a lot of painting and other general repairs.

**Accommodation.** - We have accommodation for a hundred and fifty pupils and for a staff necessary to look after them.

**Attendance.** - Admitted on department's roll, three; discharged, ten; died, one; number in school ninety-six.

**Class-room Work.** - This is carried on by two teachers, a male and a female, each in a separate class-room. The boys are taught by the male teacher, and the girls by the female teacher. The course of studies required by the department is adhered to, the pupils are graded from the alphabet to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils are engaged in school-teaching in connection with the Indian work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Athabaska.

**Farm and Garden.** - We have about fifty acres under cultivation, six being worked as a garden. We have what is considered to be the best garden in the district, one hard to beat anywhere. At the time of writing everything promises a good yield.

**Industries Taught.** - Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry; baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking and general housework; blacksmithing, carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, & c.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - To this we give special care, as without this foundation, this heaven, we would consider all other building but vain, it would not raise up the true characters which go to make good citizens. We have regular morning and evening prayers, with reading of the Holy Scriptures each day; the regular church services and Sunday-school work on Sundays; mid-week services each Wednesday evening; a circle of the King's Daughters, amongst the girls; and the King's Sons amongst the boys; also a branch of the Daily Scripture Reading Union, to which both boys and girls belong. These have been organized and carried on for several years past with very good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and the meetings are conducted by them under staff supervision. The members of the staff readily take their part in the moral and religious training of the pupils, and altogether we endeavour to combine 'true religion and honest industry' with 'sound and useful learning.'

**Health and Sanitation.** - We have been blessed with good health during the year. The ventilation of the building is good, and the sanitary arrangements are well attended to.

**Water Supply.** - We have an ample supply of very good water in our well.

**Fire Protection.** - We have a number of hand grenades, 'Babcock' fire-extinguishers, axes and pails of water, placed in different parts of the building. There are four tanks in which a supply of fresh water is always kept. Iron pipes connect with the upper two tanks and lead down to the lower floors, where rubber hose connect with them. A McRobie fire apparatus is also located in the main building, having pipes and hose from it to the three stories. There are fire-escapes from the dormitories, and a supply of ladders is always kept near at hand.

**Heating.** - This is done by hot-air furnaces and ordinary stoves, wood being the fuel used.

**Lighting.** - Ordinary lamps with coal oil are all we have for this purpose.

**Recreation.** - This consists of swings, football and other games, with plenty of outdoor exercise.

**Ex-Pupils.** - With reference to ex-pupils, some who returned to the reserve life do not make the progress they ought to, or that one could wish for - their surroundings are frequently against them - but these are not all, and we must not expect too

much of the first remove from savagedom. Some have their own places and property on different reserves and are doing well. Others again who have not taken to the reserve life are earning their own livelihood amongst the settlers; it might be well for all, or nearly all, of the boys on leaving the school to do this for some years, so as to get a knowledge of the settled life of the country by actual experience. The knowledge of the English language obtained by the pupils while in the school, and their general training and surroundings while here, give them a fitness and also an inclination for employment amongst the white settlers. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools. One is attending college, studying with a view to taking holy orders. Another has taken his course and has been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. Verily the work has not been in vain and surely these schools are steps towards the final solution of the Indian problem.

General Remarks. - I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful work of the members of the staff in bringing about the good results that are manifest.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for their kind, courteous treatment; it is heartily appreciated and assists very materially in the important work of improving and elevating the Indians.

*I have, & c.,  
E. MATHESON,  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit the following as my ninth annual report on this institution.

Location. - The school is not situated on any reserve, but on a half-section of land; partly purchased and partly the gift of the city of Calgary, about five miles south of the city, on the banks of the Bow, a very good view being obtained from the train just before the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the river for the first time when going west.

Land. - A corner of one quarter is cut off by the river, which leaves us about two hundred and seventy-five acres available. The official title is N.E. 1/4 section 35, township 23, range 1, and S.E. 1/4 section 2, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian.

About one-fourth is fit for cultivation, the remainder being gravelly hills or a swampy creek.

Buildings. - No important additions have been made during the year. A canvas walled house, 10 x 16 feet, has been built under direction of the medical officer, to be used by those pupils to whom an outdoor life is likely to prove beneficial. The other buildings are: main stone school building, house (old) for farm instructor, large stable, laundry and bakery, used as residence by principal at present, ice-house, with dairy and meat cold storage, mechanic shop, with paint and print shops above, and store, log shed for pigs and young stock, and another log shed begun, to be used as an implement-shed.

Accommodation. - There is in the main building room for four members of a staff and allowing the standard requirements of air space in the dormitory, room for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance. - The attendance here is still deplorably small; which makes the general work of the whole place suffer to a great degree. We began the year with forty-one on the roll and we closed it with twenty-seven, several of whom will be of age to be discharged next month.

Class-room Work. - This has been regularly carried on during the winter months. During the rush of the summer with the small number of pupils, it is next to impossible to keep pace with outside work. It has been the policy here to emphasize the industrial portion of the training, when necessary, at the expense of the distinctly school-room work.

Farm and Garden. - Our crop last year turned out fairly satisfactory. The grain suffered from frost and could only be used for feed. Vegetables and garden stuff did splendidly.

The prospects this year are good. Spring wheat and barley look exceptionally well; oats, late and less satisfactory than usual. Our cattle have done splendidly. The herd has increased so that we were able to supply ourselves for five months this winter with beef; and given a better cold storage next year, we can do better. Arrangements are in course of being made, to pasture some of our stock on the Sarcee reserve.

Industries Taught. - Carpentry. - Our carpenter married and left us in April last. Some of the pupils trained under him have done well. Before he left, new stairs, ironed with band iron to prevent excessive wear, were put in throughout the whole building, and since his departure three of the largest rooms have been refloored by the pupils in a satisfactory manner.

Printing. - The boys who took up this work have shown a marked advance in English knowledge. Three of them leave us next month. We have found this department very useful in our ordinary school work.

Moral and Religious Training. - This of course is carefully looked after, and I must especially record the help given and interest shown by Mr. King, my teacher and assistant in this direction.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the whole school has been exceptionally good. Not a serious case has occurred during the whole year. The improvement is doubtless in some measure due to the alterations in our water-supply and sanitary arrangements recorded in my last report.

Water Supply. - Our whole supply comes from a well situated in such a position as to avoid contamination. It is sufficient and good.

Fire Protection. - A standpipe, from our attic tanks, kept filled by a hot-air engine; a chemical arrangement, put in by McRobie; fire-axes; fire-pails; hand fire-extinguishers; all in convenient positions, constitute an apparently ample protection.

Heating. - The heating by two so-called 'Economy' furnaces; a combination of hot-air and hot-water, continues to prove anything but economical. In my opinion the cost is very excessive and not suitable for such a building as ours, in a country where such high winds are so prevalent.

Lighting. - The lighting is done by coal-oil lamps; and while we have so far had no accident, they constitute a constant menace.

Forestry. - We have done a good deal of tree-planting and the results are beginning to show. Russian poplar, Dakota cotton-wood and white ash are doing well.

*I have, & c.,*  
*GEO. H. HOGGIN,*  
*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
LEBRET P.O., August 16, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley four and one-half miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and eighteen miles north of the Canadian Pacific railway, and twenty-four miles from Qu'Appelle station by the trail. It is not situated on a reserve but is in a central position for the Assiniboine, Crooked Lakes, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood Hills and Sioux reserves.

Land. - The area of land belonging to this school and immediately surrounding it comprises about five hundred and five acres, all in township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian; it was specially surveyed and reserved for the purpose, by the Department of the Interior and is made up of parts of different sections; about fourteen acres on the northwest corner of section 2, on which the school buildings and garden are situated; about one hundred and forty-five acres on the west side of Section 11. This is nearly all coulee and side hills covered with scrub, but was required for a roadway to the farm on top of the hill; about two hundred and ninety acres, or the east half of section 10, is badly cut up by hills and ravines, but has some arable land, it affords fair pasturage in wet seasons; eighty acres, or the west half of the southwest quarter of section 14, is good land, but badly cut by sloughs. Besides the above and about five miles northwest of the school we have three quarter-sections reserved for hay purposes; of these the northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, west of the second meridian, was bought by the department for hay purposes, has some arable land, but is much broken by sloughs. The other sections are northwest quarter-section 34, township 21, range 13, both west of the second meridian. All the above parcels of land are fenced, with barb-wire.

Buildings. - I am glad to say that suitable buildings are now under construction and well advanced under the supervision of R.M. Ogilvie, architect of the department. The new buildings will afford much better accommodation than those destroyed by fire. When finished there will be three buildings of the following dimensions: main building, 120 x 50 feet; and one each for boys and girls, 80 x 50 feet, with a basement of stone and three floors. The buildings are frame with brick veneer.

Accommodation. - The children and staff are provided for in a limited manner since the fire.

Attendance. - The attendance for the year has been satisfactory.

Class-room Work. - There were two hundred and twenty pupils enrolled at the end of June; ninety-three boys and one hundred and twenty-seven girls. The grading under the schedule of studies prescribed by the department was as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Standard I
22	37	59	Standard II	39
21	60	Standard III	24	36
60	Standard IV	2	19	21
Standard V	6	12	18	Standard VI
...	2	2		

The first and second standards attend class six hours each day when practicable, in order to become as proficient as possible in the use of the English language before learning any industry; the higher classes attend one-half each day, and work at the trades the other half. As a rule in busy seasons on the farm, or in the garden, all the boys and sometimes the girls are engaged the whole day at outside work, under the supervision of the teachers.

Farm and Garden. - The area of land under cultivation is about three hundred and twenty-four acres, divided as follows: one hundred and thirty-five under wheat one hundred and thirty-five under oats, and twenty under barley, twenty under hay and fourteen under potatoes, corn, turnips, carrots, mangolds and rape. About twenty boys are attached to the farm and worked as required, and other boys and girls, as their turn came, did the milking and all assisted on the farm at busy times.

Stock. - Our stock is in fair condition and comprises one bull, eighteen cows, six steers, eleven colts, five calves, twenty-one horses, one hundred swine and about one hundred poultry.

Industries Taught. - Blacksmith-shop. - Four boys worked at this trade, and a fair amount of custom work was done besides the work required for the school.

Shoe-shop. - Seven boys are at work in this shop, making and repairing boots, shoes and harness.

Bake-shop. - Four boys assist in this shop, besides doing all the baking for the institution, the slaughtering and curing of beef and pork is also done.

Carpenter-shop. - From six to ten boys worked in this shop. A great amount of work was done for the school and outsiders in carpentry, repairing carriages and implements, also cabinet-making.

Tinsmith-shop. - Three boys are employed here repairing and doing custom work.

Girls Work. - Under the direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, and make their own clothes and also the greater part worn by the boys. They assist in the garden, milk the cows in summer and have entire charge of the poultry.

Moral and Religious Training. - The vice-principal and teachers attend to the moral training and general manners of the pupils. On Sunday and every day during the winter months I hold a class for the whole school, when I give religious instruction for one hour after class. Chapel is attended night and morning daily, and the Lebret church in the morning and evening on Sundays.

Conduct. - The conduct for the past year has been very good.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been good. The physician in charge inspects regularly and everything pertaining to the health of the pupils is carefully looked after.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is good, pure water, being obtained from wells.

Heating and Lighting. - The present buildings and shops are heated by stoves. Coal oil supplies the light since the fire.

Recreation. - The following sports are indulged in by the boys: baseball, football and hockey. The girls also play football. Besides their large playgrounds, the boys are allowed to roam about the hills.

*I have, & c.,  
J. HUGONARD,  
Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
RED DEER, ALTA., August 15, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the north bank of Red Deer river, about three miles west of the town of Red Deer, Alberta. It is not located on a reserve, the nearest being about forty miles north of us. The natural features of the country immediately surrounding the school are very pleasing. The broad and rushing river, about one hundred feet below, forms our southern boundary; while our eastern and western border lines are two deep-banked creeks, affording scenery as fine as any in this part of Alberta. Although we are only three miles from Red Deer, in a direct line, the windings of the river make the distance to be travelled in reaching the school somewhat greater. But the road has been considerably improved and shortened since our last report.

Land. - The land is of the very best quality, and admirably adapted to mixed farming. It consists of three-quarters of section 14, township 28, range 38, west of the fourth meridian. Also some fourteen acres of section 15, which lies between the original school property and a great gully to the west, has recently been added, by gift of the government. In addition, we have a lease of the remainder of section 15, for grazing purposes, and half each of sections 16 and 20 for hay-land. The entire acreage under control of the school amounts to 1,640 acres.

Buildings. - The main building is of gray stone, quarried from the river bank immediately below. It contains the dormitories for the girls, as well as of all boys under twelve years of age; private rooms for female members of the staff, and the officers, staff, dining-room and sitting-room, general dining-room, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, sewing-room, junior school-room, & c. A three-story brick building accommodates the larger boys. The upper story of the latter is the general schoolroom, which is also used for a chapel. A reading-room, started last winter, is located on the ground floor.

In addition to these larger buildings, there is a neat and commodious residence for the principal, three cottages occupied by married members of the staff, a blacksmith and carpenter-shop, ice-house and refrigerator combined, pig-pen, horse-stable, cow-stable, hen-house, dairy, engine-house, implement-house, well-house, pumping-house and three closets.

During the past year the old carpenter-shop has been made into a comfortable residence and a new carpenter-shop erected adjoining the blacksmith-shop; a junior school-room has been fitted up for the use of the assistant teacher; a large canvas-roofed shade has been erected in the girls' yard, and a good building that can be taken to pieces for use in the hay-field and elsewhere has been made.

Accommodation. - We have accommodation for ninety pupils and a staff of nine.

Attendance. - The year began with eighty-four names on the roll. The number now enrolled is eighty-one.

Total on register, July 1, 1904	84
Admitted during the year	5
Total	89

Discharged.	7
Died	2
Total	9
Total on register, July 1, 1905	80

Class-room Work. - Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year. The number of promotions has been large. The following were the numbers in the several grades during the quarter just closed: -

Standard I	36 pupils
Standard II	12 pupils
Standard III	13 pupils
Standard IV	12 pupils
Standard V	10 pupils
Total	83 pupils

Farm and Garden. - The effort to increase the acreage under cultivation has been continued. The staff and pupils have accomplished a good deal in this direction; and in addition much outside help has been secured. Seventy-five acres have been redeemed from the wilderness again this year; increasing the amount of land under cultivation from seventy-five to two hundred and twenty-five acres during the two years, the present principal has been in charge. Last fall we threshed two thousand five hundred bushels of grain. The crop now growing will amount to at least five thousand bushels, unless some disaster should occur. We have ninety acres of oats, sixty-five of barley, twenty of wheat, ten of flax, fifteen of roots, and twenty under summer fallow, as well as the five acres occupied by buildings and grounds. We have nine horses, eighty-two head of cattle, sixty hogs, ten sheep and about three hundred fowls, including chickens, turkeys and geese.

Industries Taught. - The senior boys are made familiar with every department of farm work. Carpentering is the only other trade taught at present, though we hope to add some others presently. Five boys have been taught carpentering during the past year.

The girls are all taught housework, dairying and sewing, and some attention is given to fancy-work.

A number of pupils have been given instruction in vocal and instrumental music, and considerable proficiency realized. A new departure this year was a musical and literary entertainment, given by the staff and pupils in the Opera House, Red Deer, during Christmas week, which was well attended, and caused much favourable comment.

Moral and Religious Training. - All the regular church services are held, also daily morning and evening prayers. There has been manifested a deepening religious interest among the pupils.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the school has never been so good; and we close the year without a single boy or girl in a condition to cause any anxiety. The drug bills have not been one-half as large as in the preceding year, and yet for nearly three months last autumn the school was quarantined for small-pox. But the disease proved of a very mild type. Though we had over twenty cases, only three were sufficiently serious to confine the patients to bed.

Fire Protection. - The school has five 'Babcocks,' seven 'Star' fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails and ten axes.

Heating and Lighting. - Two 'Smead-Dowd' and two 'Pease' furnaces are used, with satisfactory results. Coal oil is used for lighting. The cottages are heated with stoves.



Recreation. - The girls take outdoor exercise by swinging, shipping, walking, and sometimes at football. The most popular amusements with the boys are football, baseball, quoits and hunting. They also delight in fishing, - the river providing the best of sport. In winter, skating is exceedingly popular with both boys and girls.

*I have, & c.,*

*J.P. RICE,*

*Principal.*

*NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,*

*REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,*

*REGINA, July 16, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on the banks of the Wascana creek, four miles northwest of the city of Regina. It is not on a reserve.

Land. - A half section of land was originally purchased by the department for the use of the school, and in 1903 the government reserved an additional section.

The soil is a stiff clay requiring heavy horses to work it. Wheat, oats, vegetables and small fruits yield well. The land in its natural state was treeless prairie. From time to time, in the past few years, trees have been planted by the walks, roads and fences, also in belts and as wind-breaks about buildings and garden. Many of these are now ten or twelve feet high, breaking the monotonous plainness of the prairie and giving the school grounds a much more attractive appearance.

Buildings. - The main building is of brick, two stories high. The central part contains on the first floor: the offices, dispensary, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, storeroom, sewing-room and scullery. On the second floor are the bed-rooms for the staff and small dormitory for little boys. In the south wing is the boys' quarters and assembly-room. The boys' dormitory, clothing store-room, lockers and bathroom are on the second floor of this wing. In the north wing the girls dormitory, bathroom and clothing store-room are on the second floor. On the first floor are two well-lighted class-rooms. The basement, which extends under the whole building, contains furnace-room, fuel-room, small cistern, and storm sash store-room.

The other buildings are a two-story brick veneer principal's residence, a farm cottage, a cottage hospital, laundry, ice-house, carpenter-shop, engine-house, and blacksmith-shop. The farm buildings are: barn with horse-stable underneath, cow-stable, hog-pen, small implement-shed and poultry-house.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance. - During the past year the attendance was about eighty-seven.

Class-room Work. - The class-room is graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard VI	8
Standard V	12 pupils
Standard IV	20 pupils
Standard III	15 pupils

Standard II	19 pupils
Standard I	13 pupils

The course of study outlined by the department for Indian schools is closely followed. Special emphasis is placed on English, arithmetic and agriculture. During the winter months, evening lectures are given on such practical agricultural subjects as tillage of the soil, gardening, care and feeding of stock and eradication of weeds.

Farm and Garden. - This is made the most important part of industrial training for the boys. The farm last year produced eight hundred bushels of wheat, fifteen hundred bushels of oats, one thousand bushels potatoes, sixty-five bushels barley and fifteen hundred bushels of turnips.

Besides furnishing vegetables in season for the school tables, the garden brought in considerable revenue from the sale of vegetables.

This year about sixty acres have been sown in wheat, and thirty acres in oats. A sixty-acre field of brome grass supplies most of the hay. About ten acres of potatoes and six acres of garden have been planted. Forty acres of new land has been broken for crop next year. All this has been done by the boys under the direction of the farm instructor. In doing the farm and garden work the boys get instruction in the use of ploughs, harrows, discs, seeder, land-roller and the various small implements and tools necessary to conduct the work. In the harvest the more advanced boys are instructed in the work of the self-binding harvester. All the threshing for the school and the threshing for many of the neighbours has been done for the past two years by the school boys (under the direction of Mr. Tripp, the mechanical instructor) with the steam-thresher owned by the school.

Industries Taught. - Farming. - All the boys are taught the care and feeding of horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry, and are given practical instruction in the use of farm implements and garden tools.

Carpenter-shop. - Ten boys received instruction in this shop. Repairing wagons, ploughs and general repairs on the building, including glazing and painting, have all been done by the boys under the direction of the carpenter instructor. Some of the new work done includes the building of a poultry-house, a small smoke-house, turning of neckyokes, whiffletrees, balusters, chairs, towel rollers, rolling-pins, making of tongues, reaches, bolsters for sleighs and wagons, shafts for carts, sash, doors, cupboards, boxes, gates, fences and numerous other useful articles.

Printing Office. - A number of the boys have become expert type-setters. The work is useful in connection with classroom work. The boys working in the printing office are found to make greatest progress in composition and spelling.

Engine-room. - Six boys have received instruction in the care and running of the engine.

Bake-shop. - Eight boys have taken turns in this department. A very good quality of bread and buns for the use of the pupils is made. The bread used by the staff is baked by the girls under the direction of the cooking instructress.

Girls' Department. - All the girls learn cooking, baking, how to set and wait on tables, also laundry work and sewing. Many of the older girls cut, fit and make their own clothing, with quite as much taste and neatness as white girls would do. A number of the graduates of this school have gone out to service, earning highest wages and giving good satisfaction.

Moral and Religious Training. - In good weather many of the older children go to church in Regina for morning service. If the weather is not favourable, a service is held in the schoolroom. Sunday school is held in the afternoon in the school-room and a song service in the evening. Every morning and evening pupils assemble for prayers in the school-room.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of pupils and staff has been good. Four of the pupils with scrofulous lumps have been operated on by Dr. Graham, the school physician, with success. They were taken to the hospital and the affected glands cut out. It seems to be an ineffectual method of treatment, as none of those operated on are now quite free from the disease.

Water Supply. - A supply of very pure, water is obtained at a depth of ninety

feet. It is pumped by a Rider hot-air engine into three large tanks in the attic. The water-supply for the stock is obtained in the Wascana creek. This creek often freezes to the bottom in winter, making it difficult to procure sufficient water at that season.

Fire Protection. - Hose-reels on hydrants in main halls are connected by inch and a half pipes with water tanks in the attic. There is also a McRobie fire-engine, six Stempel extinguishers and a supply of hand-grenades.

Heating and Lighting. - During the past winter a new steam heating plant was installed, replacing the old hot-air furnaces. The light used is the acetylene gas. It is a very satisfactory light and much safer than oil lamps.

Recreation. - During the summer the boys play football and baseball, and the girls play basket-ball. In the winter skating and hockey are the principal outdoor recreations.

General Remarks. - In January the school sustained a severe loss in the death of the late Principal Sinclair. He was a man of intense energy, which he expended unreservedly in the interests of the school. He had high standards and a strong faith in the possibilities of Indian education. By his death the pupils lost a personal friend and the school a practical and forceful head. The school continues to have a strong hold on the graduates. Many of them write to the principal on all kinds of subjects; about work, business, and even on matters of most delicate personal interest. They look to, what some of them term, 'dear old Regina school,' for advice and guidance. One of the graduates of the school, Agnes Thompson, is attending Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia, taking a course of study to fit her for the position of matron in some of our Indian schools. She is a girl of marked ability and exceptional character, and is giving a good account of herself.

Many of the pupils show unusual ability at such work as writing, drawing and in any kind of work where they have a model or copy before them. During the recent rainy season the teacher of the junior room found one of the little boys making a model of a wolf from the clay he had taken from his shoes. The idea was encouraged, other children induced to try their skill, with the result that models of many different animals were made with remarkable accuracy, even by some of the very small children.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient and sympathetic support given me by all the members of the present staff.

*I have, & c.,  
B.B. HERON,  
Principal.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,  
HIGH RIVER (ST. JOSEPH'S) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
DUNBOW, ALTA., July 25, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated in Dunbow valley, on the right bank of High river, two miles from Davisburg post office, and about twenty-five miles southeast of Calgary. It is not on a reserve.

Land. - In connection with the school there are two and a half sections of land. The home farm, which immediately adjoins the school buildings, consists of the east half of section 22, township 21, range 28; half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 21, range 28 thirty acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and all

of section 27 township 21, range 28, west of the 4th meridian. The east half of section 26, township 20, range 27, and the north half of section 36, township 20, range. 27, west of the 4th meridian, which is held as a hay reserve for the school, is situated twelve miles southeast.

All of the above land belongs to the government. That portion of the property known as the home farm, consists of good bottom and bench lands, which, excluding hills and ravines, is fairly well adapted for farming and gardening. The hay reserve is in a low-lying district, where there is a plentiful supply of prairie hay and good pasturage.

Buildings. - There are two main buildings, one chiefly for the use of the boys, and the other for the girls. The boys' building contains the principal's room, reception room, office, play-rooms, lavatories, a small store-room, two class-rooms, the dormitories, the boys' infirmary and rooms for the staff. In the girls' school, of which the reverend sisters have charge, are the kitchen, dining-room, chapel, class-room, dormitory, sewing-room and generally the whole of the matron's department. The workshop, lumber-shed and bakery are west of the boys' building and in line with it. Behind the main buildings are the stables, granary, piggery, implement and carriage shed and slaughter-house. The hospital and engine-house are two detached buildings to the east of the girls' house, on the banks of High river. Viewed from the surrounding hills, the school is prettily situated, and has the appearance of a compact little village.

During the year a substantial cattle shed, 104 x 28 feet was built in the rear of the steer-stable. A building 10 x 12 feet was erected for the gas-generator. The steer-stable was shingled, new sidewalks were laid between the main buildings, the floor and the ceiling of the dining-room were renewed, furniture was repaired, and old fences, which were falling into decay, were pulled down and rebuilt.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five pupils and a staff of twelve.

Attendance. - The attendance for the year averaged eighty-one. Admissions, seven; discharges, eight.

Class-room Work. - Amongst the older pupils, half of each work-day is devoted to class-room work, and half is spent in gaining a practical knowledge of some industry. The younger children attend class both forenoon and afternoon.

Regular class-room hours are observed, namely: from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with intermissions. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. I may say that the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory, on the whole. The children were graded at the June examination as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12
Standard II	25
Standard III	21
Standard IV	15
Standard V	9
Standard VI	1

Farm and Garden. - We have 227 acres under cultivation. There are 99 acres of oats, 16 of wheat, 25 of barley, 28 of roots, and 59 of brome. Sixteen acres of land were broken this summer. The weather so far has been very favourable, and the prospects of a good harvest are promising.

Last year's crop yielded 2,012 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of barley, 50 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, and 8,000 bushels of turnips and mangolds; 500 tons of hay were put up.

Stock. - Our stock comprises thirty-four horses, two bulls, fifty-two cows, forty-three heifers, forty-seven steers, thirty-five calves, twelve pigs, and about two hundred poultry. The proceeds from live stock and farm produce sold during the year



amounted to \$2,663.28. We showed two steers at the Calgary fat stock show, and took first prize for stall-fed cattle.

**Industries Taught.** - Farming. - Knowing that most of our boys must make their living by farming, we regard this industry as a most important one, and particular attention is given to the care and management of stock. Most of the senior boys work at least half a day on the farm, and during the busy season of haying and harvesting, the whole day is devoted to outside work. The smaller boys help in weeding the roots and garden, feeding and doing other light work. All the older boys are taught how to milk.

Our hay, coal, lumber and other supplies are hauled by the farm teams in charge of the boys. These boys also handle the teams in cultivating the land, seeding, binding and mowing, thus gaining a practical knowledge of farming in all its branches.

**Carpentry.** - Five boys have been learning this trade. Directed by the instructor, these boys built the large cow-shed and the house for the gas-generator. They completed the large steer stable, laid down new sidewalks and executed many other repairs and alterations to buildings and furniture. During the period of haying and harvesting the trade apprentices do their share of the work in the fields.

**Needlework.** - Supervised by the reverend sisters, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, repairing clothes and darning. They make almost all the clothing required by themselves, as well as a large portion of the boys' clothing. All are taught cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work.

**Baking.** - A baker is employed. He also does the butchering and assists in the work of the farm.

**Shoemaking.** - No regular instructor is engaged. A few of the bigger boys who have some knowledge of the trade, from time to time repair harness and shoes.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - Instruction is given in the doctrines of Christianity, and pupils are encouraged to make practical use of its teachings in their every-day lives. Catechism class is held regularly. Morning and evening prayers are said in common, and all attend church on Sundays and holidays. In general the conduct of the children has been good.

**Health and Sanitation.** - I am glad to say that the health of the children has been good.

The sanitary condition of the school is excellent.

**Water Supply.** - A large well, close to the river, furnishes the institution with an abundant supply of good water, which is pumped into the tanks by a steam engine.

**Fire Protection.** - Three tanks, with a capacity of fourteen hundred gallons each, are kept filled with water, which could be used in an emergency on any flat. One hundred feet of hose on each story are connected with these tanks. Fire-extinguishers and hand-grenades are placed in the different rooms, and fire-pails, full of water, are distributed in convenient places. We have eight fire-axes, eighteen fire extinguishers, fifty-five hand-grenades and forty-seven fire-pails. Each of the dormitories is supplied with a large fire-escape.

**Heating and Lighting.** - Thirteen stoves heat the girls' building. The old hot-air furnaces, pipes and registers were removed from the boys' building during the past winter, and a complete steam-heating apparatus was installed. This new system is much more satisfactory than the old.

The institution is now lighted by acetylene gas.

**Recreation.** - Every day two and a half hours are set aside for recreation, and one-half day each week is devoted to healthful open-air games. The boys play baseball and football. Their favourite winter sport is hockey. The girls amuse themselves during play-time at croquet, basket-ball and other exercises.

*I have, & c.,  
A. NAESSENS,  
Principal.  
27-i-23*



*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL,  
AHOUSAHT, July 1, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ahousaht boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated on a tract of land adjoining Mahktosis reserve, on Flores island, off the west coast of Vancouver island. It has a beautiful location on a small bay and looks out across North arm, here about a mile and a half wide, and up Herbert arm. It has a fine view of the Cat-Face mountains and snow-capped peaks up North arm and Herbert arm. Some little distance to the rear there is a fresh water lake with an area of about fifteen acres.

Land. - There are one hundred and forty acres belonging to the school, most of it heavily timbered. This land lies immediately south of Mahktosis reserve and touches North arm on one side and Matilda creek on the other. It is owned by the Presbyterian Church.

Buildings. - The school building, which was first occupied in October of last year, is a frame building, two stories, with basement and large attic. It is a comfortable, well-arranged building, 46 x 68 feet.

The basement contains separate play-rooms for boys and girls, laundry and drying-room and work-shop. On the first floor are two class-rooms, children's dining-room, kitchen, pantry, store-room, scullery, office and staff's dining and sitting rooms. On the second floor are two dormitories, two sick-rooms, three bath-rooms, sewing-room, two cloak-rooms and four private rooms. Third floor contains two large dormitories, one private room and four storerooms. There are separate entrances and stairways for boys and girls throughout.

Accommodation. - The school building has accommodation for sixty pupils and five of a staff.

Attendance. - There are at present thirty-five pupils on the rolls: twenty boys and fifteen girls. Eleven pupils were admitted during the year and one girl died.

Class-room Work. - The progress in the school-room throughout the year has been very satisfactory. The progress in English has been especially marked. All pupils attend school both forenoon and afternoon. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as circumstances will admit of. The school-room work is carried on in two class-rooms, one for the younger and the other for the older pupils. The classification at the close of the year is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	4
Standard III	14
Standard IV	10

Industries Taught. - The boys take care of their sleeping-rooms, assist in the laundry, cut wood, do some carpentry-work and bake bread. The girls do housework, baking, sewing, & c., Twelve of the girls can make all their own clothing and are now learning to make boys' clothing. Several of the girls can knit and crochet.

Farm and Garden. - All the land belonging to the school is heavily timbered and none of it is yet in a condition to be cultivated.

Moral and Religious Training. - The children attend church service, Sabbath school and a song service every Sabbath. Family worship is held morning and evening, and there is also a weekly prayer-meeting carried on principally by the children themselves. The children seem much interested in all religious exercises. The conduct of the children has been good.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been good. There has been very little illness, and with the exception of one case none has been of a serious nature.

Water Supply. - The water used is obtained from rainfall at present. There are three large tanks in the building, which, so far, have given a sufficient supply.

Fire Protection. - The protection against fire consists of a dozen buckets filled and conveniently placed and six chemical fire-extinguishers. There is a fire-escape at each end of the building.

Recreation. - A fine beach directly in front of the school provides a good playground where football and other games are played. All the children are fond of canoeing, sailing, surf-riding and swimming. In winter evenings they play various indoor games.

General Remarks. - The continued interest and assistance of Agent Neill have been much appreciated and the visits of Inspector Green are looked forward to with pleasure.

*I have, & c.,  
J.C. BUTCHART, B.A.,  
Principal.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL,  
ALBERNI, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Alberni boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school has a beautiful location, near the Sheshat village, overlooking the Somas river, and about two and a half miles from Alberni.

Land. - There are sixteen acres of land in connection with the school. These sixteen acres are part of lot 81, district of Alberni. The land is owned by the Presbyterian Church. It was originally heavily timbered, and is very expensive to clear; the soil, however, is very good and is well adapted for all farming purposes.

Buildings. - The new building erected towards the close of last year was completed. All buildings are kept in good repair.

Accommodation. - There, is accommodation for sixty children and a staff of seven.

Attendance. - There are forty-five children on the roll, twenty-six boys and nineteen girls. Five boys and four girls were admitted during the year, and five boys and six girls were discharged.

Class-room Work. - The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Good progress has been made in the class-room. The following is the standing in classes at the close of the year: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	7
Standard III	16
Standard IV	6
Standard V	9

Farm and Garden. - The stock consists of two horses and three head of cattle. Several of the boys have learned to milk. Some of the larger boys are good teamsters, they do all ploughing, harrowing and work necessary for putting in the crop, and teaming for the school. Our large garden yielded well last fall.

Industries Taught. - Farming and gardening are taught, also plain carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and baking. The girls are taught bread-making, the care of milk and butter, the canning of fruit; also cooking, sewing and music.

Moral and Religious Training. - The conduct of the pupils has been good; in all their work they are faithful and obedient.

The pupils attend regular Sabbath services, also Sabbath school and every day religious instruction is imparted to them.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been good; we had no serious illness during the year.

The sanitary condition of the school is good.

Water Supply. - The supply of water is obtained from a well and the rainfall. It is not satisfactory. Recently a new well was dug, which gives a large quantity.

Fire Protection. - Four 'Carr' and four 'Star' fire-extinguishers are distributed through the building. Twelve fire-buckets are kept full in convenient places. There is also one hundred and fifty feet of rubber hose.

Heating and Lighting. - The main building is heated by a furnace, the new addition by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - The boys play football and baseball; the pupils are very fond of swimming and canoeing. In the winter, indoor games are provided.

General Remarks. - Besides the usual visits of Agent Neill, the school was inspected by Inspector Green in January, and in April we had the pleasure of a visit from Superintendent Vowell.

*I have, & c.,  
JAS. R. MOTION,  
Principal.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME,  
ALERT BAY, July 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of the Alert Bay girls' home for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The home is located on land belonging to the Church Missionary Society. A quarter of an acre is fenced for

a vegetable garden at the side of the home and a flower garden facing seaward, gives it a pleasant and homelike appearance.

**Buildings.** - The building is of wood, 34 x 32 feet, and comprises dining-room, play-room, kitchen, laundry, and matron's sitting-room, dormitories, with suitable bedrooms upstairs.

Accommodation. - The building is capable of accommodating fifteen girls and two officers.

Attendance. - The average attendance was six.

Class-room Work. - The pupils were well taught by Mrs. Hall at the village school. The schedule prescribed by the department is followed.

Moral and Religious Instruction. - Bible lessons with prayers are given daily and the girls' morals are zealously guarded by the matron.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of all the girls was very good. The sanitary arrangements of the home are quite satisfactory.

Water Supply. - There is a good supply of water obtained from a spring at the back of the home.

Fire Protection. - Two 'Star' fire-extinguishers, one axe, and six fire-buckets, all supplied by the department, are kept ready for use. A large tank is kept full of water. The fire-brigade is close to the home.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is done by means of box stoves and lighting by ordinary coal-oil lamps.

Industries Taught. - The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, cooking and bread-making, sewing and knitting. Very good progress has been made by most of the pupils.

Recreation. - Regular hours are set apart each day for recreation. The girls take walks with the matron. Various indoor games are supplied. Gardening is encouraged. A play-room is well supplied with books, and an organ is a great attraction, all the girls being musical.

General Remarks. - Miss R.L. Edwards left in October for England. Her position was filled by Mrs. Rochester, who, finding the work too much for her, resigned in six months. The position of matron was then filled by Miss Cargill.

*I have, & c.,  
A.W. CORKER,  
Principal.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
PORT SIMPSON BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL,  
PORT SIMPSON, August, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward the annual report of the Port Simpson boys' boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is located three hundred and fifty yards from the ocean front, on a small elevation at the northeast of the Indian village, on the Tsimshean reserve.

Land. - The land comprises a lot four rods by five rods, surrounding the institution. It was obtained from the Indians by the Methodist Missionary Society, and belongs to the society. It is slightly elevated on either side, with a ravine through the centre, which drains it thoroughly. It is well adapted for the raising of hay, small fruits and vegetables. Raspberries, gooseberries, red and black currants and strawberries grow plentifully. Rhubarb, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, celery, lettuce, parsley, savory, cabbage, cauliflower, & c., are easily raised in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the institution.

**Buildings.** - A two-story building, 25 x 36 feet, with a good cellar, divided into three apartments for groceries, vegetables and a workshop respectively, is used for the staff.

A second building, 25 x 36 feet, situated at the south of building No. 1, is divided into a preparation-room, hall, lavatory, kitchen and store-room, on the first floor; and into a dormitory, hall, matron's-room, store-room, and four closets on the second floor.

A third building, 24 x 30 feet, connecting buildings Nos. 1 and 2, is used as a reception-room, and boys' dining-room with two dormitories and two closets above.

The reception-room, sewing-room and boys' preparation-room have been newly painted and all the rest of the house has had a fresh coat of alabastine.

A building, 16 x 25 feet, is used as a play-room for the children in rainy weather. The upstairs is used as a lumber-room.

A small barn is used to shelter one horse, two cows and a supply of hay.

Other small buildings consist of wood-shed, a hen-house, a tool-house, a drying shed and closets.

**Accommodation.** - The buildings have accommodation for the principal, matron, teacher and twenty-seven pupils.

**Attendance.** - Twenty-four pupils were enrolled during the first half of the year and twenty-two pupils the last half year. Two pupils were discharged. The attendance has been excellent.

**Class-room Work.** - The work in the class-room has been very satisfactory.

**Farm and Garden.** - This is confined to a small garden in which sufficient small fruits and vegetables are raised to supply the institution.

**Industries Taught.** - These comprise carpentry, cobbling, general housework (bread-making, mending, washing, ironing, & c.) and gardening. We find that some of the pupils are more particularly adapted to the use of the saw and hammer, others take more to gardening, while still others become proficient at bread-making and the use of the needle.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - Moral and religious instruction is given daily with good practical results.

**Health and Sanitation.** - No epidemic or serious illness has affected the school during the year, with the exception of a light case of scarlet fever. The sanitary condition of the premises is good.

**Water Supply.** - The water-supply is not good. Water is brought to the house by means of a flume and rain-water is also caught from the eaves into barrels.

**Heating and Lighting.** - The heating is done with ordinary wood and coal stoves. Six are ready for use, but only in extreme cold weather are all going at once.

Lighting is done with the ordinary coal-oil lamps.

**Recreation.** - The playground is on an elevation overlooking the whole village and has a good view of the ocean. The boys amuse themselves with ball and bat, football and other outdoor games in fine weather, while carving, crokinole, checkers, ping-pong, & c., are favourite indoor amusements. Some devote considerable time to reading and music. The little ones are especially fond of picture-books and nursery rhymes.

*I have, & c.,*  
**CHAS. M. RICHARDS,**

*Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME.  
PORT SIMPSON, July 13, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of the Port Simpson (Crosby) Girls' Home for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is located at Port Simpson, British Columbia, and is situated just outside the limits of the Tsimpshane reserve.

Land. - The land lies in section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district. It is owned by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, and was acquired by purchase from Mr. Gordon Lockerby, Port Simpson. There is an area of two acres which is well fenced, but only about one-fourth of an acre is cultivated. The land lies on the slope of a hill, the greatest elevation being towards the south and east. With thorough draining the soil would be suitable for a garden and for raising small fruits.

Buildings. - The buildings consist of a house, three stories and a basement, a tank, chicken-house, wood-shed, a drying-shed and water-closets. Our verandah and steps were rebuilt during the year and the back platform repaired.

Accommodation. - We have good accommodation for forty-five pupils and four teachers.

Attendance. - The average attendance is 44.53. The total enrolment is fifty-two. Six girls have been discharged; two are on leave of absence on account of their health and seven have been admitted during the year. The present number in attendance is forty-four.

Class-room Work. - The classes have made good progress, and one class of nine is ready for promotion to standard IV. The present classification is as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	8
Standard II	15
Standard III	10
Standard IV	15
Standard V	3
Standard VI	1
Total	52

The pupils speak English fluently, and those who have been admitted during the year are making good progress in English. Special progress in composition and arithmetic has been noticed. The subjects are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, composition, geography, history, hygiene, music, Bible history and doctrine, and the Methodist catechism.

Ten girls have taken lessons in instrumental music, and the whole school has had a lesson every week in vocal music. Some have made good progress and are capable of acting as organists.

Garden. - A small vegetable and a flower garden are cultivated, as well as currant and gooseberry bushes, in all about one-eighth of an acre. We hope to be able to increase the area cultivated each year; the cost of labour for drainage and



unfavourable condition of the soil, have hitherto prevented us from doing this.

Industries Taught. - The industrial teaching consists of instruction in general housework, laundrywork, cooking and bread-making, dressmaking, sewing, mending, darning and fancy-work.

Some of the older girls have taken a special course in cooking this year and some who have been discharged from the home have cut and made their own dresses very neatly. Very satisfactory progress has been made in every department and careful training and instruction has been given. Some who went to help the white ladies of the village gave good satisfaction with their work. The girls under the supervision of the matron and teachers performed satisfactorily all the work of the institution, including the kalsomining and housecleaning.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils are carefully trained to be honest, respectful, truthful, obedient, industrious, kind and obliging. A Bible lesson is taught every day and a class for religious instruction by the Rev. J. Grenfell is held every week. We can see that the lessons taught are bringing forth in many lives the fruits of right-living.

Health and Sanitation. - The sanitary condition is good, and steps have been taken to improve the drainage. While it is good on our own grounds, there is need of a more extended system to carry the sewerage to the beach. The general health has been very good. No deaths have occurred during the year and only one girl has an extended vacation on account of her health, and is not able to return to the home. All are in good health now.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is derived principally from a mountain stream at some distance from the house, and the water is conducted by a flume to a large tank holding 4,000 gallons. The rain-water from the roof also flows into the tank. The water passes through a filter before entering the tank and is distributed through the house by means of pipes. We have hot and cold water on two floors. Our water-supply is excellent and abundant.

Fire Protection. - We have fire-escapes furnishing means of escape from the two upper flats and from all the dormitories. Besides these fire-escapes, which we have tested and proved satisfactory, there are two stationary ladders on the roof and two from the ground to the roof. We have also two light movable ladders.

Buckets of water and of ashes are kept always in readiness on each flat and eighteen water-pails are available in case of fire. We have two chemical fire-engines and a fireman's axe. Mention may also be made of the village fire bridge within call on short notice.

We have an abundant water-supply.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating of the institution is accomplished by six stoves, one French range, one open grate and one coal-oil stove. We use soft coal and some wood. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting, bracket and hanging lamps being used exclusively in the pupils' apartments. We have four large hanging lamps.

Recreation. - Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. In wet weather they play in a play-room, where the air enters freely. This recreation consists of games, physical culture, such as club-swinging, drill and calisthenic exercises, walking, playing on the beach and general play. Exercise in the open air is encouraged and insisted upon when necessary.

Ex-Pupils. - This year we have had the highest average attendance in the history of the institution. Three girls were discharged last summer and fall. Two of them are now married and the third expects to be married in August, to one of the best young Indians in the village. All have behaved themselves well and we have heard good accounts of them.

On May 1 another girl was discharged who seems to be doing well, and another was married from the school on June 9. She keeps her house neat and clean and we think she will put in practice the lessons learned in the school. Nearly all these girls have comfortable homes, and many of them will be in more danger from the vices introduced by bad white people than from the old Indian customs.

General Remarks. - Miss Carroll, matron, resigned last November, and her position has been ably and efficiently filled by Miss Clarke. Miss McIntyre came to take Miss Clarke's position as matron's assistant.

Last August through the kindness of the Georgetown Sawmill Company all the pupils were given an all-day excursion up Works' channel on the steamer 'Nell' it was a great treat and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

The girls have done their work cheerfully and well, and have greatly pleased those whom they have gone occasionally to help. Most of them are striving to build up true Christian characters.

This year at Christmas we had a concert in a public hall. The programme, with the exception of a few selections, was rendered by the girls. The boys from the boys' home gave calisthenic exercises, with bells and club-swinging, which were very creditably rendered. The programme consisted of choruses, drills, with songs, Calisthenic exercises, with bells by the smaller girls and club-swinging by the bigger girls. A doll's cantata was much admired. Then we invited all the parents and friends of the girls for an afternoon and gave them refreshments, prepared by the pupils.

The parents were much pleased with the progress of the children, and seem to appreciate the advantages of the institution more than formerly. We endeavour to make our institution as home-like as possible, and although firm and kind discipline is maintained, they have the advantages and privileges of a Christian home. We are striving every year to rise a little higher in character and attainments.

*I have, & c.,*

*HANNAH M. PAUL,*

*Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*NORTH VANCOUVER, July 8, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Squamish boarding school is situated on the north shore of Burrard inlet opposite the city of Vancouver and at a distance of about four miles therefrom.

Land. - The land attached to the school is the property of the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus, and consists of only fourteen acres, about seven acres having been sold for the benefit of the school, the half of the remainder is under cultivation and is divided into vegetable garden, orchard, flower beds, & c.

Buildings. - The wing added two years ago is large, well ventilated and well lighted, commodious and comfortable. It consists of: entrance hall, two reception rooms, a large school-room and a work-room; on the second floor are the chapel and rooms for the different members of the staff; the upper story contains 9, large dormitory for the girls; on each floor are bath and toilet-rooms. In the old building, the ground floor comprises a small storeroom, kitchen, two large dining-rooms and a large school-room. On the second story is the principal's room, two dormitories, the boys' and the girls' infirmary and also some bedrooms for the teachers.

The outbuildings consist of woodshed, laundry, storehouses, barn and henhouse.

Farming and Gardening. - Farming here cannot be conducted on a large scale, owing to the very small area of land fit for that purpose.

The pupils, both boys and girls, cultivate flowers in abundance and variety. All sorts of vegetables (though in small quantity) are raised for table purposes, such as potatoes, beans, pease, lettuce, onions, cabbage, turnips, carrots, & c. Strawberries, currants, raspberries and gooseberries, are in abundance; the orchard yields a fair crop of apples, plums, pears, cherries, & c.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls receive a thorough training in all branches of domestic work, such as: baking, cooking, laundrying, knitting, darning, hand and machine sewing and the cutting and finishing, of all kinds of wearing apparel; they also are taught crochet work, torchon lace, drawn-work, embroidery, flower-making, & c. Most of our girls are small, but such tasks as are required of them, they perform willingly and cheerfully.

Attendance. - Sixty-two pupils have, been in attendance during the year. The present attendance is fifty-eight, of whom twenty-six are boys and thirty-two girls.

Class-room Work. - The course of studies outlined by the department is followed as closely as possible; all pupils without exception have made gratifying progress; the Indian language has been eradicated, and English is spoken by all the children in the school. The pupils have four hours of class-room work and an hour for study. The branches of studies for the senior class are: arithmetic, grammar, geography, Roman Catholic catechism, composition, dictation, reading, writing, spelling and drawing. For the junior class - reading, spelling, writing, dictation, arithmetic and also drawing. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	27
Standard II	6
Standard III	12
Standard IV	-
Standard V	11
Standard VI	2
Total	58

Moral and Religious Training. - Great care and special attention is given to this part of education. No effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. Morning and evening prayers, and regular services on Sundays are never omitted; a short religious instruction is daily given on some practical subject, such as: obedience, politeness, order, & c. Punishments are of rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been good; we had two or three attacks of grippe, but there were no fatal results. Scrofula is the main ailment we have to contend with. The sanitary condition is all that can be desired; the building is well ventilated and kept clean.

Water Supply. - Since last spring we have obtained connection with the city water-supply and now the building is abundantly supplied with pure crystal water.

Fire Protection. - Two 'Stempel' fire-extinguishers, eight glass-lined chemical extinguishers, two dozen buckets, two hundred feet of hose, two axes and two ladders, are kept in readiness in case of emergency.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is done by means of wood stoves; coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - The boys, in fine weather, enjoy football, baseball and lacrosse; they also practise swimming, canoeing and boating; the girls take a great deal of interest in physical drills, skipping, reading, and a walk almost daily attended by one or two members of the staff. We endeavour to make the children feel as happy as possible.



General Remarks. - The pupils have given two public entertainments, one at Vancouver, the other at North Vancouver. They received for that purpose special training in singing, drills and recitation, and I am glad to, state that the performance was far beyond what we had expected. I must also mention the success obtained by the school children at the Provincial Exhibition of New Westminster, where a diploma and several first and second prizes were awarded to them.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. A.W. Vowell, Indian superintendent, for his kindness and attention to all matters connected with the school. I beg also to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. A.E. Green, our inspector, and of Mr. R.C. McDonald, our agent, in all our dealings with them, and to thank them for the interest they take in the school. I take great pleasure in mentioning the faithful work done by the different members of my staff.

*I have, & c.,*

*SISTER MARY AMY.*

*Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,*

*MISSION CITY, July 15, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The St. Mary's Mission boarding school is situated in the Fraser valley, forty-three miles east of the city of Vancouver. Standing on a charming plateau on the northern bank of the river, whose serpentine course can be followed thence for over twenty miles, our buildings face the prosperous Matsqui prairie, and command a beautiful view of the Sumas and Chean mountains, as well as of the picturesque Mount Baker across the boundary line. The neighbouring forests of fir and cedar combine with the fruit plantations and the manifold crops of cereals and hay, in making the scenery lovely and giving the air wholesomeness and fragrancy. Comfortable steamers plying daily between New Westminster and Chilliwack, also the nearness of the Canadian Pacific railway with a line branching off from Mission towards southern points, give our pupils and their parents every facility of access to the school.

Land. - Some three hundred acres of land are attached to the school. The larger part of it lies under heavy timber, so that the progress of the axe and the plough is slow and costly. However, every year, with the help of the bigger boys and some hired men when finances allow it, the forest is robbed of a few more acres, and our improved land proportionately increased. The farm is the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It lies in the Mission City district municipality, section 2, townships 3 and 4. The soil yields good crops of hay, roots and vegetables, but is perhaps best adapted for fruit-culture.

Buildings. - The boys' department consists of a main building, 75 x 33 feet, with a newly erected wing, 50 x 35 feet. The first floor contains: entrance-hall, parlour, chapel, school-room, recreation-room, kitchen and dining-rooms. On the second floor are the library, the infirmary and adjoining toilet and bathrooms, the principals bedroom and office, the teachers' private work-room and several bedrooms for the male part of the staff and visitors. The third floor contains the dormitory and two toilet-rooms, besides another large room which can be made a comfortable dormitory.

This spring the building has been repaired throughout. Most of the floorings have been renewed, the walls and ceilings have been covered with a good layer of muralo or tastefully papered; the woodwork varnished or neatly painted, and in the most conspicuous halls and apartments skilfully grained in imitation of oak or ash.

Another building, 45 x 24 feet, attached to the main one, contains two classrooms, band-room, shoemaker and carpenter shops, and two bed-rooms.

The girls' house consists of a main building, 75 x 33 feet, with a wing 45 x 24 feet, and includes entrance hall, parlours, class-rooms, sewing-room, chapel, dining-room and kitchen, recreation-room, dormitory, bath-room and toilet-rooms.

The outer buildings comprise a play-hall, laundry, store, wood-shed, stables and barns.

Accommodation. - This can be provided for about ninety pupils and necessary staff.

Attendance. - There has been an average attendance of eighty-five pupils; forty-two boys and forty-three girls.

Class-room Work. - The class-room work is ably and devotedly carried on by four Sisters of St. Ann, each having under her charge an average of from twenty to twenty-five pupils. The school hours are, in the morning from 8 to 11.45, with two fifteen minutes' intermissions, and in the afternoon from 4.30 to 6. The organ and band practices take place at 1 p.m. in the summer and at 8 p.m. in the winter. It is the endeavour of the teachers not to depart from the official programme of studies prescribed for the Indians. However, reading, penmanship and arithmetic are given special attention, they being deemed of capital importance. That music trains the character is carefully borne in mind. Rev. Brother Collins is the leader of a disciplined and well-trained brass band, an object of frequent praise from inspectors, visitors and other guests. I will also mention the girls' and boys' choir, which, under the able guidance of Rev. Sister Mary Rogation, adds considerable enthusiasm and piety to the Sunday services, and occasionally enlivens our recreations with many a song.

Farm and Garden. - This season thirty acres are sown in oats, and a splendid crop is expected. About the same extent is under hay; it is promising well. The orchard is extensive and yields annually a large quantity of fruit. The cherry crop in particular has been this year extraordinarily rich. As regards the apple and pear trees I must say that they are not as healthy as desirable; we are advised to do away with them and put in instead a new and vigorous plantation.

Industries Taught. - This being only a boarding school, it is impracticable to do much as regards trades. However, the bigger boys manifesting frequently a strong desire to learn a trade of some kind, it has always been the aim of the management to initiate them into at least the rudiments of carpentering and shoe-making. I may be allowed to state here that Denis Chehalis, discharged from this school about a year ago, earned his living last winter chiefly by making and repairing shoes.

All the boys are thoroughly instructed in the different branches of farming and gardening. They are taught dairywork, shown how to take care of the live stock; they help in putting in the crop and in the harvest-time render valuable assistance to the employees. As a matter of fact, most of our ex-pupils are farmers whose skill and prosperity are much above that of their tribesmen who have not enjoyed the benefit of education. I shall only make reference to Alack Tommy, of Chilliwack, who is the owner and manager of a ranch, with a goodly herd of cattle, which many white men might envy.

The girls are instructed by the reverend sisters in the culinary department, dressmaking, knitting and general housework. Hand and machine-sewing, fancy and specially plain needle-work are their frequent occupation. It is highly gratifying to the reverend sisters to notice that their former pupils wear and dress their children with garments cut out and sewn with their own hands.

Moral and Religious Training. - To maintain a high moral tone in the school is the object of our constant efforts. By daily religious exercises, and the teaching

of the Roman Catholic doctrine, illustrated with examples from profane and sacred history, the children are persuaded to listen to the voice of their conscience. They are vigilantly trained to self-respect, truthfulness and other Christian virtues. In fine, no pains are spared to refine their character, elevate their sentiments, and make of them good Christians and useful citizens. It is my pleasure to certify that good results are obtained.

Health and Sanitation. - This year one girl had to be discharged on account of being tuberculous. Three boys have had diphtheria, the disease being mysteriously brought in from some neighbour. One has been sick with typhoid fever, and there have been two cases of pneumonia. The fact that they have all completely recovered - the tuberculous case naturally excepted - speaks well for the care bestowed on the children.

All possible, material comfort is provided. Our sanitary system has been pronounced perfect by the local physician whom we had called to inspect the institution and advise us in hygienic matters. The ceilings are high, the rooms brightly lighted and well ventilated. Thanks to the reverend sisters, the children's clothes are clean, and the house is kept exquisitely neat and cheerful.

Water Supply. - The St. Mary's creek flows through our property, affording the school a healthy and abundant supply of water, which is carried in pipes through the entire buildings.

Fire Protection. - The fire-fighting appliances consist of eight chemical fire-extinguishers, four fireman's axes and forty-eight pails constantly filled with water and placed in convenient positions in the several flats of the buildings. While the younger pupils are taught how to seek safety by means of the fire-escapes, the bigger ones are regularly drilled in the use of the fire-appliances. It may be proper to say here that the children themselves saved out buildings last winter when, on a dry and windy day, the roof of the girls' house caught fire in several places. The flames made a large opening through the shingles; a number of rafters were badly damaged, a few being even cut through by the action of fire. As soon as the alarm was given, the girls bravely and resolutely secured buckets, fire-extinguishers and axes, hurried to the garret and over the roof, and before the help of Brother Collins with his boys could be obtained, the fire was under control.

Heating and Lighting. - The buildings are heated with stoves. There is a large quantity of fir, birch and other wood to be had in the vicinity. Light is supplied by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - The attractiveness of the school is powerfully increased by the passionate interest our pupils manifest in the various games and sports in which they are encouraged to indulge. The playgrounds are extensive, well situated and cleanly kept. When outdoor exercises are impracticable, the children are kept busy inside with all sorts of games, singing and band practising.

General Remarks. - I take pleasure in saying that we breathe here an air of peace and harmony. The example of charity and sympathy set by the staff is reflected in the doings of the whole community.

Before closing I beg leave to express my feelings of gratitude to Mr. R.C. McDonald, our Indian agent, who is so prompt and courteous in his correspondence, and whose cheerful visits never fail to bring us a sunny day; to Mr. Green, inspector of Indian schools, who takes a keen interest in our institution, and to the superintendent, Mr. A.W. Vowell, who, not being satisfied with kind words, gives us a substantial and never flinching support.

*I have, & c.,  
J. TAVERNIER, O.M.I.,  
Principal.*



*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
YALE (ALL HALLOWS') BOARDING SCHOOL,  
YALE, July 7, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Canadian Pacific Railway station of Yale, B.C. It stands on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile below the mouth of the Fraser canyon. The school is not built on a reserve.

Land. - The school buildings stand on well laid out grounds of about seven acres in extent. This land was bought by friends of the school aided by a government grant of \$500, and is held in trust for the school.

Buildings. - These consist of a large school building, a small school, chapel and a house for the staff and visitors.

Accommodation. - One large airy dormitory and several small rooms provide sleeping accommodation for thirty-eight pupils; besides these, there is a large schoolroom, a living-room, wash-room, clothing-room, kitchen and several commodious closets, store-rooms and bathrooms.

All the pupils are boarders, and only a small number of them leave the school for holidays of three weeks' duration, during the summer, with sanction from the department.

Class-room Work. - The school-room is under the charge of a fully qualified teacher, Miss Kelley, B.A., of Trinity University, Toronto, assisted by an English teacher with special musical qualifications. Pupils sent in for the Royal Drawing Society's examination last year passed very well in the first and, second grades, three girls passed with distinction. This year nearly twenty pupils were entered for the first four grades in drawing, the results will not be known until August.

One pupil entered for the Associated Board B.A.M., and B.C.M., lower school examinations in violin and passed very creditably this June.

A sister takes classes in religious subjects and elocution, the matron teaches needlework, cutting-out and dressmaking.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the children has been excellent during the past year. There have been no serious cases of illness, and the doctor was only called in once, to attend a case of severe inflammation. The drainage system is quite satisfactory and the sanitary condition of the school excellent.

Water Supply. - There is an abundant supply of excellent water close at hand, the school obtaining fifteen inches of water from a mountain stream nearby.

Heating and Lighting. - All the buildings are warmed with stoves burning wood and coal, the pipes passing through brick chimneys. They are lighted by means of oil lamps attached to the walls or suspended from the ceiling.

Recreation. - An hour's walk is taken daily in suitable weather. The girls have a large playground with swing and summer-house, and a tiny garden for each child to dig and plant in.

During the winter or on rainy days, games, fancy-work, and reading are in vogue in the large play-room or on the balcony or verandah.

Garden. - Half an acre of fruit-trees, provides fresh fruit and a good supply of jam for the school during the entire

year. Vegetables are also grown, but the soil is too light to grow heavy root crops.

Industries Taught. - The girls are thoroughly instructed in all departments of domestic service, and the older ones in cooking, bread-making and laundrywork.

Ex-Pupils. - The girls who have gone out to service receive good wages and are very highly spoken of by their several mistresses, while some of those who married have already sent their little daughters to be brought up and educated in the old school which sheltered the childhood and girlhood of these young mothers.

*I have, & c.,  
AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR, C.A.H.,  
Principal.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
ALERT BAY, JULY 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Alert Bay industrial school for the year ended, June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is healthily situated on the Alert Bay industrial school reserve, and is erected on rising ground at the west end of Alert bay, commands a pleasant view to sea, and is sheltered from northerly winds. The post office address is Alert Bay, British Columbia.

Land. - There are 410 acres of land connected with the school. The soil is mostly gravel and is thickly covered with bush. It is best adapted for pasture land, but is only cleared with difficulty. Potatoes do well for the first and second years.

Buildings. - The school building is of wood, strongly and tastefully erected with plastered walls and light airy rooms. Size, 60 x 40 feet. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 x 18 feet, comprising class-room and workshop. The outer buildings comprise: trades-instructor's house, laundry, cow-shed, hen-house, root-house, cloak-room, tank-house and wood-shed.

Accommodation. - There is ample room for thirty-five boys and three officers.

Attendance. - The average attendance was twenty-one pupils.

Class-room Work. - The work done in the classroom has been most satisfactory and pleasing. The pupils without exception have been anxious to learn and have made good progress, especially in English. The boys were taught by the principal, assisted by the Rev. A.J. Hall.

The pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	0
Standard II	5
Standard III	10
Standard IV	5
Standard V	0
Standard VI	1

Industries Taught. - All the smaller boys have had definite and systematic training in the general housework of the institution. The bigger boys have had regular instruction in the carpenter-shop under Mr. R. Willard, who has also given them lessons in painting and paper-hanging. The institution has been painted inside and outside by the boys and now presents a much nicer appearance. The boys took a

special pride in this part of the industrial work. The laundry work was all done by the boys, under the able management of Miss L. Humphreys.

Farm and Garden. - The flower garden has been tended by the matron and small boys and has produced good results. The vegetable garden has yielded enough fruit and vegetables to supply the school. A good crop of potatoes was raised.

Water Supply. - The water is supplied to the house from a well nearby. It is pumped up by the pupils into a large tank, which is always kept clean. The water is pure.

Fire Protection. - Four chemical fire-extinguishers, two fireman's axes and twenty-four buckets are kept in places of convenient access.

A fire hose, 100 feet, is kept ready for use. Fire drill is practised in accordance with the instructions of the department.

Moral and Religious Training. - The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purity of mind and body. Morning and evening prayers are said in the dining-room and a Bible lesson is given daily to each class. The pupils attend divine service morning and evening on Sundays, and Sunday school in the afternoon.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the boys this year has been excellent. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room and wash-house, to the sea.

Cleanliness is strictly enforced and disinfectants used freely. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Conduct. - The conduct of the boys has been most satisfactory.

Heating and Lighting. - The school is heated by means of ordinary box-stoves. The kitchen range is still in good repair. It has done excellent service. Coal-oil lamps are all hung from the ceiling.

Recreation. - The secret of success with boys is to give them lots of fun when they are not at work or school. Football has still retained its place as the most popular sport, and they have played with vigour the year round. They have had the added interest of emulation this year, as they have played against other tribes visiting Alert Bay. Rounders is getting more popular. The small boys have been taught Croquet and are great enthusiasts. The brass band has been a great source of amusement to the boys, also to visitors to the school. They have given good music and take pains in learning new pieces supplied them. An ample supply of suitable indoor games is kept for wet evenings, for the smaller boys. All the pupils are, regularly drilled.

General Remarks - There is a marked improvement in the general appearance of the school since it was, painted and I have to thank the department for supplying the materials. We were pleased to welcome Mr. Green, the inspector sent by the department, and will look forward with pleasure to his next visit. It is always very gratifying to both teacher and taught to be examined by one keenly interested.

I have to again thank Mr. Hall for his kind assistance in the class-room.

*I have, & c.,  
A.W. CORKER,  
Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
KAKAWIS, CLAYOQUOT SOUND, VANCOUVER, ID., June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Clayoquot (Christie) industrial school is situated on St. Mary's bay, a cozy cove of Clayoquot sound, on the west coast of Vancouver island. The location is an ideal one, central from the coast, secluded from the nearest Indian reserve, Opitsat, and the Clayoquot trading post, and well sheltered from cold winds. Mail reaches the school by private mail bag direct from Victoria post office.

Land. - The school owns one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, which is covered partly with heavy timber, partly with dense brush; elevated portions of it are rocky, low places are swampy. When cleared, and thoroughly drained, some parts will be quite serviceable for gardens and pasture. Clearing, however, entails heavy expenses, two hundred dollars an acre being a low figure. About two acres are under cultivation. Five acres have been slashed this year by the boys.

Buildings. - Extensive building operations were carried on during the past year. Both ends of the original building, of 40 x 60 feet, were extended 10 feet each for new entrance halls and staircases; at right angles with each extension, a wing of 32 x 46 feet, was added, one for boys' and one for girls' quarters. These additions have basements with concrete walls, but otherwise correspond in height and style to the old building. The entire frontage is 144 feet, and the depth 52 feet. On the first floor are officers', boys' and girls' entrance halls, parlour, office, Indian-room, kitchen, pantries, store-room, pupils' and officers' dining-rooms, senior and junior class-rooms, separate boys' and girls' recreation-rooms, sewing-rooms, and separate boys' and girls' toilet-rooms. The second floor contains girls' dormitory with adjacent toilet and lavatory, two infirmaries for boys and girls separately, with bath-rooms attached, principal's room, eight bed-rooms and chapel and vestry. In the attic on the third floor are the boys' dormitory, and lavatory with toilet, and two clothes rooms. In the basements are planned gymnasiums and shower-baths.

In the rear of the main building stands the laundry, 14 x 32 feet, and back of it is the wood-shed, 36 x 50 feet, with carpenter-shop and shoe-shop under the same roof. The storehouse, 12 x 18 feet, is a little distance away. There is also a small temporary barn on the premises.

For the use of the industrial instructor and his family a cottage, 24 x 30 feet, has been built. It contains two bed-rooms, kitchen and sitting-room.

Accommodation. - The institution has accommodation for seventy-five pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance. - The average attendance for the year was sixty-one, twenty-eight boys and thirty-three girls. Five boys received their discharge; one girl was sent home on account of ill health, one died; four boys and seven girls were admitted during the year. The present attendance is sixty-five, twenty-nine boys and thirty-six girls.

Class-room Work. - This, carried on according to the prescribed programme of studies, has been most satisfactory to teachers and inspectors as well as most creditable to the pupils. Their progress over previous years in the correct use of English, in clear enunciation, in distinct articulation, is very marked. New-comers learn to

speaking English in a remarkably short time. Of painstaking application and of lively interest in their studies our pupils seem never to grow weary.

Classification. - At the end of the term the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Boys	Girls	Total.
Standard I	3	8	11
Standard II	2	10	12
Standard III	4	5	9
Standard IV	10	5	15
Standard V	6	3	9
Standard VI	4	5	9
Total	29	36	65

Farm and Garden. - Some new ground was broken this spring by the boys and we have about two acres planted and seeded in potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, turnips, onions, pease, beans and other vegetables, and small berries. Both junior and senior boys are instructed in gardening. The gardens look well this year. The front lawn is kept tidy and attractive by the sister matron and her helpers. All feed for our stock has to be imported, as we have no meadows as yet, nor fields nor pastures.

Industries. - Baking. - Eight boys, in sets of two, kneaded the dough during the year, and eight girls, likewise in turns, baked the bread in the kitchen range.

Carpentering. - Six boys worked at the carpenter's trade this year, some of them having made splendid progress. With their instructor, Mr. J.J. Swain, they put on all the sheeting on the new buildings, did all the rustic work, and shingled the roofs; finishing the interior of the girls' wing is all their work; they also made all the alterations in the old building, removing the old, stairs, cutting the partitioning off corridors on all the floors, hanging and fitting doors. Some neat pieces of furniture are also to be credited to their skill. They replaced the rail-fences around the garden, by board and wire fences, put up the tank and flume in connection with the new water service, and kept boats and canoes in good repair.

Dairying. - Three boys were taught milking, and attended to the feeding of our two cows.

Fishing. - Fishing being the chief source of livelihood of the West Coast Indians, the senior boys are responsible for keeping the institution supplied with fish. They caught canoe-loads of herring this spring.

Laundrying. - The boys are taught to wash their own clothing and they do the heavier work of all the washing; the girls, however, are instructed in all the details of laundrying.

Net-making. - Instruction in this industry was imparted to the boys by Mr. Swain, they made a seventy-five fathom drift-net since last report.

Painting. - All the painting, staining, and varnishing in the new building was done, and neatly done, by three boys.

Plumbing. - The work required was attended to by the two apprentices of this trade.

Shoemaking. - In the absence of a competent instructor, work in the shoe-shop was limited to half-soling and mending.

Girls' Industrial Work. - All the girls are trained and assigned tasks, according to: advancement and ability, in the different branches of domestic work. An expert cook has a number of girls in constant training. Each and every girl

has to pass through regular courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, plain and fancy knitting, mending, machine sewing, cutting, fitting, and finishing dresses, in crocheting, lace-making, carpet-weaving, and embroidery. Some girls have done exquisite work in crocheting, which was an object of marvel to visitors. All the girls' clothing and most of the boys' clothing was made at the school.

Moral and Religious Training. - No other feature of our education receives more



conscientious attention than the moral and religious training of the pupils. The discipline is mild, but firm. The pupils are under constant supervision and their conduct is watched most carefully. Religious persuasion is the most effectual means of correction with these children; only once during the year, in fact, for the first time in five years, was corporal punishment resorted to. Religious instruction is given daily for an hour.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils has been very satisfactory throughout the year. In spring a mild form of grippe passed through the school. One young girl died of consumption and another had to be sent home on account of the same disease. Sewerage is perfect. All precautions are used to insure the health of the children and there is no lack of attention to the perfect sanitary condition of the institution.

Water Supply. - The school enjoys, thanks to the aid of the department, an excellent water service of the purest spring water in abundance.

Fire Protection. - Ten chemical extinguishers, twelve fire-pails, two fireman's axes and one hundred feet of two-inch hose are placed at convenient points throughout the buildings, and the pupils are, drilled monthly in their use. Outside fire-escapes provide for safe exit from the dormitories in case of fire.

Heating and lighting. - Heating is done by means of wood stoves. It is the intention of the management to install a hot-water heating plant. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting.

Recreation. - For all kinds of outdoor exercises and games the sandy beach offers the pupils a splendid playground. The boys enjoy football, handball, jumping, vaulting, foot-racing, marbles, boating and canoeing. The girls have swings, skipping ropes, croquet and ten pins. For the rainy season both boys and girls are provided with a large selection of favourite indoor games. They also have drills and calisthenic exercises.

General Remarks. - In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to Superintendent A.W. Vowell, to Mr. Neill, our energetic agent, and to Inspector Green, for their kind attention to the wants and the interests of the school.

*I have, & c.,*

*P. MAURUS, O.S.B.*

*Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,*

*CHILLIWACK, SARDIS P.O., July 31, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This institute is situated on the south side of the Fraser river about four miles from the Chilliwack steamboat landing. Steamers ply daily, except Sunday, between Chilliwack and New Westminster. The institute may also be reached by the Canadian Pacific railway, via Harrison Mills station, where a small steamer connects with the south side of the Fraser, and thence by stage to Chilliwack. Coqualeetza institute is not situated on a reserve.

Land. - The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church holds the land (consisting of ninety acres) in fee simple, for which the institute pays a rental of \$390 per

annum. The soil is of excellent quality, and large crops are produced consisting of hay, roots and cereals. The farm comprises parts of lots 38 and 297, group 2, in the district of New Westminster, and is within the Chilliwack municipality. Dairying and mixed farming constitute the main occupation of the people of this district.

**Buildings.** - These are: (1) the main building, containing kitchen, dining-rooms, dormitories, parlours, office, school-rooms, lavatories, laundry, recreation-rooms, clothes-rooms, furnace-rooms and dairy; (2) the primary school building where also the band instruments are kept and band practices are held; (3) the residence of the farm instructor; (4) a long frame building, which includes shoe and carpenter-shops, wood-shed, root-cellar, a flour-room and a drying-room; (5) three large barns; (6) a granary; (7) a wagon and implement-shed; (8) a bake-house. (9) a lien-house and pig-pens; (10) a water-tank house and windmill; (11) a root-cellar. A beginning had been made to a very much needed residence for the principal; we are exceedingly gratified to learn that the government has responded to our urgent representations and made a grant which will enable us to proceed with this building and bring it to early completion. This will relieve the congested condition of the main building and admit of the work of the institute being carried on much more satisfactorily.

**Accommodation.** - The main building will accommodate one hundred pupils, and a staff of eight teachers, and now that the principal's residence is about to be completed there will be a couple of rooms for pupil-teachers, without which no industrial institution is complete.

**Attendance.** - One hundred and seven pupils have been in attendance during the year; the average has been seventy-seven plus; seventeen have been admitted and twenty-one discharged. Present enrolment, eighty-six; fifty-five boys and thirty-one girls.

**Class-room Work.** - The hours of study and recreation in the school-room are from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4 pm. The diligence and progress of the pupils have been highly satisfactory. In proof of this we have pleasure in referring to the fact that three of our pupils offered themselves as candidates at the entrance examinations for admission to the high schools of the province last midsummer, and that two passed. At the Chilliwack Centre examination where our three pupils applied there were forty-one candidates representing twelve schools; out of these only five passed, two of whom were our pupils. More than this: of the two hundred and eighty-three successful candidates in the whole Province, only twenty-one of these had higher marks than our best pupil. This fact may indicate the capacity of our pupils, and the ability of our teachers as instructors. The grading of our pupils for the past year is as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	13
Standard II	10
Standard III	19
Standard IV	24
Standard V	17
Standard VI	24
Total	107

Twelve girls and two boys are receiving music lessons regularly. Eight of these are sufficiently instructed to take their turns in leading our services of song at the organ.

**Farm and Garden.** - The yield of farm and garden for the past year was quite satisfactory. Some of the principal items of production were as follows: - oats, nineteen and three fourths tons; pease, six and one-half tons; pease and oats, mixed crop, two and one-eighth tons; potatoes, thirteen and one-half tons; turnips, seventy-five

five tons; mangolds, fifty tons; cabbage, two and one-fourth tons; beets, thirteen hundred pounds; onions, two thousand seven hundred and sixty pounds; apples, three tons and fifty-three pounds; small fruit in abundance; produce of the dairy of twelve cows, \$711.83; live stock sold, including cows and hogs, \$773.64.

**Industries Taught.** - We first aim to make our pupils expert in ordinary general work, and then instruct them along special lines. Especial attention is paid to farm work and particularly dairying, an industry which is growing to large proportions in British Columbia. Five boys have received instruction in carpenter-work during the past year and four in blacksmithing. Only the very strongest boys can stand the blacksmithing work. Besides these trades, several of the boys are trained in painting; some in tinsmithing and plumbing. Several of the boys are set apart to learn baking, at which they attain creditable proficiency. No less than nineteen boys have been employed in milking and the care of cows during the year; and ten boys have been appointed to the care and handling of horses. In the laundry the boys are taught to wash their own clothing; the girls also on their own special days do their own washing and ironing. The girls do the mending of clothing as it comes up from the laundry from week to week; they, also make such garments for the use of the pupils as they are able. Their work in this respect is limited by the claims of other duties, and their limited numbers.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - Our care in this department is to impress upon the pupils a sense of the supreme importance of the moral and religious character. All the duties of religion must be conscientiously observed. On no account (sickness excepted) may absence from prayers or religious services be excused. Prayers on rising and retiring; family prayers morning and evening with singing and reading of scriptures; Sabbath school, Sabbath a.m.; preaching services Sabbath p.m. and evening; religious classes Monday evening; weekly meeting for prayer on Thursday evening; such are the means used to keep alive in the minds of the pupils a sense of our dependence upon God and the duties we owe to Him. We sedulously inculcate that for the formation of right character with its outcome of a right life, the institution chiefly exists; that right living is more important than mathematics or geography or history. We are happy in the pleasing evidences which the lives of most of the pupils supply that the faithful training they receive is blessed of God to the production of a true spiritual life.

**Health and Sanitation.** - The health of the pupils for the early part of the year was exceptionally good, and we hoped that it would continue so. But after the new year we were visited with an epidemic of grippe which proved very severe, entailing heavy outlay for medical skill, and special help for nursing. Happily every case of sickness recovered. A serious accident occurred in which one of our biggest boys cut himself with the pocketknife with which he was whittling a fishing-rod. The knife severed the main artery of his left leg, from which the bright arterial blood flowed in life-wasting spurts. The accident must soon have terminated fatally but that the boys standing by had studied their physiology to good purpose. They knew what to do, and had courage and presence of mind to do it. They improvised a tourniquet, pressing into service the handkerchiefs and shirts, and twisting them into knots above the wound by the aid of a stick, checked the hemorrhage, and so saved the life of their fellow-pupil. They carried him to the house, and the surgeon was summoned who declared that he must have bled to death on the spot but for wise and prompt action. Though a traumatic aneurism ensued which required a serious operation and hospital treatment and a lingering trouble from which the patient has not yet entirely recovered, this does not at all detract from the credit to which the boys are entitled for their skill and promptness at a time when but for their well directed efforts the life of Jasper would have been numbered by minutes.

**Water Supply.** - The Luc-uc-uck river flows through the farm, affording an abundant supply of good water for the stock, and an inexhaustible supply for house use and for fire-protection.

Fire Protection. - This is afforded in the following conditions: a brick building, hot-air furnace, with the main flues built of brick, the furnaces in the basement and the heating stoves in the laundry are on floors of cement; the baking is done in a detached bake-house. The means of extinguishing incipient fires consist of a good supply of water in the tanks, available by taps on the different floors; water kept in barrels and buckets in the halls; a well, furnished with force-pump and an attachable hose; a supply of water buckets kept at easily accessible points; 'Carr' and 'Patton' chemical engines supplied by the department, and a fire company organized and drilled, with a view to effectiveness in case of fire. The building is provided with fire-escapes from the dormitories, in the plan of the building, exit is made easy by halls and means of transit from one portion of the building to another. Besides these there are fireman's axes, supplied by the department, placed in the care of the teachers at points where they might be of most need. Older pupils are appointed to the care of the different dormitories, whose duty it is to remove the smaller children from the building on the very first alarm of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - The building is heated by means of the 'Smead-Dowd' system of hot-air furnaces, of which we have two in use. Our building is now lighted with acetylene gas, which proves very satisfactory. We are glad to have been able to dispense with coal oil as a means of lighting.

Recreation. - Amusements have their seasons in the favour of the boys. Even such homely and quiet ones as marbles, tops, stilts, and kite-flying have their day. But of all seasons in our climate and sustained power to gratify, the football holds highest place. Other forms of recreation may please for a time, but always the return is to football. The band, too, affords entertainment for many an hour when the boys confess subjection to music's charms. The girls delight in croquet and basket-ball. Occasional picnic parties in the hot weather a few miles from home constitute an agreeable variation from the hum-drum and monotony of school life. As long as a spirit of contentment reigns, as it happily does, it is not hard to provide delightful diversion in simple pleasures that always please.

General Remarks. - Another busy year has closed; a year of mercies and successes, in which a considerable number of new pupils has been received under our care, and during which many have been sent forth to prove the value of the instruction which they have received. From many quarters there have come to us very gratifying testimonies of appreciation of our efforts; pleasing tidings too, of what our ex-pupils are doing. One in a busy life finds time and has the desire to engage in efforts to do good to his people by preaching to them the gospel of the Son of God; another teaches a mission school, who last year passed the entrance examination to the high schools of the province. Still another has accepted invitations to conduct preaching services, which he did with great acceptance. We are rejoiced to know, from all we learn of our ex-pupils, who number two hundred and sixty-six, that most of them are doing well. May all at last hear the words of approval from the lips of the Great Master: 'Well Done.'

*I have, & c.,*  
**JOSEPH HALL,**  
*Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
KAMLOOPS, July 14, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Kamloops industrial school is situated at the foot of St. Paul's mountain, on the northern bank of the South Thompson river. It is in the immediate vicinity of the Kamloops reserve, and about two miles from the town of Kamloops, which is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Land. - The area of land belonging to the school comprises three hundred and twenty acres, surrendered by the Indians of the Kamloops reserve for the purposes of the industrial school. Of this land, about fifteen acres are under cultivation in fields, garden and orchard; the remainder consists of sandy hills and broken land suitable, only for grazing, and of low-lying land, which in the spring is transformed by the overflow of the river into a beautiful sheet of water. There is no natural grass to be cut for hay, nor is there any timber available for fuel.

Buildings. - The main building contains on the ground floor the parlour, office, dining-room for the boys, kitchen, pantry, and the laundry with four bath-rooms and the bake-oven. The second story contains the girls' classroom and the chapel. To the right is the girls' house, containing sewing and recreation rooms, dining-rooms for the sisters and girls, and dormitories. To the north, about one hundred feet from the main building, is the boys' home, which contains store-rooms, recreation-room, lavatory and dormitory. The boys' class-room is a separate building, about fifty feet from the boys' home.

The outbuildings consist of the carpenter and shoe-shops, two stables and barn, cellar, hen-house, ice-house, three-room cottage, at present unoccupied, girls' summerhouse, windmill and tank-tower. The buildings are in good repair, though some need repairing, which will be done next fall.

Accommodation. - The school can accommodate sixty pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance. - At the end of the year, twenty-eight boys and twenty-eight girls were in attendance. One boy and six girls were, regularly discharged; one boy was temporarily discharged, owing to bad state of health. Four boys and eight girls were admitted, the average attendance was about fifty-six. Many applications for admission were made during the year, but could not be entertained.

Class-room Work. - The school hours for the boys were in the morning from a quarter to nine till twelve o'clock, every week-day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon of every week-day, from a quarter to five till a quarter past six. The progress of the boys has been highly satisfactory this year, owing to the efficient teaching of Sister M. Paula. The school hours for the girls were from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	13
Standard II	6
Standard III	8
Standard IV	15
Standard V	5

Standard VI	9
Total	56

Farm and Garden. - We have about four acres of land, protected by a dyke against the overflows of the Thompson river. They yield a sufficient supply of roots and vegetables for the institution. Kamloops being situated in the dry belt of British Columbia, the work of irrigation usually takes up a great deal of time; but this spring, the circumstances have been still worse than usual. The fall of snow was very light in the winter, and there was hardly any rain in the spring. The creeks and lakes from which the Kamloops Indians get their irrigation water were nearly dry, so that we could not get any water from their ditch. We removed the gasoline engine and centrifugal pump from the upper field to the garden, but we could not use it till late in the spring, owing to the water being extremely low in the river. We removed also the horse-power pump from the garden to the orchard, but the pond was nearly dry. However, all these difficulties were overcome at last, and at the present time we obtain all the water we need by means of the engine and horse-power pumps. The crops look well in the garden; but the oats and wheat, sowed for hay, failed to grow, and even the alfalfa was very light. The fruit-trees have also suffered from the drought. All the boys work in the fields and garden; they milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work-hours, which are from 1 to 4 o'clock p.m.

Our stock consists of four horses, six milk cows, one heifer, one bull and six calves.

Industries Taught. - Carpentering. - Eleven boys received instruction in this trade. They built a staircase for the new dormitory, an addition to the wood-shed, a shed for the engine and a large windmill. They made furniture, such as a press for musical instruments, a desk for the boys' teacher, a portable black-board, a cabinet for gramophone records, and they attended to all repairs of machines, tools, & c.

Shoemaking. - Six boys were employed in the shoe-shop; their work consisted in repairing shoes and harness.

Painting. - Some of the boys painted the new staircase and the porch of the new class-room, and also the office.

Baking. - Nine boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the rest was done by the girls.

Girls' Work. - The girls do the cooking and washing, and learn all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they give for the general baking, they are made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They are taught hand and machine sewing and the making of lace. They make all their dresses and underwear, and also shirts, drawers and trousers for the boys. The girls are clean, tidy and industrious, and great credit is due to the Sisters of Ste. Anne, who have them in charge.

Moral and Religious Training. - We keep constantly before the mind of the pupils the object which the government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians and to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society. A continuous supervision is exercised over them, and no infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction. On the whole, the conduct of the pupils has been very good during the year. Religious instruction is given almost daily for half an hour, and for a longer time on Sundays.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been very good. Four boys had a slight attack of influenza in the winter. The only serious case was that of a boy who showed some symptoms of consumption, after having recovered from the influenza. He was temporarily discharged upon the doctor's advice. The sanitary condition of the school is very good.

Water Supply. - Good water is supplied to the house from the river. The pump is operated by a three-horse power gasoline engine, and the water is kept in a tank placed near the kitchen. The tank is lined inside with galvanized iron and covered all around with saw-dust, thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

Fire Protection. - The fire-appliances on hand are as follows: - 1. Three chemical extinguishers and two fireman's axes. 2. Three strong ladders, permanently attached to the principal buildings and a few smaller ones kept in proximity to the buildings. 3. About two dozen buckets. 4. Two tanks; one of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, with three taps, and the other of a capacity of about twelve hundred gallons, placed on a tower, thirty feet high. There are one hundred feet of rubber hose, which can be attached to any of the three hydrants placed at convenient points that a stream of water may be directed to any part of the building. These tanks can be filled in less than an hour's time by means of a bull-dozer pump, which is operated with a three-horse power gasoline engine.

Heating and Lighting. - Ordinary box stoves are used for the purpose of heating, and all the fire-wood has to be purchased and brought down from Shuswap, distant thirty miles from Kamloops. Coal oil is the only means of lighting, but tallow candles are used, when it is necessary to move the light from one room to another.

Recreation. - The pupils have half an hour of recreation in the morning, half an hour after dinner, and in the evening, from half-past six till bed-time. On Sundays and holidays, they enjoy a quiet walk or a drive in the wagons. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex. Some are fond of reading story-books, but all seem never to tire of listening to the gramophone or the phonograph. The boys have taken up again the practice of instrumental music, and they have made very good progress under the direction of the foreman.

General Remarks. - We had during the year the honour and pleasure of a visit from the Indian Superintendent, and the Right Reverend Bishop of New Westminster; several other distinguished persons visited the school also, and all expressed their satisfaction, with the progress and general appearance of the pupils.

In closing this report, I wish to express again my high appreciation of the interest taken in our school by Superintendent Vowell, and to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. A. Irwin, our worthy agent, for his kindness and promptness in attending to all matters connected with the institution.

*I have, & c.,*  
*ALPH. M. CARION, O.M.I.,*  
*Principal.*  
*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*  
*KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,*  
*ST. EUGENE P.O., June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - In accordance with circular dated May, 1905, I beg respectfully to submit my annual report of the Kootenay industrial school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This school is situated near the south bank of the St. Mary's river, adjoining the reserve, and is about five miles from the town of Cranbrook. The location commands a good view of the surrounding hills and mountains and is both pleasant and healthful.

Land. - The land in connection with the school consists of twenty acres laid out as follows: two acres vegetable garden, two acres orchard, two acres potatoes, five acres grain-field, five acres meadow, four acres for buildings and playgrounds. This land, the property of the Oblate Fathers, was surrendered to the department to be used for school purposes. Besides, one hundred and sixty-eight acres are rented from



the Sisters of Charity for the benefit of the school. This is mostly pasturage and hay-land. The soil is not very fertile, but with the proper amount of irrigation, excellent crops can be raised.

**Buildings.** - Three separate frame buildings are used for school purposes. The main building is occupied by the staff and contains parlour, office, dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry, bedrooms and chapel. The girls' and the boys' houses to the right and left of the main building, are of the same size and laid out in a similar manner. Each has on the first floor, school-room, recreation and sewing-room, refectory, wardrobes, bath and toilet-Tooms. The second floor is occupied by the dormitories, toilets and wardrobes. The installation of the waterworks caused many repairs to be made about the dormitories. The baths and toilets are fitted up according to the most improved method. The outbuildings are: laundry and bakery, storehouse, foreman's residence, carpenter-shop, barn, stables, hen-house, pig-pen and woodshed.

**Accommodation.** - The buildings are large enough to provide good accommodation for sixty-five children and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

**Attendance.** - The attendance was very regular, as all the pupils are boarders. The average number on the school roll was fifty-one.

**Class-room Work.** - This was carried on by three teachers in separate rooms. The school hours for the boys were in the morning from 8 to 11.15, with an hour's study in the evening. The girls attend school from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. every day, and study an hour each evening. The progress has been most satisfactory, the pupils, with few exceptions, show a great desire to learn and the advancement has surpassed that of former years. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department, viz.: reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, history, calisthenics and singing. The boys are given half an hour's practice daily in band music. At the close of the year the pupils-were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	3
Standard II	8
Standard III	21
Standard IV	5
Standard V	11
Standard VI	2

**Farm and Garden.** - All the boys receive instruction in farming the younger ones doing the lighter work and working only half time. The crop of last fall consisted of seventy-five tons of hay, eight tons of oats, nine tons of potatoes, and vegetables of all varieties, sufficient to supply the school for a whole year. Our garden is now in a flourishing condition owing to the abundant rains and excellent irrigation system. The orchard contains about one hundred and seventy fruit-trees, mostly apple. Several of these are old enough to bear and yield a prolific supply of fruit. The small fruit consists of some fourteen hundred strawberry plants, forty raspberry bushes, and forty-eight gooseberry and currant bushes.

**Industries Taught.** - The boys are given a practical knowledge of agriculture in its different branches, such as ploughing harrowing, seeding, transplanting, irrigating, and harvesting. They are also taught to care for the stock and manage the horses. Under the direction of the foreman or carpenter, they build the fences, renew the sidewalks, and do whatever glazing, painting or repairing is needed about the place.

**Girls' Industrial Work.** - The girls attain great proficiency in the use of the needle and sewing-machine. They are first taught plain sewing, darning and knitting, after which they are taught to cut, fit and make their own clothing. Three hours each day are very profitably devoted to this industry, and several dozens of dresses, aprons, skirts, shirts and numerous other articles of clothing are made yearly. Besides this, the girls mend their own and a part of the boys' clothing and knit many pairs of stockings.



Under the direction of a sister, they attend to the general housework, each taking her turn at kitchen, laundry, bakery and dairy. Gardening is carried on by them, but on a small scale. A portion of the garden attached to their playground has been set apart for this purpose and in it they raise vegetables and small fruits.

Moral and Religious Training. - Special attention is given to this most important branch of education. Half an hour each day is devoted to the study and explanation of Christian doctrine. The pupils are continually under the surveillance of a member of the staff and every opportunity is taken to, instil into their minds the necessity of leading virtuous and useful lives.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils during the term just closed was decidedly good, in fact better than in preceding years. No sickness of any amount prevailed amongst them. This is no doubt due to the good ventilation of the buildings and the excellent sewer system laid in connection with the waterworks.

Water Supply. - Aided by a generous grant from the department, we were enabled to instal a good system of waterworks. The water is brought in pipes from a creek about six hundred yards distant. These pipes are laid between five and six feet under ground, which, to a great extent, removes the danger of freezing. So far, this has been a complete success, we have always on hand an abundant supply of good water, which lightens the housework, by doing away with pumping, hauling and heating the water.

Fire Protection. - Chemical fire-extinguishers, buckets, ladders, and axes are stationed at convenient places throughout the buildings. There are two stand pipes, connected with the main pipe, to which a hose can be attached in case of fire.

Heating and Lighting. - All the heating is done by means of wood stoves. The boys haul, saw, and split all the wood used by the school. The lighting is done by means of coal-oil lamps.

Recreation. - In fair weather, the children spend the greater part of their recreation hours outdoors. The boys' favourite games are football, baseball and marbles. They are often given walks and are allowed to go hunting, fishing and swimming in season. During the winter months, they amuse themselves with hockey, coasting, skating and numerous indoor games, of which they never seem to tire. They are especially fond of the gramophone or the magic lantern, and many evenings are spent with picture and story books. They were greatly interested in reading the accounts of the late war, which our agent, Mr. Galbraith, kindly sent to them. Nine pupils, boys and girls, are now regular subscribers to children's papers.

General Remarks. - It is a pleasure for me to state that this has been in every respect a most successful year. The pupils have been healthy, cheerful and very happy in school.

Last March, our inspector, Mr. Green, favoured us with his first visit. He remained two days visiting the different apartments and examining the children in their studies. On leaving, he expressed himself as being well pleased with the general condition and progress of the school.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the department for the generous grant given us for the waterworks; also to our superintendent, inspector and agent for their faithful co-operation in all that regards the interest and welfare of the school.

*I have, & c.,  
N. COCCOLA,  
Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
KUPER ISLAND P.O., July 3, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The Kuper Island industrial school is situated on Telegraph bay, on the southwest side of Kuper island, about five miles from Chemainus station on Vancouver island. The surroundings of the school are magnificent, the sea and evergreen forest adding to the attractiveness of the locality.

Land. - The seventy acres in connection with the school were surrendered by the Penelekut Indians and form part of the Kuper Island reserve. The land is good and suitable for mixed farming. Several fields have been cleared of stumps and drained with tiles.

Buildings. - All the buildings, which are eighteen in number, are kept in good repairs. The boys and the girls occupy separate buildings.

The main building contains, on the ground floor, parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room. On the second floor are the girls' school room, the music-hall, the chapel and two guests' rooms. The girls' home comprises, on the lower floor: sewing-room, infirmary for girls, storeroom, recreation-room and parlour for matron; on the upper floor, girls' dormitories, linen and bath-rooms and bed-rooms for the female members of the staff. The boys' home is divided on the ground floor as follows: boys' infirmary, teachers' room, store-room, band-room, lavatory and bath-rooms, boys' play-hall and school-room. On the second floor, are linen-room, boys' dormitory and bed-rooms for the male members of the staff.

The outbuildings consist of a cottage for the foreman, a gymnasium with root house underneath, laundry and dry-room, bakery, barns, hen-house, boat-houses, shops for carpenter and shoemaker, wood-sheds, house for hydraulic ram and elevated tank.

Since my last report the foreman and his apprentices built an addition 23 feet wide by 16 feet long and 18 feet high to the girls' home, containing on the ground floor parlour, 15 x 12 feet high; dining-room, 13 x 9 feet, for the sisters; on the second floor are two rooms, 10 x 8 feet, and one 13 x 8 feet, used by the teacher, assistant matron and cook. The girls' playroom and dormitory were also enlarged to the extent of 22 x 16 feet.

Accommodation. - There is room at the school to accommodate seventy-five pupils and a staff of eight officers.

Attendance. - During the year sixty-eight pupils were inscribed on the roll. The average attendance has been over fifty-nine; nineteen were admitted, and thirteen received their discharge. At the end of the year sixty-three pupils were in attendance, of whom thirty-three are boys and thirty are girls.

Class-room Work. - The school hours for the pupils were from 8.45 a.m. to 12 noon, in the afternoon from 5 to 5.45 p.m., with one hour study in the evening. The progress made in the class-room was very satisfactory.

At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	4
Standard II	17

Standard III	11
Standard IV	11
Standard V	11
Standard VI	9
Total	63

Farm and Garden. - At the senior male pupils are taught farming, whilst the younger boys take care of the flower and vegetable gardens. This year we have about forty acres under cultivation and all the crops look very promising.

Our live stock consists of one span of horses, twelve cows, one bull, three calves, three pigs and about one hundred and thirty fowls.

Boys, Industrial Work. - Carpentry. - Mr. Engelbert Schnee is our new instructor in carpentry and, with his four apprentices, finished the new addition to the girls' home, built a lean-to to the barn and made considerable new furniture, besides attending to all repairs.

Shoemaking. - The six pupils who learn this trade take a deep interest in their work, their instructor, Mr. J.M. Read, is well satisfied with their progress. They supplied all the pupils with substantial footwear and did a considerable amount of work for the neighbours.

Painting. - Two boys had charge of all the painting and three boys looked after the whitewashing.

Baking. - This branch is under the supervision of two boys, who are assisted in preparing the dough by four senior boys.

Dairying. - Two boys superintend this department, they work the cream-separator morning and evening, attend to the churning and have made excellent butter. The milking is done by five other boys.

Laundrying. - The senior boys and girls under the supervision of the matron attend to all the work.

Girls' Industrial Work. - The girls have made wonderful progress in the sewing-room, they are very attentive to their work and are quite expert in hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, knitting, mending and darning. Their fancy work, of which they have quite a collection, always elicits great praise from the many visitors who have called at the school. In turn, they receive instruction in general house and kitchen work.

Moral and Religious Training. - Half an hour's religious instruction is daily imparted and the strictest attention is paid to the morality of the pupils. I am pleased to state that their behaviour throughout the year has been very satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation. - The general health of the pupils has been very good. No deaths occurred during the year, however, a few children suffered from scrofula and two from incipient tuberculosis. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are properly ventilated.

Water Supply. - There is at all times an abundance of pure fresh water, supplied from natural springs. By means of an hydraulic ram the water is forced into a large tank, from which it is conveyed throughout the buildings.

Fire Protection. - The pupils are regularly drilled in the handling of ladders, hose and fire-buckets, as well as in the operating of the fifteen 'Star' chemical fire-engines. There are permanent fire ladders on the roofs of the buildings and small hydrants inside and outside the buildings.

Heating and Lighting. - All the heating is done by common box-stoves. Lighting is supplied from an acetylene plant, which was installed last winter. There are forty jets and the cost of material and installing the same was two hundred dollars. The light is all that can be desired and so far the plant has given entire satisfaction.

Recreation. - Amongst the great varieties of games in which the boys indulge, football and baseball, marble-playing, swimming, fishing and boating during the summer, and coasting, chess and checkers during the winter, are the principal ones; but the most attractive of all the amusements of the boys is our brass band. The girls in their own playground enjoy themselves at swinging, skipping and playing ball; club-swinging and calisthenic sports take place in our gymnasium.

Remarks. - In the month of January, Mr. Henry Butsch resigned his position as trades-instructor and leader of the brass band. He has been succeeded by Mr. E. Schnee, who is a skilful mechanic and a competent musician.



In closing my report I take much pleasure in thanking Superintendent A.W. Vowell, Agent Robertson and Inspector A.E. Green for the courtesy and assistance which they have, on many occasions, tendered us.

*I have, & c.,  
G. DONCKELE,  
Principal.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA,  
LYTTON (ST. GEORGE'S) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
LYTTON, July 17, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated two and a half miles from Lytton, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is on the east of the Fraser river, about half a mile from the river and two hundred and fifty feet above. The Lytton-Lillooet road passes close by the building.

Land. - We have about six hundred acres of land, lots eleven and twelve, and forty-seven, group one, Yale district, and the rest Dominion government lands, and have applied for one hundred and sixty acres more, on which latter we have placed our large dairy barn.

The soil is sand, sandy loam and clay, well suited for mixed farming and gardening. We have this year an additional seven-acre plot on which we have fine crops of potatoes, barley, corn and melons, and a triangular plot of three acres near the school, well fenced and in oats. All properties are owned by the New England Company.

Buildings. - The school building is in good repair. Since last report we have laid down cedar drains to down-spouts. The blacksmith-shop is finished and well provided with tools, and we have found it of especial service in repairing Machinery and farm implements, & c. The building is 18 x 24 x 10 feet. We have added two more pig-sties also to our list of buildings, 12 x 15 x 6 feet.

The boys have been building a house for poultry, made all of hewn timbers, framed, and by themselves without help from the carpenter.

The buildings comprise the school building, which contains two class-rooms, dining, hat and cloakroom, kitchen, pantries, chapel, dormitories, bath-room, lavatories, stores, carpenter's and shoemaker's shops, furnace-rooms, laundry and private apartments for staff.

There are three barns, horse-stable, cattle-sheds, pig-sties, poultry-houses, farmhouse, blacksmith-shop, log houses for carpenter and Indian farm-hands, and root-houses and stone dairy.

Accommodation. - There is accommodation for forty boys and a staff of four.

Attendance. - We have at present twenty-three boys; two are absent on account of scrofulous sores and two have been discharged, one as physically unfit and one as untractable.

Class-room Work. - The school hours are from 9 a.m. till 12 noon, and from 7.30 to 8.30 in the evening.

The subjects taught are reading, writing and arithmetic, singing, grammar, geography, and English and Canadian history.



Farm and Garden. - I am again able to report a great advance in these. Everything is in abundance, garden stuff being very fine. It has taken hard and constant work to have everything in such good condition; the season has been favourable and my boys are clever.

Industries Taught. - Farming, gardening, fruit-growing, blacksmithing and carpentering are our chief industries.

Moral and Religious Training. - Besides our daily prayers in chapel, we have instruction in scripture history, two services on Sundays, and an hour for church catechism in the afternoon. We are well supplied with books, - a grant from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The children always follow attentively the daily readings of the scriptures, and I have found this to be also of the greatest assistance in general reading and in their short compositions and letter-writing.

Health and Sanitation. - The health in general has been good, but we had a troublesome attack of sore eyes which we found difficult to get rid of. Our sanitary arrangements have given no trouble.

Water Supply. - Water is obtained by gravity from Botanie creek, and from a spring, and is laid on to the school from a tank, 23 x 12 x 7 feet, placed one hundred and twenty-five feet above the base of the building.

Fire Protection. - An inch and a half pipe, perforated every six inches, runs round the peaks of the roof, two fire-escapes are placed at the north and south dormitories, four wire-bound rubber hose and taps wormed for these are near each room, and buckets and axes are always on hand.

Heating and Lighting. - The heating is by hot-air furnaces, and lighting by coal oil, mostly angle lamps well placed, and only lanterns are carried about the buildings.

Recreation. - The children are provided with footballs, and others, and play very hard at many of their own games. For winter evenings we have a good supply of chess, dominoes, and draughts. They get a little fishing in Botanic creek, and an occasional outing with guns in the season.

*I have, & c.,*

*GEO. DITCHMAN,*

*Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*METLAKATLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,*

*METLAKATLA, September 12, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - The school is situated in the village of Metlakatla, on the west side of the Tsimpsean peninsula, near to Kaien island, the probable terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The view from the buildings on all sides is extensive and pleasantly diversified.

Land. - The area is only six acres, but that, though small compared with what belongs to other kindred institutions, is more, situated as this school is, than can be utilized without an outlay which would not be likely to bring any adequate return. The land requires much labour to bring it into a state fit for cultivation.

**Buildings.** - These are as follows: The main building of the boys' division. It contains on the lower floor a parlour, office, infirmary, kitchen, sewing and storerooms. On the upper floor, the principals' bedrooms and eight small dormitories, all of which are used by the boys and supervising staff.

The main building of the girls' division, occupied by the girls, the matron and two assistants, is a substantial and commodious wooden structure, plastered inside. The rooms on the first floor are: reception, class, dining and cloak-rooms; also pantry, lavatory, kitchen and store-rooms. On the second floor are: the matron and her assistants' rooms, two large dormitories, a room used as an infirmary, and one for clothing. Above these is a half story with attics. In the basement there is a large room. There is also a laundry attached to the main building.

The other buildings are: a school-house in which the different classes are taught; a building divided into laundry and store, carpenter and shoe-maker's shops; also a small stable, a house for poultry, one for coal, a woodshed and closets.

**Accommodation.** - The accommodation in the boys' division was scarcely sufficient. The number in residence having increased to thirty, the room formerly reserved for hospital use had to be used as a dormitory.

**Attendance.** - The government grant for the year ended June 30, 1903, made provision for the maintenance of fifty pupils. Last year (1904) the grant was for sixty three boys, and an equal number of girls.

During the June quarter, thirty-one boys and thirty-three girls were in attendance, and an average of about sixty-two was maintained for the year, except during the fishing season, when most of the boys went out to assist their parents at the canneries.

**Class-room Work.** - The boys were taught by the principal, and the girls by Miss Jackson, a lady missionary.

The subjects of instruction were reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, composition, drawing and religious knowledge. Fair progress was made.

The classification at the end of the year was as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	5
Standard I	3
Standard IV	21
Standard V	16

**Industrial work.** - Fourteen boys received instruction in carpentry and painting.

They were employed under the direction of Mr. P. Haldane, making repairs and alterations in buildings, and strengthening foundation work, erecting fences, repairing furniture, making new steps to school, painting buildings and fences; and also extending our garden by grubbing, trenching, levelling and clearing new land.

Two of the pupils did the shoe-mending. All the boys were at times employed at gardening.

**Girls' Work.** - The girls were taught housework, baking and cooking, laundry and needlework, dressmaking and crocheting. The elder ones show considerable proficiency in cutting and making the children's dresses.

**Garden.** - This year a small garden for the use of the girls' division was fenced in and cultivated. The garden connected with the boys' school has been considerably enlarged, and well fenced in. Everything in it, excepting fruit-trees, grows remarkably well.

**Moral and Religious Training.** - The employees of the school try to impress upon the pupils the importance of being civil and obedient, kind and obliging, truthful and honest. Religious instruction is given daily, and all the pupils attend

the church services and school on Sundays.

Once a week in each of the school-rooms, the Reverend J.H. Keen, took the teacher's place, during the time set apart for Bible lessons.

Health and Sanitation. - The health of the pupils up to the end of February was good; but since then it has not been so. One girl died of meningitis, and one boy, who had pleurisy, was taken out by his mother, and about two months afterwards died at home. That, however, was the only death among the boys during a period of six years.

Three or four of the children showed scrofulous symptoms, and a few others had minor troubles. The buildings are well ventilated; and the drainage is in fair condition.

Water Supply. - The rain which falls on the buildings is conveyed into seven large tanks, the aggregate capacity of which is nearly ten thousand gallons. The tanks are often cleaned out. This summer, during the long continued dry weather, the water supply was insufficient.

Fire Protection. - The Metlakatla Indians have a good pump and hose, kept in a small building near this school, and whenever there is any alarm of fire, they and the pupils of this institution, render each other every assistance. The school too, has sixteen chemical fire-extinguishers, two fireman's axes, and three ladders; and the boys through frequent practice can handle these appliances quickly and efficiently.

The main buildings are covered with metal shingles, and the chimneys are frequently swept.

Heating and Lighting. - The rooms are heated by means of coal and wood stoves, and lighted with coal oil.

Recreation. - Archery, swimming, boating and fishing, with foot and base ball, are the principal pastimes of the boys. Out of doors the girls amuse and exercise themselves, skipping and swinging. They are also every day, weather permitting, taken out for a good walk. Indoors they, and the boys also, employ their spare time, reading, singing, or playing some game, such as lotto, dominoes or crokinole.

The Rev. J.H. Keen assisted both the boys and girls to pass a pleasant evening in each week, by exhibiting views with a magic lantern, and by giving a short popular lecture.

At times, Mrs. Keen kindly read for the entertainment of the boys.

General Remarks. - Reports received show that the conduct of ex-pupils, with few exceptions, has been satisfactory.

The extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to this coast will I have no doubt open up for many ex-pupils suitable sources of employment. The knowledge of English which they acquire and their general training in this school will help them greatly to make themselves useful.

Teaching in the Sunday school was carried on under the efficient superintendence of Miss West and other ladies. Miss R.M. Davies has for more than three years kindly devoted her time to the care and management of the girls without any salary.

*I have, & c.,*

*JNO. R. SCOTT,*

*Principal.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA,*

*WILLIAM LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,*

*150 MILE HOUSE P.O., July 20, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Location. - This institution is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, along the San José creek, one hundred and thirty-five miles from Ashcroft, a station on the

Canadian Pacific railway line, and four miles from Sugar Cane, the nearest Indian reserve.

Land. - All the land in connection with the school is the property of the corporation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is, for the greater part, only pasture land.

Buildings. - These consist of the main building, the boys' and the girls' homes, and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining-rooms. The main building is mostly occupied by the reverend principal and the other fathers. The boys' home comprises on the lower floor, school-room, bed-room, parlour, play-room and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, store-room, sick-room, bed-room for the foreman; in the attic are located the boys' wardrobes.

The girls' home has on the lower floor: a school-room, a store-room, two parlours, a sewing and a play-room; the upper floor contains a dormitory, a bed-room, chapel, bed-rooms for the staff and music-room; in the attic are the girls' wardrobes and a second storeroom.

The outbuildings are: meat-house, granary, harness, carpenter and blacksmith shops, three cellars, hen-house, stable, barn and machine-shed.

Accommodation. - The school can easily accommodate ninety pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance. - At the end of the year fifty-one pupils were in attendance; twenty boys and thirty-one girls. One little boy was discharged owing to disease. One boy and six girls were admitted; eight girls and one boy regularly discharged.

Class-room Work. - The school hours for the boys were in the morning from 8.15 to 10 a.m. every week day; and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.15 p.m., except Saturday. The school hours for the girls were in the morning from 10 to 11.45 a.m. every week-day, except Monday, and in the afternoon from 4.15 to 6 p.m., except Monday. The examinations made periodically showed good and steady progress in both the boys' and girls' departments. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	9
Standard III	19
Standard IV	10
Standard VI	6

Farm and Garden. - Our large farm is in a flourishing condition. Farming being the most useful industry for our boys, we try to give them a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. We had an abundant supply of vegetables, such as cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, lettuce, pease, beans, & c. Hay, oats and potatoes did exceedingly well. Wheat was a complete failure, hence we were obliged to buy flour. Six boys attend to the dairy and three boys were at certain times employed in the carpenter-shop, under the supervision of the principal.

The girls attain great proficiency in housekeeping, knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Under the direction of a sister they, in turn, attend to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round, practical housekeeper.

Moral and Religious Training. - This being the most important part of education, particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. To the children's credit, it must be said, our efforts in this direction meet with splendid success. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal; morning and evening prayers are said in common and on Sundays and holydays the children do all the

singing in the church often in two and three parts.

Health and Sanitation. - All the pupils enjoy excellent health; no death is to be recorded. Most of the boys and all the girls, suffered from a light attack of influenza and one girl was sick for a few weeks from bronchitis. The drainage is good and cleanliness strictly enforced.

Water Supply. - The water-supply is still in an unsatisfactory condition, especially in winter, when lakes and creeks are frozen and the danger from fire is so great.

Fire Protection. - All fire-appliances are always kept ready at hand. Ladders are laid on all the roofs, the chimneys are made of terra-cotta pipes and frequently cleaned; there are also two glass-lined fire-extinguishers and a good supply of fire-pails. But without an abundant supply of water, well secured against frost, the danger from fire is still very great.

Heating and Lighting. - The lighting is by coal-oil lamps and the heating by ordinary box stoves.

Recreation. - All kinds of outside games are heartily encouraged, for which the large and well-kept playgrounds offer the best opportunity.

General Remarks. - During the year, the children gave several concerts to their friends and parents. At the end of the Year, a large gathering of Indians took place at Sugar Cane, when the children again gave a lengthy entertainment to the surprise and admiration of Indians and whites, who had come there from far and near.

In concluding my report, I beg to tender my most sincere thanks to our inspector of schools, Mr. A.E. Green, for his long visit last May. His words of praise and counsel to the pupils will, I trust, not soon be forgotten. My thanks are also due to our superintendent, Mr. A.W. Vowell, and our worthy agent, Mr. E. Bell, for the unremitting attention paid to the school.

*I have, & c.,*  
*H. BOENING,*  
*Principal.*  
*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,*  
*LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,*  
*PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, September 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools of my inspectorate for the last year.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Inspected, March, 1905; number of pupils in attendance, ninety-nine; boys, forty-three; girls, fifty-six.

Standard I	38
Standard II	11
Standard III	25
Standard IV	22
Standard V	3

Staff. - Principal, Rev. T. Ferrier; assistant principal, A.H. Wheaton; farmer, J.G. Milne; gardener and fireman, H. Goodland; carpenter, Joseph Jones; matron, Miss H. Sutherland; assistant matron, Miss E. Routledge; senior teacher, Miss C.





Wigle; junior teacher, Miss M. Howard; cook, Mrs. A. Brown; laundress, Mrs. M. Musser; seamstress, Miss C. Trumbell; nurse, Miss E. Brundridge.

This institution continues to do excellent work. Mr. Ferrier is a model principal, having the confidence of his staff and the respect of his pupils. I was a little disappointed in the classroom work. It was hardly up to former inspections. Frequent changes in the teaching staff are accountable for this.

Outside of the class-rooms the inspection was most gratifying. The boys are receiving an excellent training in their several departments, and the girls under the close and capable supervision of Miss Sutherland are receiving a training that should be most useful to them in after-life.

Particular attention is paid to farming and stock-raising. The farm is a model one in every respect. It is adjacent to the Dominion Experimental Farm, and has the benefits of the best results from that institution. I may state that the farm showed an apparent profit of \$1,463.82 for the year ended February 28, 1905.

The buildings are in fair repair. A new residence for the gardener was completed last fall, and a carpenter's shop, to take the place of the one that was burned, was under construction at the time of my visit. All buildings are lighted by electricity. The plumbing contract is completed and giving good satisfaction. The fire-appliances are in good condition.

The general health at the institution has been good, and needless to say, the moral and religious training of the inmates is considered of first importance.

The school is almost if not quite maintained by the departmental grant. I may state that I paid a short visit to the school on June 29. I inspected the gardens and crops and can say without hesitation that I have never seen better crops or better kept gardens in this province. They were a picture and an object lesson to all visitors, showing what can be done if careful cultivation and good management.

#### ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (UNDENOMINATIONAL).

This school is operated entirely by the department. I inspected this school in May, 1906, and there were in attendance at that time forty-seven pupils boys, thirty-one; girls, sixteen.

Standard I	6
Standard II	9
Standard III	0
Standard IV	14
Standard V	11
Standard VI	4
Ungraded	3

The average attendance for the year ended March 31, 1905, was fifty-seven and a half, as compared with sixty-nine for the previous year.

Staff. - Principal, A.E. Wilson; assistant principal, Mrs. A.E. Wilson; farmer, T.T. Smith; supervisor, Louis Ingram; carpenter, Mr. Gooding; teacher, Miss Marks. The remainder of the staff was disorganized, those on duty being temporarily employed.

A very considerable addition has recently been made to the number of pupils by the admittance of a number of recruits from the Pas agency.

The class-room work is excellent and reflects great credit on the teacher, Miss Marks. The pupils receive the usual industrial training in other agricultural schools. Particular attention is given to the boys' training in agricultural pursuits.

I am pleased to report that the health of the institution has been remarkably good. I have never seen a lot of Indian children more healthy or more free from disease. I understand that there have been only two deaths in the past four years.

I found the buildings in fairly good repair. The heating plant was defective, but I understand a new system has recently been installed, which I trust will be satisfactory. The fire-appliances were in good order. I have made some recommendations to increase their effectiveness.

The products of the farm from the crops of 1904, were as follows: - one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven bushels of wheat, four hundred and fifteen bushels of oats, three hundred and fifteen bushels of barley, besides a large quantity of potatoes and other vegetables.

Owing to the small number of pupils in attendance, the per capita grant was rather high; this year a very considerable reduction is expected, as the attendance will be largely increased.

#### BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Inspected, February, 1905. Paid brief visits to the school, April 26 and July is, 1905.

Staff at time of inspection - Principal, H.E. Crawford; since succeeded by Rev. W.W. McLaren; matron, Miss A. McLaren; assistant-matron, Miss T. McLeod; teacher, Miss McGregor.

Enrolment, fifty: boys, nineteen, girls, thirty-one. These are graded as follows: -

Standard I	18
Standard II	8
Standard III	7
Standard IV	12
Ungraded	5

I am pleased to report that very considerable progress has been made in classroom work since my last report. The pupils speak up well and have a good grasp of their work. The order is excellent. Miss McGregor is a capable teacher.

Miss McLaren, as matron, and Miss McLeod, as assistant-matron, are enthusiastic in their positions, working together for the general good of the institution Miss McLaren has been connected with the school from its inception. She keeps a close supervision of the ex-pupils, and her advice and counsel is always well received by them, much to their profit.

Rev. Mr. McLaren, who has succeeded Mr. Crawford as principal, is new to the work, but from appearances will make a capable manager.

I found the buildings in a fair state of repair, some minor repairs were necessary, but I understand that these have since been made. The heating plant was defective. I have made recommendations to have a new system installed. The fire-fighting appliances consist of hose connections on each floor supplied with water from a tank in the attic. Besides this there are fire-buckets and axes placed conveniently about the building. The building is lighted by acetylene gas, supplied by the municipal plant.

There is no farming done in connection with the school, as there is no land for that purpose. There are, however, large gardens which supply all the vegetables used in the school. Besides this they grow a few acres of turnips, mangolds, oats and fodder-corn for the stock.

The moral and religious training of the pupils is such as to make them good, useful citizens in after-life. The ex-pupils of this school as a rule reflect great credit on the institution. To sum up: it is worthy of the generous support of the

department, and of the church under whose auspices it is conducted.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Inspected February, 1905. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two boys nine, girls thirteen. They are graded as follows: -

Standard I	5
Standard II	0
Standard III	15
Standard IV	0
Standard V	2

The staff consists of: principal and teacher, W.A. Hendry; matron, Mrs. Hendry; assistant matron, Miss Hendry.

This school has a per capita grant of \$72 per annum each, for twenty-five pupils. It is situated within the corporation limits of this town. It has the benefit of the town fire and police protection.

I am pleased to report the continued success of this institution. The department grant pays the running expenses, except the salaries and part of the clothing, which is provided by the Foreign Missionary Society of the church.

At the close of the last fiscal year the school had the sum of \$42.70 to its credit with all accounts paid.

Mr. Hendry is a capable and painstaking teacher and the class-room work compares favourably with that of other similar institutions.

Mrs. and Miss Hendry continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. Mrs. Hendry is a graduate trained nurse, which is of considerable assistance and benefit to her in her work.

I consider this an excellent school for girls and small boys. The girls get a more suitable training than in the larger institutions in domestic work. It is conducted more on the lines of a private home, consequently the girls get a more practical training than in the industrial schools.

It is hardly suitable for bigger boys, as there is very little opportunity for them to learn much outside of the class-room.

There are two acres of land belonging to the school, one acre of which is used for gardens the remainder as boys' and girls' playgrounds, & c.

The building is frame on stone foundation, and is heated in a comfortable way by hot-air furnaces and lighted by electricity. It is in fairly good repair.

The general health of the institution has been good.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected August 9, 1905. Pupils present, seventy-six: boys, twenty-seven; girls, forty-nine. Twelve of this number are day-school pupils belonging to the day school that is connected with the boarding school.

Rev. Father Chaumont, O.M.I., is principal, assisted by an ample staff of clericals of both sexes.

This institution continues to do excellent work, and will stand comparison favourably with the industrial schools. The class-room work is without exception superior to any other school in this inspectorate. The industrial training is much the same as in the industrial schools.

The land in connection with the school is not adapted to growing grain, and consequently this branch of training has to be overlooked, but in garden work, stock-raising, carpentry, operating saw and planing mill, & c., the boys are receiving a very useful education.

The girls are instructed, and many are proficient, in domestic work, cutting and fitting of clothing, needle and dairywork, and in fact all branches of industrial training connected with successful housekeeping.

The institution is a hive of industry and the Reverend Father in charge is much to be congratulated on the general proficiency of his institution.

It fills in nearly every respect the writer's idea of the proper system of Indian education.

The main building is a large stone structure, capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. It is heated by steam, protected against fire by hose on each floor and provided with three fire-escapes.

At the time of my visit a new stable and barn was under construction, 50 x 118 feet, with solid stone basement stable under a portion of it. When completed it will be one of the largest and most complete buildings of its kind in the province.

They have sixty-eight head of cattle and raise all their own beef, pork and poultry. A saw and planing mill is operated in connection with the institution, and they make all their own lumber, besides manufacturing considerable for sale. It is the policy of the management to produce within the institution any commodity, at all possible, that is necessary to its welfare. This means a saving of expense and an extensive training for the pupils.

The receipts covered expenditure up to the end of the last fiscal year.

#### SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspected July 25, 1905. This is a new school and had not received its pupils up to the time of my visit. The principal informed me that he would open on August 1, with an enrolment of thirty-five pupils. The school is situated on Sandy Bay reserve on the west shore of Lake Manitoba in the Manitowapah agency.

Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., is principal. The other members of the staff had not yet reported for duty.

The building is frame, on a solid stone foundation, 40 x 70 feet. The basement contains vegetables and dairy-rooms and laundry. In an annex to the basement is the acetylene gas plant and the gasoline engine used for, pumping water, cutting wood, & c.

The ground floor contains the boys' class-room, the girls' class-room, sitting-room, chapel, dispensary, stock-room and boys' play-room.

First floor contains the boys' infirmary, the girls' infirmary, the sisters' dormitory, staff sitting-room, sewing-room and the girls' recreation-room.

The second floor contains boys' and girls' dormitories, with attendant's room in suits.

The attic contains two large water tanks for fire-protection and general purposes in connection with the plumbing system. The building throughout is well supplied with bath-rooms, lavatories, & c. This is a thoroughly up-to-date building, well constructed, admirably planned, and apparently a model for a school of this kind.

The water-supply was reported ample. It is taken from a well fifty feet deep. It is clear and apparently pure and wholesome.

The usual precautions have been taken against fire, there is hose connection on each floor with the tank in the attic. The means of entrance and exit are well planned and ample.

I look forward to this being a successful school. There will be no trouble in finding recruits for it and with good management a bright future awaits it.





**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS.**

**SWAN LAKE (PRESBYTERIAN).**

Inspected July 7, 1905. K.M. Garrioch, teacher and missionary. Three pupils were in attendance. Average attendance for the year, seven, which is somewhat in advance of last year.

I cannot report any progress. Mr. Garrioch is an excellent interpreter and has considerable influence with the Indians of the band and in this way may be of benefit, but as a teacher he is a failure.

The building is a frame one and in good repair. Supplies, ample.

**ROSEAU RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (UNDENOMINATIONAL).**

Teacher, Miss McMahan. Enrolment, twenty-three: boys, ten; girls, thirteen. Present at inspection, seventeen.

Pupils are backward owing to frequent change of teachers. Miss McMahan is an energetic teacher and should succeed. She has only been a short time in this school. The school is a frame building in good repair.

**BIRTLE AGENCY.**

**OKANASE DAY SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).**

This school is situated on Riding Mountain reserve. Inspected July 15, 1905.

Rev. Jas. McAlaster, teacher and missionary. Enrolment, thirteen; boys, seven; girls, six. Average attendance for last fiscal year, seven and a half.

The pupils are making a little progress, but owing to irregular attendance are backward in their work. Mr. McAlaster should be a good teacher. As a missionary he is popular with the band.

The school is a frame building in good repair.

**OAK RIVER DAY SCHOOL, SIOUX (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

Inspected January 20, 1905. Mr. C.D.L. Harris, teacher. This school was reopened on January 2, after being closed for a number of years.

Enrolment ten; boys, four; girls, six.

At inspection there were three pupils present. As the school had only been open for a few days, the pupils were all in the most primary stage. Mr. Harris is quite a young man, and appears enthusiastic, but I doubt very much the wisdom of opening the school. Most of the pupils reside at a considerable distance, which will keep them away in rough weather. There are two industrial schools within a short distance that should take care of all the children of school age belonging to the band.

The school is a frame building in good repair.

**MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.**

**LAKE MANITOBA DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Visited July 27, 1905. Mr. L.E. Martel, teacher. I regret to say that the school had been closed for some time owing to

the illness of Mr. Martel, so I was unable to make an inspection.

The returns for the past fiscal year show an average attendance of ten.

Log school building, in good repair.

#### EBB AND FLOW LAKE DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

At the time of my visit, July 28, 1905, the school was closed for lack of a teacher. The average attendance at this school is generally good, considering the small number of the band. Log school building in good condition.

#### UPPER FAIRFORD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Did not visit this school, as it was without a teacher at the time I passed, August 3, 1905.

#### LOWER FAIRFORD DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected, August 3, 1905. Chas. H. Fryar, teacher. Boys present, eleven; girls, eight; total, nineteen.

Average attendance for past fiscal year, sixteen.

Mr. Fryar had just assumed his duties here, having been removed from the Lake St. Martin school, succeeding Mr. Robert Bruce, deceased.

The pupils made a very poor showing at the inspection. This may be accounted for by the fact of their having a strange teacher, and the excitement attending the annuity payments.

#### LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected, August 1, 1905. There were present, five boys and eight girls, making a total of thirteen, which is the total enrolment.

Teacher, Jno. E. Favell.

#### Grading of Pupils: -

Standard I	6
Standard II	2
Standard III	4
Ungraded	1

This school continues to do fair work. The roving habits of the parents interfere very much with the progress of the pupils. Mr. Favell is a conscientious teacher, has the confidence of the Indians and is a very useful man on the reserve. He has been twenty years in this kind of work.

Log school building in good condition.

#### LAKE ST. MARTIN DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Teacher, Louis Leclaire.

Mr. Leclaire had just arrived, succeeding Mr. Fryar, removed to Fairford. He had not yet opened the school, so I was unable to make an inspection. I was rather favourably impressed with Mr. Leclaire's appearance. He is a native of the country, young, married, and speaks the Indian language fluently. He should be a useful man on the reserve outside of the school.

A new school building is in course of construction and will be completed this fall.

The members of this band take considerable interest in the education of their children, and in the past it has been one of the best schools in the agency.

**WATERHEN DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Inspected, August 7, 1905.

Teacher, Lucian Guillot, B.A.

Eight is the total enrolment of this school, of which three are boys and five are girls. All were present at inspection. There are only nine children of school age on the reserve.

Average attendance for the last fiscal year, six and three-quarters.

They are graded as follows: -

Standard I	6
Standard II	2

Mr. Guillot is a Frenchman. His expression of English is very imperfect. Notwithstanding this I was pleased with the inspection. It showed that he had been attentive to his duties, and was doing his best under very adverse circumstances.

The school building and the teacher's residence are in excellent repair.

**SHOAL RIVER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

Inspected, August 11, 1905.

Teacher and missionary, T.H. Dobbs. The enrolment is twenty-one, of which six are boys and fifteen are girls. There were twenty present at inspection. They are all graded as standard I pupils.

Mr. Dobbs has been here one year, succeeding Rev. Mr. Norquay. Since he came the attendance has largely increased. Though the grading shows all to be in the first standard, I consider Mr. Dobbs to have done excellent work, considering that he had to start all from the beginning. Mr. Dobbs is an Englishman. He is proficient in the Indian language. His work outside of the school is valuable, as he has the confidence and respect of the Indians. In short, he is amongst the best of our day-school teachers.

The school building is in good condition.

**PAS AGENCY.**

**GRAND RAPIDS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

Inspected August 14, 1905.

Teacher and missionary, Rev. M. Brown.

Total enrolment is twenty-five, of which eleven are boys and fourteen girls. There were eighteen present at inspection: boys eight, girls ten.

Teachers' grading: -

Standard I	9
Standard II	3

Standard III	3
Standard IV	2
Ungraded	8

Mr. Brown has been in charge of this school for one year. The result of the inspection was satisfactory, a decided improvement over all previous inspections. Mr. Brown is an Indian, well educated and enthusiastic in his work. His influence should be of great benefit, both temporal and spiritual, to the band.

The Indians of this band understand and speak more English than the other bands of the agency, which makes the school of more practical benefit to the pupils. The school building is not in very good' repair, but the band promised to put it in good repair for the winter.

CHEMAWAWIN DAY SCHOOL, (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected August 17, 1905.

Teacher, Mr. F. Barker.

Total enrolment is twenty-five, of which fourteen are boys and eleven are girls. The average attendance for the year was ten. Present at inspection, twenty.

Mr. Barker has been here one year. Fair progress is shown. Four of the pupils are advanced to the third standard. The attendance is irregular. The band are hunters and go away for long periods, taking their children with them, and this interferes very much with their progress at school. Mr. Barker is doing honest, conscientious work, and has considerable influence with the band.

The school building is in rather poor repair.

MOOSE LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Teacher, Walter Charles Lundie. Inspected August 19, 1905.

The enrolment is twenty-three, of which nine are boys and fourteen girls. The average attendance for the last fiscal year was fifteen and one-half. There were present at inspection twenty-five children.

They are graded as follows: -

Standard I	20
Standard II	3

A really live teacher might do good work here, as the attendance is fairly regular. The building used for school purposes is rented from the Church Missionary Society. It is in rather poor repair and is said to be cold in winter.

THE PAS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 9, 1905. Teacher, R.A. McDougall.

The enrolment is forty-two, of which twenty-three are boys and nineteen are girls.

They are graded as follows: -

Standard I	21
Standard II	6
Standard III	6
Standard IV	6
Standard V	3



The average attendance for the last fiscal year was twenty-six, as compared with twenty for the previous year. There were present at the inspection thirty-four children. This school continues to be the best day school in my inspectorate. Mr. McDougall has the gift of imparting knowledge to Indian children to a degree that I have not found elsewhere. He keeps his pupils interested from morning till night. Of the thirty-four children present at examination, twenty had a fair grasp of the English language. A number of half-breed children are in attendance. The class-room was in excellent condition, clean, bright and comfortable.

BIG EDDY DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 11, 1905. Teacher, Wm. H. Trickett.

The enrolment is twenty-four, of which ten are boys and, fourteen girls.

The average attendance for the last fiscal year was eight.

They are graded as follows: -

Standard I	14
Standard II	3
Standard III	2
Ungraded	5

There were nineteen present at examination. Mr. Trickett had only been teaching two months, succeeding Mr. Smith, resigned. I was favourably impressed with Mr. Trickett's methods of teaching, but regret that he gave me to understand that he intended to resign. There is no residence for the teacher at the Eddy, and to walk to and fro twice a day from the Pas (4 1/2 miles) proved more than he was able to stand. The pupils evidently had made no advancement under Mr. Smith. Mr. Trickett found them in a very backward condition, but was doing his best to advance them. The school building is of log and in rather poor repair. It should be replastered and whitewashed.

CUMBERLAND DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 2, 1905. Edward Jones, teacher. The enrolment is thirty-one; fifteen boys and sixteen girls. The average attendance for the year was nine. There were present at examination, ten. The pupils are very backward, there being only one present that could read at all, and that only the most simple words. Mr. Jones has been teaching since May 1 last, succeeding Mr. Seymour, resigned. I was favourably impressed with Mr. Jones, although his pupils made so poor a showing. The attendance is very irregular. The band is generally scattered over a large area in their hunting expeditions, and the only opportunity that the teacher has is when they come in for a few weeks now and again throughout the year. The building used for school purposes is rented from the Church Missionary Society. It is in a state of collapse and may tumble down at any time. It will not answer for another year. A suitable building will have to be erected or some other arrangements made very soon.

SHOAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Visited September 6, 1905.

I did not hold examinations of pupils, through lack of time to do so.

Teacher, Louis Cochrane. Average attendance for the year was seven. Mr. Cochrane is an Indian. He has been teaching in this agency for a number of years. I have examined his work on several occasions. Considering his limited qualifications, he does very good work. Outside of the class-room in the reserve he does much to help and instruct the band. His services are valuable in this respect. The building used for a school is rented from the Church Missionary Society. It is in fair repair.

RED EARTH DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspected September 7, 1905. John George Kennedy is teacher. He is an English half-breed, educated at St. Peter's. He succeeded George Crane on July 4 last.

The enrolment is twenty-one of which thirteen are boys and eight are girls. There were twenty present at examination. The pupils are very backward, none being higher than standard I. Mr. Kennedy appears energetic and may, after a little experience in teaching, do fairly well. He should be a useful man on the reserves. The schoolhouse, which is rented from the Church Missionary Society, is in fairly good condition.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

The most intelligent and thoughtful of the Indians are clamorous for boarding schools situated within a reasonable distance of the reserve. They realize the shortcomings of the day school and want a change. They are quite satisfied that the day schools should be closed. In my opinion the greatest benefit of the day school teacher is outside the classroom. If he understands the Indian language and has the confidence of the band he is labouring with, he can do much to advise and inspire them along the proper lines of advancement. They are also useful for dispensing medicine and issuing provisions to destitute, and attending to various matters connected with departmental requirements. In this respect they are very useful in this inspectorate, where they are generally the only officials on the reserves.

Of the boarding schools of my inspectorate I have nothing but words of commendation. They are all doing excellent work. There is little or no trouble in recruiting for them. They are popular with the Indians.

In short, they come the nearest to my ideal for the training of our Indian youths. I do not intend to disparage the industrial school if properly maintained and equipped for real industrial training, especially as an advanced training institution for the brightest and most apt boys from the boarding schools.

*I have, & c.,  
S.R. MARLATT,  
Inspector of Indian Agencies.  
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,  
LAKE WINNIPEG AND RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,  
STONEWALL, June 30, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit a report showing the state of the schools which I have visited and examined since my appointment in April last.

I have not been able to see all the schools because of the pressure of other duties. Under direction of the Indian Commissioner I accompanied the newly appointed Agent, J.O. Lewis, on his tour for the purpose of making the yearly payments in the Clandeboye agency. Immediately thereafter I was directed to pay the annuities in the Norway House agency, so that my time was fully occupied for three months.

### **CLANDEBOYE AGENCY. ST. PETERS SOUTH SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

Miss Ridgeway is the present teacher.

The school was inspected in September, and there were present at the time of my visit twelve boys and six girls. The number of pupils on the roll was twenty-one, graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	10
Standard II	5
Standard III	4
Standard IV	1
Standard V	1

Punctuality has been fair; classes well organized; material well cared for; the school-house clean; the pupils faces and hands were clean, and the conduct of the pupils was good, both in and out of school.

Miss Ridgeway is a duly qualified teacher, has a second-class provincial certificate, takes great interest in her work and has the confidence of her pupils. I predict for this school much success.

#### ST. PETERS EAST SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was examined in September, the inspector being accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Galway. The teacher is Miss Mary Fitzgerald.

The number of children present were, three boys and nine girls, and the number on the roll was thirty-one classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	18
Standard II	10
Standard III	3

There has been a great falling off in attendance of late. As some of the children come across the river every morning to reach school, it follows that in stormy times they cannot be in their places. Duck-hunting and chicken-shooting have taken away the fathers and the children stay at home. Any excuse seems good enough to warrant the mothers in detaining their children.

Those who were present were respectably dressed and of tidy appearance. The school and furniture, as well as the school material, were in good condition.

The conduct of the pupils was reported good, both in and out of school.

The progress of the scholars is unsatisfactory owing to the intermittent nature of the attendance. The teacher is very faithful in the performance of her duties, but feels sorry that she cannot have more of the children's time.

#### ST. PETERS EAST SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was inspected in September and the inspector was accompanied on his visit by the Rev. Mr. Galway.

There were present two boys and three girls and the whole number on the roll was fifteen. These were graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	12

Standard II	2
Standard III	1

The teacher is Peter Harper, a native, and a graduate of an industrial school. He takes great interest in his work and is quite successful. The attendance has not picked up satisfactorily since the holidays and I cannot report much progress. These children seem to forget in the vacation what they learn in the term previous. Small wonder that teachers feel discouraged.

The order and conduct was good and the school was clean.

MUCKLES CREEK SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made in September. The teacher is the Rev. B. McKenzie.

There were found at the time of my visit three boys and eight girls. The whole timber on the roll was twelve, six of whom were treaty children and the remainder non-treaty.

The treaty children were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	4
Standard II	2

The attendance is very irregular for various reasons, the average attendance being four for the past year.

There is no progress to report.

The conduct of some of the children out of school was reported to be bad and measures were taken to correct this. I had no fault to find with the cleanliness of the pupils, and the buildings were tidy and in good repair.

ST. PETERS NORTH SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was visited in September, the inspector being accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Galway.

The number of pupils present at time of inspection was eight boys and two girls, and the number on the roll, sixteen. They were classed as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	11
Standard II	3
Standard III	2

The attendance at this school is very unsatisfactory and no amount of remonstrance moves the parents and guardians of these children.

The average for six months is between three and four. The progress is nil.

The newly appointed teacher is Reginald Aston. He has no certificate, but has a good general education and is anxious to succeed, but circumstances are decidedly unfavourable to the success of any teacher. The building is in good repair and the school material ample.

BROKENHEAD RIVER SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

The number of scholars present on the day of inspection was six, and the number on the roll sixteen.

The teacher was Mr. Bruce.

The general condition of this school was not satisfactory. The teacher lives at a great distance and finds it impossible to be promptly on time. He does his best, but has no special qualification for his work.

The attendance is irregular and the progress is very slow. Certain suggestions have been made which may help the parents to support the teacher more than they have done. I shall hope for great improvement in this school at my next inspection.

FORT ALEXANDER DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Inspection was made in September. I was accompanied by the agent, Mr. J.O. Lewis.

Miss Sophie Spence, a graduate of the Middlechurch industrial school, is in charge. She has had eleven years of training and is well able to teach, but for some reason the attendance has very greatly fallen off.

On the day of my visit there were five boys present.

The number on the roll is thirty-one, classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	24
Standard II	7

The ability of the children to read and write was in no way remarkable. Doubtless the best scholars were not present. The building is a good one. The stock of school material was ample, the books were well kept, the condition of the room was orderly and the behaviour of the pupils good.

A broad river must be crossed by some of the children every morning, and this makes the attendance irregular.

#### FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Inspection was made September 15, in company with the agent, J.O. Lewis and S.J. Jackson, M.P.

The principal is the Rev. Father Valis, the priest in charge of the parish.

The teacher is Miss Rosanna Thibault, a well qualified and enthusiastic person, who has excellent command of her pupils.

The assistants are French ladies, recently arrived from their native land, and they have the responsibility of managing the house and caring for the children after and before school hours.

The principal was assisted at the time of my visit by the Rev. Father Dorais.

Children present numbered forty-five, of whom twenty-four were boys and twenty-one girls. The school exercises were interesting and suggestive of speedy advancement. They are sure to make rapid progress under Miss Thibault.

The pupils were classified as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	20	12
Standard II	2	5
Standard III	0	4
Standard IV	1	0
Standard V	1	0

The school building is a model of excellence, having three stories above the basement. The girls and boys occupy opposite ends of the building, play-rooms, dormitories and modern accommodations being entirely separate. The children meet together at table and in the class-room and also in the chapel.

Plain but substantial food is provided in plenty for the pupils. The staff take their meals separately. The heating is most excellent. The building is lighted by acetylene gas, a machine for the manufacture of which is situate in the basement.

The drainage is perfect and the ventilation good. A plentiful supply of good water is pumped from the Winnipeg river by a gasoline motor situate at some distance from the school and forced to large tanks under the roof. From this supply the whole house is served by means of properly arranged pipes and taps.



An admirable system of fire-hose has been provided and a peculiarly arranged apparatus provides for the turning of multitudinous jets of water over the mansard roof. in case of fire. This can be done by turning a handle in the first story. I have never seen a more complete arrangement.

More applications for entrance to this school are being made than the reverend principal can accept. Lack of room is already felt. The fifty pupils allowed have room in plenty, but there is no extra room provided for would-be scholars.

Ample playgrounds have been provided and are beautifully situated on the riverbank. No more handsome building can be found, and the situation is equally excellent.

Games and pastimes have been provided for the children on rainy days and in the evening hours, so that time shall not be heavy on their hands. I much admire the wise provision that has been made for the safety, the support, the education and the entertainment of the pupils of this school, and I predict for it a prosperous future.

**NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.**

**BLACK RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

The teacher is Mr. Slater.

The school was closed at the time of the annuity payments, the only opportunity I have had for visiting it. The average attendance at this school is five, and the children are irregular in attendance. There is a good school-house and the equipment is first-class.

**HOLLOWWATER RIVER SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

The teacher of this school is Mr. John Sinclair, an old and faithful servant of his church, and a staunch friend of his people.

The number of children on the roll is eighteen, graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	3
Standard III	2
Standard IV	4
Total	18

The average attendance for the year is five.

Everything about this school is in excellent order and there is distinct progress.

**BLOODVEIN RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).**

This school has been taught during the year by Jeremiah Rundle, a native from the Fisher River band, but the attendance was so small that he lost interest in his work and was withdrawn and the school closed. The people here are pagan and migratory. They care little for the advantages of an education. The older people have never been to school and can hardly be expected to appreciate the benefits which might be enjoyed by their children. The average attendance was two pupils.

**FISHER RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).**

This school was inspected on July 20.

Mrs. E.R. Steinhauer was in charge, the wife of the missionary stationed at this place.

The inspector was accompanied by P.H. Sutherland, clerk of the treaty payments for this year.

We found eighteen children present; twelve girls and six boys.

The number on the roll was fifty, graded as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	31
Standard II	7
Standard III	6
Standard IV	6
Total	50

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The average for the year was twenty.

This school compares favourably with our white schools. Everything was in order, the school was clean, conduct was reported good and the teacher was so fond of her charge that she could not help but succeed.

The building is in good repair and the supplies of school material sufficient.

As I have visited this school many times before, I am in a position to record evident progress.

#### JACKHEAD RIVER SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

This school was closed for holidays on July 24, but from the teacher, Mr. Le Ronde, I was informed that it would be opened immediately and continued through the year. The day of treaty-payment is not a good day to collect the children, as there is too much excitement, so I had not the privilege of inspection.

The building is neat, warm and good, and the material quite plentiful and well cared for. 1

The teacher is a divinity student. After college closes he takes up this work and when college opens again he provides a supply for the winter. He says that the attendance is fair and the conduct of the children good.

#### BERENS RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was opened on August 1 by Miss Louise Showler, a new teacher from Ontario. Her teaching has aroused interest and the attendance has run up to a higher figure than usual.

The supply of material was insufficient at this school, and owing to the increased attendance the supply of biscuits allowed, will be insufficient. Steps have been taken to meet these wants.

As the school had only just been opened at the date of my visit, I made no formal inspection. The building is a good one and is kept in perfect order.

#### POPLAR RIVER SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was closed for holidays at the time of my visit. Mr. Blackford, the teacher, having been called away through the illness of his wife who is visiting at her home. He returned in time to meet me and was to open school immediately. He spoke regretfully of the inattention of the pupils and the lack of interest on the part of the parents, but said that in spite of all the school was succeeding.

#### NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was inspected by me on August 1. I found the mechanics at work enlarging the rear part of the school, and when this is completed it will relieve the lack of room which has been such a hindrance to the staff for years past.

The building is framed, two stories high, having ten rooms on the first floor and four on the second floor, and four or five new rooms will shortly be added.

The situation commands a beautiful view, but owing to the nature of the land about it, it is found to be in a pocket, so that drainage is a serious difficulty. In all other respects I found the equipment of the school perfect and the rooms clean and well provided with all essentials. The foundation is insecure.

The children of the school commanded a good deal of attention from the visitors at treaty time, owing to the fine

uniform worn, their behaviour, their orderly Marching to church and their respectful replies when addressed.

The principal, the Rev. J.A. Lousley, does not now live in the building as formerly. His family has been removed to the Methodist parsonage. This takes him

away a good deal, but he is ably supported by Mrs. Messer, an excellent matron, who is equal to the task of keeping good order at all times.

His staff was much broken at the time of our visit, several of them having retired from the work and their successors had not yet arrived, but were daily expected.

There were fifty children in attendance at the time of our visit and all were in the best of health. Some who had been out for holidays had not yet returned.

Owing to the absence of a teacher, classes were not being held, but would be resumed as soon as necessary help arrived.

#### NORWAY HOUSE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was closed when I was there, and Miss Lousley, the excellent teacher, who has been in charge for some years, had resigned her duties. She will be much missed by all and especially by her pupils, who were very much attached to her and profited greatly by her tuition. This was the best school of the kind in this agency.

#### CROSS LAKE SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school was not open at the time of our visit. The Rev. Mr. McNeill, an old teacher, with an Ontario certificate, is about to take vigorous hold of this work, and we may expect the best results to follow.

#### LITTLE GRAND RAPIDS SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Ivans, who has a large attendance. Unfortunately the Hudson's Bay Company has determined not to allow him to continue teaching in the building used since the inception of the work. This will make it necessary for him to seek other quarters. As there is not another house in the vicinity, it occasions much inconvenience. However, the teacher has pluckily gone to work to build a house, and the band has loyally staid with him, and before the summer has past, a place of meeting will doubtless be provided.

This is a summer school, taught only during the four months of the summer, but it is much appreciated, and I believe that Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum together, could fill a boarding school, for there are all together of school age, nearly one hundred children. Better than this, the parents would be disposed to send them.

#### CROSS LAKE DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I regret that by an unaccountable oversight, I neglected to make a visit to this school. The fathers in charge were all with me at the treaty ground and their children were off on holiday, and I forgot to ask them to gather the pupils into the school until it was too late and my boat was leaving.

I believe they are doing a good work. The chief and his councillors appear to be well pleased.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

This closes the list of schools in the two agencies which I have so far been directed to inspect.

*I have, & c.,*

*JOHN SEMMENS,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*  
27-i-26 1/2

*PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,  
BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,  
PRINCE ALBERT, September 27, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian schools for the year ended June 30, 1905.

#### BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution was inspected in September last, and was again briefly visited in June.

The staff, which has undergone several changes during the year, is at present composed as follows: Rev. E.K. Matheson, principal; Mr. Wilson, assistant principal; Mr. Allen, teacher of boys' division; Mr. Scott, farmer; Mr. McLellan, carpenter; Mr. Townsend, night-watchman; Miss Hayes, matron; Mrs Townsend, assistant matron and nurse; Miss Hulme, teacher of girls' division; Mrs. Budden, seamstress; Miss Chisholm, cook; Miss Taylor, laundress; Mrs. Scott, baker.

The attendance is latterly drawn almost entirely from the seven reserves of the Battleford agency, as Emmanuel College serves the requirements of the reserves lying farther to the east, while the Onion Lake boarding school supplies the needs of those farther west, so far as the Protestant population is concerned. The facilities for recruiting are further reduced owing to the fact that day schools are maintained on five of the seven reserves. In consequence the attendance shows a further decrease, and now consists of eighty-five pupils regularly admitted, and fifteen who are not regularly enrolled and for whom no grant is drawn.

In classwork the boys and girls constitute separate divisions, and are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	2	4	6
Standard II	4	8	12
Standard III	10	17	27
Standard IV	12	9	21
Standard V	8	7	15
Standard VI	4	...	4
Total	40	45	85

In both divisions the tone of the work is greatly improved, and very satisfactory progress is being made. The improvement in the girls reading under Miss Hulme's training is most marked. For several months twenty minutes daily was devoted to vocal music and breathing exercises under competent instruction and with excellent results.

The desks and black-board are in even worse condition than at last inspection, and both require renewing in the worst way. In other respects the equipment is complete.

Miss Hayes, who has been employed for several years in the institution as seamstress, has recently been appointed matron. She is thoroughly acquainted with her duties, and all departments of the domestic affairs are carefully supervised.





The farming industry is not extensive, the entire area under cultivation amounting to only fifty-two acres. The number of bigger boys capable of doing farm work and receiving training in that industry is but small; and besides the area of land on the school premises which can be worked profitably is little more than that in use. But the cultivation is thorough, and notwithstanding that the soil of the locality consists for the most part of a mere bed of sand, yet the product is satisfactory as to both quantity and quality. The garden especially is a model in every respect, and a great credit to the institution, as well as an important source of revenue.

The live stock, which consists of four work horses, one Ayrshire bull, fourteen cows, and a varying number of pigs and poultry, is all managed with a view to its economic value in connection with the maintenance of the school. The keeping of hogs has been attended with less profit than usual during the past year owing to the high value of feed whether it be purchased or produced on the premises. In order to reduce the cost during the summer months, a plan is being adopted which might profitably have been resorted to long since. Two acres of land prepared last season has this year been sowed with a suitable mixture of green crops and is being used as a pasture for the herd of pigs, a portion only being used at any one time while the rest is allowed to grow and become renewed.

Considerable repairs and improvements have been made upon the buildings, and as all are of lumber some portions are of necessity always requiring to be renewed. This work, together with the making and repairing of cupboards, tables, benches, and other plain furniture, affords constant work of sufficient variety for the training of the boys in carpentry.

A building once used as a bakery, but for some time past unoccupied, has been enlarged and fitted up as a laundry, to supply the place, of the building destroyed by fire some time ago. In this way a large part of the cost of a new building has been saved.

The grounds have been further improved and beautified by the planting of a large number of young maples grown on the premises from seed, as well as a number of interesting shrubs and flowers obtained from the Central Experimental Farm.

#### EMMANUEL COLLEGE (PRINCE ALBERT).

This school was inspected in December. At that time the staff included Rev. James Taylor, as principal; A.L. Elliott, teacher; Walter Anderson, instructor in boys' industries; Miss Dora Roy, matron; Miss V. Hounsell, assistant matron Miss C. Sutherland, cook.

The principal claims as the undisputed constituency of the school, five large bands in the district of which Prince Albert is the centre, while several reserves are regarded as a recruiting ground for this school in common with others. However, on all these reserves day schools are maintained, which are attended in some instances by more than half the children of school age. The authorized attendance is fifty-two. The enrolment in December was fifty-one pupils, of whom nineteen are contributed by Ahtakhakoop's band and thirteen by John Sinith's.

The examination of the classes showed very satisfactory results. In all the standards the pupils are brought on with much uniformity; and there is no marked distinction between bright and dull pupils. Four pupils in standard V, were preparing for the public school leaving examination with fair prospect of success; and the two boys in standard VII, against great difficulties prepared the work for the second class teachers' certificate, and wrote successfully at the examination in July.

The conduct of the pupils is everywhere good, in school, at work, at meals, and at recreation, and that without any apparent measures of severe restraint on the part of the officers, but largely through the diligence and tact of the teacher and the matron, upon whom rests the main responsibility for the discipline.

The class-room is well equipped, and the condition of the furniture and stationery reflects the greatest credit upon the pupils and the control that is exercised over them.

The dining-room, and kitchen are suitable rooms and properly equipped. The chief need in connection with the buildings is better dormitory accommodation for both sexes and a separate laundry building.

The farm and garden have been fairly successful and contributed during the year upwards of \$700 towards the maintenance of the school.

#### DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution, though nominally a boarding school, is semi-industrial in its character, as all the girls' industries are taught systematically, and all the usual boys' industries with the exception of carpentry. It was inspected in February.

The staff was composed as follows: Rev. O. Charlebois, principal; J.A. Demers, assistant principal; Paul Grezard, boys' guardian; Charles Schmitt, farmer; Claude Pollard, baker; and the following reverend sisters: Sister St. Basil, directress and secretary; Sister Mary of the Trinity, teacher of the senior division; Sister Mary of the Cross, teacher of the junior division; Sister St. Hyacinthe, girls' matron and nurse; Sister Rose de Marie has care of dormitories; Sister Ste. Emerencine, girls' seamstress; Sister Marie Isidora, boys' seamstress; Sisters Martha and Veronique have charge of kitchen and dining-room; Sisters Valerie and Bernardine have charge of laundry, dairying and poultry; Sister Honore supervises general housework. The expenditure on salaries runs slightly under \$20 per head per annum for the number of pupils in attendance, which is a very moderate outlay for the maintenance of a large and efficient staff.

The attendance is drawn from ten reserves, some of which are very remote; but of a total enrolment of one hundred and five pupils, seventy-one are from the three nearest reserves, namely, Beardy's, adjacent to the school One Arrow's, fifteen miles to the east; and Petaquakey's, thirty-two miles to the north, while sixteen are non-treaty children.

The teachers are both well qualified, by training, experience and natural aptitude. The senior teacher holds a certificate from the Regina Normal School.

The pupils present at examination were graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	11	11	22
Standard II	15	8	23
Standard III	14	12	26
Standard IV	4	5	9
Standard V	10	8	18
Total	54	44	98

Through the efforts of the teachers, life and interest are well sustained in the work of the class-rooms, and good progress is being made throughout all the standards. Systematically arranged time-tables are in use in both divisions. In addition to the ordinary programme, agriculture is taught in a very useful way to the highest forms, and it was intended during the spring and summer to review such portions of this work as can be illustrated by the farming and gardening operations of the season.

The industries of the school are being turned to account more and more toward a reduction of the running expenses. Under the direction of the sisters, the sewing, knitting and mending, are done so systematically and so skilfully that outlay upon clothing is kept at a minimum. A substantial portion of the food-supply is now produced in connection with the farm, garden and dairy.

A quarter section of land, including the school grain-fields, has been fenced during the past year, a pasture of similar area having been already fenced. The farm products for the season of 1904 include nine hundred bushels of wheat, eleven hundred bushels of oats and three hundred bushels of barley, besides a large quantity of roots and vegetables. Products of other industries connected with the farm are three thousand pounds of beef, three hundred and twenty-five pounds of pork, three hundred dozen of eggs, and twelve hundred pounds of butter.

Three wells on the premises furnish an abundant supply of water, wholesome for use, but hard and of little value for washing. Soft-water cisterns are urgently needed.

The main building affords excellent accommodation for residence and instruction except as regards dormitory space and recreation-room, for the boys, both of which are insufficient for the utmost healthfulness and convenience.

All the buildings in connection with the school continue to be lighted by acetylene gas. The light is satisfactory, and the cost extremely low, totalling for the year only \$60.08, including an item of \$7.60 for repairs.

### BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in April.

The staff consisted of Rev. Leon Balter, principal, and seven reverend sisters, namely: Sister Leveille, superioress; Sisters Mayrand and Laverty, teachers; Sisters Nignette, Lagoff and Coulombe, who supervise sewing and housework, and Sister Celina, cook.

The attendance is derived mainly from Blue Quill's and James Seenum's bands, and is accounted for as follows: -

Enrolled March 31, 1904	39
Admitted since	7
Total	46
Discharged	6
Dropped from roll	5
Deduct	11
Enrolled March 31, 1905	35

The pupils displayed a lively interest in their work, and, for the most part, answered creditably. One boy, in the sixth standard, showed particular brightness and intelligence, but he is unfortunately of a delicate frame. Written work of every description was extremely well done.

In connection with the discipline and training of the children, rewards play a prominent part. At examination several of the pupils, both boys and girls, wore badges of different kinds, - medals, buttons, or ribbons. These are given for special merit in general application to duty, for obedience, politeness and piety, as well as for proficiency in certain subjects, such as arithmetic and writing.

The schoolrooms are sufficiently large for the present attendance, and are well lighted, well ventilated and properly equipped. The dormitories have been improved by enlarging the accommodation for boys, who are considerably in the majority. The dining-room and kitchen are in a perfect state of order and cleanliness, and the building throughout and surroundings are in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

The girls are trained in every kind of housework with the greatest care; but the agricultural industries are only a moderate success and contribute but little toward the revenue of the school.

## ONION LAKE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on May 11 and 12.

The staff has remained unchanged since last inspection, and consists of Rev. E.J. Cunningham, O.M.I., assisted by nine reverend sisters of the Order of the Assumption.

The attendance register is kept with care, and from it the following abstract is taken: -

Pupils enrolled April 1, 1904	43
Admitted since	11
Total	54
Discharged on completion of studies	4
Transferred to High River school	2
Discharged on account of sickness	1
Died	91
Deduct	10
Enrolled, May 12, 1905	44

The entire attendance is derived from the bands of the Onion Lake agency, thirty-four being Crees and ten Chipewyans. There are also seven non-treaty children in residence.

Sister St. Patrick, who has had charge of the senior class-room since the opening of the school some thirteen years ago, was obliged to discontinue her duties for nearly five months during the year on account of ill health. Her absence and the rearrangement of duties which it involved have somewhat impaired the efficiency of the work, and some subjects have been temporarily neglected. The weak points revealed in the examination were diffidence in answering and defective pronunciation. The fifth and sixth standards have not the acquaintance with the classification and relation of words, phrases and clauses that might be expected. In other subjects, however, good progress is shown.

There is one spacious class-room, well lighted and well equipped. The junior division is still taught with much inconvenience and disadvantage in the dining-room, which is large enough but by no means suitably equipped.

The dormitories are in good order, properly furnished, clean, and well ventilated. The boys' dormitory affords three hundred cubic feet of air-space per pupil for all the boys now in attendance inclusive of those authorized, while the girls' dormitory affords four hundred and sixty cubic feet for each of the present occupants. The means of exit from the latter in case of such an emergency as a serious fire, were still quite inadequate, but an efficient fire-escape was about to be constructed.

The drainage of the school premises is good, the grounds sloping to the front and to the rear from the site of the main building, and the sanitary conditions throughout are favourable.

The three deaths already referred to were all from consumption, and cannot be attributed to any unhealthful conditions or surroundings, apart from the fact that all confinement tends to further rather than to check the progress of this disease. Within limited hours, however, the pupils are given all possible facilities for recreation out of doors.

## ONION LAKE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on Makaoo's reserve, between the agency headquarters and the Roman Catholic boarding school, and about a quarter of a mile from each.



With the exception of the principal, the staff is changed throughout since last inspection, and now consists of Rev. J.R. Matheson, principal; Airs. E.B. Matheson, M.D., assistant principal; Miss Bennett, teacher and girls' matron; Miss Ida Collins, boys' matron; Miss Marion Still, seamstress and laundress; Miss Minnie Painter, cook.

Of the nineteen Indian children enrolled, several have been absent for a considerable time and may be regarded as discharged. At the date of inspection, May 16, there were thirteen in attendance. Of these, eight belong to the Cree band of the Onion Lake agency and five to Saddle Lake.

There are also in residence thirty non-treaty children, for whom no grant is drawn. These come from various parts of the surrounding country, and from farther west, from St. Paul de Metis, Moose lake, Victoria, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and Beaver lake.

The whole attendance constitutes a heavy charge for one teacher, and the presence of the white and more numerous half-breed children, though in some respects beneficial, has in other ways been a hindrance to the progress of the Indian pupils, especially as the latter, some of whom have, been in attendance for many years, are now decidedly the more advanced.

In the examination of the class I was, as on former occasions, assisted by Agent Sibbald, whose attention to both the boarding schools in all matters is in strict accordance with his duties. The pupils manifested a fair interest in the exercises, but no enthusiasm or eagerness. Fair progress has been made in general, and there is a decided improvement in the form and legibility of written work. Several sets of kindergarten 'gifts' have been donated to the school, and these serve for the diversion as well as the improvement of all the younger pupils.

The class-room has a bare and unattractive appearance from the fact that than woodwork is still unfinished, but it is large, well lighted with eleven windows, comfortably heated with two large stoves, and equipped with all necessary school furniture and appliances, with the exception of blackboard space, which is entirely inadequate.

Some new fencing of a good description has been done, and the arrangement and order of the grounds and premises have been further distinctly improved.

#### THUNDERCHILD'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

At the date of inspection, June 30, the staff of this school was as follows: Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I., principal; Sister St. Stanislaus, superioress; Sister St. Omer, teacher and musician; Sister Ste. Prisque, seamstress; Sister St. Vincent Ferrier, girls' matron; Sister Ste. Octavie, boys' matron; Sister Ste. Caroline, cook.

Five pupils have been admitted and five discharged during the year, and the enrolled attendance continues at the authorized number of twenty, namely, twelve boys and eight girls.

There were no absentees, but a few of the parents had been promised leave to take their children home for a short holiday after examination day, which fell opportunely on the last day of June, and they did not delay to come for them. A few weeks spent under tent at this season of the year is usually found to have a very beneficial effect upon the health of the children.

In their class work the pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	7	5	12
Standard II	3	...	3
Standard III	1	2	3
Standard IV	1	1	2
Total	12	8	20





The examination was very satisfactory. Interest and attention on the part of the pupils could scarcely be improved, and the general tone of the work is good. Sufficient progress has been made and for their age the pupils are well advanced. One little boy, David Jimmy, in the fourth standard, is particularly bright and at fifteen may be expected to have attained a good standing in his studies.

The class-room is small, affording only one hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space per pupil; but by opening a folding partition it can be enlarged by about fifty per cent. There are nine double desks, home-made, but comfortable and in good repair. There is forty-five square feet of slated cloth blackboard, in good order and serviceable; but this is not enough. The school material is protected and handled with care, and is for the most part sufficient.

The buildings are still new and in good repair. The recreation grounds are ample, smooth, and dry. A farm and garden of a combined area of fifty acres is now under cultivation, which is expected to contribute largely toward the maintenance.

## **INSPECTION OF DAY SCHOOLS.**

### **MISTAWASIS DAY SCHOOL.**

I inspected this school on November 10. Mrs. J.W. Moore, wife of the missionary on the reserve, has been in charge of the school for some years and was still in charge at this date, but has since resigned, her husband having taken a charge elsewhere.

There were sixteen children of school age on the reserve, fifteen enrolled at school, twelve present at inspection, and an average attendance of nearly eight pupils daily.

There were in addition non-treaty children in attendance to the number of nine, all of whom were present at examination. These are nearly all white children.

The pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Treaty.	Non-treaty.	Total.
Standard I	10	1	11
Standard I	4	2	6
Standard IV	1	2	3
Standard VI	...	4	4
Total	15	9	24

Mrs. Moore has had training and experience in the art of teaching, and her time in the school-room is well and usefully employed. The non-treaty pupils occupy a large share of her attention, but the loss to the treaty section is largely made up by the advantage they enjoy of reciting and mingling at play-time with white children, and especially with white children of most exemplary manners and conduct.

The attendance is largely maintained by keeping in a 'home' in connection with the mission a few of the children who live farthest from the school. Toward the support of these children the mission board of the Presbyterian Church contributes \$160 per annum.

### **AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.**

I visited this school on October 24, and again on November 21. The school is in charge of Mr. Louis Ahenakew, who resumed his duties here after an absence of two years, during which time he had charge of the school at Big river.

There are on the reserve thirty children of school age; fifteen in the vicinity of the school; fourteen present on the occasion of my first visit, and nine at the second; and the average attendance for ten months to October 31, was nine pupils.

This school has gone seriously back within the last few years. The condition of the classes, as well as of the building, the furniture, and the school material, bespeak neglect. Mr. Ahenakew, though an Indian and a man who seldom reads a book or even a newspaper, has very fair intellectual capacity. He formerly did very good work in this school and may succeed in restoring it to its former condition.

While the condition of the building and its surroundings shows neglect, the structure in itself is one of the best, and it occupies a clear, dry, and healthful location.

#### BIG RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected October 20. Children of school age on the reserve, twelve; in the vicinity of the school, eight; enrolled, nine; present at inspection, six; daily average for twelve months ended September 30, six and a half.

Four of the pupils enrolled are in standard I, and five in standard II.

William Bear, an ex-pupil of the Battleford industrial school, had taken charge here at the beginning of the month. He is a young man of fair intelligence, ability and zeal, and an exceptionally good example among the people of his race. But like most of our day school teachers, he has not attained the qualifications of a public school teacher, nor had any special training for his work.

The school has now been in operation for five years and the results are as yet very insignificant. However, there are prospects of at least some improvement.

I visited the reserve again recently. It was vacation-time and the school was not in session; but I observed in connection with it a thrifty garden, securely fenced and well cultivated, one of the evidences of the interest which the teacher takes in his work and in things associated with it.

#### STURGEON LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected October 28. Children of school age who should attend, fourteen actually enrolled, nine; present at inspection, six; average for nine months from January 1 to September 30, six.

Of those enrolled, seven are in standard I, and two in standard II.

The teacher, Robert Bear, is a man of sufficient intellectual capacity, but lacking training for his work; and although he has had, years of experience he has failed to profit by it, perhaps owing to lack of interest.

The school was moved in January, 1904, to its present site at the Narrows, and as these children had never previously been in school, no great advancement can as yet be looked for.

The building, a new-log structure, is of suitable description, but was liable to be cold owing to the shrinking of the logs. Provision has since been made for lathing and plastering. A comfortable teacher's dwelling convenient to the school has been provided by the Church of England.

#### SIOUX MISSION (WAHSPATON) DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated on the Wahspaton reserve, sometimes known as Makoche Washte, nine miles northwest of Prince Albert, in the Carlton agency.

It was inspected on November 4. Miss L.M. Baker, the missionary of the Presbyterian Church on the reserve, is the teacher.

There are on the reserve seven children of school age; enrolled, the same number; present at inspection, four; and the daily average attendance for ten months to October 31, was five.

One pupil is in standard I, five are in standard III, and one is in standard IV. They are bright, and are making fair progress, particularly in speaking and reading English, though their hours in school are very irregular, as they frequently come only when sent for, and are dismissed also at various hours. It is evident, however,

that in school their time is well occupied with a range of useful instruction not limited to their text-books or to the ordinary programme. In recitation they display interest and animation, and no diffidence whatever.

The sum of \$50 had been spent a short time before on the school-house, but it was still only moderately comfortable and convenient.

#### JOHN SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

Date of inspection, January 13. Children of school age on the reserve, eighteen, all of whom were enrolled present at inspection, five; days of school in 1904, one hundred and seventy-eight average attendance, seven.

Thirteen pupils are in standard I, three in standard II, and two in standard III.

Miss E. Shipman has had charge of the school for four years past. She lives abroad from the reserve, and has had little intercourse with the parents of the children, and consequently little influence. She holds no regular teacher's qualification, and her work is but a very indifferent success. A well qualified and energetic teacher living on the reserve should do good work here, as the conditions are much the same as those obtaining in a white community.

The furniture gave evidence of but poor care; some of the desks and benches were damaged, the lesson cards were almost used up, and, the wall maps were in bad repair. For this state of things the teacher was not entirely accountable, as the school was for a time used for services on Sundays, and the care of the interior was to some extent beyond the teacher's control.

The building was in good repair, and is one of the best on our reserves, bright, comfortable, and suitable in every way.

#### JAMES SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

This school is located on the north end of James Smith's reserve at Fort à la Corne. It was inspected on January 18.

There are thirty-two children of school age on this part of the reserve, and the same number enrolled. There were twenty present at inspection. School was open for two hundred and eleven days during 1904, and the daily average attendance for that time was nine and one-third.

Thirty of these pupils are graded in standard I, and two in standard II.

Mr. D. McDonald has conducted the work of this school now for nearly five years. The school population, as is indicated above, is large, and the children's homes are all within a mile and a half, and most of them within a mile, of the school, so that the opportunities for a flourishing school are exceptionally good. That the attendance should continue so irregular, and that only two pupils should be advanced as far as the second standard, is extremely disappointing. The teacher has good control over his school, and in obedience and manners the pupils are properly disciplined; but in connection with the actual work of instruction there is a signal lack of thought and interest.

#### SOUTH FORTE A LA CORNE OR BIGHEAD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Situated on the south end of James Smith's reserve. Inspected January 16.

There are twenty-one children of school age in this part of the reserve, all enrolled as in attendance at some time during the year. There were seventeen present at examination. There were two hundred and twenty-six days of school during the twelve months ended December 31, and the average attendance was thirteen pupils.

All are in standard I, ten being in the senior division and seven in the junior.

The teacher, Mrs. Ada A. Godfrey, had been in charge for a little over a year, and prior to that time none of these

children had attended school. The senior division has made fair progress in reading, writing, numbers and English; and the junior

division has made a good beginning in similar work. Both teacher and pupils engage in their work with enthusiasm and with evident enjoyment. Sewing is taught, as also the knitting of socks, mitts and mufflers. Singing is taught with good effect. The majority of the pupils are able to strike accurately the various notes of the octave from a given key, and almost all are able to join in the singing of familiar hymns in English.

Mrs. Godfrey commands the confidence of the parents and the attendance of their children at school through her earnestness and deep interest in the work, and her success should be an example for others engaged in similar duties. It is by personal effort that she has secured the attendance of four girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age, who were present at the examination, and who are receiving much benefit, taking part in the exercises without any 'gaucherie' or shamefacedness.

The school is well located on a small elevation and convenient to the homes of all the children except one or two. It is rather small for the present attendance, and the equipment was incomplete, a matter which, however, was receiving attention.

#### WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Located toward the north end of Whitefish Lake reserve, in the Saddle Lake agency. Date of inspection, April 7.

Twenty-three children were enrolled, which is all that are of school age in this part of the reserve. Present at inspection, twelve. School was open during the twelve months ended March 31, one hundred and seventy-nine days, and the daily average attendance was eight pupils.

Walter J. Chappell, a boy of seventeen years, was in charge of the school, acting as substitute for Miss Batty, who was on leave of absence at the time and afterwards resigned her position as teacher.

All the pupils were in the first standard, and were arranged in three classes. The teacher, inexperienced as he was, had had no instructions as to his duties or how best to perform them, and the work was going badly. In fact, there was but little to show for the work of the entire year.

The school material was in the worst confusion, and did not correspond with the return as to quantities on hand. A careful inventory was taken, the stationery put in order, and the teacher directed as to his duty in this regard.

#### GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school is situated in the southern portion of the Whitefish Lake reserve. It was inspected on April 7.

There were enrolled nineteen children, of whom twelve were present at examination. School was held two hundred and twenty-two days in the twelve months, ended March 31, and the average attendance was ten and a half.

Mrs. Smith continues to conduct the school, but with only moderate success, and less than formerly. Interest appears to be lacking, which accounts in part for the fact that the bigger pupils do not attend with any degree of regularity. Of those in attendance fourteen are in standard I, and five in standard II.

#### STONY (EAGLE HILLS) DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 16. Pupils enrolled, six; present, two; of school age on the reserve, six; average attendance for past year, four and a half. In addition to these two young men who are above school age attend at times. At the time of inspection the two at school were the only children on the reserve, the rest being with their parents camped abroad for one reason or another, a few visiting across the line, but for the most part engaged at work near the town.

The present teacher, Mr. Leffler, has had charge since August last, and whatever results of school work there are to be seen have been accomplished during this period, though the school had been in operation for three years previously. The pupils are still all in the first standard, and the progress is certainly nothing remarkable; but the beginning of school work here is even more tedious than among Crees, and yet signs of success are not altogether wanting. Mr. Leffler is proving a particularly useful man here, and the Indians like him for the interest he manifests in their welfare.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 15. Children of school age on the reserve, fourteen; enrolled, eleven; present, nine; average for past year, six.

Mrs. Jefferson has been in charge of this school for ten years, and the success of the work during that period has been rather good and uniform, especially in view of the fact that the school is constantly drained of its best material in order to recruit the attendance of the industrial school.

Eight pupils are in standard I, two in standard II, and one in standard III. Some of these are, it is true, not as well advanced as might be expected from the time they have been in school. The use of English should be better since the work of the school is aided by the frequent use of the language on the reserve.

#### POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 20. There are nine children of school age on the reserve, and the same number enrolled at school; six present at inspection; and a daily average of four and a half for the past twelve months.

Miss Jennie Warden has been teacher since October 1 last, and the Work has been continued in much the same way as formerly. The pupils are all in standard I, all the more advanced having been removed for the past few years to Thunderchild's boarding school. Miss Warden considered her appointment as but temporary, but in the meantime she was punctual in the discharge of her duties, and was meeting with some success.

#### LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 20. Children of school age on the reserve, fourteen; enrolled at school, eleven; present at inspection, six; average for the past year, eight and a half.

Mr. C.T. Desmarais has been teacher here for the past nine years. Very few of his pupils have ever left to attend the industrial school, and yet none have ever been advanced beyond the second standard. At the present time ten are in standard I, and one is in standard II. The attendance could be improved, but even as it is, it afforded an opportunity for valuable work. The progress in the ordinary studies is but slight, nor are these supplemented by any special training such as is found where teachers are alert and interested in their work. It must be said, however, that the condition of the work shows slightly better than in the past, which gives hope for further improvement.

#### THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Date of inspection, June 29. There were five pupils enrolled, two present at inspection, and the daily average for the past year was one and a half. On fifty-five school days no pupils attended.

Mr. G.F. Gibbs is the teacher, and although holding excellent qualifications he has no influence whatever with the Indians, and without it he can have little success. Of the five pupils enrolled, four are in standard I, and one is in standard II. There is no progress, and cannot be without a better attendance.



The school-room was in bad condition. Scrubbing was neglected, and sweeping and dusting done only once a week. On the day of inspection the room was dirty and the furniture unfit to touch.

#### MONTREAL LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

This school was inspected at the time of the recent annuity payments, or rather as I was returning from the payments farther north, on August 23. There were forty-nine pupils enrolled, thirty-seven present at inspection, and an average attendance of nineteen for the past year, including two hundred and fifty-seven days of school.

Thirty-nine pupils were in standard I, nine in standard II, and one in standard III.

The teacher is Mr. J.R. Settee, a married man of twenty-seven years of age, and an ex-pupil of Emmanuel college, though not in treaty. Mr. Settee acts as overseer of the band as well as teacher; and it is doubtful if on the whole a better man could be secured for the combined duties. His qualifications as teacher are barely sufficient, as he has had no special training for the work, but his example and influence are good both in the school and elsewhere.

The attendance is necessarily irregular as a large percentage of the pupils have no opportunity of attending except when they accompany their parents to the treaty payments at this point and camp with them here for a few weeks. Considering this the progress is satisfactory. The pupils are bright, read audibly, and speak out freely what they know.

By authority of the department I made arrangements for the erection of a new school building of a description very much improved on the one in use up to the present, which, never a suitable school building, is now, no longer fit for occupation.

#### OTHER DAY SCHOOLS.

The day school at Little Hills, near Lac la Ronge, was not inspected, as it was vacation-time when I visited that part, and the children were camped at different places. This at any rate is only nominally a school, and will probably be closed on the opening of a boarding school, which it is proposed to build on the shore of the lake, about ten miles distant.

The day school on the Moose Woods reserve was not inspected during the year, as I did not have an opportunity of visiting that reserve.

*I have, & c.,*  
*W.X. CHISHOLM,*  
*Inspector of Indian Agencies.*  
*QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,*  
*BALCARRES, SASK.,*  
*October 4, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of the industrial, boarding and day schools of the Qu'Appelle inspectorate.

## QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

My inspection of this school commenced on July 17 and terminated on July 29.

Staff. - The staff at this school is as follows: -

Rev. J. Hugonard, principal; Rev. Father Geelan, assistant principal; M.H. Lynch, bookkeeper; E.R. Paneuf, teacher, junior division; Wm. Crossley, carpenter-instructor; D. McDonald, blacksmith; Jas. Z. Lafleur, baker; J.B. Richer, shoemaker; H. Poirier, tinsmith; J. Watson, assistant farmer; Sister Goulet, matron; Sisters Bergeron and McMillan, assistants matrons; Sister St. Arnold, infirmarian; St. Agnes, teacher senior division, girls; Sister Mariani, teacher junior division, girls; Sister Lamontange, laundry; Sister Bauen, cook.

Since the disastrous fire of January, 1904, the school has been kept running under great difficulties. The girls used the mission church, a quarter of a mile away, for sleeping quarters for some months, until a temporary building was erected. The boys are quartered in a temporary building erected near the site of the burnt school. The reverend sisters are using one of the buildings saved from the fire as sleeping quarters, and another building is used as a dining-room and kitchen. A temporary building has been put up as a hospital.

Classes. - Standards I and II, girls, are taught by the Rev. Sister Mariani, in a room that was formerly used as a paint-shop. There were thirty-nine girls in standard I and ten in standard II. Many of the children were quite young, in fact, they were just beginning to pick up English. Sister Mariani has the faculty of making them speak out. The discipline was good and the children were clean and tidy.

Standards III, IV and V, girls, were taught by Rev. Sister Agnes, in a room of a building that was formerly used as a junior boys' classroom. There were seventy-four girls in this room, thirty-six in standard III, twenty-three in standard IV, and fifteen in standard V. I found many of the children well advanced in their different studies, particularly in arithmetic and writing.

Standards I, II, III, IV and V, boys. Mr. E.P. Paneuf, the junior teacher, had charge of all these classes until a successor was appointed to Mr. M.H. Lynch, who had been transferred to the position of book-keeper. The class-room is situated on the ground-floor of a temporary building that was erected for the boys. I found many of the boys quite smart in answering the questions put to them in reviewing the work. The discipline was good and the teacher had complete control over the boys. The room was well ventilated and the boys were neat and clean.

Carpenter-shop. - Mr. Wm. Crossley, the carpenter-instructor, is a first-class workman, and he is giving the boys a good training. Several of the boys were out earning \$2.50 per day, at the time of my inspection. The boys spend half the day in class-room, the other half in the shop. There were nine benches in the shop and these are usually well occupied. I had the boys from this institution build two houses and a large barn for the Qu'Appelle agency, and I am perfectly satisfied with the workmanship.

Blacksmith-shop. - Very little is being done in this line in the way of teaching the boys. It is almost an absolute necessity to have a shop of this kind in connection with a big school like this. Two boys were in the shop at the time of my inspection.

Tin-shop. - This shop is kept up more for the convenience of the school than for the benefit to the boys. Two or three boys assist the tinsmith, who seems to have a good deal to do.

Boot-shop. - I found four boys at work in this shop. They were all quite expert at the work and always busy. About fifty pairs of boots are mended in a week.

Bake-shop. - About twelve hundred loaves of bread are turned out of this shop each month. Four boys are kept at the work in the morning and four in the afternoon. I found everything in connection with the shop clean and tidy.

Laundry. - The laundry is in a separate building and the work is carried on under



the supervision of a sister. There are two wash days a week. One day the work is done by the boys washing their own clothes and one day by the girls.

Milking Class. - Cows are driven into a yard by the boys, night and morning, and the girls are detailed off, under a sister, to do the milking. I consider this a splendid idea. Since the fire a small dairy has been built and the girls bring the milk from the yard to this building and look after it.

Garden. - The school has a beautiful garden and people come from all parts of the district to see what is being done at the school in this line. The children get a thorough training in gardening under direct Supervision of the principal.

Stables. - I visited the stables early in the morning and, late at night and I found everything in good order. The animals are properly cared for.

Farm. - The farm was visited and I am satisfied that the boys get a proper training in this line. The land was well tilled and the grain was well sown. I saw some breaking here that was equal to any I have ever seen. Three boys were ploughing on the summer-fallow when I was at the farm. Six or eight boys are detailed off each day for farm work.

#### CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

I inspected this school on September 5, and found forty-eight pupils enrolled.

The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

The staff of this school is as follows: -

Rev. Mr. McWhinney, principal; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss Dunbar assistant matron; Miss McLaren, teacher; Miss McLeod, seamstress; Mr. W.J. Brigham, instructor.

The children were just returning from their midsummer holidays and looked strong and healthy.

I was well pleased with the manner in which the children went through the different exercises in the classrooms.

The building is in good repair and is heated by a furnace. The premises were neat and tidy.

I found the basement from cellar to garret scrupulously clean.

The farm in connection with this school is a model one, and some of the best grain in the country was produced here.

The stables were found to be in first-class condition and the farm stock was looking fine.

I examined the books and found that they had been neatly kept and in a business like way.

The department and the Presbyterian Church are fortunate in having a man of Mr. McWhinney's stamp to conduct this school. The children are receiving an excellent training.

#### KEYS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

While at Pelly, I inspected the clay school taught by the Rev. Owen Owens. The children were heard, going through their different exercises and were quit right. The building was well ventilated and the children were neat and clean.

#### FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

This school was inspected on January 31, 1905.

The staff of the school is as follows: -

Miss Kate Gillespie, principal; Miss Janet Gillespie, matron; Miss Tims, assistant matron; Mr. Wm. Gordon, teacher and farmer.

There were seventeen children enrolled at the time of my visit; fourteen were in the classroom and three on the sick list.

The children were neat and clean and were comfortably clad, and I was told that the health of the children had been fairly good throughout the year.

They were examined in their different class work and were very bright.

The dormitories were scrupulously clean and well ventilated, in fact, the whole building was clean.

The premises surrounding the school were very tidy indeed. The boys of this institution receive a thorough training in the care of stock and general farm work. The girls are taught all branches of household work.

#### REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

Having received word of the death of Rev. J.A. Sinclair, I was instructed to proceed to Regina and install Mr. R.B. Heron as acting principal and at the same time to make an inspection.

The staff is as follows: R.B. Heron, acting principal; J. Quigley, senior teacher and accountant; G.D. McEacheran, assistant principal; A. Tripp, carpenter; Miss Sarah McKenzie, matron; Miss A.A. Chappelle, teacher; Miss M. Cowan, seamstress; Miss M. McKenzie, cook; Mrs. Herman, laundress; John Matheson, carpenter E. Goforth, furnace-man.

I made a complete audit of the books in the office and found that the work had been well done by Mr. Quigley. Balance sheets were made out and forwarded to the department.

Junior Class-room. - Miss Chappelle is the teacher. There were seven children in standard II and twenty-one in standard I. I heard the children go through their different exercises and had only one fault to find, and that was, that they did not speak out so that they could be heard easily. I found the class-room clean and well ventilated and the children were also clean.

Senior Class-room. - Mr. J. Quigley, teacher. The following is the grading of the classes in this room: standard III, seventeen; standard IV, twenty; standard V, seven, and standard VI, seven. The children in this room were found to be well advanced in their studies, particularly in arithmetic and writing.

There is a sewing-room in connection with this school and girls are detailed off each morning for instruction in this branch of the work.

I examined the farm stock and found there were twenty-four head of horned stock, twelve horses and sixty-five pigs. Some of the horses were well advanced in years and are of little use.

There is quite a nice-sized farm in connection with this school, and I have no doubt good work will be done on the farm in the future under Mr. Heron's supervision.

The school building is very much in need of repairs. A report on this matter is now in the hands of the department.

A new heating plant was being installed in the school, at the time I was making my inspection.

Dr. Graham, of Regina, is the medical officer, and I understand there had been very little sickness during the year.

#### COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

I inspected this school on March 13. The staff consists of a principal, Rev. Father Parault; an instructor, Bro. Fafard, and five sisters of the Grey Nuns Order.

I found the school scrupulously clean and the children healthy and warmly clad.

I examined the children in their different classes and was very much pleased at the way in which they went through their different exercises.

The school has a nice little farm in connection with it and the boys receive an excellent training in this branch of the work.

I examined the books of the institution and found the school in good standing.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).

The staff of this school consists of the following: - Rev. H. McKay, principal; Mrs. McKay, matron; Miss Salmack, teacher.

The building is a frame structure heated by a furnace and has a water system.

I found the buildings from cellar to garret scrupulously clean. The basement is divided into a laundry and Indians waiting-room.

The class-room is situated in a building separated from the school. I found fifteen boys and fourteen girls enrolled, graded as follows: standard I, eleven; standard II, eight; standard III, six; standard IV, one, and standard V, three.

I had the children go through their classes and found them exceedingly bright.

The school has quite a nice little farm and the boys receive a good training in this line.

*I have, & c.,  
W.M. GRAHAM,  
Inspector of Indian Agencies.  
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,  
GLEICHEN, August 28, 1905.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report on the inspection of day, boarding and industrial schools for the, year ended June 30, 1905.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and is located on a pretty elevation on the north side of the Sturgeon river and overlooking the village of St. Albert.

Besides the Rev. Sister Dandurand, who is not only principal of this institution, but Mother Vicar of the Episcopal district of St. Albert, there are fourteen sisters filling positions on the staff, one brother in charge of the boys, and bandmaster as well, and four brothers in charge of the farm, stock and gardens. These four brothers, also instruct the boys in all details of farm work.

There were thirty-six Indian boys and a like number of Indian girls enrolled when I visited the school on August 5, last. They were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	43
Standard II	8
Standard III	16
Standard IV	5
Total	72



In addition to the seventy-two Indian children, there were about a like number of children of mixed blood in attendance. From the fact that I visited the school during the summer vacation, I was unable to hear and see the children at work in the class-room.

The Sisters of Charity own about three hundred and thirty acres of land at this point land it is used for the benefit of this school. Over two hundred acres were then

under crop and a large piece of new land had recently been ploughed for the first time.

The crop looked magnificent and the well-kept garden contained all the principal varieties of vegetables and small fruits.

There was owned at this institution, one hundred and twenty-five heads of cattle, eighteen horses, six colts and about two hundred fowls.

The boys are here given practical instruction in almost all work appertaining to diversified farming and gardening, and the girls are taught sewing, mending garments, cutting and making new clothes, pastry-baking, cooking, laundry work of all kinds, carding and spinning wool, fancywork, and in general, all manner of housework.

The main building is 180 x 35 feet with a wing 30 x 50 feet and both building and wing have four floors and basements. The principal outbuildings are: laundry, repair-shop, bakery, ice and meat-house, granary, implement-shed, and cattle and horse. stables.

The main building was in perfect order, inside and out, and in front there was a nicely treed lawn with well kept walks and beds of flowers. All outbuildings were in a good state of repair.

A well 115 feet deep, furnishes an ample supply of good water. The motive power used to operate the pump is a hot-air engine. The pump discharges into a large tank in the attic and from this tank water is distributed to all parts of the building. In addition to the water-supply, there were twenty fire-grenades, four extinguishers and other appliances to fight a fire.

The four bath and six toilet-rooms were very conveniently located.

Dr. Tierney visits the school-whenever requested to do so, and in addition, there is a neatly arranged dispensary under the charge of the Rev. Sister Wagner, who fills the position of health surveyor at this institution. There was no one ill, however, at the time of my visit and I was informed the pupils had enjoyed good health for a long period. The natural drainage, located as this school is, should be almost perfect.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school was inspected on July 29, 1904. Miss DeCazes, teacher, enrolment, twenty-three. The average attendance for the fiscal year before the inspection was six. Two boys and one girl arrived at 10.30 a.m. Miss DeCazes is reported to be anxious and willing to do all in her power to secure a regular attendance of the children of this reserve to the school. She has so far unfortunately, failed.

One child had passed to standard II, the others, when present, were trying to master the alphabet. The school is, a log building with a shingle roof, the inside walls are wainscotted for about four feet above the floor. The building is in fair condition but a few minor repairs are required to fit it for use during the cold weather.

#### WHITE WHALE LAKE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

Visited this school an Saturday, July 30.

Mr. W.G. Brewett had assumed charge of this school a few weeks before. Twenty-five children of school age were reported to be on the (Paul's) reserve. Of this number twenty-two were enrolled. The average attendance was three and one-half. Although this school has been in operation for a number of years the twenty-two pupils were all classified under standard I. The Indians agreed to send their children to school on the Saturday that I was there, but failed to fulfil the promise. I did not, therefore, hear or see the children in the class-room.

The school building was not in good repair. The sills were considerably decayed and the walls had settled. The floor was several inches higher in the centre than

along the walls. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Brewett offered to make the necessary repairs, gratis, if the material was placed on the ground.

Mr. Brewett holds a second-class Ontario certificate.

The St. Albert boarding and St. Joseph and White Whale Lake day schools are within the Edmonton agency.

#### ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

This school is located on the Erimineskin reserve, Hobbema agency, and within one mile of the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

I inspected this school on September 27, 1904.

The staff then comprised: Rev. Sister St. Jean de la Croix, superioress; Sister Lutgarde, teacher; Sister Elzear, assistant teacher; Sister St. Flani, boys' seamstress, Sister St. Ferdinand, girls' seamstress; Sister St. Helen, laundress; Sister St. Sylvere, baker; Sister St. Clemener, cook; and Sister St. Eusebe, assistant cook.

There were twenty-seven boys and twenty three girls present, classified as follows: -

Standard I	24
Standard II	4
Standard III	11
Standard IV	8
Standard VI	3
Total	50

The pupils were clean, well dressed, under the complete control of the teachers and recited their lessons very correctly and in audible tones. An examination of this kind would satisfy any one, I think, that Sisters St. Lutgarde, and St. Elzear were proficient teachers and that Indian children can be induced to speak and read in an audible tone.

About twenty-two, acres of land is inclosed with a post and wire fence. The buildings in connection with the institution are within this enclosure, so is the garden. The remainder is used for pasture grounds. The buildings are located on an elevated piece of ground. The natural drainage should, therefore, be good.

The building is frame, three stories with a basement. The main building is 40 x 50 feet and the annex about 20 x 25 feet.

The first floor of the main building contains the large classroom and the refectory. The classroom had twenty-eight patent desks, four black-boards, one box stove, an organ and the usual minor appliances that are required in such a room. The refectory contained four tables and other articles generally used in such rooms. The kitchen is adjoining and in the annex that I have referred to.

The dormitories are on the second and third floors. The one used by the boys had twenty-five iron bedsteads, with ample clean bedding, fifteen wash-basins on a long stand and apartments for the individual clothing of the boys. The girls' dormitory, on the third floor, contained twenty-seven bedsteads, five iron and twenty-two wood, on which there was plenty of clean bedding. Wardrobes, wash-basins and towels were here, too.

In the sewing-room, on the second floor, were observed samples of knitting and sewing that was done by the girls, and the work was excellent.

New floors of maple had recently been laid in the refectory, class-room, hall, kitchen and private apartments of the staff.

There is a good frame stable an five cows furnish sufficient milk for the staff and pupils, as well as a supply of butter for the staff. There were eight other head of cattle, two horses and a reasonable number of fowls.

There was not one case of sickness and I was informed that the health of this pupils had been satisfactory for a long period before.

There was an old building in use for a laundry. With this exception all the buildings were in good condition and meet the requirements. The building is heated with eleven stoves. Wood is fairly plentiful here and the cost is moderate. I noticed a great deal of horizontal pipe in connection with these eleven stoves. Soot is liable to lodge in horizontal pipe, catch fire, and the fire risk is, therefore, much greater.

The business affairs seemed to have been conducted on principles of economy. The receipts for the fiscal year 1903 - 04, were seventy-one dollars and one cent greater than the disbursements.

Sufficient garden stuff and roots we're grown for the use of the institution. The industrial training of the boys is limited to the care of the stock, gardening and chores. The girls assist at cooking, baking and general housework, in addition to sewing, knitting and some fancy needle-work.

The pupils in attendance were drafted from the following points: -

Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency	18
Samson's reserve, Hobbema agency	8
Louis Bull's reserve, Hobbema agency	2
Enoch's reserve, Edmonton agency	15
Alexander's reserve, Edmonton agency	1
Michel's reserve, Edmonton agency	5
Non-treaty	1

#### LOUIS BULL'S DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school is located on the northwest portion of Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency. Louis Bull is the nominal chief of about seventy-eight Indians and the school has been named after him.

Mr. A.A. Goodhand, teacher.

I visited this school on September 27. There were three boys and four girls present. They were all in standard I, and had not made much headway even in this standard. The average attendance was about three. The attendance at this school has not been satisfactory either with regard to numbers or regularity. The teacher reports eleven children living in the vicinity of the school, six on the register and an average attendance during the fiscal year of 1904 - 05, of about four and one-quarter.

#### SAMSON'S DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school, too, is within the Hobbema agency. and on Samson's reserve.

The teacher, Miss Klippart, holds a third-class normal certificate.

Thirty pupils are reported to be living within a reasonable distance of this school and twenty-eight have attended, when it suited their notion to do so. The average attendance for the past fiscal year was four and a fractions

I visited the school on September 26, and there were seven Indian children present. There were, too, twelve white children present. The latter belonged to the agent, clerk, interpreter and, resident missionary. The white children have attended this school regularly and the example they have set the Indians in this particular has, unquestionably, been a good one. Moreover the attendance of the whites referred to, has encouraged the teacher in many ways.

One pupil is now reported to be in standard II, the others have not passed from standard I.

Miss Klippart seemed to be very much interested in the work and is a capable teacher. It is a great pity that the Indians will not send their children regularly to this school. The location of the school is central, the teacher is efficient and anxious to secure a large and regular attendance, but the parents, for petty reasons, have not encouraged her with a regular attendance of their children.

## PEIGAN R.C. (SACRED HEART) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Peigan reserve and is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Father Doucet is the principal. Five sisters assist in the work.

I inspected this school on November 28, 1904. There were fourteen boys and twelve girls present, classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	13
Standard II	7
Standard III	6

The children read audibly and on the whole they seemed to be progressing in a satisfactory manner at all their studies.

There was a good supply of books and material to carry on the work. The children were clean, well clothed and obedient.

The site for the institution was very well chosen. It is near the Old Man's river, affording good drainage, yet not likely to be affected if this river overflows its banks, as it has been known to do on several occasions. The soil here, however, is very light and liable to shift with the high winds which frequent the valley in which this school is placed. The poor soil and high winds are not conducive to the growing of vegetables and there is, therefore, very little garden stuff grown, here.

The main building is two and one-half stories, with an annex kitchen. To the rear of the kitchen is a building used for a laundry and the storage of coal. There is a well near the laundry door which supplies abundance of good water.

The buildings throughout were clean, and so were the premises. The dormitories contained a sufficient number of single iron bedsteads for the use of pupils and on each were spring mattresses, wool palliasses, sheets, blankets, quilts and a pillow. The bedding was clean and rooms well ventilated. There were individual washbasins and towels in both the boys' and girls' dormitories.

There is not a great deal of opportunity here to train the boys at industrial work. Ranching is the chief industry on the reserve, but the school would hardly be justified in operating a ranch. The work is confined to the care of the garden, the two cows that are kept for milch purposes, and odd chores.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, darning and general, housework.

On the whole this school was very well managed.

## PEIGAN C.E. (VICTORIA HOME) BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the English Church, and located near the western boundary of the Peigan reserve, within the valley of Pincher creek and about a mile from the Old Alan's river. Brockett, a station on the, Crowsnest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is about two miles distant from the institution.

The location for this school is a poor one. The Pincher creek overflowed its banks three times within six years and surrounded the building.

The school was inspected on November 29 and 30.

The Rev. W.R. Haynes is principal; Mrs. Haynes, matron; Miss McWilliams, teacher; Miss Edwards, girls' matron; Mr.



Ravensberg, assistant principal.

There were nineteen pupils in attendance, classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	14
Standard II	3
Standard III	2

These pupils read in such a low tone of voice that it was impossible to hear them a few feet away. The attention of both the principal and the teacher was directed

to this fact and a promise was given to try and provide a remedy. With this exception the tuition seems to have been carefully looked after.

Everything, inside and outside of the building, was tidily kept and the old motto, 'A place for everything and everything in its place,' apparently is the rule that is followed here.

The dormitories are roomy and well arranged for ventilation. The classroom has sixteen home-made desks therein that are not very well suited for the work. In other respects it was well, supplied with maps, blackboard and other necessary material.

The buildings meet the requirements very well and are in good condition. With the exception of the class-room, which is heated by a large stove, the building is heated by two large furnaces. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

The dormitories contained all that was necessary for the comfort of the pupils.

The live stock at this institution consisted of two ponies, three cows, two heifer calves, two pigs and sixteen fowls.

About all the industrial work that can be given to the boys is the care of the stock, gardening and chores. The girls are trained at hand-sewing, knitting, darning, patching and general housework.

#### SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is under the auspices of the English Church and located on the Sarcee reserve.

I inspected this school on December 16 and 21. Principal, Ven. Archdeacon Tims; assistant principal, Mr. P.E. Stocken; matron, Mrs. Stocken; assistant matron, Miss Crawford.

The ten boys and six girls were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	6
Standard III	4
Standard IV	4
Standard V	2

The children read audibly and very well and gave, too, definitions of the principal words in the lesson, which indicated a knowledge of the subject under consideration. The pupils in standards III, IV and V exhibited a fair knowledge in other subjects. The class organization, decorum and conduct generally compared favourably with most of the schools that I had visited.

Mr. Stocken holds no certificate of standing as a teacher. It was his opinion that he could qualify, on most subjects, for a second-class certificate.

The main building is in two parts, each one and a half story, and these two parts are connected with a building one story in height. It appeared to me to be a poorly constructed building and difficult to heat properly during cold and widely weather. It is heated by stoves and lighted with oil lamps.

Three cows are kept, to supply milk for the institution, and about twenty-five fowls.

The girls are taught sewing, mending, knitting, darning, baking and general housework. The boys do gardening, in season, and the chores. About half an acre of land is under cultivation. A hail-storm destroyed the entire crop of 1904.

The school is located, an high banks of the Fish creek. The natural drainage is, therefore, good.

**BLOOD C.E. (ST. PAUL'S) BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This school is under the auspices of the English Church and is located near the Blood reserve.

The school was inspected on January 25 and 26.

The staff was constituted as follows: - Rev. G.S. Gale, principal; Miss Wells, teacher; Miss Underwood, girls' matron; Miss Smith, assistant girls' matron; Miss VanBuskert, boys' matron; Mr. Yeomans, farm instructor; Mr. Gallway, assistant farm instructor.

There were nineteen boys and twenty-one girls enrolled, who were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	10
Standard II	10
Standard III	11
Standard V	7
Not classified	2

The two that were not classified had only recently been admitted.

Miss Wells holds a second class certificate and is apparently an efficient teacher.

The pupils were well clothed, clean and recited very well, but not as audibly as I should like them to do. I was informed that they usually spoke in a higher tone of voice.

All subjects of the programme are taught and the children appeared to have fair knowledge of the topics under review.

The pupils of standard V recited the whole of that beautiful poem 'The Prairies' - author, William Cullen Bryant. I am impressed with the idea that it is repugnant to a majority of the Indian youths to be compelled to commit a long poem to memory. Indian children have a comparatively short school life and to my mind, these short periods should be used to lay a foundation of knowledge that is most likely to be of practical benefit when they return to their reserves, to be either farmers or farmers wives, and not to burden their minds with long poems that will in no way assist them to provide bread and butter for themselves.

The buildings here are neatly located around a square of about two acres. The square is used as a playground. With the exception of the building used by the boys for a play-room and dormitory, all other buildings were in good condition and fairly meet the requirements. The building used for the classes is about 24 x 52 feet, with a high ceiling. In it were eleven patent and twenty-two home-made desks, several blackboards, teacher's table, chairs and an organ. This building is used for the regular Sabbath and weekly night services.

A hospital was at one time operated here. The building is not large, but it was in fairly good condition. It was not in use at the time of my visit. The matron had resigned a few months before, and no one had been appointed to take charge of the work.

All buildings have brick chimneys and are lighted with oil lamps.

There is a furnace under the building used by the boys, all other buildings are heated by stoves.

Ten cows are kept, to provide milk and butter for the institution, and about four hundred chickens were raised during the summer of 1904.

Ten acres of new land was broken and fifteen acres had been under oats. In addition there were about ten acres under roots and garden stuffs. The oats were cut when green for fodder and the roots yielded poorly owing to the drought.

The yield was reported to be: potatoes, three hundred bushels; turnips, one hundred bushels; carrots, ten bushels; green and ripe tomatoes, twenty bushels, and seven hundred heads of cabbage.

Boys over fourteen years of age assist at the farm-work, gardening and care of the stock. The girls of like age help at the house-work, do sewing, knitting, darning and mending clothing.

The buildings throughout were neat and clean and so were the premises and lands surrounding the buildings.

The quarter section of land on which these buildings are, is owned by the church.

A new building is much needed here for boys' quarters. The one in use is dark and dismal and unfit for habitation.

#### BLOOD B.C. (IMMACULATE CONCEPTION) BOARDING SCHOOL.

Inspected on January 30. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and located on the Blood reserve.

The staff consisted of Rev. Father Levern, O.M.I., as principal, and the reverend sisters; Sister Girard, superioress; Sister St. Patrick, teacher; Sister St. Marie Debonsecours, seamstress; Sister St. Majorique, boys' matron; Sister St. Terese, girls' matron, and Sister St. Joseph, cook.

The building is a balloon frame. The central portion is thirty-six feet square, three stories in height. There are wings on the three sides. The rear wing is 20 x 30 feet, three stories, and the two side wings 32 x 36 feet, each. A cupola covers a bell on the front of the central portion of the building. The building is in good condition and the perspective pleasing to the eye.

There are large playgrounds, neatly inclosed with a post and picket fence.

Separate grounds are allotted for boys and girls.

The building is heated by two furnaces and oil lamps, are used for lighting purposes.

The girls' dormitory contained seventeen single iron bedsteads, on which there were wool mattresses, sheets, blankets, quilt, pillow and a white spread, on each. There was a stand between the rows of beds and on this stand were individual wash-basins, towels and soap. The boys' dormitory was likewise furnished, only that there were twenty-one iron bedsteads.

Ventilation of the dormitories was secured by opening the windows.

There were four hand fire-extinguishers and twenty-four grenades at various parts of the building.

With the exception of the play-rooms, the walls of all rooms are lathed and plastered.

The Belly river is a few hundred feet to the west of this school. This river overflowed its banks during June of 1902 and covered the land around and about the school.

About two and one-half acres of land is cultivated, but the rainfall during the, season of 1904, was very meagre and in consequence there was a very light crop.

The boys assist at the garden work, milk, do the bread-making and the chores. The girls assist at cooking and general housework, sewing, knitting, darning and dressmaking.

There is a good well of water for domestic use. River water is used for laundry purposes.

The earning power of the school was limited to thirty pupils. There were thirty-eight pupils enrolled, classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	26
Standard II	4
Standard III	8

I was informed that three of the most advanced pupils had been transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow, a few months before. The pupils seemed to be a little timid. They, however, read fairly well, but in too low a tone. The writing books were on the whole clean and the penmanship legible and in some instances very creditable.

The children were well clothed and clean and the building and premises tidily kept.

The class-room contained twelve patent forms, two benches, one desk, two blackboards, four maps and a supply of books and other material. Seven more forms are required for the children then in attendance.

#### BULL HORN DAY SCHOOL.

This school is located nearer the southern portion of the Blood reserve than is the Immaculate Conception boarding school. It is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Mr. C.H. Collinson was the teacher and missionary in charge.

I visited this school on February 1, 1905. There were no pupils present. It was a very cold day for children to turn out, but on looking over the register, and from information received from Mr. Collinson and others, I concluded that it was not on the extremely cold days only that the attendance was 'nil.'

I understand this school has since been closed, and in my opinion that was the best course to adopt.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is also known as the High River school from the fact that it is located on the High river. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

I arrived at this institution on March 25, and left it on April 3.

The staff comprised: Rev. Father Naessens, principal; Messrs. H.F. Dennehy, assistant principal; Charles Gilchrist, senior teacher; F.W. Dennehy, junior teacher; Brother John Morkin, engineer, & c.; Brother Thomas Morkin, farmer; A.C. Smith, baker and butcher; the reverend sisters: Sister Dubord, superioress; Sister St. Mathurin, assistant matron; Sister Mongrain, girls' teacher; Sister Adele, laundress; Sister Leblanc, cook; Sister Gertrude, assistant cook; and Sister St. Gregorie, seamstress.

The Rev. Sister Weeks was at this institution at that time for the purpose of giving the girls instructions in the art of nursing. This sister is not, however, a regular member of the staff.

Mr. Gilchrist holds a second-class non-professional, and Mr. Dennehy a second-class certificate. Sister Mongrain has no certificate of standing as a teacher.

There were sixty-one boys and twenty-two girls on the grant-earning roll and nine non-earning pupils of mixed blood.

Five pupils from the Blood reserve arrived while I was at the school. The other seventy-eight were classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	16
Standard II	18
Standard III	22
Standard IV	15
Standard V	3
Standard VI	1

Since the last inspection, June, 1903, there were twelve pupils discharged, seventeen admitted and three died.



Class work is carried on each Saturday forenoon in lieu of the afternoon of each Wednesday.

During the whole year the pupils of the senior division follow the half-day. system, i.e., they attend class during either the fore or afternoon, and work on the farm, or about the stables, during the other half of each week day. This system, of course, does not tend to advance them in class work. It is, however, considered, by those who have had opportunities to study the Indian question, that the youths of the present

Indian generation are likely to be better citizens if they can be taught how to work and imbued with a willingness to do it, in preference to gaining their livelihood, by leaning on others, than to start out on life's journey with a literary education.

The class-rooms were equipped with all necessary furniture, material and appliances generally to carry on the work.

All subjects of the programme are carefully taught and the pupils appeared to be interested and gaining knowledge in a satisfactory manner.

There are over sixteen hundred acres of land in connection with this institution. Of this area about one hundred and seventy acres are under cultivation. The acreage and yields were: -

73 acres of oats, yielding 2,012 bushels; 4 acres of wheat, yielding 50 bushels 18 acres of barley, yielding 100 bushels; 22 acres of roots, yielding 8,000 bushels turnips, 1,200 bushels potatoes; 6 acres of brome grass, yielding 40 tons.

A sufficient quantity of vegetables was grown in the garden for home use, and besides, five hundred tons of prairie hay were put up for the stock.

Eighteen acres of new land was broken and fifty acres summer-fallowed.

The estimated value of the live stock on hand was six thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars. Besides, there were then fifty head of steers in the stable feeding. These steers were owned by Messrs. P. Burns & Co. During the winter of 1903 - 4, forty-four head were fattened for the same firm, and the school in this way converted some of the roots, hay and labour into nine hundred and forty dollars. It was my opinion that about thirteen hundred dollars would be gained in a similar manner from the stock-feeding operations that were in progress at the time I was at the school.

The work of caring for these cattle was principally done by the Indian boys.

Surplus potatoes to the value of four hundred dollars were sold at the beginning of April.

Within the last two years there has been erected a stable covering 32 x 128 feet. There is a loft over this stable for the storage of hay. This building is used for stabling the animals when fattening. A cow shed, 104 x 28 feet, has also been erected.

The following improvements have also been made: engine-room ceiled; metallic ceiling placed on the dining-room and on a portion of the senior boys' class-room; a complete steam heating plant placed in the boys' home, and an acetylene gas plant for lighting both boys' and girls' homes.

I was informed that the new heating appliances gave splendid satisfaction. Less attention is needed than the discarded hot-air furnaces required, and there is a smaller consumption of fuel and abundance of heat during the very coldest weather.

The accommodation supplied for the pupils and staff at this institution is good. There are ample beds, bedding, recreation-rooms within the buildings and playgrounds for both sexes. Buildings and grounds were clean and tidily kept.

The drainage appeared to be first-class and the children were enjoying good health.

The children were well clothed and got three good meals every day.

The location of this institution is a very good one. About the only objectionable feature is, that it is twelve miles from the nearest railway station - DeWinton.

The department provided the land, erected the buildings, has kept them in repair, paid for the heating and gas plants

and a good deal of the furnishings within the buildings and pays a per capita grant of one hundred and thirty dollars to meet the operating expenses.

The institution is now in a good financial standing, carefully managed by a competent staff and doing good work.

#### RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is located on the north bank of the Red Deer river and about five miles from the town of the same name.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the per capita grant is one hundred and thirty dollars per annum.

The inspection was made during the month of May.

The location, from some standpoints, is a pretty one. It is, however, not as convenient as it might have been when the Selection was made and land then could have been purchased for a much less sum per acre than it costs now, to free the school land of small timber and Scrub.

Two years ago there were seventy-five acres of the school land under cultivation. Since then one hundred and fifty acres have been cleared, and is now under crop, at an expense of about three thousand dollars.

There are two hundred and twenty-five acres now under cultivation.

The staff of the institution was as follows: -

Rev. J.P. Rice, principal; T.H. Lockhart, assistant principal; W.W. Foster, carpenter; J.B. Griffith, farmer; T.A. McMahon, assistant farmer; Miss Kingston, matron and nurse; Miss Pearce, teacher of senior division; Miss D. Young, teacher of junior division; Miss L. Young, seamstress; Miss Eyre, laundress and assistant-matron, and Mrs. Stein, cook.

There were eighty-one pupils enrolled and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	35
Standard II	11
Standard III	13
Standard IV	17
Standard V	5

Fifty-four pupils attended the senior division and twenty-seven the junior division-rooms.

The half-day system is followed here, i.e., about one-half of the pupils of the senior classes devote either the fore or the afternoons to industrial work.

Miss Pearce, holds a second, and Miss Young, a third-class certificates.

The discipline, in and out-side of the class-rooms, seems to be well maintained.

The senior class-room is located on the third floor of a brick building that was put up at a later period than the first structure. It is roomy and commands a good view over the farm and over the bottom-lands and hills to the south of the river.

The junior class-room is on the third floor of the original building. It is entirely too small for a classroom. The sewing-room, on the same floor and in the same building, is much the larger of the two rooms, and although it is not well adapted for a class-room, it was, in my opinion, the best of the two, and I advised the reverend principal to change the uses of the two rooms.

The examination of the senior division would have been much more satisfactory, if the pupils had spoken in a louder tone. A majority of the schools seem to be likewise unsatisfactory. There are a few, I am pleased to note some exceptions, where this is not the case and the question naturally arises, is it the fault of the teachers?

The full programme is followed and the pupils apparently were making fair progress, notwithstanding their timidity.

The smaller pupils, junior division, did better in respect to speaking audibly than the senior division.

This institution now has an abundant supply of good water. A well was sunk a few hundred yards northerly from the buildings and a horse-power is used to lift the water therefrom and force it into the stable, school buildings and the principal's residence.

A number of changes are required in these buildings to adapt them for the accommodation of eighty pupils and a portion of the staff. The original building is of sandstone and it is a substantial structure. It was, however, divided for the accommodation of about forty pupils and with a laundry in the basement.

The Smead-Dowd system of heating was installed and afterwards it apparently was partially abandoned. The interior, in my opinion, requires a general overhauling and a number of changes made, particularly the removal of the laundry from the basement, as the steam and odour from it permeates the dining-room, kitchen and other apartments.

The brick building used for boys' dormitory, play-room, senior classes and other purposes is heated by a hot-air furnace.

Oil lamps are used for lighting purposes.

The Missionary Society contributed fourteen hundred and fifty-four dollars towards the support of this school during the fiscal year of 1902 - 03, and during the following year three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars. A considerable portion of the last-named sum was expended on land improvements that may eventually recoup the society, at least check further inroads into its treasury, by placing the institution in a position partially to sustain the school from the sale of grain grown on the additional land that was cleared and the growing of all the roots and vegetables that are required for home use. It was expected that the earnings from the department would meet practically all operating expenses during the fiscal year recently closed.

The children were clean and comfortably dressed, but I observed a number of wants in the way of new furniture, and that some outlay would soon be necessary towards providing new bedding and odds and ends here and there, throughout the entire institution. The crop this season, which I hear is very promising, will, I hope, place this school in a good financial position.

Live stock having an approximate value of four thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars, was held here on March 31, last.

The area of land in connection with this institution is about eleven hundred and thirty-four acres. A section of this land (640 acres) is about two miles distant from the home farm.

It was set apart for the use of the institution for hay and pasturage purposes. The distance of this section of land from the headquarters of the school, practically precludes its use for the pasturage of work horses and milch cows and necessitates the hauling of hay for the distance stated herein.

The senior boys assist at all branches of the farm work, care of stock, gardening and chores. The senior girls are taught general housekeeping, sewing, mending, darning and laundry work.

#### CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is located about three miles from the city of Calgary and on the Bow river. There are about two hundred and eighty acres of land in connection.

The department assumes the total cost of maintenance of the school.

I inspected this institution during the month of July, and the staff then comprised: Rev. G.H. Hogbin, principal; Chas. King, teacher; R.H. Young, farmer, Mrs. Hogbin, matron; Mrs. Marriott, cook; Miss Dunlop, housekeeper, and J.D. Lafferty, M.D., medical officer.

Mr. King holds a second-class non-professional teacher's certificate.

There were twenty-seven boys enrolled, classified as follows: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	2
Standard II	10

Standard III	6
Standard IV	4
Standard V	5

Thirteen pupils have since been discharged, which will leave fourteen pupils in the institution.

Those discharged have homes at the following named reserves: Blood, Peigan, Sarcee and Blackfoot.

The classes were examined on July 8. The majority of the pupils write legibly and neatly, read audibly and well, and, from the definitions they gave of the principal words in the text, I concluded they fairly understood the subject under review. Mr. King apparently is interested in the progress of the boys and was doing his utmost to advance them.

The pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the past year.

This school was opened during December, 1896, or has been nearly nine years in operation. Since that date ninety-four boys have been enrolled, fourteen are reported as dead, which will leave eighty graduates and pupils. Of the number enrolled, sixteen have been trained in carpentry, but four of this number are reported to be dead.

The main building is of sandstone, and the appearance on the outside is fairly pleasing to the eye. Something however, is radically wrong with the building, or heating appliances, or both, for the cost of heating it is too excessive, and then I was informed that the cold was almost unbearable within it during the cold weather.

The outbuildings, their uses and conditions are: a frame carpenter-shop, in good condition; ice, meat and dairy building, in good condition; frame stable, in good condition; open shed, built of logs, placed upright, with a shingle roof, in good condition; frame laundry and bakery, in good condition; this house is now occupied by the principal for living quarters.

In addition there is an open shed, partially constructed of logs, placed upright, 24 x 60 feet, that is intended for the storage of implements when completed. It yet requires a roof.

The dwelling occupied by Farmer Young, is in a dilapidated condition and it is questionable whether it would be wise to make any expenditure on it.

The fire-appliances appear to be ample. They consist of: a McRobie chemical installation, located in the basement, with a hose on each floor, a stand-pipe from the bottom of the tank, which is located in the attic, to the basement and a hose connection on each floor. A dozen fire-pails, too, are within the reach of the staff when required, together with four fire-axes.

The boys work on the farm, in the garden, milk, bake, feed and care for the stock and do the general chores.

There is no carpenter-instructor employed at the present time.

The farming operations during the season of 1904, comprised and yielded: twenty-two acres of oats, yielding 200 bushels; six acres of barley, frozen; four acres of potatoes, yielding 250 bushels; and eight acres of carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips and garden stuff, yielded 4,000 pounds.

This season about forty-nine acres are under crop.

Grubs did a great deal of damage to the turnips and garden vegetables and sweet grass has taken possession of a considerable portion of the cultivated land.

Eight cows, on an average, were milked during the past fiscal year, and besides supplying the table with milk, there were four hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter made.

Two small blocks of land, lying between the buildings, have been planted with young trees. They are thriving, and from present appearances I think the greater number will grow.

## **MCDUGALL ORPHANAGE.**

This institution is also known as the Morley boarding school. It is located on the north side of the Bow river and about



eight miles from a railway station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, of the same name. This school is in close proximity to the northeastern limit of the Stony reserve and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

I visited this institution near the beginning of the present month, and found six boys and nine girls present. There were, however, forty-two pupils enrolled and classified, at the expiration of the fiscal year, as follows.

...	Pupils
Standard I	20
Standard II	3
Standard III	12
Standard IV	7

Mr. J.W. Niddrie was the principal of this school for several years, and only resigned the position at the expiration of the past fiscal year. Mr. C.B. Oakley assumed the principalship about the end of July. The staff, as now composed, is as follows: Mr. C.B. Oakley, principal; Miss Jull, matron; Miss Rowles, cook; Miss Gibson, laundress; and Mrs. Ralstone, seamstress.

Owing to the absence of the twenty-eight pupils referred to herein, the examination was not a satisfactory one. Those present read fairly well and in a moderately loud tone. The penmanship of both the pupils that were present and those who were absent, was evidence to me that the teacher had been very successful in advancing the pupils in this direction.

I was informed that the parents secured their children about the end of the, fiscal year and on the promise that they would return them to the school within three weeks time. I was also told that it has been the custom at this institution, since its inauguration, to allow the parents to take their children home during every vacation and return then presumably, at various times and under various conditions. This lax management of this school is neither to the advantage of the pupils nor their parents and it seems to me to be placing the teacher at a great disadvantage, as a great deal of control and general advance is lost when the children are allowed to be away for weeks at a time.

There are over eleven hundred acres Of land in connection with this school. This land is well adapted for pasturage, but not for farming, owing to liability of summer frosts. No farming is now carried on, in fact I failed to locate any garden stuff growing. About forty head of cattle are now owned by the institution.

The main building is heated by two hot-air furnaces and lighted by oil lamps. The furnaces were recently overhauled and they probably will now give better satisfaction than they have done for some time previous to the time they were repaired.

The basement is divided into three parts and for the following uses: girls' play-room, boys' wash and bath-room and girls' bath and wash-room. The two furnaces are located in these rooms.

The girls' play-room was in a fair state of repair and the girls' bath and washroom, too, was in fair order, considering it had a rough board floor therein. The boys' bath and wash-room was in a bad state of repair and unfit for any kind of use. It was, to my mind, a discredit to the institution. The upper portions of the building were in fair condition, but an application of some sort of wall preparation on, most of the rooms would improve both the appearance and healthfulness. Annexed to the main building is a log one, that is used for laundry, and to this is attached a poor construction that was in use for a dairy, at least one portion of it, the other portion apparently had been used for meat or vegetable storage. The roof, however, had fallen in and this portion of the structure was not in use. The dairy portion appeared to be kept as clean as it was possible to keep it.

A log-walled building, a few yards from the main building, is divided into two parts. One portion was in use for the storage of groceries, the other portion seems to have been used for the cutting and storage of fuel. The latter portion did not bear evidences of having been cleaned for a considerable period. I particularly refer to the untidiness of some portions of this school's premises for the reason that, if there is one point more than another that the Indians and their children require tuition.

on, it is cleanliness and tidiness, and I know that precept counts for little with an Indian if it is not backed up by example.

The class-room is a separate building some distance from the main one. It was found to be in good condition and order, with the exception of the forms, which are home-made and not secured to the floor.

Within the past year a water system was put in at this institution. There was a flowing spring on the hillside about a third of a mile distant from the school. This spring was connected to the school with pipes, placed below the frost level, and now there is an abundance of good water within the main building.

I trust that Mr. Oakley may be successful in bracing this school in a better position than it now holds. I am persuaded that he will make an honest attempt to do so any way.

### **OLD SUN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This school is located on the western portion of the Blackfoot reserve and is under the auspices of the English Church.

About four years ago this, church was operating two boarding schools on this reserve, one known as the White Eagle, and located within a few miles of the old Blackfoot crossing, and the present Old Sun school. The White Eagle institution was used exclusively for boys and the Old Sun's entirely for girls. There were only about thirty pupils enrolled at the two institutions and the expense of maintaining two staffs, heating both buildings and in other ways almost duplicating the expense, was thought to be a waste of energy and money. The two schools were then amalgamated and since that time the work has been entirely carried on at the Old Sun's building.

This institution was inspected on August 21.

There are fourteen girls and twenty-one boys on the grant-earning list, and there are, besides, four Indian children in attendance who are too young to be so placed under the school regulations. They are aged three, four and five years.

Four of the earning pupils were ill and not in the class-room. They are classified under standard IV.

Those actually in attendance on the day of inspection were classified as follows:

...	Pupils.
Standard I	9
Standard II	7
Standard III	5
Standard IV	10
...	31

Standard I. - Pupils read audibly, but there was a tendency to drawl; spelling correct; definitions of words in lesson, sufficiently correct to satisfy one that they understood the substance of the subject.

Standard II. - Pupils read audibly, but lacked in emphasis; spelling, correct; definitions of principal works in lesson, fairly correct, but slow in replying.

Standard III and IV used third reader. This class speak and read in an audible tone of voice; spell correctly; gave fairly good definitions of words in lesson and did better as regards emphasizing.

The arithmetic classes did not exhibit any marked degree of cleverness. There was room for improvement in penmanship and tidiness of their writing-books. The compositions were fairly creditable and so was the work in other

branches.

When Miss Wanless accepted the position of teacher at this school, about two years ago, the children could not be induced to speak above a whisper, now they read and answer questions in a tone that can be heard from one end of the class-room to the other.

Miss Wanless holds a second-class American teacher's certificate.

The class-room is a separate building from the home. It is roomy with a high ceiling and meets the requirements fairly well during moderately cold and warm weather. When it is cold and windy, however, it cannot be kept warm and free from draughts. The old home-made forms, which should have, been discarded years ago, are still in use in the class-room. The blackboards require one or more coats of black to make them suitable for the uses they are required for. There was a fair supply of material on hand. A requisition had gone forward for some articles that were required.

The home in which the pupils and staff reside is unfit for use. It is located on a low flat piece of land, and with little natural drainage. The ceilings are low and the foundation timbers are partially in the earth and without proper foundations of stone. The sanitary condition of the building is not good. The dormitories are small with low ceilings and, in my opinion, not fit for use.

There are a sufficient number of single iron beds for all the children and a sufficiency of bedding.

There is a small piece of land under cultivation. In it are potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables.

The bigger boys do the gardening, care for the stock and do chores. The girls are taught sewing, mending, knitting and general housework of one kind or another.

The staff is constituted as follows: Rev. Canon Stocken, principal; Rev. Stanley Stocken, assistant principal; Mrs. Stanley Stocken, matron; Mrs. Joule, girls' matron; Miss Tranter, cook; Miss Wanless, teacher, and Mr. A.R. Griffin, gardener and general worker.

The health of the pupils has not been good. Four are now ill and during the last fiscal year, I notice from the hospital returns, seventeen have been, on an average, treated for one ailment or another, during the entire year. I attribute the cause to the unsanitary condition of the school and unsanitary location.

### **CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.**

This institution is located on the Blackfoot reserve and within a few miles of the old Blackfoot crossing over the Bow river.

This school is under the direct guidance of the Roman Catholic Church.

The location of this institution is a very good one. It is within a few yards of the edge of a bank that is about thirty feet higher than the Bow river bottom-lands. The natural drainage is, therefore, good and with possibilities to carry out easily any artificial drainage that at any time may be considered advantageous. It is within three miles of Cluny station.

This school was inspected on August 24, and the staff as then constituted was as follows: Rev. Father Riou, O.M.I., as principal; and the reverend sisters; Sister Clarissa, superioress; Sister Antheline, teacher; Sister Louis Lenon, girls' matron; Sister Mary, boys' matron; Sister Louis Albut, cook, and Miss Rush seamstress.

There are eleven girls and nineteen boys enrolled and classified as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	14
Standard II	2
Standard III	11
Standard IV	3

I question whether there is a more efficient teacher within this inspectorate than the Rev. Sister Antheline. She has complete control of the pupils and they are neither timid nor bold.

All the children read and speak in audible tones and there is, therefore, no good ground for complaining on this score with the pupils, or the teacher either, at this institution.

The pupils in the advanced classes not only read in an audible tone, but emphasized and noted the punctuation as well.

The programme of studies is followed and the pupils are well up in all branches of the work.

There are nine home-made desks in use, which are too few for the number of the pupils enrolled, and, moreover, they are not well adapted for use in a modern class-room. With this exception the class-room is fairly well supplied with the necessary material to carry on the work.

There is ample accommodation within this institution for at least forty pupils. The main portion is two and one-half stories high and thirty-six feet square with two wings two stories in height, each 32 x 36 feet. In addition there is an annex two stories, 20 x 50 feet.

Both girls' and boys' dormitories are large and well furnished with sufficient single iron bedsteads and plenty of good and clean bedding.

There are separate playgrounds for the boys and girls, and both were tidily kept.

There is a garden in connection, in which there were about two acres under potatoes and three-quarters of an acre under vegetables of one sort or another.

The boys do gardening, care for the four cows and help to put up a sufficient quantity of hay for the cows, four head of young cattle and for the four horses which are kept for work about the institution.

The girls are taught in all branches of cooking, sewing, darning and mending clothes.

The building is heated with one furnace and a number of stoves and is lighted by oil lamps.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good for a long period.

## **GENERAL REMARKS.**

There are no Indian schools within this inspectorate that are not referred to within this report.

*I have, & c.,*

*J.A. MARKLE,*

*Inspector.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA, INSPECTORATE OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,*

*1016 PENDER STREET,*

*VANCOUVER, September 21, 1905.*

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the first annual report of my inspection of industrial, boarding and day schools in this inspectorate, from October, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

## **SQUAMISH INDIAN WARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is at North Vancouver Fraser River agency. It was inspected on November 9, 1904. The staff consists of: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister M. Eugene, matron; Sister M. Felician, girls' teacher; Sister M. Jerome, boys' teacher; Sister M. Anatolie, cook; R.F. Richard, O.M.I., chaplain.





Enrolment. - The number of pupils enrolled was fifty-nine thirty-two girls and twenty-seven boys.

Attendance. - The fifty-nine pupils were all present. They were recruited from Squamish, Howe Sound, and villages in the Fraser River agency.

Classification. - The pupils, both boys and girls, were divided into six classes ranging from the first primer to the sixth reader. The number in each grade is as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	31
Standard II	14
Standard III	14
Standard IV	0
Standard V	7
Standard VI	2
Total	59

Results of Examination. - The examination was most satisfactory. The pupils not only read well, but showed they knew the meaning of the words.

The writing and spelling were neat and good. The arithmetic both on slate and blackboard was well done.

General Condition of School Work. - The general condition is good. An excellent tone prevails; the entire staff are much interested in their duties, and all work in harmony for the common good.

Equipment. - The class-rooms are clean and well equipped with all that is necessary for successful work, and all was in good order.

Industries. - Garden. - Between three and four acres are worked for vegetables and flowers and are well kept. There were very good crops of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, peas, & c.

Buildings. - I examined all the buildings, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, and store-rooms, and found all clean and in perfect order.

I was pleased with the general condition of this school, and with the very satisfactory training both girls and boys are receiving. I also inspected this school on March 17. Staff was the same as on my former visit, also the number of pupils. Satisfactory progress had been made during the interval, and the children were all well behaved.

### **ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is situated just east of Mission Junction and in the Fraser River agency. It was inspected on December 12. The staff comprised: Rev. J. Tavernier, principal; Rev. J.P. Collins, band master; Mr. J. O'Neil, farm instructor; Rev. Sister M. Stanislas, matron; Sister M. Rogation, teacher of big boys; Sister M. Monica, teacher of small boys; Sister M. Martha, teacher of big girls; Sister M. Conception, teacher of small girls; Sister M. Prosper, cook, boys' department, and Sister M. Michael, cook, girls' department.

Enrolment. - Pupils enrolled, eighty-five; present at inspection, eighty-three; two were absent, one sick and one visiting friends by permission.

Classification of pupils.



...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	5	7	12
Standard II	7	8	15
Standard III	15	12	27
Standard IV	13	10	23
Standard V	2	4	6
Standard VI	0	2	2
Total	42	43	85

Results of Examination. - The pupils read well, the higher grades especially, loud and distinctly. The spelling was particularly correct and without hesitation. The writing good. Copy and exercise books were found neat, clean and nicely ornamented with small colored maps and drawings made by the pupils. The children were questioned about geography. They readily named and pointed out on the map the provinces of the Dominion of Canada and their respective capital cities, the most important lakes and rivers of the country, as well as the principal mountain ranges and the highest peaks thereof. The arithmetic, oral, written and blackboard was very good. The girls were most advanced.

General Condition of School Work. - The school was found to be in a prosperous condition, the classes well conducted and doing good work. The school hours were in the morning from 8 to 12; in the afternoon, 1.15 to 2; band practice; 2 to 6 p.m. school time.

Equipment of Class-room. - The supply of reading-books, slates, copy-books, maps and blackboards is suitable and sufficient. The teacher had already asked for some books, dictionaries, histories of Canada and geographies.

Sanitary Condition. - The children looked healthy; only one boy was sick and he was recovering.

Buildings. - All were inspected and found to be in good order, the dormitories and school-rooms lofty, brightly lighted and hygienic in every respect; every part of the school buildings was very clean and all was satisfactory.

Inspected again on May 8. The staff was the same as at time of last visit. Sixteen pupils had been discharged, but their places had been filled by new pupils, making the enrolment the same. Present at inspection, eighty-three, absent two.

Very fair progress had been made since former visit. I found all to be in a satisfactory condition. The boys' building had been freshly painted and looked very well. This school does good work, and the large farm and garden are well kept. The principal and staff deserve great credit.

### **ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, YALE (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

The school was inspected on November 15. The staff consists of Sister Amy, superior, principal; Miss Kelly, B.A., Miss B. Moody, Mrs. Woodward, Sister Agatha, C.A.H., teachers; Miss Main, matron.

Enrolment. - Thirty-one, present at inspection, twenty-eight. Three absent visiting friends by permission.

Classification of pupils -

...	Pupils
Standard I	6
Standard II	3
Standard III	5
Standard IV	5
Standard V	5
Standard VI	7
Total	31

Results of Examination. - The reading was clear, distinct and good. Spelling and geography very fair. History good. Singing and reciting excellent. Questions were answered quickly and correctly. Miss Kelly is very devoted to her work, hence the good results. The girls were clean, bright and clever. The class work was above the average. The school was well supplied with reading and copy-books and other material; also fully equipped with desks, blackboards and maps.

Gardening. - In the large garden all kinds of vegetables are grown. The girls assist in the garden.

Discipline. - The children are well behaved and little punishment is required.

The staff is efficient and painstaking, and the whole institution is in a good condition. I was highly pleased with my visit.

Inspected this school again on May 10. There were no changes in the staff. Present at inspection, thirty-three. Five children had been admitted and one discharged since my last visit. These girls were very bright and had made favourable progress. Everything was clean from kitchen to attic. The discipline was excellent.

### COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (METHODIST).

This school is situated at Chilliwack, Fraser River agency.

Inspected December 13. The staff consists of: Rev. Joseph Hall, principal; Miss Sarah Sprott, matron; Miss H.E. Young, cooking teacher; Miss Ella Toop, assistant-matron; John A. Martin, farm instructor; George A. Horel, carpenter; Jane Toop, sewing teacher; Frances M. Rinley, school teacher; Louise Peregrine, primary teacher; Robt. Marshall, band instructor; Annie Johnson, laundry teacher.

Enrolment. - Number on roll, eighty-three. Present at inspection, seventy-six. Absent, seven.

Classification of pupils: -

...	No. Present.	No. Absent.	Total
Standard I	7	1	8
Standard II	20	1	21
Standard III	20	2	22
Standard IV	15	2	17
Standard V	10	1	11
Standard VI	4	...	4
...	76	7	83

I examined the children in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. They answered remarkably well. The writing was good. At this school the kindergarten work was especially excellent.

General Condition. - The general condition of the school is excellent. The teachers all appear to be devoted to their work.

Equipment of Class-rooms. - The class-rooms are suitable, and blackboards, maps, books, slates and all school material sufficient.

Industries. - The boys are taught all kinds of housework; farming, including care of stock, ploughing, sowing, cultivating, teaming, reaping, dairying; feeding for dairying and for fattening cattle; blacksmithing, baking and bread-making.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework, including care of rooms, laundry-work, cooking, sewing, darning, fancy-work and music.

Farming. - Land under cultivation, ninety acres. Good crops were raised last season.

Live Stock. - Horses, six; milk cows, eleven; heifers, seven; beef cattle, two; calves, seven; pigs, seventy-two; poultry, two dozen fowls.

Dairy. - Value of cream sold to creamery and used in institute for eight months ended December 31, 1904, approximately \$296.60.

Carpentry. - The foreman has had a number of boys working on the new building for the principal's residence. All the

work so far has been done by the pupils and the instructor.

Fire Protection. - The building is provided with fire-escapes, a force-pump, buckets, fireman's axes, fire-extinguishers, and has taps on all the floors connected with water-tanks, and hose always ready.

Admissions and Discharges. - Since July 1, six pupils had been admitted and twelve discharged. Strict discipline is enforced without much trouble, and moral suasion is generally sufficient.

Buildings. - Size of main building, 39 x 105 feet. The extreme width including the kitchen annex at the rear and the tower at the front is 63 feet. There are three flats And a basement, occupying the entire area under the building.

Three barns, a kindergarten or primary school building, a frame one-story cottage, 26 x 34 feet, for the farm instructor's family; a frame building, 20 x 15 feet, containing in its different sections flour-room, vegetable-room, shoe-shop drying-room, wood-shed and carpenter-shop. Also a poultry-house, one root-cellar, a granary, wagon-house, a bake-house, a tank-house connected with the windmill, and a pig-pen.

A principal's residence is sorely needed and is under construction. When this is completed there will be sufficient accommodation for the staff.

At this school a class of three was prepared for the entrance examination to the high schools of the province. All of these passed. In all departments the school is doing excellent work.

### **SECHELT BOARDING SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is in the Fraser River agency.

Inspected on December 27 and 28. This is a new school and was only opened in July. The staff is constituted as follows: -

Sister Teresine, principal; Sister St. Owen and Sister St. Denis, boys' teachers; Sister Victorien and Sister Stephanus, girls' teachers. Sister Mary Colombe, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

Enrolment. - Pupils enrolled, forty-six present at inspection, forty-four. Recruited at Sechelt.

Classification of pupils -

...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	18	26	44
Standard II	...	...	...
Standard III	...	2	2
...	18	28	46

When the school was opened in July, none of these children (except three who had attended Squamish boarding school) knew the letters. The progress that they have made is remarkable, and I cannot speak too highly of the advancement made by the pupils in their studies. The children present a good appearance and are well instructed as regards manners and conduct. The band played very nicely, and boys and girls recited in good style, and for so short a time at school, showed considerable ability.

The Indian parents on this reserve are very much interested in the education of their children, and they themselves undertook to build the school. The original estimate was to put up a building to cost \$6,000, and they would by hand-logging pay for this. When they commenced they were getting \$7.50 per thousand for the logs. But before they got their logs ready for market, the price went down to \$4. This was a very great disappointment to the Indians. They have paid over \$4,000 on the building. The fact that they should pay off \$4,000, shows how they value education.

Equipment of Class-rooms. - Material is sufficient and all in good order.

Industries. - The children are all taught household work, & c. The land is not yet prepared for gardening.

Buildings. - The building is frame, with stone foundation, three stories high and dormer roof, the plan of same being in the form of a 'T'; dimensions of main building 60 x 36 feet, and back wing 30 x 28 feet. At each extremity of the main building there is an 18 x 12 feet wing, containing stairways, lavatories, bathrooms, & c. Exclusive of these latter, there are twenty rooms and a number of closets, clothes' presses, & c. The building is lathed and plastered throughout, with 4-foot wainscoting in school-rooms, stairways, passages, & c.

The general condition of the school is good and the staff are doing splendid work.



## **KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is in the Cowichan agency. Inspected on November 22 and 23 and again on March 21 and 22.

The staff consisted of: Rev. G. Donckele, principal; Rev. J.A. VanNevel, teacher; E. Schnee, carpenter; S.M. Reiard, shoemaker; Sr. Mary Albert, matron; Sr. Mary Zenaude, teacher; Sr. Mary Evariste, assistant matron; Sr. Mary Victor, cook.

There were sixty-three pupils enrolled; present at inspection, thirty-two boys and twenty-eight girls; three absent by leave. Recruited from Fraser River and Cowichan agencies.

Pupils are classified as follows: -

...	Boys	Absent	Girls	Absent	Total
Standard I	6	...	5	...	11
Standard II	5	1	6	...	12
Standard III	7	...	5	1	13
Standard IV	6	...	5	...	11
Standard V	6	...	7	1	14
Standard VI	2	...	0	...	2
...	32	1	28	2	63

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography, map-drawing and Canadian history were very good. On my second, visit I was pleased with the progress made since the first inspection. The general condition of school work is very good. Regular hours for school from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. for boys, except the trades apprentices, who work either morning or afternoon; for the girls, class-hours are from 9 a.m. to 12, and from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. There is sufficient material and all in good condition.

Industries. - Of farm land there is about seventy acres under fence; about thirty-five under cultivation. All the boys help at the farm work.

There are ten milk cows, one heifer, three yearlings, one bull, two horses, two sows, one boar; and sixteen sucking pigs sold lately. All the stock is well cared for. Of poultry there are one hundred and twenty-five hens and fifteen large geese.

In the girls' industrial department there are nine sewing-machines in use.

The senior pupils make the girls' clothing and part of the boys.' they are proficient also in fancy-work, lace-work, lace-making and embroidery. The junior girls attend to the darning. Rewards are occasionally given.

Since my first visit three new pupils were admitted and four discharged with the consent of Superintendent Vowell.

The new addition to the girls' home was finished and is a great improvement. The school is doing excellent work. The principal and his staff work in harmony and with great zeal to make the school the success it is.

## **DAY SCHOOLS OF COWICHAN AGENCY.**

### **QUAMICHAN SCHOOL (METHODIST).**

Inspected March 23. Present at inspection, seventeen boys and four girls total, twenty-one. On roll, forty-two from this

reserve - sixteen from adjacent reserves, total, fifty-eight.

Classification is as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	21
Standard II	44
Standard III	6
Standard IV	7
Standard V	6

Teacher. - Miss Mary C. Drury. The school is held in the church, and if the children continue to attend they will soon improve. Miss Drury takes great interest in the Indians, and visits the parents in their homes. She is very enthusiastic.

#### **QUAMICHAN SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Inspected November 24. Number of pupils present, five boys; on roll, fourteen. Teacher, Rev. Father Durren. Inspected again on March 23. Teacher, Miss C. Ordano. All pupils are beginners; but as the school is now neat the village, it should do better. The children would get on if they would only attend regularly.

#### **SOMENOS SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

I inspected this school on November 24. Pupils present, two boys. Pupils enrolled, fifteen. Teacher, Rev. E.M. Scheelan. The families live close to the school and should send their children. Inspected again on March 23. Present, four boys and four girls. The school had improved a little since former visit.

#### **SONGHEES DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Inspected November 30, 1904. Present, four boys and four girls. Number on roll, eight, with an average attendance of seven. Also inspected on March 27. Present boys, four, girls six, on roll, ten, average attendance for, three months being nine. There are only eleven of school age on the reserve. The school is doing well. The teacher in charge is Rev. Sister M. Berchmans. Pupils are classified as follows:

...	Pupils
Standard I	3
Standard II	2
Standard III	0
Standard IV	3

#### **SAANICH DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Inspected December 1, present nine boys. Inspected again on March 28; pupils present, twelve; on roll, sixteen. Wm. Thompson is the teacher.

The children often go away with their parents; I told the chief that they should send the children more regularly. He replied that they would if they had a younger teacher. The school was very clean and looked nice. The pupils were classified as follows.

...	Pupils.
Standard I	7
Standard II	5
Standard III	1
Standard IV	3.

#### **TSARTLIP DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Inspected December 1. Pupils present, six boys, four girls; total, ten. Number enrolled, seventeen; average attendance five. Inspected again on March 28; present, nine boys and five girls; on roll, eighteen, with an average of seven.

The children had made fair progress since former visit. The building was well kept, and pictures and lesson cards made it very attractive. Miss Virginia Hagan is the teacher. She is the daughter of a farmer of that locality, and being brought up there, is well acquainted with the Indians, and is a success in the school.

Classification of pupils: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	6
Standard II	6
Standard III	6

#### **NANAIMO DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).**

Inspected November 25. Present, nine: boys, five; girls, four; pupils enrolled twenty-one; average attendance for three months being nine.

Classification of pupils: -

...	Pupils.
Standard I	10
Standard II	6
Standard III	5

Teacher, Mr. Wallace J. Knott. He is very devoted to his work, and assists the Indians generally on the reserve. The children did very well, but it is a pity they are away so often.

#### **LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

This school is in the Kamloops - Okanagan agency. Inspected December 16, 1904. The staff comprises: Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal; Oscar. B. Braddick, teacher; Mrs. S. Haynes, matron; Thos. E. Smith, carpenter.

Pupils present at inspection, twenty-five, absent two, total twenty-seven. These were recruited at Ashcroft, Nicola, and, Lytton. The children are classified in first, second and third standards. The pupils are bright and for beginners are making a good start.

Of farm land there are one hundred and twenty-five acres under cultivation; hay, roots and grain are raised. Five acres are used in garden yielding vegetables, melons and small fruits. The live stock is in good condition. There are twenty-seven cattle, Shorthorn and grade; twenty-four sheep, Oxford and Dorset; six horses, Clydes and scrubs; hogs, twelve Berkshire; and in addition, there are forty varieties of poultry.

Building and repairing are done by the boys. This school has only been opened two years; it is laying a good foundation, and, with this splendid equipment, will, no doubt, do good work.

For fire-protection there is plenty of water; hose and perforated pipe on ridge axes and escapes at each end of the building.

The building is a frame house on a stone foundation, two stories high, with a fine basement. It could accommodate forty boys. I inspected every part of the house and the food and clothing, and found everything sufficient and suitable.

#### **KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is in the Kamloops-Okanagan agency. Inspected on December 19 and 20, 1904. The staff consists of Rev. A.M. Carion, principal; L. Viel, foreman and carpenter; Mary Joachim, matron; Sister Mary Paula, teacher, Sister Mary Inez, teacher; Sister Mary Hippolite, cook.

There were fifty-seven pupils enrolled. Present at inspection, twenty-nine boys, twenty-eight girls; total, fifty-seven. Recruited in the Kamlooks-Okanagan agency. Classified as follows.

...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	5	8	13
Standard II	3	5	8
Standard III	5	4	9
Standard IV	9	4	13
Standard V	5	5	10
Standard VI	2	2	4
...	29	28	59

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography, map-drawing, singing, Canadian history, & c., were very good. The pupils are making satisfactory progress. School-rooms are well equipped and all material is in good condition. About two hundred and fifty acres are under fence, mostly poor pasture land; about fifteen acres under cultivation. About sixteen tons of alfalfa, oats, hay and timothy were raised, also thirteen and one-half tons of potatoes, on one and one-half acre. On two acres in garden, they raised five tons carrots, three tons turnips, five hundred pounds beans, other vegetables, small fruits, currants, raspberries; there is also flower garden and some pretty shade trees.

Of live stock they have six milk cows, one bull calf, one heifer calf, and other calves butchered lately.

There are four horses, all in good condition. Two good stables in which the stock are well cared for. There are also fifty fowls.

Eleven boys receive instruction in carpentry; at present they are repairing furniture and tools. Six boys work at shoemaking, repairing, & c. The boys made three pairs of boots lately. Nine boys, three each month, take turns in preparing the dough; the girls do the rest. In the girls' department there are three sewing machines. They make their own and part of the boys' clothing. Fancy-work, knitting and darning are done by the younger girls.

I examined the books and found them correct and well kept. The buildings are in a good state of repair, with sufficient accommodation for the pupils and staff, and all very clean. The pupils are well looked after by the principal and staff, who are all devoted to the work.

### **ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).**

This school is situated in the West Coast agency. Inspected January 9, 10 and 11, 1905. The staff consisted of Jas. R. Motion, principal; H.G. Motion, matron, Kate Cameron, teacher; F.A.L. Stevens, assistant matron; M.L. Ferguson, laundress and seamstress. Pupils enrolled, fifty; present at inspection, twenty-five boys and eighteen girls; total, forty-three. The pupils were classified as follows.

...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	4	8	12
Standard II	3	2	5
Standard III	12	6	15
Standard IV	3	3	6
Standard V	5	4	9
Standard VI	27	23	50

The reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography were good. The reciting of scripture very good.

There are about six acres under cultivation, the cattle and horses being pastured in an adjoining property, which is

rented during the summer. The crops raised were three tons hay, five tons potatoes, about one acre is used for garden purposes, where all kinds of vegetables and small fruits are grown.



The live stock consists of one horse, two cows and one calf. One horse belonging to one of the Indians is also kept and is used for farm work.

Under a capable instructor the boys built a large addition to the main building, 52 x 47 feet, one and a half stories high, this summer. They also do all the repairing. The girls are taught cooking, making of bread and butter, and all kinds of general housework. Some of the older girls make their own dresses, and they do all repairing of boys' and girls' clothing. A few of the older girls are very proficient in silk embroidery and crocheting.

The water-supply needs improving. I inspected the books they were correct and well kept. The main building is 88 x 43 feet, with an addition built this summer of 82 x 47 feet. Another building close to the main building, is used for laundry, bakeshop and carpenter-shop. Other buildings are: class-room, driving-shed, wood-shed and root-house. A new school-room will soon be required. The main building is heated by furnace; other buildings by stoves. Coal-oil lamps are used for lighting. The dormitories are clean and comfortable, and the kitchen, dining and store rooms are very neat and tidy.

The principal and his staff are devoted to their work; they visit the Indians in their homes and take great interest in their general welfare.

### **AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL (PRESBYTERIAN).**

This school, in the West Coast agency, was inspected January 12 and 13, 1905. The staff comprises J.C. Butchart, B.A., principal; Emily B. Butchart, matron; Miss E.C. Mackay, assistant-matron; Miss J. McNeil assistant teacher. Pupils enrolled, thirty-two; present at inspection, thirty-one; recruited from Ahousaht and Ehatishat bands. Pupils are classified as follows.

...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	2	2	4
Standard II	4	2	6
Standard III	9	11	20
Standard IV	1	1	2
...	16	16	32

For beginners, the children were very fair. Spelling and, reading good.

Pupils are divided into two class-rooms and all the children have four hours a day in school work. Desks, blackboards and all school material in good order and sufficient.

Pupils are taught housework, laundry, baking, sewing, cutting wood, & c. There is no land under cultivation at present. Food and clothing are good and sufficient.

The staff is a strong one; every member appears to be quite devoted, to the work, and they have the confidence of the Indians.

Also inspected on June 9 and 10, 1905. No change in staff. On roll thirty-five, present at inspection thirty-five. The pupils had made satisfactory progress. Questions asked them, were answered, readily and correctly. The children all looked well. The new building had been improved by having some partitions put in, and painting done since my first visit. A sidewalk was also laid to the bench. The Indians appear to be pleased with the school.

### **CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is situated near Clayoquot, West Coast agency.

Inspected January 13 and 14, 1905. The staff consists of Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Mr. J.J. Swain, industrial instructor; Sr. Mary Placide, O.S.B., matron and teacher; Sr. Mary Clara, O.S.B., cook; Sr. Mary Clotilde, O.S.B., seamstress; Sr. Mary Lucy, O.S.B., laundress.

Enrolment. - The number of pupils enrolled was sixty-four; one girl absent on account of ill health. The pupils were recruited in the West Coast agency.

Classified as follows: -

...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	3	8	11
Standard II	2	9	11
Standard III	6	6	12
Standard IV	8	4	12
Standard V	8	4	12
Standard VI	2	4	6
...	29	35	64

The pupils did well in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Writing and singing were excellent. The children were clean, well-behaved, and kept good order. I consider this school above the average of such schools. The regular school hours are observed.

Six boys receive instruction in carpentry; they took part in the erection of the additions, and with their instructor attended to the finishing of the interior. I inspected work being done by the pupils. It was very well done indeed.

All the girls are taught mending, and darning is the every-day occupation of the junior girls when they are not employed in other plain sewing. The older girls make their own dresses; also the overalls, shirts and underwear for the boys. Hosiery and stockings for the pupils are made mostly in the institution.

The old building was 40 x 60 feet, three stories high. At each end there has been built a new wing 32 x 46 feet, with a hall and staircase between, 10 x 40. The whole frontage is now 144 feet and the depth 52 feet. A nice cottage had just been completed for the industrial instructor and family to live in.

Also inspected on June 14 and 15. Sister Mary Elizabeth had replaced Sister M. Lucy, on the staff; other members of staff remaining as before.

On roll, sixty-five pupils; present, sixty-three. The pupils had made good progress since my former visit. They spoke out distinctly and the blackboard work was excellent. A number of nice new desks for the schoolroom were made by the pupils, and looked equal to the bought ones. The flower garden looked very pretty.

The principal and his staff are well adapted for the work they are engaged in, and I cannot speak too highly of the result of their labours. I was very much pleased with my visit.

### **CLAYOQUOT DAY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is in the West Coast agency. It was inspected, on June 12. Pupils enrolled, sixteen; present, five; boys, two; girls, three. Average attendance, six. They are just beginners and could read and spell very easy words. Tacher, Rev. Chas. Moser.

...	Pupils.
Standard I	13
Standard II	3

If the children would attend more regularly, they would get on.

**CLAYOQUOT DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).**

This school, in the West Coast agency, was inspected on June 12. Pupils enrolled, twenty-seven; present at inspection, fourteen. Average attendance for four months was fifteen. Classified as follows.

...	Pupils
Standard I	18
Standard II	5
Standard III	3
Standard V	1
...	27

Teacher, Rev. W.J. Stone. Children are not far advanced, but are quite bright.

### **ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

This school is in the Kwawkewlth agency. Inspected February 22 and 23, and again on June 21 and 22.

The staff comprises the following: Arthur W. Corker, principal; Mrs. A.W. Corkier, matron; Miss L. Humphreys, assistant-matron; R. Willard, trades instructor; David Ah, cook.

Pupils enrolled, twenty-seven; present at inspection, twenty-one; the rest absent on sick leave. Recruited from Kwaikewlth and northern agencies. Pupils classified as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard II	7
Standard III	7
Standard IV	5
Standard V	1
Standard VI	1
...	21

The programme of studies prepared by the department is adhered to. Reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography were good. Boys looked well, were cheerful and obedient and did all work well.

They have a piece of land 340 x 700 feet cleared and under cultivation; a potato plot, 158 x 170 feet from which there was a very good crop last year. The garden measures 73 x 109 feet. I saw cabbages, winter greens and brussels sprouts growing. About 100 small fruit-trees yield well. The raspberries are very fine. There is a small lawn and also a flower garden.

Eleven boy's receive regular instruction in carpentry. A grave fence had just been completed. Mantlepieces and cabin trunks were under construction. All work was done by the boys under instructions. Three boys are given extra lessons in plans for work and cardboard modelling by the principal. Six pupils with the instructor had just finished painting the outside of the school. The principal and staff are very energetic and are working hard in the face of many difficulties, and are doing successful work.

### **ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

This school is situated in the Kwawkewlth agency. Inspected February 23, 1905.

The staff consists of the following: Arthur W. Corker, principal (position held with that of industrial school); Mrs. E. Rochester, matron.

Pupils enrolled, eight; present at inspection, six. Two absent on sick leave.

Recruited from Kwawkewlth agency.

Classification of pupils: -

...	Pupils
Standard II	1
Standard III	2
Standard IV	3
Standard V	2
...	8

The girls are taught in the day school by Mrs. Hall, and showed marked progress. The examination in school work was most satisfactory. Girls are taught all kinds of needle-work.

There is accommodation for fifteen girls. The building is very poor and has no bath-room. The matron and principal stated that they experienced great difficulty in getting girls to enter the school, although there are a number of girls that should attend.

Inspected also on June 22. Mrs. Rochester, matron, resigned on account of ill health since first inspection, and Miss Cargill was appointed as matron. Enrolment same as at former visit.

### **CAPE MUDGE DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).**

This school, in the Kwawkewlth agency, was inspected February 20, 1905. Mr. J.E. Rendle, teacher. Enrolment, seventeen; present at inspection, seventeen. Average attendance for three months, ten. Pupils are graded as follows: -

...	Pupils
Standard I	6
Standard II	10
Standard III	7
...	17

The pupils read with fair understanding, and engaged in the class exercises with zeal. They were clean and well behaved.

The frame school-house is in good repair. The teacher takes great interest in assisting the Indians in the village and they spoke highly of his services.

### **GWAYASDUMS DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

This school is in the Kwawkewlth agency; inspected February 23, 1905. The teacher of this school is Mr. Herbert Pearson. There are thirty-eight pupils enrolled; present at inspection, eleven boys and ten girls; total, twenty-one.

Mr. Pearson had taught only a little over two months. The school had been closed for some time previous. He is energetic and I look for improvement. The children were dirty and some came to school wrapped in blankets. The school-house is a frame building, without ceiling, cold and uncomfortable. For beginners, the children read fairly well and could spell and count a little.

### **PORT SIMPSON (CROSBY) GIRLS' HOME (METHODIST).**

This school is situated near the Tsimpshian village and reserve, Northwest Coast agency. It was inspected on April 4 and 21.

The staff is constituted as follows: Hannah M. Paul, principal and teacher Ida M. Clark, matron; Margaret E. Baker, sewing teacher; Emma S. McIntyre, matron's assistant.

Girls enrolled, forty-six, present at inspection, forty-three. One girl helping Mrs. Richards at the boys' school was quarantined there on account of scarlet fever in the house. Two were granted an extended holiday on account of their health. The pupils were classified as follows.

...	Pupils
-----	--------

Standard I	6
Standard II	14
Standard III	10
Standard IV	13
Standard V	3
...	46



Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and geography were very good, answers to questions being ready and correct. The pupils would compare favourably with many white children in the public schools. The bigger girls take turns in baking the bread, cake and buns, they also do the other cooking. The laundry work is done by the girls. They are taught all kinds of general housekeeping especially the keeping of the rooms clean, orderly and tidy. They cut out and make their own dresses, and do all the mending and darning under the supervision of the teacher.

The water-supply is good, except when there is sharp frost. It comes from a mountain stream and is conducted to the tank by means of a flume, and then distributed through the house by pipes. It would be an improvement if water-pipes were laid under ground.

The dormitories are well supplied with fresh air, and all kept very clean. For fire-protection there are two extinguishers on the two upper flats, and buckets of water and ashes are also kept in readiness on each flat. They have fire-buckets and an axe. There are fire-escapes in each dormitory; fire-ladders are in position and two movable ladders are kept near at hand.

The buildings consist of a three story house, with a basement, wood-shed, chickenhouse, drying shed, water-closets and tank. They were all in good state of repair. The sewerage needs improving.

The principal and staff are very energetic and are so earnest in their efforts to make the school a success that I cannot speak too highly of the good work they are doing. I found the food and clothing of a suitable quality, and all parts of the building, upstairs and down, were neat and clean. I examined the books and found them correct.

**PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME (METHODIST).**

This school was quarantined owing to slight cases of scarlet fever in the house.

**PORT SIMPSON DAY SCHOOL (METHODIST).**

This school was also closed for the same cause as the boys' home.

**METLAKATLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

This school, in the Northwest Coast agency, was inspected on April 6, 7 and 8, 1905. The staff consisted of: J.H. Scott, principal and teacher; Miss Rose M. Davies, matron; Miss Helena Jackson, teacher; Miss E. Collison, assistant-matron; Air. Peter Haldane, native helper; Mrs. E. Dougall, housekeeper; Wang Len, cook for boys' department.

Pupils enrolled, sixty-four; boys, thirty, girls, thirty-four. Present at inspection, sixty-four. These were recruited in the Northwest Coast and Babine agencies.

Classification. -

...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	0	6	6
Standard II	1	8	9
Standard III	9	5	14
Standard IV	12	7	19
Standard V	8	8	16
...	30	34	64

The pupils did well in reading, writing, spelling, geography and drawing. The reading and comprehension of what was read, also the spelling, and arithmetic, mental and written, of the boys deserve special mention. I was very much pleased with the way in which they acquitted themselves. The children in both schools were clean, orderly and attentive. The regular school hours are observed.

The desks and seats are not of the latest and most approved patterns, but they are fairly suitable. All school material is sufficient. The boys are taught gardening. At the time of my visit they were fencing and adding to the garden. This year they intended planting half an acre with potatoes, carrots, parsnips, lettuce and radishes, & c., from all of which good returns were expected. I noticed gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes, and also some fruit-trees; and was informed that the bushes bear abundantly; but that so far the trees have only cumbered the ground.

A good trades' instructor should be added to the staff. There should be more work for the boys to do. Some years ago, I understand, such an instructor was on the staff, and I saw the result of his labour in two good carpenters who learned the trade in the school at that time. All girls over thirteen years of age learn to bake bread. Those a little older also learn to bake plain cakes, and their seniors, different kinds of cakes and pastry. All girls over fourteen years of age attend a class on Wednesday afternoons, at which they are taught to cut out and make their own dresses, and also learn to use sewing-machines. All the girls learn all kinds of fancywork, and this is their favourite occupation in spare moments. The girls according to their age and ability, do more or less of the housework.

On the dates of my inspection, a boy was confined to bed through an attack of acute bronchitis; and a girl had died about a month previously of tubercular meningitis. One boy and one girl showed signs of scrofula; but with these exceptions the health of the children was good. The food was good and sufficient, and the children were well clad. The pupils were all clean and well behaved. The girls' building is in splendid condition, all clean and well kept.

Miss Davies, the matron, has given her services for a few years without any salary. Her work was excellent.

#### **METLAKATLA DAY SCHOOL (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).**

This school, in the Northwest Coast agency, was inspected on April 6. Miss Helena Jackson, teacher, and Miss Sarah Legaic, assistant teacher. Pupils enrolled, seventy; present at inspection, fifty; boys, eight and girls, forty-two. Twenty-seven of the girls belong to the industrial school and are so reported. The village children are classified as follows.

...	Pupils
Standard I	26
Standard II	10
Standard III	5
Standard IV	0
Standard V	2
...	43

Miss Jackson is doing good work. The girls from the home were well advanced. The village children are so often away and are much behind. The school building is a temporary one, very poor, and the rain came through the roof at time of inspection.

#### **KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

This school is situated in St. Eugene mission, adjoining St. Mary's reserve, Kootenay agency.

It was inspected on March 9 and 10, 1905. The staff comprises: Rev. N. Coccola principal; Sister Cassilda, superior; Sister M. Jacob, teacher; Sister Justision, matron and seamstress; Sisters Angelica and Hermyle, teachers; Sister Gervais, matron and seamstress; Sister Cyr, assistant-matron and seamstress; Sister Fou-

cault, cook; Mr. Meacham, foreman, Mr. Bisette, carpenter, and Mr. McDonald, farmer.

Fifty pupils were enrolled, all of whom were present at inspection (twenty-seven boys and twenty-three girls); recruited from Kootenay agency.

Classification of Pupils: -

...	Boys	Girls	Total
Standard I	2	2	4
Standard II	0	7	7
Standard III	16	7	23
Standard IV	7	5	12
Standard V	0	2	2.
Standard VI	2	0	2.
...	27	23	50

Besides those classified, there were present thirteen pupils not yet enrolled, making a total of sixty-three children. I examined them in reading, spelling, writing arithmetic, geography, grammar and dictation, most of which they showed good progress. Reading and spelling were particularly good. On the eve of the examination, a programme of songs, drills and band music was rendered most creditably by the pupils.

The school grounds consist of twenty acres. Of this four acres are occupied by the buildings and playgrounds. Sixteen acres are under cultivation as follows: two acres, vegetable garden; two in orchard; two potato plot; five grain-fields, and two meadow. Besides this they had one hundred and twelve acres of pasture-land and fifty acres of hay-land. the orchard contains one hundred and thirty fruit-trees, mostly apples.

The live stock consists of ten cows, one Jersey bull, eight calves, eleven steers, three horses and three pigs.

The bigger boys are given a practical knowledge of carpentry and make the ordinary, repairs about the place. In passing through the village, I saw several neat dwelling-houses, built by ex-pupils of the school. Four ex-pupils, Baptist, Ignatius, Francis and Peter spend most of their time working at carpentry. The two last-named are now employed by a contractor at Cranbrook.

The clothing required by the children is made in the different sewing-rooms. Five machines are in daily use. The girls looked very neat in a blue uniform, cut and made by themselves. The boys' suits were also made at the school. The health is generally good. No sickness of any moment occurred. The food is sufficient and of good quality. The water-supply is excellent. The pipe-line laid last fall with the aid of a grant from the department proved a complete success. The pipes are five feet under ground, which, to a great extent, removes all danger of freezing.

Discipline was good, corporal punishment being seldom resorted to. No complaints of any kind were made against the children. An excellent tone prevails among the staff. The agent, principal, and all connected with the school, work in harmony for the common good.

The school registers and account-books were neat and well-kept. The buildings, nine in number, are mostly of frame construction. The three occupied by the pupils and staff, stand in a row about thirty feet apart and are in a good state of repair. Both school-rooms were built at the expense of the staff, and are large and commodious. The upper of each is used as a dormitory. The old school-room, which were small and inconvenient, are now used as dining-room and bedroom. The dormitories were cheerful and clean. The beds are of iron; each is well and comfortably furnished; the washrooms and bath-rooms were clean and suitable. At the time of my inspection a carpenter was at work making repairs on these.

The principal is a good manager and is assisted by a strong staff. The children looked healthy and took great interest in their school.

## WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Situated near the 150-Mile House, Williams Lake agency.

Inspected on May 23 to 27 inclusive. Staff consisted of: Rev. H. Boening, O.M.I., principal; Mr. M. Walsh, farm instructor; Sr. Euphrosia, matron and head teacher; Sr. J. Gabriel, assistant teacher; Sr. Seraphim, teacher of small boys; Sr. Octavia, teacher of small girls; Sr. Fabian, cook; Sr. Eloid, assistant cook; Sr. Joannes, seamstress and supervisor in laundry.

Number enrolled, fifty-two; present at inspection, forty-eight; boys, seventeen, and girls thirty-one. One boy was absent on sick leave and three boys without leave.

Classification of pupils: -

...	PUPILS
Standard I	8
Standard II	9
Standard III	19
Standard IV	10
Standard V	0
Standard VI	6
Total	52

Recruited from Shuswap in Williams Lake agency. The reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, writing and drawing were all good. In these subjects the girls were especially bright. Blackboards and all school material, up to date and sufficient.

All land in connection with the school, is the property of the corporation of O.M.I. Total area 2,763 acres; under cultivation about 300 acres, remainder, grazing, timber and wild land.

The crops of last season consisted of: hay, three hundred tons; oats, twenty tons (the worst for a long time); peas, about one thousand pounds; potatoes, twenty-five tons; turnips, one thousand pounds; cabbage, three tons; beets, one thousand pounds. Small fruits in large quantities are raised. There were twenty-five acres of wheat, but it all got frozen at the beginning of August.

Of live stock there are twenty-five horses, including colts; sixteen milk cows; four hundred and thirty-four head of cattle; fifteen large pigs and fifteen small pigs; all stock is in good condition, well housed and well fed.

There is a large carpentry-shop, in which from three to five of the bigger boys are constantly employed. Since October these had been under the instruction of the, principal and had finished several pieces of work, which were well done. One of the boys is very clever at the lathe. The girls learn every branch of housework. Fifteen girls use the sewing-machine and about the same number make bread with flour produced on the farm. Soap is also made.

All the children looked well, except a little girl who suffered from inflammation of the glands. All the rooms were airy, and high. During my stay of six days at the institution I took my meals in the same dining-room as the boys, where I could see that the food was plentiful and good. Meat is served twice a day, a beef being killed every ten days. Clothing is suitable to the season and sufficient. I did not see a child with a patched article of clothing. I also saw the children in their Sunday suits - the girls in a neat blue sailor suit, and the boys in a suit of the same material. Their whole behaviour showed that great attention is paid to all the rules and manners and politeness. The principal and staff are working in great harmony and are painstaking and faithful in their work. The girls' home has on the lower floor: a school-room, store-room, two parlours, sewing and play-rooms; the upper floor contains a dormitory, bed-room,

chapel, bed-rooms for the staff, and music room; in the attic there are the wardrobes and a general storeroom. The boys' home has on the lower floor: a

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school-room, bed-room, parlour, playroom and lavatory; on the second floor: dormitory, store-room, sick-room and bed-room for the foreman.

A new root-house and a stone meat-house had been added lately. All buildings were in good repair but needed a coat of paint.

This is one of the best farms in the country. I drove all around the fields and saw the crops, which gave promise of a good yield. They had many stacks of hay on hand.

The dormitories were well kept and perfectly clean.

### **GENERAL REMARKS.**

It is rather discouraging work teaching the day schools, as the Indians leave their villages for months at a time, taking their families with them. I notice that the teachers who take a general interest in the Indians on the reserves and visit the parents, have the best success in the schools. The pupils of the boarding and industrial schools are doing well. Many of them are quite clever.

I am satisfied that the best results of Indian education are obtained from the boarding schools. In travelling, I meet with ex-pupils who are a credit to these institutions.

The remainder of the day schools in this province were either closed at the time of my visit, or were not reached by me during the year.

*I have, & c.,  
A.E. GREEN,  
Inspector.*



PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the various Boarding and Industrial Schools, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

<b>FORT WILLIAM ORPHANAGE, ONT.</b>			
(Roman Catholic.)			
RECEIPTS.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant	...	...	500 00
Contributed from other sources	...	...	2,495 46
Value of clothing contributed	...	...	75 00
Total receipts	...	...	3,070 46
EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	...	3,769 88	...
Salaries	...	125 00	...
Food	...	1,581 12	...
Clothing	...	260 00	...
Fuel and light	...	201 60	...
Buildings and repairs	...	372 11	...
Equipment and Furniture	...	100 00	...
Miscellaneous	...	299 75	...
Total expenditure	...	6,709 46	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	...	3,639 00
...	...	6,709 46	6,709 46
<b>CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.</b>			
(Presbyterian.)			
RECEIPTS.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904	...	...	192 30
Government grant, per capita	...	...	1,524 60
Contributed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society -	...	...	...
In cash for salaries	\$1,352 85	...	...
In cash for other expenses	718 78	...	...
In clothing valued at	500 00	...	...
...	...	...	2,571 63
From other sources	...	...	241 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...
Salaries	...	1,352 85	...
Food and miscellaneous	...	1,695 49	...
Clothing	...	750 00	...
Fuel	...	201 75	...

Light	...	36 00	...
Buildings	...	305 53	...
Equipment and furniture	...	95 66	...
Insurance premiums	...	92 25	...
...	...	4,529 53	4,529 53

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**NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.**

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	3,043 80
Government grant, for buildings	...	700 43
Grants from Methodist Missionary Society	...	2,456 20
From other sources	...	823 03
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,573 00	...
Groceries and provisions	1,817 30	...
Hardware	878 10	...
Dry goods, boots and shoes	1,114 89	...
Drugs and stationery	63 50	...
Household furnishings	49 30	...
Live stock	81 10	...
Freight and transportation	688 09	...
Buildings	700 43	...
Miscellaneous	57 75	...
...	7,023 46	7,023 46

**PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.**

(Roman Catholic)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	4,150 00
Government grant, for fire escapes and repairs	...	350 00
Total receipts	...	4,500 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	600 00	...
Fire escapes and repairs	350 00	...
Food	2,420 00	...
Clothing	1,125 00	...
Fuel and light	190 00	...
Total expenditure	4,685 00	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	185 00
...	4,685 00	4,685 00

<b>PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN.</b>		
(Presbyterian.)		
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904	...	5 97
Government grant, per capita	...	1,506 00
Contributions from other sources	...	15 00
Value of clothing contributed	...	350 00
Contributions towards salaries	...	900 00
<b>Total receipts</b>	...	<b>2,776 97</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	...	...
Salaries	900 00	...
Food	777 16	...
Clothing	393 35	...
Equipment	64 46	...
Fuel and light	402 50	...
House furnishing	4 30	...
Labour	31 25	...
Medicine	22 45	...
Stationery	38 65	...
Miscellaneous	100 15	...
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,734 27</b>	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	42 70	...
...	2,776 97	2,776 97
<b>RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, ONT.</b>		
(Roman Catholic.)		
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,160 00
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	...	...
Salaries	600 00	...
Provisions	1,279 22	...
Clothing	29 50	...
Equipment	39 36	...
Miscellaneous	504 36	...
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,452 44</b>	...
Deficit, June 30, 1905, paid by R.C. Mission	...	292 44
...	2,452 44	2,452 44

<b>BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN</b>		
(Presbyterian.)		
RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	3,163 80
Value of clothing donated	...	900 00
Salaries	...	1,750 00
Grant from W.F.M.S. towards deficit	...	300 00
Loan from W.F.M.S. towards deficit	...	300 00
From other sources	...	281 00
Total receipts	...	6,694 80
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	259 99	...
Salaries	1,847 80	...
Food	1,625 95	...
Clothing	1,083 39	...
Fuel and light (fuel \$702, light \$108.35)	810 35	...
Buildings and repairs	379 10	...
Equipment and furnishings	508 25	...
Miscellaneous, including wages, \$56.20; stationery, \$24.40; travelling, \$81.45; stock, \$145; sundries, \$188.70; Children's Trust Fund, \$57.05	552 80	...
Total expenditure	7,067 63	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	372 83
...	7,067 63	7,067 63
<b>BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS, N.W.T.</b>		
(Church of England.)		
RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.

Balance July 1, 1904	...	73 93
Government grant, per capita	...	2,470 18
Other sources (the church, & c.)	...	3,090 10
Value of the clothing in bales	...	700 00
Total receipts	...	6,334 21
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,560 25	...
Food	1,549 52	...
Clothing	716 35	...
Fuel and light	285 40	...
Repairs	121 72	...
Furnishings and equipment	117 00	...
Miscellaneous	495 70	...
Part payment of loan and interest	1,490 60	...
Total expenditure	6,336 54	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	2 33
...	6,336 54	6,336 54



**BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,848 72
Other sources (the church, & c.)	...	2,437 67
Value of clothing in bales	...	780 00
Total receipts	...	6,066 39
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	397 00	...
Salaries	1,924 30	...
Food	1,694 64	...
Clothing	1,058 04	...
Fuel and light	297 81	...
Buildings and Repairs	383 64	...
Furnishings and equipment	143 43	...
Miscellaneous	554 56	...
Total expenditure	6,453 42	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	387 03
...	6,453 42	6,453 42

**BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants, per capita	...	2,052 00
Government grants, for buildings and painting	...	250 00
Contributions from other sources	...	78 20
Total receipts	...	2,380 20
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904.	907 80	...
Salaries	850 00	...
Fuel and light	279 70	...
Clothing	992 70	...
Food	854 30	...
Buildings and repairs	527 05	...
Equipment and furniture	206 40	...
Total expenditure	4,617 95	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	2,237 75
...	4,617 95	4,617 95

**BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,809 98
Government grant, for repairs	...	309 65
Receipts from other sources	...	667 71
Donations	...	262 00
Total receipts	...	3,049 34
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	209 10	...
Salaries of staff	850 00	...
Wages	221 25	...
Food	913 42	...
Clothing	408 69	...
Fuel and light	387 76	...
Buildings and repairs	475 57	...
Equipment and furniture	60 20	...
Freight and express	150 00	...
Miscellaneous	45 00	...
Total expenditure	3,720 99	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	671 65
...	3,720 99	3,720 99

**COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,886 00
From other sources	...	1,691 07
Total receipts	...	4,577 07
EXPENDITURE	...	...
Salaries	1,366 30	...
Food	1,014 57	...
Clothing	333 06	...
Fuel and light	125 63	...
Buildings and repairs	202 05	...
Equipment and furniture (paid by R.C. mission)	506 91	...
Miscellaneous	1,246 67	...
Total expenditure	4,795 19	...
Excess of expenditure	...	218 12

...	4,795 19	4,795 19
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**CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,684 00
Government grant, for repairs and buildings	...	700 00
Church grant	...	1,200 00
Other sources	...	400 00
Total receipts	...	3,984 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	195 00	...
Salaries	950 00	...
Food	1,250 00	...
Clothing	200 00	...
Fuel and light	250 00	...
Buildings - laundry	540 00	...
Buildings - finishing south wing	650 00	...
Equipment and furniture	395 00	...
Miscellaneous	100 00	...
Total expenditure	4,530 00	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	546 00
...	4,530 00	4,530 00

**CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904	...	35 97
Church grant	...	2,285 00
Church loan for building	...	300 00
Clothing contributed	...	725 00
Government grant, per capita	...	3,052 20
Government grant, for building	...	100 00
Sales of farm produce and stock	...	824 85
Other sources	...	237 50
Total receipts	...	7,560 52
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,192 00	...
Food	837 03	...
Fuel and light	740 01	...
Buildings and repairs	1,808 01	...

Extra labour	292 70	...
Clothing	760 45	...
Equipment	319 36	...
Feed	333 59	...
Miscellaneous	263 15	...
Total expenditure	7,546 30	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	14 22	...
...	7,560 52	7,560 52

**DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants, per capita	...	9,923 31
Government grants, buildings and repairs	...	526 49
Farm revenue	...	258 00
Donations	...	208 00
Inspector's board	...	3 00
Total receipts	...	10,918 80
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	796 35	...
Salaries	1,774 00	...
Provisions	1,593 80	...
Clothing	1,149 83	...
Fuel and light	578 90	...
Medical expenses	21 00	...
Freight and express	239 65	...
Farm	1,639 67	...
Miscellaneous	2,812 72	...
House furniture	76 82	...
Buildings	553 63	...
Office expenses	16 00	...
Total expenditure	11,252 37	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	333 57
...	11,252 37	11,252 37

**EMMANUAL COLLEGE, N.W.T.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants, per capita	...	3,901 80
Government grants, for special repairs	...	315 00
Proceeds of sales	...	137 75
Donations	...	72 25
From other sources	...	817 80
From the M.S.C.C.	...	257 00
Clothing from Woman's Auxiliary	...	690 98
Divinity Professorship	...	500 00
Church Missionary Society	...	250 00
Total receipts	...	6,942 58

Less clothing on hand	...	420 00
...	...	6,522 58
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Clothing	584 79	...
Provisions	2,159 72	...
Salaries	2,207 45	...
Fuel and light	500 80	...
O.H. help	156 66	...
Equipment	688 91	...
Repairs	320 55	...
Miscellaneous	474 46	...
Interest	528 21	...
Postage stamps	10 30	...
Insurance	150 00	...
Total expenditure	7,781 85	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,259 27
...	7,781 85	7,781 85

**ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30,1904	...	74 01
Government grant	...	3,519 60
Received for other sources	...	60 00
Total receipts	...	3,653 61
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,000 00	...
Food	2,000 00	...
Clothing	440 00	...
Fuel and light	200 00	...
Total expenditure	3,640 00	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	13 61	...
...	3,653 61	3,653 61

**FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Unexpended balance for implements, & c., June 30, 1904	...	76 15
Government grant, per capita	...	1,062 60
Non-treaty, children's board	...	126 00
Principle's board	...	104 00
Teacher's board for June, 1905	...	10 00
W.F.M.S. grant for salaries	...	1,310 00
Staff contributions for wages	...	137 00
W.F.M.S. grant for building	...	100 00
W.F.M.S. grant for fencing	...	40 00
Government recompense for slaughtered horses	...	183 35
W.F.M.S. grant for horses	...	400 00
Vegetables sold	...	13 25
Donations of oats, & c., from friends	...	54 50
Grant from Indian Department for paint	...	128 87
Staff contribution for paint	...	96 13
Clothing sent by W.F.M.S.	...	600 00
Total receipts	...	4,442 60
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	779 04	...
Clothing, W.F.M.S.	600 00	...



Implements, W.F.M.S.	76 15	...
Buildings (also \$24.00 included in last year's deficit)	34 85	...
Unexpended balance for buildings, June 30, 1905	40 69	...
Food	675 05	...
Children's clothing	64 62	...
Fuel and light	77 84	...
House and kitchen	95 76	...
Salaries and wages	1,441 35	...
General expenses	186 34	...
Blacksmith's and harness-maker's account	63 55	...
Feed	170 15	...
Expense in connection with taking children to hospital, & c.	31 00	...
Fencing paid by W.F.M.S.	40 00	...
Two teams of horses	575 00	...
Total expenditure	4,951 39	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	508 79
...	4,951 39	4,951 39

**HOLY ANGLES BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,557 20
Paid by R.C. Mission	...	2,716 80
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,000 00	...
Food	1,862 00	...
Clothing	1,972 00	...
Fuel	400 00	...
Light	40 00	...
...	5,274 00	5,274 00

**LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	700 60
Grant from Government of Northwest Territories	...	400 00
Receipts from other sources	...	2,380 22
Clothing, & c., valued at	...	250 00
Total receipts	...	3,730 82
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,320 00	...
Food	1,800 00	...
Clothing	350 00	...
Fuel and light	150 00	...
Repairs	87 89	...
Miscellaneous	160 00	...
Total expenditure	3,867 89	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	137 07
...	3,867 89	3,867 89

**LESSER SLAVE LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,880 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,500 00	...
Food	3,111 55	...
Clothing	554 00	...
Fuel and light	420 00	...
Miscellaneous	100 00	...
Total expenditure	5,685 55	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by R.C. Mission)	...	2,805 55
...	5,685 55	5,685 55

**MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,082 00
Receipts from farm and garden	...	315 00
Total receipts	...	2,397 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Groceries	342 40	...
Dry goods	341 20	...
Meat	517 45	...
Wages	586 00	...
Flour	300 80	...
Hardware	130 15	...
Shoes	232 50	...
Fuel and light	73 70	...
Lumber	189 45	...
Implements (farm)	411 00	...
Trade shops	83 20	...
Freight	111 60	...
Miscellaneous	54 35	...
Total expenditure	3,373 80	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	976 80
...	3,373 80	3,373 80

**ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants, per capita	...	971 00
From Department of Education, N.W.T.	...	150 00
Proceeds from farm and garden produce	...	250 00
From Church Missionary Society, for salary of missionary	...	600 00
From Missionary Society of Church in Canada	...	182 00
From Woman's Auxiliary of Canada, cash	...	300 00
Donation, clothing and bedding	...	81 00
From the Woman's Auxiliary of Canada	...	320 00
From private funds	...	2,515 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,380 00	...
Wages	550 00	...
Freight and expressage	258 00	...
Fuel and light	320 00	...
Farm equipment	250 00	...
Farm expenses	85 00	...
Clothing	882 00	...
Provisions and groceries	1,644 00	...
...	5,369 00	5,369 00

**ONION LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants, per capita	...	2,866 80
Pupil boarders	...	505 60
Farm and garden	...	523 80
From other sources	...	443 85
Gifts	...	58 00
Total receipts	...	4,308 05
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	997 45	...
Salaries and expenses of staff	960 00	...
Wages	169 55	...
Food	1,284 27	...
Clothing	660 77	...
Fuel and light	198 12	...

Miscellaneous	477 77	...
Expenses of the farm	141 60	...
Old debt	196 00	...
Total expenditure	5,085 53	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	687 48
...	5,085 53	5,085 53

**PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	4 75
Government grant, per capita	...	1,471 20
Other sources (the church, & c.)	...	1,333 67
Value of clothing in bales	...	410 00
Total receipts	...	3,219 62
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	991 00	...
Food	1,062 56	...
Clothing	450 70	...
Fuel and light	186 91	...
Repairs	57 68	...
Furnishings and equipment	53 22	...
Miscellaneous	336 80	...
Total expenditure	3,138 87	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	80 75	...
...	3,219 62	3,219 62

**PEIGAN BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,777 80
Various donations	...	275 41
Total receipts	...	2,053 21
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	996 83	...
Salaries	650 00	...
Food	1,021 51	...
Clothing and shoes	317 03	...
Fuel and light	212 55	...
Equipment and furniture	61 47	...
Repairs	28 25	...
Miscellaneous	132 82	...
Total expenditure	3,420 46	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,367 25
...	3,420 46	3,420 46

**ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,763 00
Church grant for salaries	...	1,675 00
W.F.M.S clothing	...	500 00
Received for farm produce	...	2,171 40
Board	...	200 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,430 00	...
Clothing	700 00	...
Food	1,200 00	...
Fuel and light	360 00	...
Repairs and furnishings	300 00	...
Farm expense	780 00	...
Miscellaneous	539 40	...
...	6,309 40	6,309 40

**SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,070 40
Other sources (the church, & c.)	...	1,269 38
Value of clothing in bales	...	280 00
Total receipts	...	2,619 78
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	499 65	...
Salaries	594 00	...
Food	736 68	...
Clothing	313 87	...
Fuel and light	219 85	...
Repairs	74 53	...
Furnishings and equipment	25 05	...
Miscellaneous	491 05	...
Total expenditure	2,954 68	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	334 90
...	2,954 68	2,954 68

**ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants (per capita)	...	5,056 20
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Wages for farmers	936 00	...
Wages for baker	360 00	...
Food	865 70	...
Clothing	415 00	...
Fuel and light	65 50	...
Buildings and repairs	395 00	...
Miscellaneous	30 45	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	3,437 72	...
Total expenditure	6,505 37	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,449 17
...	6,505 37	6,505 37

**THUNDERCHILDS BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grants (per capita)	...	1,440 00
Proceeds of farm and garden	...	603 40
From other sources	...	205 00
Non-treaty pupil boarders	...	138 00
Clothing	...	161 50
Gifts	...	133 00
Total receipts	...	2,680 90
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	2,884 12	...
Salaries	500 00	...
Food	1,400 38	...
Clothing	210 00	...
Fuel and light	195 00	...
Wages	75 00	...
Total expenditure	5,264 50	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	2,583 60
...	5,264 50	5,264 50



**WABISCOW LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	1,800 00
Contributed from other sources	...	100 00
Total receipts	...	1,900 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,000 00	...
Food	700 00	...
Fuel and light	100 00	...
Miscellaneous	50 00	...
Total expenditure	1,850 00	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	50 00	...
...	1,900 00	1,900 00

**AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904	...	254 00
Government grant, per capita	...	1,500 00
Government grant, to building	...	1,500 00
Contributed by W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church	...	8,287 20
Other contributions	...	120 07
Clothing and equipment, from W.F.M.S.	...	1,568 71
Total receipts	...	13,230 66
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	1,259 67	...
Food	1,182 59	...
Clothing	693 98	...
Fuel and light	60 10	...
Buildings and repairs	8,390 35	...
Equipment and Furniture	1,358 04	...
Freight	198 10	...
Miscellaneous	140 01	...
Total expenditure	13,282 84	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	52 18
...	13,282 84	13,282 84

**ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant	...	2,284 00
Cash on hand (special) June 30, 1904	...	39 00
Grant from Presbyterian Church	...	1,866 03
Grant from Presbyterian Church for building	...	175 00
Grant from Presbyterian Church equipment	...	258 15
Clothing from Presbyterian Church	...	600 00
Stock	...	131 50
Miscellaneous receipts	...	125 00
Total receipts	...	5,478 68
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	421 15	...
Salaries	1,721 35	...
Food	1,549 54	...
Clothing	737 75	...
Light	50 65	...
Equipment and furniture	269 96	...
Miscellaneous	541 88	...
Buildings	175 00	...
Fire insurance	55 00	...
Well and pump	26 00	...
Taxes, & c.	31 20	...
Total expenditure	5,579 48	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	100 80
...	5,579 48	5,579 48

**ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME, B.C.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	368 00
Church Missionary Society	...	327 00
From other sources	...	95 00
Total receipts	...	790 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	54 07	...
Food	305 10	...
Salaries	195 00	...

Clothing	99 40	...
Equipment	32 30	...
Fuel and light	36 15	...
Miscellaneous	31 00	...
Total expedition	753 02	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	36 98	...
...	790 00	790 00

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**PORT SIMPSON BOYS' HOME, B.C.**

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904	...	252 52
Amount overpaid, June 30, 1904, (refund)	...	3 99
Government and Missionary Society grants	...	1,270 00
Goods sold	...	58 75
Received for work of horses	...	14 00
Received from other sources	...	53 00
Total receipts	...	1,652 26
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	790 00	...
Food	796 43	...
Clothing	51 21	...
Fuel and light	136 10	...
Buildings and repairs	96 33	...
Freight and wharfage	35 05	...
Keep of horse	8 20	...
Medical account	4 95	...
Miscellaneous	41 55	...
Total expenditure	1,959 82	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts. (Covered by grants due the school)	...	307 56
...	1,959 82	1,959 82

**PORT SIMPSON'S GIRLS' HOME, B.C.**

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,100 00
Grant from W.M. Society of the Methodist Church	...	2,513 50
Total receipts	...	4,613 50
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	134 93	...
Salaries	1,500 00	...
Food	1,681 45	...
Clothing	516 15	...
Fuel and light	327 30	...
Buildings and repairs	92 21	...
Equipment and furniture	103 47	...
Miscellaneous	316 98	...

Total expenditure	4,672 49	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	58 99
...	4,672 49	4,672 49

**ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	3,600 00
Proceeds from farm and garden	...	1,700 00
Grant from mission	...	700 00
From other sources	...	780 00
Total receipts	...	6,780 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	430 00	...
Salaries	1,560 00	...
Food	3,350 00	...
Clothing	200 00	...
Fuel and light	275 00	...
Repairs	750 00	...
Equipment and furniture	125 00	...
Miscellaneous	332 00	...
Total expenditure	7,022 00	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	242 00
...	7,022 00	7,022 00

**SQUAMISH BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	3,000 00
Receipts from various sources	...	600 00
Receipts from the church	...	300 00
Receipts from garden	...	270 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Insurance and taxes	181 50	...
Buildings repairs	300 00	...
Fuel and light	99 50	...
Equipment and furniture	200 35	...
Food and clothing	2,990 65	...
Wages	300 00	...
Miscellaneous	98 00	...
...	4,170 00	4,170 00

<b>YALE (ALL HALLOWS) BOARDING SCHOOL, B.C.</b>		
(Church of England.)		
RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1904	...	8 95
Government grant, per capita	...	1,821 00
S.P.C.K. scholarship	...	240 00
S.P.C.K. catechist's stipend	...	160 00
Donations	...	162 54
Sale of clothing, & c.	...	102 00
Total receipts	...	2,494 49
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Housekeeping	1,152 00	...
Laundry	192 00	...
Travelling expenses	2 50	...
Medicines	22 55	...
Fuel and oil	110 00	...
Books and stationery	47 00	...
Freight	112 00	...
Head mistress' salary	300 00	...
Matron's salary	200 00	...
Catechist's stipend	160 00	...
Boots	12 50	...
Furniture	10 00	...
Plumbing	50 00	...
Garden	40 00	...
Total expenditure	2,410 55	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	83 94	...
...	2,494 49	2,494 49

MOHAWK INSTITUTE, ONT.	...	...
(Undenominational.)	...	...
RECEIPTS	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Receipts from industrial departments, sales of farm produce, &c	...	6,510 79
Government grant, per capita	...	4,613 00
Total receipts	...	11,123 79
EXPENDITURE	...	...
Salaries	2,997 46	...

Provisions	3,262 25	...
Clothing	1,020 99	...
Washing, heating, lighting	1,131 18	...
Repairs and insurance	541 54	...
Furniture, bedding and house sundries	242 11	...
Printing, postage and office expenses	17 00	...
Medical expenses	181 72	...
Sundries, school requisites, library, prizes, telephone, &c	234 31	...
Gross cost of maintenance and management	9,628 56	...
Materials and wages for industrial departments: -	...	...
Farm and garden \$3 148 85	...	...
Workshops 1,606 89	4,755 74	...
Gross cost of institution	14,384 30	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts paid by New England Company (which also has expended upwards of \$25,000 in rebuilding and furnishing)	...	3,260 51
...	...	14,384 30
14,384 30		



**MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.**

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	5,889, 00
Methodist Missionary Society	...	21 00
Live stock sold	...	11,015 85
Total receipts	...	16,925 85
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries and farm labour	3,262 02	...
Food	1,488 84	...
Clothing	888 74	...
Fuel and light	781 28	...
Buildings and repairs	2,686 91	...
Equipment and furniture	286 05	...
Miscellaneous	13,218 75	...
Total expenditure	22,612 59	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	5,686 74
...	22,612 59	22,612 59

**SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amount contributed by government under per capita grant	...	3,534 00
Amount contributed by government for repairs, & c.	...	607 59
Amount contributed from other sources, England and Canada	...	6,190 97
Total receipts	...	10,332 56
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, July 1, 1904	1,211 13	...
Salaries	2,772 48	...
Food	2,711 60	...
Clothing, boots, & c.	421 52	...
Fuel and light	1,341 77	...
Buildings, repairs and equipment, paid by government and partly by school	955 00	...
Office expenses, insurance, & c.	256 16	...
Travelling expenses and childrens' amusements	110 61	...
Hospital expenses, doctor, & c.	365 61	...
Pocket money	70 06	...
Laundry expenses	175 23	...
Miscellaneous	72 26	...

Total expenditure	10,454 43	...
Loss on all trades	307 05	...
Apparent gross deficit	...	428 92
...	10,761 48	10,761 48
Gross deficit	...	...
Partially covered by stock	280 21	...
Actual cash deficit, June 30, 1905	148 71	...
...	428 92	428 92

**WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	7,782 00
Receipts from other sources	...	6,447 00
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,091 00	...
Food	4,762 00	...
Clothing	2,443 00	...
Fuel and light	1,576 00	...
Buildings and repairs	867 00	...
Equipment and furniture	1,136 00	...
Miscellaneous	1,354 00	...
...	14,229 00	14,229 00

**BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.**

(Methodist.)

...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand (cash) June 30, 1904	...	1 53
Government grant per capita sent through Methodist Missionary Society	...	12,000 00
Government grant, paid on vouchers	...	2,963 14
Repairs	75 00	...
Salaries	4,680 00	...
Carpenter shop	2 15	...
Telegrams	3 37	...
Travelling expenses	181 50	75 00
Interest and discount	0 80	1 20
Farm live stock	47 00	425 31
Games	51 40	...
Clothing	1,791 31	10 10

Fuel	1,224 07	32 40
House equipment	460 79	...
Farm	884 74	1,333 10
Farm equipment	134 58	...
Transportation of pupils	367 95	...
Freights	28 99	...
Light	292 76	...
Office expenses	192 20	10 00
House expenses	308 83	...
Provisions	3,157 20	70 70
Extra labour	29 30	...
School fees	35 00	...
Vouchers paid by Department: Drugs, \$149.93; Brandon Hospital, care of sick \$144; dentist, \$12.50; nurse, \$60; veterinary, \$32.50; stamps, \$20; ink, \$2.25; furnace and repairs, \$1,174.54; hardware and paint, \$372.24; lumber, \$770.78; plumbing, \$96.40; repairs to mill, \$15.75; lime, \$9.25; plastering, \$88; brick, \$15	2,963 14	...
Merchants Bank, cash in bank, June 30, 1905	10 40	...
...	16,922 48	16,922 48

**ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.**

(Undenominational.)

RECEIPTS.	cts.	cts.
Government grant	...	13,357 78
Farm receipts (cash)	...	961 44
Sundry receipts (cash)	...	4 00
Farm receipts (produce)	...	448 15
Total receipts	...	14,771 37
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	4,348 99	...
Buildings and fixtures	120 00	...
Stock and equipment	416 41	...
Material and repairs	496 60	...
Travelling expenses	309 60	...
Fuel and light	2,139 07	...
Miscellaneous	266 25	...
Farm	995 71	...
Dry goods and clothing	1,543 59	...
Groceries and provisions	3,169 71	...
Indian Department (cash receipts)	965 44	...
Total expenditure	14,771 37	14,771 37

[\*NOTE. - All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.]

**\*RUPERTS LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.**

(Undenominational.)

EXPENDITURE.	...	...
...	cts.	cts.
Maintenance.	...	...
Clothing	1,459 43	...
Dispensary	690 53	...
Fuel	1,532 11	...
Games	83 20	...
Houses expenses	313 61	...
Light	635 06	...
Office	127 55	...
Provisions	2,337 92	...
School	0 90	...
Salaries	3,914 19	...
Travelling	168 85	...

...	...	11,260 35
Other expenses.	...	...
Fixtures	711 24	...
House equipment	215 84	...
Repairs	606 41	...
Blacksmith-shop	106 69	...
Carpenter-shop	6 10	...
Farm	686 94	...
Advertising	21 12	2,354 34
Total expenditure	...	13,614 69

[\*NOTE. - All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.]

**ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	7,574 51
Value of farm products	...	985 23
Refund from Department for burial and hospital bill	...	28 50
Deposit by principal to balance accounts for year 1904 - 05	...	20 96
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	985 23	...
Provisions	2,161 39	...
Clothing	557 28	...
Fuel and light	762 77	...
House and kitchen furnishings	35 25	...
Salaries	3,168 00	...
Miscellaneous	892 73	...
Interest on overdrafts	46 55	...
...	8,609 20	8,609 20

**BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	13,856 36
Government grant, for buildings, repairs, drugs, medical attendance, equipment, &c	...	964 87
Contributions from other sources	...	2,299 34
Total receipts	...	17,120 57
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	4,097 32	...
Food	5,289 66	...
Clothing	1,320 22	...
Fuel and light	1,867 50	...
Buildings, repairs, &c	758 15	...
Equipment and furnishing	367 95	...
Miscellaneous	4,369 15	...
Total expenditure	18,069 95	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	949 38
...	18,069 95	18,069 95

**\*CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Undenominational.)

EXPENDITURE	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	2,630 04	...
Food	1,657 80	...
Clothing	811 95	...
Furnishings	229 52	...
Management	2,329 79	...
Buildings	981 24	...
Total expenditure	...	8,640 34

[\*NOTE. - All expenses in connection with this school are paid by the government.]

**QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita, balance due, 1903-04	676 00	...
Government grant, per capita, balance due, for 1904-05	24,442 00	25,118 00
Government grant, above per capita for buildings, medical attendance, repairs, stationery and postage	...	3,992 93
Cash earned by shop & c.	...	5,329 10
Total receipts	...	34,440 03
EXPENDITURE	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	1,294 94	...
Salaries, out of per capita, \$6,984.75	...	...
Salaries, above per capita, \$730.00	7,714 75	...
Food	9,612 27	...
Clothing, out of per capita, \$3,538.24	...	...
Clothing, above per capita, \$240.04	3,778 28	...
Fuel and light	1,733 26	...
Building and repairs, out of per capita, \$357.84	...	...
Building and repairs, above per capita, \$2,626.62	2,984 46	...
Equipment and furniture, out of per capita, \$2,747.07	...	...
Equipment and furniture, above per capita, \$174.25	2,921 32	...
Miscellaneous, out of per capita, \$6,411.22	...	...
Miscellaneous, above per capita, \$322.02	6,733 24	...
Total expenditure	36,772 52	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	2,332 49



...

36,772  
52

36,772  
52

**RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T**

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	9,207 23
Government grant, for buildings and repairs	...	1,007 50
Government grant, for medical attendance and drugs	...	610 85
Government grant, for special medical attendance and nursing during smallpox epidemic	...	274 60
Government grant, for postage and stationery	...	17 50
Proceeds of sales of farm stock and produce	...	1,842 31
Private subscriptions in cash	...	14 50
Earnings of teams in winter	...	403 60
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Unpaid accounts, July 1, 1904	1,401 82	...
Provisions	2,893 90	...
Clothing	908 35	...
Fuel and light	70 81	...
Buildings and repairs	1,007 50	...
Equipment and furniture	224 78	...
Salaries	4,284 00	...
Farm expenses	471 65	...
Travelling expenses	257 65	...
Extra labour, clearing and breaking land	452 94	...
Miscellaneous, including office, health sports, laundry, kitchen and shops	1,107 41	...
Balance on hand or due to the school	297 23	...
Total expenditure	13,378 04	13,378 04
Unpaid accounts, June 30, 1905	73 43	...

**REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Presbyterian.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	10,029 33
Proceeds of farm and shops	...	1,989 56
Value of clothing contributed	...	1,200 00
Miscellaneous	...	1,980 06
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Cash overdraft, July 1, 1904	429 31	...
Provisions	2,879 18	...
Clothing	1,856 53	...
Fuel and light	2,656 69	...

House and Kitchen Equipment	325 97	...
Salaries	3,268 61	...
Farm and shops	1,358 26	...
Miscellaneous	2,243 93	...
Cash balance in bank, June 30, 1905	180 47	...
Total expenditure	15,198 95	15,198 95
Unpaid accounts and salaries, June 30, 1905	...	1,973 15

**ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, N.W.T.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cash on hand, June 30, 1904	...	1,016 45
Government grant, 1904-1905	...	8,730 59
Government grant, due for June, 1905	...	1,193 75
Government grant, for repairs	...	659 24
Government grant, for steam heating	...	2,985 00
Government grant, installing gas plant	...	650 00
Government grant, board of steam fitters	...	112 00
Farm produce and live stock sold	...	2,663 28
...	...	18,010 31
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
On unpaid accounts, June 30, 1904	3,174 25	...
Salaries	4,701 80	...
Food	2,851 28	...
Clothing	1,274 54	...
Fuel and light	752 93	...
Farm	640 19	...
Live stock	172 75	...
Repairs	758 31	...
Steam heating main building	2,985 00	...
Installing gas plant	650 00	...
Miscellaneous	922 52	...
Total expenditure	18,883 57	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	873 26
...	18,883 57	18,883 57

**ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904	...	47 82
Government grant, per capita	...	2,111 22
Church missionary society	...	480 00
Board	...	34 25
Receipts from carpenter shop	...	62 50
Government grant for painting, & c.	...	255 80
Total receipts	...	2,991 59
EXPENDITURE.	...	...

Salaries	1,117 50	...
Food	1,213 70	...
Clothing	279 25	...
Fuel and light	185 75	...
Equipment	77 00	...
Repairs	21 50	...
Miscellaneous, including material for painting school	291 35	...
Total expenditure	3,186 05	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	194 46
...	3,186 05	3,186 05

**CLAYOQUOT (CHRISTIE) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita.	...	6,500 00
Contributions from private sources towards new buildings	...	4,281 75
Contributions by way of meat	...	15 00
Total receipts	...	10,796 75
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	920 25	...
Salaries	2,384 00	...
Food	2,187 67	...
Clothing	835 69	...
Fuel and light	114 98	...
Buildings and repairs	5,010 12	...
Equipment and furniture	558 01	...
Miscellaneous	139 00	...
Total expenditure	12,149 72	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	1,352 97
...	12,149 72	12,149 72

**COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Methodist.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	8,614 66
hospital expenses	...	38 25
Receipts from private sources towards support of pupils	...	74 50
Receipts from sales of farm produce, & c.	...	2,314 38
Value of clothing contributed	...	50 00
Total receipts	...	11,091 79
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	3,443 10	...
Food	3,155 88	...
Clothing	1,369 76	...
Fuel and light	367 87	...
Buildings and repairs	1,322 34	...
Equipment and furniture (paid by school)	759 73	...
Miscellaneous	1,826 07	...
Total expenditure	12,244 75	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts (paid by Methodist Missionary Society)	...	1,152 96

...

12,244 75 12,244 75

**KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on hand, June 30, 1904	...	40 83
Government grant, per capita	...	6,500 00
From other sources	...	32 58
Total receipts	...	6,573 41
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,722 50	...
Food	1,755 21	...
Clothing	800 90	...
Fuel and light	217 05	...
Buildings and repairs	161 63	...
Equipment and furniture	491 25	...
Miscellaneous	363 67	...
Total expenditure	6,512 21	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	61 20	...
...	6,573 41	6,573 41

**KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita.	...	6,500 00
Government grant, for water-works	...	1,000 00
Farm produce sold	...	106 75
Total receipts	...	7,606 75
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	114 57	...
Salaries -	...	...
Foreman	360 00	...
Farmer	420 00	...
Carpenter	607 98	...
Food.	1,500 00	...
Clothing.	1,400 00	...
Fuel and light	80 00	...
Water-works, paid by department	1,000 00	...
Plumbing at our expense	1,370 00	...
Buildings and repairs	760 00	...
Miscellaneous	714 57	...



Total expenditure	8,327 12	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	720 37
...	8,1327 12	8,327 12

**KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	6,500 00
Contributions from other sources	...	689 52
Total receipts	...	7,189 52
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	260 13	...
Salaries	2,805 00	...
Food	1,837 26	...
Clothing	948 38	...
Fuel and light	325 77	...
Buildings and repairs	367 38	...
Equipment and furniture (paid by school)	295 86	...
Miscellaneous	520 42	...
Total expenditure	7,360 20	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	170 68
...	7,360 20	7,360 20

**LYTTON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	2,805 82
Received from New England Company	...	6,299 00
Receipts from sales	...	801 76
Total receipts	...	9,906 58
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,504 48	...
Medicines, & c.	11 40	...
Books and stationery	56 55	...
Washing	19 40	...
Furniture	279 96	...
Plumbing	8 20	...
Provisions	1,320 01	...
Clothing	378 32	...
Servants wages	549 60	...
Travelling expenses	65 60	...
Boots and shoes	58 30	...
Freight	72 62	...

Fuel and light	58 72	...
Sundries	168 50	...
Repairs, hardware, brick, lime	52 86	...
Library, \$3; clerical work, \$60.25; postage, \$12.49	75 74	...
Farm expenses	2,366 85	...
Total expenditure	8,047 11	...
Balance on hand, June 30, 1905	1,859 47	...
...	9,906 58	9,906 58

**METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Church of England.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	6,736 56
Pickets and lumber sold	...	12 00
Beef sold	...	73 08
Eggs sold	...	7 75
Work done by instructor and pupils	...	27 50
Board of P.H Gillmor	...	25 00
Postal department for rent	...	15 00
Total receipts	...	6,896 89
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Salaries	2,596 80	...
Laundry and other work	289 65	...
Food	2,888 76	...
Clothing	904 48	...
Fuel and light	380 30	...
Buildings and repairs, from the per capita grant	117 50	...
Equipment and furniture, from the per capita grant	206 88	...
Miscellaneous, including freight	399 17	...
Total expenditure	7,783 54	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	886 65
...	7,783 54	7,783 54

**WILLIAM'S LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.**

(Roman Catholic.)

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Government grant, per capita	...	5,687 50
Amount contributed by way of clothing	...	25 00
Proceeds from sale of fancy work	...	15 00
Amount received from corporation of O.M.I.	...	300 00
Total receipts	...	6,027 50
EXPENDITURE.	...	...
Deficit, June 30, 1904	3,108 92	...
Interest on \$3,000 loan	150 00	...
Salaries	2,185 00	...
Food	2,578 87	...
Clothing	559 42	...
Equipment and furniture	268 15	...

Fuel and light	71 00	...
Building and repairs	50 00	...
Miscellaneous	260 36	...
Total expenditure	9,231 72	...
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	3,204 22
...	9,231 72	9,231 72

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Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Armour	Undenominational	300 00	Band	16	11	27	11	15	7	5	...	...	...	Ryerson
Sagamook	Spanish River	Thessalon	Miss Elizabeth A. Lensch	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	21	13	34	21	15	7	10	2	...	...	Sagamook
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Wm. B. Scoffield	Undenominational	350 00	Band	14	12	26	15	14	5	6	1	...	...	Saugeen
Scotch Settlement	Saugeen	Saugeen	John Burr	Undenominational	350 00	Band	16	17	33	22	14	7	6	6	...	...	Scotch Settlement

[\*New school. Opened February 20, 1905.] [(t)Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by department.] [(tt)No returns received for the March and June quarter, 1905.] [(ss)Re-opened November 14, 1904, having been closed for several years.]



Table, see page 34.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
							Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ONTARIO - Concluded.</b>	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ONTARIO.
Serpent River	Serpent River	Thessalon	Mrs. J.H. McKay	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	6	17	9	5	2	8	2	...	...	Serpent River.
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss Ethyl M. Tutt	Udenominational	300 00	Band \$100; Vote \$200	10	10	20	7	13	4	2	1	...	...	Shawanaga.
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Reginald H. Ferris	Church of England	300 00	Band	9	7	16	5	4	7	3	2	...	...	Sheguiandah.
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adèle Duhamel	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	15	10	25	14	16	4	4	1	...	...	Sheshegwaning.
*Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Isabella McIver	Udenominational	300 00	Band	6	8	14	6	5	2	3	4	...	...	*Sidney Bay.
Six Nations, No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	D.M. Hubbard	Udenominational	3200 00	Band \$3,500; Vote \$450	37	30	67	16	25	16	15	5	6	...	Six Nations, No. 1.
Six Nations, No. 2	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Clark, Prin.	Udenominational	400 00	...	45	58	103	48	53	9	6	24	8	3	Six Nations No. 2.
...	...	...	Miss R.E. Shaver, as't.	Udenominational	350 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Six Nations, No. 3	Six Nations	Six Nations	Walter Davis	Udenominational	...	...	30	26	56	21	28	14	7	4	3	...	Six Nations No. 3.
Six Nations, No. 5	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Lickers	Udenominational	...	...	20	20	40	20	11	7	8	7	5	2	Six Nations No. 5.
Six Nations, No. 6	Six Nations	Six Nations	Elam D. Bearfoot	Udenominational	...	...	12	11	23	9	7	7	3	4	1	1	Six Nations No. 6.
Six Nations, No. 7	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Mabel F. Styers	Udenominational	...	...	36	40	76	34	28	24	20	4	...	...	Six Nations No. 7.
Six Nations, No. 9	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Rosa B. Russell	Udenominational	...	...	20	31	51	23	23	7	11	7	3	...	Six Nations No. 9.
Six Nations, No. 10	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Sara Davis	Udenominational	...	...	19	26	45	16	21	8	11	4	1	...	Six Nations No. 10.
Six Nations, No. 11	Six Nations	Six Nations	T.W. Draper	Udenominational	...	...	13	19	32	14	12	6	8	4	2	...	Six Nations No. 11.
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Mrs. A.E. McKelvie	Udenominational	300 00	Band \$150; Vote \$150	6	7	13	6	10	...	...	3	...	...	Skene.
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Zoé St. James	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band \$200; Vote \$100	14	11	25	17	16	3	3	3	...	...	South Bay.

St. Clair	Sarnia	Sarnia	Alice M.O. Matthews	Methodist	300 00	Band	14	24	38	18	21	10	6	1	...	...	St. Clair.
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss Ida H. Ferguson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	6	6	12	7	7	5	...	...	...	...	Sucker Creek.
(t)Temogami	On Bear Island	Parry Sound	Miss Emma C. Doherty	Udenominational	150 00	Vote	9	16	25	17	16	5	3	1	...	...	(t)Temogami.
Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	Udenominational	350 00	Band	28	38	66	22	36	16	7	7	...	...	Thomas.
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Jennie Harvey	Udenominational	130 00	Band	29	26	55	23	31	9	9	4	2	...	Tyendinaga (Eastern).
Tyendinaga (Western)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Susan Brant	Udenominational	250 00	Band	12	14	26	13	12	6	3	3	2	...	Tyendinaga (Western).
Tyendinaga (Central)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Florence Johnson.	Udenominational	130 00	Band	15	29	44	15	21	15	6	1	1	...	Tyendinaga (Central).
Tyendinaga (Mission)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Edith M. Good.	Udenominational	225 00	Band	25	11	36	14	12	18	2	3	1	...	Tyendinaga (Mission).
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert Sahguj	Church of England	300 00	Band \$200; Vote \$100	11	13	24	13	13	4	7	...	...	...	Walpole Island, No. 1.
Walpole Island, No. 2	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Joseph Sampson	Methodist	300 00	Vote	24	20	44	21	25	10	7	1	1	...	Walpole Island, No. 2.
Walpole Island, No. 3	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Arthur Muskokomon	Udenominational	300 00	Band	13	11	24	11	13	6	1	4	...	...	Walpole Island, No. 3.
West Bay	West Bay	Gore Bay	Miss Anna R. Peacock	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	9	26	35	21	20	6	5	4	...	...	West Bay.
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	Manitowaning	Miss R.A. Dunne	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	6	9	15	10	2	11	2	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake.
Whitefish River	Whitefish River	Manitowaning	J.C. Ross	Church of England	300 00	Vote	5	4	9	4	3	3	...	3	...	...	Whitefish River.
Wikwemikong (boys)	Wikwemikoug (unceded)	Manitowaning	Thomas Connolly	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	26	...	26	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	Wikwemikong (boys).
Wikwemikong (girls)	Wikwemikoug (unceded)	Manitowaning	Miss Emily Frawley.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	...	33	33	17	22	5	4	...	2	...	Wikwemikong (girls).
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	Manitowaning	Miss Rose Fagan.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	8	8	16	10	8	4	3	1	...	...	Wikwemikongsing.
Total, Ontario	...	...	...	...	...	...	1044	1102	2146	1023	1079	429	370	194	66	8	Total, Ontario.

[\*Closed during the March quarter, 1905.]

[(t)This school is open during the summer only.]

Table, see page 36.

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
							Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	QUEBEC.
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sr. Marie du Carmel	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	26	32	58	29	13	7	25	13	...	...	Bersimis.
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle, Princ.	Roman Catholic	450 00	Vote	113	...	113	48	87	14	8	4	...	...	Caughnawaga (boys).
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter Williams, Asst.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga (girls)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss M.E. Howlett, Principal	Roman Catholic	350 00	Vote	...	77	77	42	32	15	8	15	7	...	Caughnawaga (girls).
Caughnawaga (girls)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Mme. A. Beauvais, Asst.	Roman Catholic	250 00	Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caughnawaga (mission)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	A.M. Demers	Methodist	250 00	Vote	23	17	40	13	30	5	3	2	...	...	Caughnawaga (mission).
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Nora McCaffrey	Undenominational	300 00	Vote	14	32	46	19	25	13	6	2	...	...	Congo Bridge.
Cornwall Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	David A. Benedict	Undenominational	350 00	Vote	24	14	38	12	33	2	2	1	...	...	Cornwall Island.
*Escoumains	Escoumains	Bersimis	Joseph L. Otis	Roman Catholic	...	Vote	4	8	12	11	4	1	4	2	1	...	*Escoumains.
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sister St. Stanislas, Princ.	Roman Catholic	150 00	Vote	26	27	53	43	21	13	8	11	...	...	Lorette.
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sister St. Augustine, Asst.	Roman Catholic	150 00	Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss Annie O'Connor.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Band	13	23	36	10	15	11	9	1	...	...	Maniwaki.
Maria	Maria	Maria	Miss Mary Eva Hall.	Roman Catholic	250 00	Vote	11	8	19	10	7	3	3	1	3	2	Maria.
Oka (country)	Oka	Oka	Miss E. May Young	Methodist	125 00	Vote	12	8	20	8	11	3	2	4	...	...	Oka (country).
Oka (village)	Oka	Oka	Miss L.H. Carmichael	Methodist	125 00	Vote	11	8	19	11	5	2	4	4	3	1	Oka (village).
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Mrs. Joseph Cleary	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	17	28	17	10	10	8	...	...	...	Pointe Bleue.



Whycomagh	Whycomagh	County	McLennan	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	13	17	30	6	16	4	10	...	...	...	Whycomagh.
Total, Nova Scotia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	88	203	75	83	52	42	10	12	4	Total, Nova Scotia.

[\*Indian children attend white school. Fees paid by department.] [(t)Closed during March and June quarters, 1905.]

Table, see page 38.



School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
							Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NEW BRUNSWICK.
*Burnt Church	Church Point	Northeastern	Charles Bernard	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	17	14	31	11	7	12	9	1	1	1	Burnt Church.
Big Cove	Big Cove	Northeastern	Miss Mary Isaac	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	17	20	37	19	17	2	8	7	1	2	Big Cove.
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	Northeastern	Miss Lucy B. Walsh	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	8	7	15	10	...	5	5	5	...	...	Eel Ground.
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	Miss Mary Monagh'n	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	9	21	16	8	6	4	2	1	...	Kingsclear.
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	Western	Miss M.J. Rush	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	13	25	18	8	6	7	2	2	...	St. Mary's.
Tobique	Tobique	Western	Miss E.H. Costigan	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	13	24	13	12	...	11	...	1	...	Tobique.
Total, New Brunswick.	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	76	153	87	52	31	44	17	6	3	Total, New Brunswick.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P.E.I. Superintendency	Casimir J. Poirier	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	11	12	23	10	10	1	7	3	1	1	Lennox Island.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Northwest Coast	Rev. J.B. McCullagh	Church of England	300 00	Vote	21	5	26	16	8	5	5	3	5	...	Aiyansh.
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	Church of England	300 00	Vote	11	14	25	12	9	8	1	3	...	4	Alert Bay.
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Kwawkewlth	Miss Mary A. Beatty	Methodist	300 00	Vote	26	25	51	22	23	11	9	6	2	...	Bella Bella.
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast.	Miss A.E. Nordschou	Methodist	300 00	Vote	18	8	26	8	25	1	...	...	...	...	Bella Coola.
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	Kwawkewlth	Rev J.E. Rendle	Methodist	300 00	Vote	13	5	18	9	10	7	1	...	...	...	Cape Mudge.
China Hat	China Hat	Northwest Coast	Miss Hannah Edgar	Methodist	...	...	12	7	19	12	7	12	...	...	...	...	China Hat.
(t)Clayoquot (R.C)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Chas. Moser	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	9	7	16	6	13	3	...	...	...	...	(t)Clayoquot (R.C).
(t)Clayoquot (Prot.)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. W.J. Stone	Methodist	...	...	15	17	32	15	25	5	1	...	1	...	(t)Clayoquot (Prot.).

(t)Gitwingak	Kitwingar	Babine	J.A. Sampare	Church of England.	300 00	Vote	4	12	16	9	7	5	4	...	...	...	(t)Gitwingak.
(t)Glen Vowell	Sicedach	Babine	J.P. Thorkildson	Salvation Army	300 00	Vote	14	18	32	15	21	9	2	...	...	...	(t)Glen Vowell.
(tt)Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	Herbert Pearson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	20	18	38	17	38	...	...	...	...	...	(tt)Gwayasdums.
(  )Hartley Bay	Hartley Bay	Northwest Coast	Rev. Geo. Read	Methodist	300 00	Vote	9	6	15	12	11	1	3	...	...	...	(  )Hartley Bay.
Kincolith	Kincolith	Northwest Coast	Rev. W.H. Collison	Church of England	300 00	Vote	28	21	49	23	33	11	5	...	...	...	Kincolith.
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	Northwest Coast	Dr. D. Bower	Methodist	300 00	Vote	27	36	63	35	34	12	11	6	...	...	Kita-maat.
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	Northwest Coast	R.H. Gurd	Church of England	300 00	Vote	24	17	41	23	12	15	5	4	5	...	Kitkahtla.
(  )Kishfiax	Kishfiax	Babine	Rev. W.H. Pierce	Methodist	300 00	Vote	17	29	46	25	43	2	1	...	...	...	(  )Kishfiax.
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	Rev. E. Soby	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	10	3	13	6	8	3	2	...	...	...	Kyaquot.
Masset	Masset	Northwest Coast	Rev. W.E. Collison	Church of England	300 00	Vote	20	29	49	26	29	18	2	...	...	...	Masset.
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	Northwest Coast	Miss Helena Jackson.	Church of England	300 00	Vote	18	23	41	21	25	9	5	...	2	...	Metlakahtla.
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	Rev. W.J. Knott	Methodist	300 00	Vote	12	11	23	8	10	10	2	1	...	...	Nanaimo.
New Town	Kitselas	Northwest Coast	Simon Ellis	Methodist	...	...	10	7	17	5	11	3	1	2	...	...	New Town.
(t)Nitanit	Cla-oose	West Coast	Mrs. E. Nicholas	Methodist	300 00	Vote	7	16	23	7	6	17	...	...	...	...	(t)Nitanit.
(ss)Ohiaht (Dodgers Cove)	Haines Island	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	13	11	24	16	19	3	2	...	...	...	(ss)Ohiaht (Dodgers Cove).
Port Essington	Skeena	Northwest Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	Methodist	300 00	Vote	20	23	43	22	24	10	4	5	...	...	Port Essington.
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	Northwest Coast	John A. Hamilton	Methodist	300 00	Vote	40	21	61	12	59	...	2	...	...	...	Port Simpson.
Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	Rev. C. Ordano	Roman Catholic.	300 00	Vote	23	8	31	11	24	6	1	...	...	...	Quamichan.
Saanich	Saanich	Cowichan	Wm. Thompson.	Roman Catholic.	300 00	Vote	18	...	18	9	7	5	3	3	...	...	Saanich.
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Isl.	Northwest Coast	Peter R. Kelly	Methodist	300 00	Vote	12	13	25	14	13	3	6	2	1	...	Skidegate.
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	Rev. E.M. Scheelen	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	5	17	5	10	5	1	1	...	...	Somenos.
Songhees	Songhees	Cowichan	Sister M. Berchmans.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	6	6	12	5	4	5	...	3	...	...	Songhees.
Tsartlip	Tsartlip	Cowichan	Miss Virginia	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	12	6	18	9	5	7	6	...	...	...	Tsartlip.

			Hagan.														
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Mrs. M. Swartout	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	14	12	26	21	13	7	6	...	...	...	Ucluelet.
Yuquot	Yuquot	West Coast	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	10	10	20	14	13	7	...	...	...	...	Yuquot.
Total, British Columbia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	449	974	461	599	225	91	39	16	4	Total, British Columbia.

[\*Closed during March quarter, 1905.] [(t)Closed during September quarter, 1904.] [(tt)No returns received for the September and December quarter, 1904.] [(|)School open, during the fall and winter months only.] [(ss)Reopened during January, 1905, having been closed since June 30, 1903.]

Table, see page 40.





St. Peters (R.C. )	St. Peters	Clandeboye	Miss Mary FitzGerald	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	13	13	26	8	13	10	3	...	...	...	St. Peters (R.C.).
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	Portage la Prairie	K.M. Garrioch	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	6	10	16	8	12	4	...	...	...	...	Swan Lake.
Waterhen River	Waterhen River	Manitowapah	Lucien Guillot	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	5	9	14	7	9	4	1	...	...	...	Waterhen River.
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	J.S. Newton	Church of England	300 00	Vote	11	15	26	9	24	2	...	...	...	...	Wabigoon.
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	551	1104	501	771	194	144	41	11	3	Total, Manitoba.

[\*No return received for September quarter 1904.] [(t)Reopened in January 1905, having been closed since June 30, 1903.] [(tt)No returns received for the September quarter 1904 and the June quarter 1905.] [(||)This school is open during the summon months only.] [\*No return received for the September quarter 1904.] [(t)No return received for the December quarter 1904.] [(tt)New School. First opened December 16, 1904.]

Table, see page 42.





(Sioux)			D'LHarris														(Sioux).
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	James M. Macalister	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	9	5	14	7	11	2	1	...	...	...	Okanase.
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Miss Jean Wardell	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	8	5	13	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	Poundmaker's.
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	Battleford	Miss M. Jefferson	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	6	15	6	10	3	2	...	...	...	Red Pheasant.
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Miss Sue Klippert	Methodist	300 00	Vote	12	14	26	5	25	1	...	...	...	...	Sampson's.
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	T.H. Dobbs	Church of England	300 00	Vote	10	20	30	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	Shoal River.
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert	...	Miss Lucy M. Baker.	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	4	4	8	5	2	...	5	1	...	...	Sioux Mission.
South, Fort à la Corne	James Smith's	Duck Lake	Miss Ada A. Godfrey	Undenominational.	300 00	Vote	8	13	21	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	South, Fort à la Corne.
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	Battleford	M. Leffler	Church of England.	300 00	Vote	5	1	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	Stony (Eagle Hills).
Sturgeon Lake	Twatt's	Carlton	Robert Bear	Church of England.	300 00	Vote	7	5	12	7	8	1	3	...	...	...	Sturgeon Lake.
(  )St. Anthony's	Lesser Slave Lake Peace R. District.	In Treaty No. 8	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	300 00	Vote	13	11	24	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	(  )St. Anthony's.
Thunderchild's (C.E.)	Thunderchild's	Battleford	G.F. Gibbs	Church of England	300 00	Vote	4	2	6	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	Thunderchild's (C.E.).
Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission)	Upper Peace River District	In Treaty No. 8	Miss Lilian Millen	Church of England	300 00	Vote	9	6	15	11	6	3	3	3	...	...	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
White Bear	White Bear	Moose Mountain	Miss Elizab. C. Scott	Presbyterian	300 00	Vote	11	7	18	9	4	6	8	...	...	...	White Bear.
White Cap Souix	Moose Woods	...	Mrs. W.R. Tucker	Methodist	300 00	Vote	5	3	8	5	3	2	...	3	...	...	White Cap Souix.
Whitefish Lake	James Seeman's	Saddle Lake	Walter J. Chappell	Methodist	300 00	Vote	13	8	21	8	19	1	1	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake.
Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Mission)	Lesser Slave Lake District	In Treaty No. 8	C.D. White	Church of England	300 00	Vote	15	6	21	10	12	6	3	...	...	...	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews Mission).
White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	W.G. Blewett	Methodist	300 00	Vote	17	5	22	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	White Whale Lake.
Total, N.W.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	306	611	302	457	85	55	13	1	...	Total, N.W.T.

[\*Closed March 31, 1905, on account poor attendance.] [(t)Closed during the December quarter 1904.] [(tt)Reopened January, 1905, having been closed since June 30, 1901.] [(||)No returns received for the September and December quarters 1904.]

Table, see page 44.

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.	Appropriation for Salary or yearly grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.</b>	...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.</b>
Albany Mission	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. R.J. Renison	Church of England	200 00	Vote	31	38	69	26	25	18	26	...	...	...	Albany Mission.
Fort George	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. W.G. Walton	Church of England	200 00	Vote	45	43	88	39	88	...	...	...	...	...	Fort George.
Island Lake	Island Lake, Keewatin district	Joseph H. Lowes	Methodist	200 00	Vote	20	11	31	16	30	...	...	1	...	...	Island Lake.
Jack River	Near Norway House, Keewatin dist.	C.A. Wilkins	Church of England	200 00	Vote	25	26	51	20	31	18	2	...	...	...	Jack River.
Moose Fort	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	T. Bird Holland	Church of England	200 00	Vote	29	36	65	19	65	...	...	...	...	...	Moose Fort.
Nelson House	Keewatin district	S.D. Gaudin	Methodist	200 00	Vote	21	22	43	25	34	5	2	2	...	...	Nelson House.
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	Fort Providence, McKenzie River district	Sister St. Elzéar	Roman Catholic	200 00	Vote	18	17	35	30	19	13	3	...	...	...	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart).
Rupert's House	Great Whale riv., Moosonee diocese	J.E. Woodall	Church of England	200 00	Vote	24	33	57	48	16	28	13	...	...	...	Rupert's House.
St. David's Mission	Fort Simpson, McKenzie Riv. district	Rev. James R. Lucas	Church of England	200 00	Vote	6	6	12	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	St. David's Mission.
York Factory	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. R. Faries	Church of England	200 00	Vote	9	9	18	15	7	6	2	3	...	...	York Factory.
Total, Outside Treaty	...	...	...	...	...	228	241	469	245	327	88	48	6	...	...	Total, Outside Treaty.

Table, see page 46.



Cecilia Jeffrey	Shoal Lake reserve, Rat Portage agency	Austin G. McKittrick	Presbyterian	30 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	16	11	27	22	12	8	6	1	...	...	Cecilia Jeffrey.
Norway House	At Norway House, in Norway House agency	Rev. J.A. Lousley	Methodist	50 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	30	33	63	45	17	9	25	11	1	...	Norway House.
Pine Creek	At mouth of Pine creek, Lake Winnipegosis, Manitowapah agency	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic	60 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	26	34	60	60	8	3	17	12	10	10	Pine Creek.
Portage la Prairie	At Portage la Prairie, Man.	W.A. Hendry	Presbyterian	25 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	9	16	25	21	11	...	9	3	2	...	Portage la Prairie.
Rat Portage	At Kenora, Ont.	Rev. Matthias Kalmes, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	30 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	17	15	32	30	15	8	9	...	...	...	Rat Portage.
Total, Manitoba	...	...	...	...	...	98	109	207	178	63	28	66	27	13	10	Total, Manitoba.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Birtle	At Birtle, Man	W.W. McLaren	Presbyterian	45 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	20	30	50	43	19	6	12	13	...	...	Birtle.
Blood (C.E.)	On Blood reserve, Blood agency	G.E. Gale	Church of England	50 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	21	19	40	38	13	7	13	1	6	...	Blood (C.E.).
Blood (R.C.)	On Blood reserve, Blood agency	Rev. Z.L. LeVern, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	30 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	23	16	39	34	27	4	8	...	...	...	Blood (R.C.).
Blue Quill's	Blue Quill's reserve, Saddle Lake agency	Rev. Leon Balter.	Roman Catholic	45 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	22	14	36	27	11	3	9	6	6	1	Blue Quill's.
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve, Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	45 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	25	17	42	40	25	10	7	...	...	...	Cowessess.
Crowfoot	On Blackfoot reserve, Blackfoot	Rev. J. Riou,	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, \$72 p.	Vote	19	10	29	27	13	2	11	3	...	...	Crowfoot.

	agency	O.M.I.		cap.													
Crowstand	Near Côté's reserve, Pelly agency	W. McWhinney	Presbyterian	45 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	26	22	48	44	17	7	12	11	1	...	Crowstand.	
Duck Lake	On Duck Lake reserve, Duck Lake agency	Rev, O. Charlebois, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	100 pupils, \$100 p. cap.	Vote	56	49	105	101	38	15	29	15	5	3	Duck Lake.	
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. James Taylor	Church of England	20 boys, \$100 p.c.,	Vote	30	22	52	47	15	20	9	3	3	2	Emmanuel College.	
...	...	...	...	32 b. & g. \$72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve, Hobbema agency	Rev. R.L. Dauphin, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	23	28	51	49	16	10	5	12	4	4	Ermineskin's.	
File Hills	On File Hills reserve, Qu'Appelle agency	Miss Kate J. Gillespie	Presbyterian	18 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	9	8	17	16	8	1	4	1	3	...	File Hills.	
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	9	7	16	14	5	4	7	...	...	...	Fort Resolution.	



Table, see page 48.

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. TERRITORIES - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.W. TERRITORIES - Con.
Ft. Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Nativity Mission, Fort Chipewyan, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. McDougall	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	22	20	42	39	16	14	6	6	...	...	Ft. Chipewyan (Holy Angels)
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	J.W. Harrison	Church of England	30 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	16	12	28	26	9	4	7	8	...	...	Gordon's.
Hay River (St. Peter's Miss'n)	At Hay River, Great Slave Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Thos. J. Marsh	Church of England	20 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	16	14	30	24	6	10	3	5	4	2	Hay River (St. Peter's Miss'n)
Isle à la Crosse	At Isle à la Crosse, Carlton agency	Rev. Sr. M.L. Thiffault	Roman Catholic	20 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	6	14	20	20	6	9	5	...	...	...	Isle à la Crosse.
Lesser Slave Lake, (C.E.)	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River district, Treaty No. 8	Theodore E. Streeter	Church of England	15 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	19	20	39	25	19	5	5	7	3	...	Lesser Slave Lake, (C.E.)
Lesser Slave Lake, (R.C.)	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River district, Treaty No. 8	Rev. A. Desmarais, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	40 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	20	20	40	40	19	15	6	...	...	...	Lesser Slave Lake, (R.C.)
Muscowequan's	On Muscowequan's reserve, Touchwood Hills agency	Rev. J.A. Magnan.	Roman Catholic	30 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	17	13	30	29	10	10	7	3	...	...	Muscowequan's.
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley reserve, Stony agency	John W. Niddrie	Methodist	40 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	26	23	49	42	18	16	4	11	...	...	McDougall Orphanage.
Old Sun's	On the Blackfoot reserve	Rev. H.W. Gibben Stocken	Church of England	50 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	24	15	39	35	13	10	9	7	...	...	Old Sun's.
Onion Lake, (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion	Rev. E.J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, \$72 p.	Vote	24	22	46	40	16	8	8	7	4	3	Onion Lake, (R.C.)

	Lake agency			cap.												
Onion Lake, (C.E.)	On Seekaskootch reserve, Onion Lake, agency	Rev. J.R. Matheson	Church of England	20 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	6	9	15	15	2	4	1	5	4	...	Onion Lake, (C.E.)
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency	Rev. W.R. Haynes	Church of England	30 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	11	14	25	22	17	6	2	...	3	...	Peigan (C.E.)
Peigan (R.C.)	On Peigan reserve, Peigan agency	Rev. L. Doucet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	12	14	26	25	13	7	6	...	...	...	Peigan (R.C.)
Round Lake	In Crooked Lakes agency	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian	40 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	16	15	31	27	12	2	4	9	1	3	Round Lake.
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve, Sarcee agency	Percy Stocken	Church of England	15 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	10	9	19	16	6	...	8	1	4	...	Sarcee.
Smoky River (St. Augustine)	Near Peace River crossing, at mouth of Smoky River, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sr. Matthias	Roman Catholic	15 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	8	8	16	12	13	1	2	...	...	...	Smoky River (St. Augustine)
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement, Alta.	Rev. Sr. L.A. Dandurand	Roman Catholic	80 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	38	36	74	71	45	8	14	7	...	...	St. Albert.
Thunderchilds	On Thunderchild's reserve, Battleford agency	Rev. H. Delmas O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	20 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	13	9	22	20	9	5	4	4	...	...	Thunderchilds.
*Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Fort Vermilion, Peace River district, Treaty, No, 8	Rev. Sr. Matthias	Roman Catholic	15 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	3	1	4	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	*Vermilion (St. Henri)
Wabiscow Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiscow Lake, Treaty No. 8	Miss Agnes L. Parrot	Church of England	15 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	5	9	14	12	7	3	2	2	...	...	Wabiscow Lake (C.E.)
Wabiscow Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiscow Lake, Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sister Tiburce	Roman Catholic	25 pupils, \$72 p. cap.	Vote	10	19	29	27	11	12	6	...	...	...	Wabiscow Lake (R.C.)

Total, N.W.T.	...	...	...	...	...	605	558	1163	1050	477	239	235	147	47	18	Total, N.W.T.
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[\*No returns received for March and June quarters, 1905.]

Table, see page 50.



Kamloops	At Kamloops	Rev. A.M. Carion	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, \$130 percap.	Vote	29	31	60	54	9	8	9	14	11	9	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kamloops.
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, Kootenay agency	Rev. N. Coccola	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, \$130 percap.	Vote	28	24	52	50	4	7	23	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kootenay.
Kuper Island	At Kuper Island, Cowichan agency	Rev. G. Donckele	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, \$130 percap.	Vote	33	30	63	59	4	17	11	11	11	9	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	Kuper Island.
Lytton	At Lytton, Kamloops - Okanagan agency	Rev. Geo. Ditcham	Church of England	40 pupils, \$130 percap.	Vote	26	...	26	24	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lytton.
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla, West Coast agency	John R. Scott	Church of England	30 boys, \$140 percap.	Vote	31	33	64	60	5	3	19	21	16	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Metlakahtla.
...	...	...	...	30 girls, \$100 percap.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake	Rev. H. Boening	Roman Catholic	50 pupils, \$130 percap.	Vote	20	31	51	48	7	9	19	10	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Williams Lake.
Total, B.C.	...	...	...	...	...	280	217	497	456	77	89	125	101	62	43	58	14	...	1	12	...	...	10	...	Total, B.C.
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MANITOBA.
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist	115 pup's, \$120 percap.	Vote	46	59	105	99	46	23	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brandon.
*Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A.E. Wilson	Undenominational.	...	...	52	25	77	43	10	11	17	29	3	7	7	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	*Elkhorn.
*Rupert's Land	At Middlechurch.	Joseph Thompson.	Undenominational.	...	...	45	44	89	63	18	22	20	22	7	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	*Rupert's Land.
(t)St. Boniface	At St. Boniface	Rev. N.A. Ruelle	Roman Catholic	100 pup's, \$110 percap	Vote	44	38	82	77	23	22	19	14	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(t)St. Boniface.
Total, Manitoba.	...	...	...	...	...	187	166	353	282	97	78	80	77	14	7	13	3	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	Total, Manitoba.
N.W. TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	N.W. TERRITORIES.
Battleford	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England	120 pup's, \$145	Vote	40	45	85	80	6	12	27	21	15	4	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	Battleford.

				percap																						
*Calgary	At Calgary, Alta.	Rev. G.H. Hogbin	Undenominational.	...	...	32	...	32	22	2	6	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Calgary.
Qu'Appelle	At Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic	225 pup's, \$120 percap	Vote	104	131	235	218	62	60	62	28	21	2	9	7	...	4	4	...	...	1	3	Qu'Appelle.	
Red Deer	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. J.P. Rice	Methodist	80 pup's, \$130 percap	Vote	56	30	86	78	46	14	14	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Red Deer.	
Regina	At Regina, Assa.	R.B. Heron (act'g)	Presbyterian	125 pup's, \$145 percap	Vote	58	35	93	76	26	13	18	21	8	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	2	Regina.	
St. Joseph's	At High River, Alta.	Rev. A. Naessens	Roman Catholic	120 pup's, \$130 percap	Vote	61	22	83	78	12	25	21	15	9	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	St. Joseph's.	
Total, N.W.T.	...	...	...	...	...	351	263	614	552	154	130	154	99	63	14	43	7	...	4	10	...	6	1	5	Total, N.W.T.	

[\*All expenses paid by the government.] [(t)Closed May 31, 1905, some of the pupils were discharged and the rest transferred to other schools.] [NOTE. - All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general household duties.]



Table, see page 52.

**SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT**

Province.	Class of School.			Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Industries taught.										Total.	Province.
	Day	Boarding	Industrial		...	Undenominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Methodist	Presbyterian	Salvation Army	Boys	Girls			Total	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter	Shoemaker	Tailor	Blacksmith	Baker	Harnessmaker	Printer	Painter		
Ontario	72	1	5	78	37	23	8	10	...	...	1,291	1,316	2,607	1,426	54.70	1,217	515	457	255	132	31	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Ontario.
Quebec	18	...	...	18	3	11	1	3	...	...	426	391	817	417	51.04	421	155	131	76	27	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec.
Nova Scotia	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	115	88	203	75	36.94	83	52	42	10	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia.	
New Brunswick	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	77	76	153	87	56.86	52	31	44	17	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick.	
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	12	23	10	43.47	10	1	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island.	
British Columbia	33	8	9	50	...	15	13	17	4	1	941	866	1,807	1,216	67.29	737	374	325	193	120	58	58	14	...	1	12	...	...	10	...	95	British Columbia.	
Manitoba	46	5	4	55	5	11	27	9	3	...	838	826	1,664	961	57.75	871	300	290	145	38	20	13	3	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	22	Manitoba.	
Northwest Territories	35	33	6	74	2	25	30	8	9	...	1,261	1,127	2,388	1,904	79.73	1,088	454	444	259	111	32	43	7	...	4	10	...	6	1	5	76	Northwest Territories.	
Outside Treaty Limits	10	...	...	10	...	1	7	2	...	...	228	241	469	245	52.26	327	88	48	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outside Treaty Limits.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>4,943</b>	<b>10,131</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>62.59</b>	<b>4,806</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>Total.</b>	

[NOTE. - All boys at the industrial schools are taught farming.]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Ottawa, September 30, 1905.

Table, see page 54.

**INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.**

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended June 30, 1905, the total amount of purchase money realized and the approximate quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

<b>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.</b>					
Town or Township.	County or District	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	...
Albemarle	Bruce	...	...	159.00	Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	Bruce	...	...	...	...
Eastnor	Bruce	...	...	2,540.00	...
Lindsay	Bruce	...	...	3,075.00	...
St. Edmund	Bruce	...	...	3,806.00	...
Bury (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	176.53	...
Hardwick (T. plot).	Bruce	...	...	1,111.00	...
Oliphant (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	40.09	...
Southampton (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	21.75	...
Wiarion (T. plot)	Bruce	...	...	12.22	...
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Bruce	13.74	40.00	400.40	...
Keppel	Grey	80.00	85.00	,130.60	...
Brooke (T. plot)	Grey	...	...	4.50	...
White Cloud Island	Grey	9.50	24.00	7.00	...
Thessalon	Algoma	210.49	210.49	1,617.34	...
Thessalon (T. plot)	Algoma	.96	96.00	30.39	...
Aweres	Algoma	...	...	5,053.10	...
Archibald	Algoma	...	...	3,264.00	...
Dennis	Algoma	...	...	1,496.00	...
Fisher	Algoma	1,108.25	554.13	...	...
Herrick	Algoma	5,658.96	2,829.48	894.57	...

Havilland	Algoma	...	...	641.50	...
Kars	Algoma	160.00	640.00	9,203.00	...
Apaquosh (T. plot)	Algoma	...	...	312.74	...
Laird	Algoma	171.00	106.02	4,129.43	...
Macdonald	Algoma	...	...	1,423.35	...
Meredith	Algoma	430.00	215.00	4,659.15	...
Duncan	Algoma	...	...	10,700.00	...
Kehoe	Algoma	...	...	11,800.50	...
Thompson	Algoma	...	...	318.73	...
Cobden	Algoma	...	...	186.08	...
Pennefather	Algoma	...	...	2,726.50	...
Ley	Algoma	...	...	6,750.00	...
Fisher (T. plot)	Algoma	...	...	496.00	...
Mississaga	Algoma	195.16	376.66	...	...
Tilley	Algoma	...	...	281.00	...
Tupper	Algoma	...	...	3,353.00	...
Fenwick	Algoma	605.00	302.50	7,866.75	...
Vankoughnet	Algoma	...	...	7,006.50	...
Shingcouicouse (T. plot)	Algoma	...	...	269.00	...
Bidwell	Manitoulin	600.00	165.50	5,272.00	...
Howland	Manitoulin	100.00	15.00	4,411.00	...
Sheguiandab	Manitoulin	532.00	135.70	7,646.00	...
Sheguiandab (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	314.82	...
Billings	Manitoulin	600.00	120.00	4,244.00	...
Assiginack	Manitoulin	141.00	28.20	4,610.93	...
Campbell	Manitoulin	307.00	103.20	6,475.00	...

Town or Township.	County or District	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	...
<b>Manitowaning (T. plot)</b>	Manitoulin	10.54	236 70	19.36	...
Carnarvan	Manitoulin	968.00	396 75	9,029.00	...
Tehkummah	Manitoulin	1,686.00	843 00	4,797.00	...
Sandfield	Manitoulin	346.00	107 20	6,976.00	...
Shaftsbury (T. plot)	Manitoulin	.50	25 00	251.98	...
Tolmasville	Manitoulin	22.47	94 50	1,008.67	...
Allan	Manitoulin	933.00	280 20	2,735.00	...
Burpee	Manitoulin	304.00	94 40	9,211.00	...
Barrie Island	Manitoulin	...	...	2,117.00	...
Gordon	Manitoulin	200.00	40 00	2,710.00	...
Gore Bay (Town)	Manitoulin	2.58	15 00	1.50	...
Mills	Manitoulin	867.00	278 75	5,373.00	...
Cockburn Island	Manitoulin	400.00	200 00	26,058.00	...
Dawson	Manitoulin	100.00	30 00	8,864.00	...
Robinson	Manitoulin	497.00	174 00	30,389.00	...
Neebing	Thunder Bay	2,284.20	7,105 00	...	...
Sarnia (Town)	Lambton	.85	755 00	...	...
Cayuga (T. plot)	Haldimaid	...	...	122.77	...
Cayuga	Haldimaid	...	...	297.60	...
Dunn	Haldimaid	...	...	1,571.50	...
Caledonia	Haldimaid	2.65	70 00	51.29	...
Brantford	Brant	...	...	135.85	...
Bronte (T. plot)	Halton	...	...	.85	...
Port Credit (T. plot)	Peel	...	...	.25	...
Desoronto (T. plot)	Hastings	.20	337 50	5.84	...
Shannonville (T. plot)	Hastings	...	...	2.27	...
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario	125.09	9,640 00	47.08	Includes reserved Islands sold to Interior Dept.
Islands in the Bay of Quinté	Prov. Ontario	...	...	...	Area undetermined.
Islands in the Otonabee River and Lakes	Peterborough	...	...	1,939.29	...
Islands in the Georgian Bay	Parry Sound	146.97	900 00	...	Area undetermined.
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	140.49	...
Meldrum (T. plot)	Manitoulin	...	...	80.88	...
Henvey Inlet reserve.	Parry Sound	4.00	57 00	...	Railway right of way.

...	...	19,824.11	27,726 88	246,072.91	...
<b>PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.</b>					
Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	525.00	210 00	2,416.12	...
Dundee	Huntingdon	666.61	1,666 59	4,986.31	...
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright	8.50	2,567 50	66.65	...
Temiscamingue	Pontiac	196.84	118 11	14,076.62	...
Quarante Arpens	Quebec	10,837.10	12,155 50	283.38	...
...	...	12,234.05	16,717 70	21,829.08	...

**PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

Town or Township.	County or District	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	Acres.	\$ cts.	Acres.	...
Tobique	Victoria	121.39	169 94	...	...
Red Bank	Nothumberland	701.00	560 80	...	...
Big Cove	Kent	96.88	193 76	...	...
...	...	919.27	924 50	...	...

**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.**

Gambler's Reserve	Marquette	651.40	1,799 90	640.00	...
...	...	651.40	1,799 90	640.00	...

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.**

Kamsack (T. plot)	Assinoboia	109.01	8,787 08	18.75	...
Michel's reserve	Alberta	...	...	6,076.56	...
Sharphead	Alberta	...	...	885.20	...
Chacastapasin (less Sugar Isd)	Saskatchewan	...	...	160.00	...
Thunderchild's	Saskatchewan	40.56	405 60	...	Railway right of way.
Moosomin	Saskatchewan	61.93	619 30	...	Railway right of way.
...	...	211 50	9,811 98	7,140.51	...

## General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 33,840.33 acres, which realized \$56,980.96. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was, approximately, 275,482.50 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to \$376,759.47, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.



**CENSUS RETURN.**

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

<b>PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.</b>																			
Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Algonquins, Golden Lake	98	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	14	9	12	9	4	6	17	21	2	4
Algonquins, Renfrew, North	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of the Thames	479	204	...	273	...	2	...	...	...	31	40	46	37	15	22	147	130	5	6
Chippewas of Walpole Island	596	297	...	277	11	...	...	...	11	25	23	55	60	43	35	160	155	18	22
Chippewas of Sarnia	346	46	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	21	23	26	27	29	34	79	76	16	15
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point	97	20	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	9	10	8	6	20	19	4	2
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island	115	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	8	6	5	6	31	27	7	6
Chippewas of Hama	228	...	...	213	15	...	...	...	...	21	19	12	19	14	12	52	63	9	7
Chippewas of Saugeen	396	4	...	270	37	...	85	...	...	28	29	41	38	18	22	91	100	13	16
Chippewas of Nawash	383	15	...	237	131	...	...	...	...	22	19	37	32	28	13	109	111	4	8
Chippewas of Beausoleil	266	...	...	190	76	...	...	...	...	17	29	30	27	18	17	54	61	5	8
Iroquois and Algonquins of Watha (Gibson)	135	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	15	16	9	9	35	29	2	...
Moravians of the Thames	351	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	...	37	42	46	37	22	20	78	64	2	3
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	182	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	23	26	24	8	10	4	46	38	...	3
Mississaguas	84	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	4	6	9	1	20	19	...	3

of Rice Lake																			
Mississaguas of Scugog	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	6	...	...	10	11	...	...
Mississaguas of Alnwick	232	6	...	223	3	...	...	...	...	17	17	29	13	14	12	65	58	4	3
Mississaguas of New Credit	255	16	...	220	...	4	...	15	...	8	23	24	13	21	11	68	70	8	9
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,297	1,277	15	...	...	...	...	5	...	43	64	88	113	128	90	341	322	41	67
Munsees of the Thames	119	54	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	8	8	9	5	38	29	2	2
Oneidas of the Thames	778	249	...	337	...	143	...	49	...	72	62	65	56	48	30	244	174	13	14
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	181	80	...	92	...	...	...	...	9	14	13	24	22	24	26	24	25	4	5

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cockburn Island	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	6	5	4	10	12	...	1
Sheshegwaning	159	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	16	11	11	14	14	5	39	34	3	12
West Bay	339	...	...	...	339	...	...	...	...	30	24	33	30	13	13	89	96	5	6
Sucker Creek	106	87	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	7	8	10	4	9	6	29	27	2	4
South Bay	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	4	2	10	9	4	6	12	16	2	...
Sheguiandah	97	80	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	7	8	10	11	5	4	24	21	3	4
Sucker Lake	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	2	1
Wikwemikong (unceded)	648	...	...	...	648	...	...	...	...	47	54	66	64	30	36	163	149	25	14
Wikwemikongsing (unceded)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...
Obidgewong	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William	291	...	...	...	235	...	...	...	56	25	25	28	29	21	13	58	83	5	4
Red Rock or Helen Island	214	38	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	17	20	30	17	13	12	43	55	5	2
Pays Plat	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	3	2	3	6	12	...	1
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	499	16	...	...	178	...	...	...	305	52	54	78	57	36	34	75	105	3	5
Pic River	209	5	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	16	20	24	22	16	9	45	52	...	5
Long Lake	341	65	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	31	38	37	48	14	24	56	78	7	8
Michipicoten and Big Heads	353	174	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	39	34	39	32	24	29	63	74	12	7
Thessalon River	140	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	5	9	11	10	12	8	33	41	4	7
Maganettawan	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	5	3	6	10	4	5	17	20	2	1
Spanish River No. 1	211	2	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	18	19	23	19	15	16	46	43	6	6
Spanish River No. 2	101	36	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	3	9	12	9	14	7	23	24	...	...
Spanish River No. 3	341	...	...	...	341	...	...	...	...	26	21	41	45	12	22	83	85	3	3



Lake)	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	2	5	2	1	...	8	7	1	2
Wabigoon	92	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	87	2	11	9	11	7	8	16	24	2	2
Frenchman's Head	144	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	14	20	6	11	31	30	4	1
Lac Seul	382	332	...	...	15	...	...	...	35	30	42	50	46	24	26	84	68	7	5
Wabuskang	55	19	...	...	10	...	...	...	26	8	3	6	8	...	3	12	9	1	5
Grassy Narrows	124	9	...	...	68	...	...	...	47	12	12	13	15	7	3	25	30	3	4
Eagle Lake	66	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	57	7	5	7	6	3	4	17	14	2	1
The Dalles	63	20	...	...	12	...	...	...	31	6	6	3	4	3	5	16	17	2	1
Islington	169	133	...	...	3	...	...	...	33	14	12	18	11	7	14	49	37	3	4
Rat Portage	65	17	...	...	7	...	...	...	41	7	5	10	4	...	...	16	17	3	3
Northwest Angle No. 37	86	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	7	6	8	11	6	11	18	16	1	2
Northwest Angle No. 33	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	6	4	4	5	...	2	9	12	1	2
Northwest Angle No. 34	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	8	...	1
Big Island	151	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	149	18	9	24	15	7	8	31	35	2	2
Assabasca	139	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	131	10	10	14	17	7	13	28	36	4	3
Whitefish Bay	49	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	45	3	5	2	2	3	8	11	11	2	2
Shoal Lake No. 40	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	6	5	12	6	1	3	13	18	1	1



Labrador Peninsula, viz: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montagnais and Naskapees at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersimis	484	...	...	...	484	...	...	...	...	45	54	50	50	32	35	107	94	8	9
Escoumains	43	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	9	...	1	9	9	2	2

[\*No details.] [(t)Adventists]





Kent County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Big Cove	290	...	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	23	28	30	32	12	7	72	64	10	12
Indian Island	34	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	4	2	9	7	...	1
Buctouche	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	1	7	6	...	2
Micmacs of Northumberland County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnt Church	206	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	12	15	21	18	13	8	53	49	8	9
Eel Ground	153	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	16	14	14	10	6	6	41	31	7	8
Red Bank	53	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	2	2	4	15	14	2	2
Micmacs of Gloucester County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	4	1	...	7	7	2	2
Micmacs of Restigouche County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eel River	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	7	9	6	11	...	3	13	20	1	2
Micmacs of Westmoreland County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Folly (reserve) and vicinity	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	6	3	2	18	16	1	2
Amalecites of York County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's	127	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	13	16	17	10	6	7	23	23	9	3
Kingsclear	120	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	9	10	17	16	7	3	29	23	1	5
Amalecites of Carleton County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodstock.	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	4	3	10	10	13	...	1
Amalecites of St. John County	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	2	1	2	2	...	...
Amalecites of Charlotte County	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	6	4	2	5	4	...	...

[\*No details.] [(t)Adventists.]



Fisher's Grant (reserve)	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	13	9	17	3	5	6	28	28	3	2
Indian Island (reserve)	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	6	2	1	12	14	1	2
Micmacs of Colchester County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millbrook (reserve)	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	4	2	8	8	3	6	21	17	6	3

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Annapolis County	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	7	4	2	18	8	2	2
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cariboo Marsh (reserve)	62	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	3	3	13	5	4	5	11	17	...	1
North Sydney	57	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	2	6	9	8	1	4	10	12	1	4
Eskasoni	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	8	12	16	10	12	12	23	31	...	...
Micmacs of Halifax County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheet Harbour	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	3	3	3	8	6	1	1
Elmsdale	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	3	1	3	12	6	1	2
Enfield	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	5	6	...	...
Wellington	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	...	...
Fall River	18	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	1	1	5	3	...	1
Bedford	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	4	2	...	...
Dartmouth	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	3	1	4	10	12	3	...
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Germany (reserve)	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	5	4	5	14	12	1	1
Bridgewater	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
Lunenburg Town	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...
Gold River (reserve)	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1
Micmacs of Queens County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	8	8	5	9	6	3	2
Mill Village	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	3	1	1





**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Shelburne County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jordan River.	12	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	3	1	12	7	2	...
Shelburne River.	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sable River.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clyde River	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrington River.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Digby County	123	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	9	12	16	9	8	6	29	24	7	3
Micmacs of Yarmouth County.	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	6	8	4	22	22	3	2
Total	1,993	...	...	...	1,993	...	...	...	...	158	164	226	205	133	129	442	418	63	55

**PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

Micmacs of Prince County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox Island (reserve) and vicinity	223	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	16	22	15	23	15	12	57	50	7	6
Micmacs of King's County at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morell (reserve)	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	5	4	16	16	2	2

Total.	288	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	20	28	19	29	20	16	73	66	9	8
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---





Lake	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Total	1,888	...	56	500	1,279	...	...	21	32	169	148	179	172	75	86	504	533	4	18
NORTHWEST COAST AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masset	360	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	43	34	40	12	2	94	84	4	7
Skidegate	239	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	14	14	6	3	78	70	5	5
Kincolith	250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	25	34	7	7	62	74	5	3
Kittex and Andegulay	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	7	5	2	3	24	21	2	3
Lackalsap	144	142	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	13	19	5	2	33	34	3	3
Kitwintshilth	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	4	4	4	5	2	3	18	17	1	1
Aiyansh	160	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	15	12	7	5	42	39	2	1
Kitlacadamax	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	4	5	13	11	7	4	37	34	3	5
Port Simpson	708	...	...	708	...	...	...	...	...	57	73	82	75	18	15	185	161	20	22

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metlakatla	198	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	19	23	25	10	2	46	40	1	5
Kithatla	205	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	27	16	14	8	52	51	4	7
Hartley Bay or Kithahta	81	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	10	9	3	...	21	21	1	...
China Hat or Kitasoo	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	10	9	2	1	22	20	...	...
Port Essington	191	...	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	15	16	25	27	5	7	47	40	5	4
Kitsumkelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitsalas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitlope	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3	5	11	5	2	1	21	15	3	4
Kitimah	275	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	28	30	9	12	82	69	3	2
Bella Bella	327	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	33	32	27	24	16	14	89	79	6	7
Kinisquit	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	3	2	...	3	2	2	28	25	...	...
Bella Coola	223	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	193	16	16	20	12	5	1	85	58	5	5
Talomey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oweekayno	102	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	6	10	2	3	33	33	...	2
Total	3,936	1,393	...	2,033	...	...	...	...	510	338	345	394	385	136	95	1,099	985	73	86
KOOTENAY AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Marys	214	...	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	32	16	21	23	7	5	46	52	5	7
Tobacco Plains	63	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	8	3	3	16	18	4	4
Lower Columbia Lake	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	10	2	3	18	18	2	3
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	172	...	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	11	21	17	17	8	5	43	43	4	3
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	8	4	10	5	1	1	9	13	5	2
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	8	6	...	...
Total	608	...	...	...	608	...	...	...	...	62	52	60	67	21	17	140	150	20	19

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KAMLOOPS - OKANAGAN AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adam's Lake	193	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	...	15	16	20	19	8	9	54	52	...	...
Ashcroft	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	2	2	15	15	2	...
Bonaparte	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	15	14	14	14	6	6	42	44	2	3
Boothroyd	154	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	9	10	6	5	49	44	3	4
Boston Bar	148	84	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	10	10	12	12	5	5	46	46	2	...
Cook's Ferry	202	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	14	14	7	8	58	67	2	2
Deadman's Creek	121	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	11	8	7	26	27	3	3
Kamloops	243	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	20	20	21	17	9	9	64	64	9	10
Kanaka Bar	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	3	2	16	16	2	2
Lytton	461	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	36	39	40	24	26	122	120	9	8
Nicomien	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	5	2	2	14	14	...	...
Nicola (Lower)	364	328	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	24	25	30	28	19	18	100	98	10	12
Nicola (Upper)	187	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	16	16	14	14	10	10	48	48	5	6
Neskainlith	150	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	12	12	11	10	6	6	48	43	2	...
North Thompson	129	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	11	10	10	11	10	10	33	32	2	...
Okanagan	238	...	...	...	238	...	...	...	...	13	13	15	14	11	10	75	78	6	3
Oregon Jack Creek	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	5	5	1	1
Osoyoos	68	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	5	3	2	19	20	1	1
Penticton	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	18	17	18	16	9	8	33	32	1	...
Little Lake Shuswap	86	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	10	8	8	9	3	3	21	20	2	2
Similkameen (Upper)	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	3	2	14	13	2	1
Similkameen (Lower)	129	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	9	8	12	11	7	7	36	36	2	1
Siska Flat	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	13	9	...	1
Skuppa	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	6	6	...	...
Spallumcheen	148	...	...	...	148	...	...	...	...	16	15	15	16	8	8	34	32	2	2
Spuzzum	158	68	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	13	13	14	14	5	5	43	46	3	2
Cold Water (Lower)	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	10	10	11	10	6	5	24	24	4	5

Total.	3,865	1,637	...	...	2,228	...	...	...	...	312	305	320	315	181	177	1,058	1,051	77	69
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasimo.	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	1	...	...	1	4	...	35	27	4	6
Klawitsis.	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	10	7	...	4	1	...	48	34	...	...
Kwatsino.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	6	...	2
Kwawshela	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	2	2	2	...	...	12	11	1	1
Kwawkewlth.	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	3	3	2	27	21	5	3
Kwiahkah.	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	1	...	8	7	1	...
Mamalillikulla	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	6	5	2	...	50	30	2	3
Newakta	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	6	2	4	6	6	1	33	34	1	2
Nimkish	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	4	6	5	2	50	40	2	4
Nuwitti	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	4	5	1	3	2	3	25	22	2	3
Tanakteuk	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	10	9	5	5	...	...	29	28	4	8
Tsawantiano	233	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	26	17	14	1	73	58	7	6
Wawalitsum	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	1	4	1	2	1	17	9	1	...
Wiwaiaikum	72	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	6	1	2	2	26	23	1	3
Wiwaiaikai	89	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	7	8	2	28	29	1	1
Total	1,278	580	...	161	...	...	...	...	537	84	71	72	63	51	14	470	379	32	42

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST COAST AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahousaht	263	...	50	...	6	...	...	...	207	19	19	32	24	11	6	71	77	3	1
Clayoquot	239	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	39	14	10	15	22	8	6	66	75	9	14
Checklesit	76	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	26	2	9	9	10	...	4	20	19	2	1
Ehatisaht	95	...	...	3	20	...	...	...	72	5	6	8	10	1	3	29	28	1	4
Ucluelet	146	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	66	13	11	15	15	4	4	37	39	4	4
Hesquiaht.	152	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	15	7	20	18	7	2	36	40	4	3
Uchucklesit	36	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	27	5	1	3	7	...	...	7	12	1	...
Kelsemaht	82	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	62	7	6	9	2	3	4	21	19	3	8
Kyuquot	274	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	114	11	7	14	17	10	7	98	103	4	3
Matchitlacht	65	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	40	2	2	8	5	...	2	17	25	2	2
Nootka	168	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	68	3	5	13	11	5	5	57	56	4	9
Nitinaht	203	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	23	17	10	12	23	5	8	45	59	15	9
Nuchatlitz	61	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	36	4	2	1	2	2	4	22	20	3	1
Oiaht	148	...	100	...	...	...	...	6	42	4	8	19	17	6	1	37	46	4	6
Opitchesaht	53	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	9	7	3	2	11	15	1	1
Pacheenaht	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	3	6	4	3	3	15	16	1	2
Toquaht	26	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	2	2	2	...	...	8	6	2	1
Seshaht	122	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	9	15	15	6	4	28	26	10	4
Total	2,264	...	356	293	655	...	...	6	954	133	119	210	211	74	65	625	681	73	73
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alexandria	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	3	3	4	16	9	1	3
Alkali Lake	169	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	22	23	9	8	11	14	34	35	6	7
Anaham	219	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	26	20	12	10	15	16	42	40	20	18
Anderson Lake	67	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	7	6	3	3	7	5	18	16	1	1
Bridge River	106	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	4	9	9	28	24	4	3



RIVER AGENCY.																			
Kitwangar	153	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	7	13	14	6	7	46	47	3	4
Kitwancool	69	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	4	7	8	5	5	16	17	1	2
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	92	...	...	68	...	...	...	18	6	7	6	9	10	4	6	22	22	3	3
Getanmax (Hazelton)	244	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	7	20	22	14	14	75	77	4	4
Glen Vowell	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	4	4	13	17	1	1	19	19	1	1
Kispiax	214	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	17	6	7	27	26	6	7	64	65	3	3
Kuldoe	239	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	6	7	22	23	11	12	72	73	6	7
Hagwilget Village	39	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	25	3	3	4	5	2	1	8	9	2	2
Moricetown (Lachalsap)	159	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	...	7	8	12	13	8	8	47	47	5	4
Fort Babine	158	...	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	8	8	12	13	7	8	48	48	3	2
Old Fort Babine	149	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	12	9	9	44	45	2	2
Yucutce (Portage between Babine	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	13	7	7	40	40	2	1
Stuart Lakes)	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	3	...	...
Thatce	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	7	4	4	14	14	2	3
Pintce	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	4	3	10	11	1	1
Grand Rapids	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	1	...
Tsisthainli (Lac Trembleur)	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	4	...	1
Stuart's Lake Village	192	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	8	8	17	18	11	11	56	55	4	4
Stella	58	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	7	4	4	12	13	1	1
Fraser's Lake Village	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	8	5	4	14	15	1	1
Stony Creek Village	107	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	11	8	9	28	28	1	2
Fort George Village	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	14	5	6	36	37	1	1



Tsistlatho (Black Water).	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	6	4	3	20	20	1	...
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Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLeod's Lake	99	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	5	5	12	12	9	9	23	22	1	1
Fort Graham (Nomadic)	91	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	5	6	10	10	5	5	24	24	1	1
Connolly Lake	121	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	6	6	11	10	9	10	33	32	2	2
Na-anees (two bands north of Connolly Lake, semi-nomadic)	154	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	8	8	14	14	9	9	43	43	4	2
Total	2,972	627	...	279	1,842	...	...	98	126	135	141	287	305	164	167	826	836	56	55
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aitchelitz	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 reserve	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	4	...	...	10	9	...	1
Cheam	104	...	...	1	103	...	...	...	...	10	14	10	10	8	9	20	19	2	2
Chehalis	114	5	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	17	15	4	3	5	4	28	31	4	3
Coquitlam	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	1	...	6	5	...	...
Douglas	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	5	3	2	21	25	2	2
Ewa-woos	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	4	7	2	4
False Creek	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	1	4	2	15	15	2	2
Homalko	88	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	10	11	9	10	5	4	18	19	1	1
Hope	87	2	...	1	84	...	...	...	...	5	5	7	6	5	4	25	28	1	1
Katsey	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	7	13	6	6	1	1	20	20	2	2
Klahoose	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	9	8	8	7	4	3	15	14	2	2
Kapilano	46	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	21	3	3	1	2	2	...	15	16	2	2
Kwawkwawapilt	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	5	4	...	2
Langley	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	2	1	11	11	2	3
Mission, Burrard Inlet	208	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	30	23	22	15	11	14	41	43	5	4

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musqueam	98	...	...	10	85	...	...	...	3	7	7	9	8	8	7	21	20	8	3
Matsqui	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	5	2	1	9	8	2	1
New Westminster	61	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	7	8	3	4	5	3	14	15	1	1
Nicomen	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	4	5	...	1
Ohamil	56	9	...	3	44	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	7	1	2	16	14	2	...
Pemberton Meadow	260	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	24	36	27	21	15	10	59	60	5	3
Popkum	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	1	2	2	...	...
Semiahmoo	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	1	1	9	8	1	1
Sechelt	229	...	...	...	229	...	...	...	...	26	24	25	22	12	10	51	49	4	6
Sumass	49	...	...	27	22	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	2	1	2	15	14	3	1
Scowlitz	51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	4	6	8	5	4	2	8	9	1	4
Squiahla	15	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	3	4	...	1
Skweahm	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	4	...	...	7	8	1	1
Sliammon	105	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	14	11	16	11	3	6	19	15	6	4
Squawtits	42	11	...	11	20	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	2	4	2	9	9	3	3
Skwamish, Howe Sound	28	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	19	3	2	1	2	...	...	6	8	5	1
Skwah	104	...	...	4	100	...	...	...	...	9	7	11	14	7	6	23	20	3	4
Skookum Chuck	98	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	11	9	9	10	4	2	22	20	4	7
Samahquam	72	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	9	8	6	8	4	5	11	14	4	3
Skulkayu	33	...	...	28	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	1	2	9	8	1	2
Skawahlook	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	1	1	5	4	1	1
Seymour Creek	19	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	1	5	4	1	1
Skway	25	3	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	7	8	1	...
Texas Lake	36	2	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	6	2	3	7	6	1	2
Tsawwassen	46	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	6	4	4	3	2	3	8	9	4	3
Soowahlie	48	...	...	38	10	...	...	...	...	3	5	4	5	3	4	11	10	1	2
Tzeachten	42	6	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	5	2	3	9	10	1	1
Wharnock	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	1	8	7	1	1
Yakwekwioose	27	...	...	4	23	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	2	1	2	6	6	1	3
Yale	84	19	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	4	5	5	8	4	5	19	23	9	2
Total	2,876	69	...	156	2,608	...	...	...	43	280	297	258	245	144	131	658	666	102	95

**PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.**

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roseau River, including rapids	186	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	117	15	20	17	13	6	7	48	38	8	14
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens,	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	7	7	7	9	5	4	26	24	3	7
Long Plain	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	8	10	13	10	6	5	38	43	1	3
St. Peter's	1,117	890	...	...	117	80	...	10	20	112	116	107	109	64	57	248	271	22	11
Brokenhead River	164	124	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	11	10	12	14	7	10	46	52	2	...
Fort Alexander	511	230	...	...	248	...	...	...	33	71	52	39	36	30	19	126	136	1	1
Sandy Bay	283	9	...	...	265	...	...	...	9	27	23	36	32	22	24	59	45	7	8
Total, Treaty No. 1	2,497	1,253	...	...	719	80	...	10	435	251	238	231	223	140	126	591	609	44	44
Sioux at Portage la Prairie	160	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	19	19	12	7	8	33	39	7	12

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Manitoba	113	22	...	...	84	...	...	1	6	11	9	12	8	10	6	26	23	4	4
Ebb and Flow Lake	52	5	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	5	3	2	10	12	1	1
Fairford	188	146	...	...	34	...	...	8	...	17	16	17	18	11	17	36	43	11	2
Little Saskatchewan	119	95	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	8	11	16	13	6	6	29	25	2	3
Lake St. Martin	152	105	...	...	...	...	...	20	27	10	18	25	11	9	5	36	34	2	2
Crane River	47	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	29	7	1	7	2	5	6	8	10	1	...
Waterhen River	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	7	9	3	6	...	...	11	11	...	...
Total, Treaty No. 2	718	382	...	...	221	24	...	29	62	64	68	90	63	44	42	156	158	21	12
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 3 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo Bay	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	1	3	1	1	1	9	4	1	2
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5 at: -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black River	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	6	5	5	3	9	12	5	2
Hollowwater River	99	55	...	...	23	...	...	...	21	11	11	11	7	5	6	17	17	6	8
Bloodvein River	57	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	47	7	4	7	4	4	2	8	12	2	7
Loon Straits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisher River	413	...	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	30	32	47	45	24	27	92	100	8	8
Jackhead River	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	10	4	6	2	12	15	3	2
Berens River	298	...	...	274	24	...	...	...	...	32	19	47	35	26	18	53	57	6	5
Poplar River	149	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	20	18	11	6	29	34	3	3

Norway House	523	...	...	523	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	69	69	39	36	105	143	6	7
Cross Lake	335	...	...	272	63	...	...	...	...	21	23	46	40	27	21	64	85	3	5
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	137	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	100	10	12	23	15	11	7	24	29	2	4
Pekangekum	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	9	17	12	18	6	7	18	23	1	3

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux)	125	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	10	13	17	7	4	25	30	1	1
Chemawawin (Crees)	157	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	20	18	9	8	6	35	36	2	3
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	138	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	15	18	8	7	25	30	3	7
The Pas	418	392	...	...	10	...	...	16	...	40	45	35	42	28	23	84	104	8	9
Shoal Lake (Crees)	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	9	6	7	5	13	13	2	2
Red Earth (Crees)	119	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	9	11	14	16	5	3	30	25	3	3
Cumberland (Crees)	465	158	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	7	16	18	24	6	6	35	44	3	6
Total, Treaty No. 5	3,470	1,284	...	1,678	132	...	...	16	360	290	285	423	393	234	190	687	813	68	87

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.**

Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIRTLE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keeseekoowenin	136	...	111	...	25	...	...	...	...	4	5	18	21	4	5	29	44	4	2
Waywaysecappo	173	...	57	...	40	...	...	...	76	23	11	25	12	3	11	33	44	6	5
Gambler	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Rolling River	94	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	73	8	1	9	13	...	2	26	29	4	2
Birdtail (Sioux)	67	...	56	1	...	...	...	...	10	3	2	7	9	...	2	17	19	3	5
Oak River (Sioux)	261	84	5	...	2	...	...	...	170	21	9	26	31	11	10	70	60	9	14
Oak Lake (Sioux)	66	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	38	6	...	7	11	1	...	18	17	3	3
Turtle Mountain	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	1
Total	818	85	272	1	83	...	...	...	377	66	29	97	99	21	32	197	215	30	32
PELLY AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coté	252	1	161	...	23	...	...	...	67	23	19	36	34	8	8	57	56	4	7
Key's	79	33	1	...	6	...	...	...	39	9	9	6	12	2	1	17	18	3	2
Keeseekonse	138	11	16	...	60	...	...	...	51	16	9	10	24	9	1	25	39	3	2
Valley River	75	...	26	...	29	...	...	...	20	4	9	8	14	3	3	15	16	1	2

Total	544	45	204	...	118	...	...	...	177	52	46	60	84	22	13	114	129	11	13
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Bear	196	...	99	...	22	...	...	...	75	13	24	18	19	10	1	51	51	2	7
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ochapowace	102	2	14	...	20	...	...	...	66	5	4	12	11	3	3	27	27	5	5
Kabliewistahaw	84	...	16	...	12	...	...	...	56	4	3	8	15	5	7	12	15	7	8
Cowessess	173	...	14	...	152	...	...	...	7	17	20	26	20	7	9	28	37	4	5
Sakimay	161	...	11	...	15	...	...	...	135	8	10	16	15	16	6	39	49	1	1
Leech Lake (Little Bone's) Unoccupied.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	520	2	55	...	199	...	...	...	264	34	37	62	61	31	25	106	128	17	19



Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry-the-kettle	208	...	34	...	27	...	...	...	147	14	18	13	11	19	18	44	52	7	12
Sioux at Moosejaw. (non-treaty) No details	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	320	...	34	...	27	...	...	...	147	14	18	13	11	19	18	44	52	7	12
QU'APPELLE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piapot	152	...	28	...	87	...	...	...	37	19	13	9	8	11	5	28	51	5	3
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	210	4	...	...	95	...	...	...	111	21	20	17	18	7	8	44	57	11	7
Pasquah	129	...	21	...	82	...	...	...	26	14	16	8	16	3	1	26	32	2	11
Muscowpetung	81	2	20	...	13	...	...	...	46	11	16	4	3	4	3	12	20	6	2
Peepeekeesis	82	...	15	...	45	...	...	...	22	8	8	2	8	3	5	24	19	2	3
Okanase	65	...	16	...	25	...	...	...	24	4	14	10	7	1	1	11	12	3	2
Star Blanket	41	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	31	6	5	2	9	3	3	7	6	2	3
Little Black Bear	62	...	9	...	26	...	...	...	27	7	6	5	4	3	3	14	13	2	...
Total	822	6	112	...	380	...	...	...	324	90	98	57	73	35	29	166	210	33	31
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscowequan	140	1	...	...	71	...	...	...	68	12	14	16	9	4	9	32	37	2	5
George Gordon	196	125	...	...	9	...	...	...	62	18	14	22	19	8	3	52	50	4	6
Day Star	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	11	7	7	9	2	1	16	16	3	4
Poor Man	108	7	...	...	8	...	...	...	93	12	23	6	7	2	2	23	26	3	4
Yellow Quill	318	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	316	35	30	36	30	24	14	56	72	10	11



Roberts (Lac la Rouge)	510	510	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	44	62	78	83	24	23	79	104	5	8
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	197	194	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	16	10	28	29	9	10	39	51	3	2
Total	1,560	987	125	...	184	...	...	...	264	144	145	208	207	71	90	293	349	22	31
HOBHEMA AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samson	356	...	...	236	112	...	...	...	8	50	56	37	28	7	7	74	84	3	10
Ermineskin	165	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	20	25	12	11	4	...	44	47	...	2
Louis Bull	78	...	...	63	15	...	...	...	...	12	14	5	5	4	1	16	18	...	3
Montana (Little Bear)	56	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	39	8	3	7	2	4	1	12	17	1	1
Total	655	...	...	315	293	...	...	...	47	90	98	61	46	19	9	146	166	4	16

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalists.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mosquito, Stony	47	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	57	6	8	7	5	5	3	16	13	3	3
Bear's Head, Stony	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sean Man, Stony	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Pheasant	158	107	...	...	44	...	...	...	7	13	18	10	18	11	8	37	33	6	4
Sweet Grass	82	29	...	...	41	...	...	...	12	8	6	4	4	3	4	22	26	2	3
Poundmaker's	106	5	...	...	96	...	...	...	5	11	9	12	10	6	6	23	20	5	4
Little Pine and Luckyman	116	45	...	...	43	...	...	...	28	7	6	12	8	7	4	28	35	5	4
Moosomin	133	28	...	...	50	...	...	...	55	8	9	12	10	10	8	33	36	3	4
Thunderchild	119	42	...	...	56	...	...	...	21	7	9	8	6	6	7	33	33	6	4
Kopwayawakenum	87	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	16	12	6	8	7	3	5	18	23	2	3
Total	870	262	...	...	407	...	...	...	201	72	71	73	68	51	45	210	219	32	29
ONION LAKE AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seekaskootch	277	55	...	...	140	...	...	...	82	33	37	20	22	6	10	63	70	4	12
Sweet Grass (attached)	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	5	7	1	2
Weemisticooseahwasia	90	11	...	...	76	...	...	...	3	5	7	8	10	4	2	25	26	...	3
Oonepowhayo	103	32	...	...	55	...	...	...	16	9	9	11	8	1	1	25	32	5	2
Puskeeahkeewin	32	8	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	5	...	1	4	9	1	4
Keeheewin	130	2	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	8	16	16	5	12	6	29	30	1	7
Kinoosayo (Chipewyan)	277	...	...	...	277	...	...	...	...	29	32	23	19	19	11	58	75	4	7
Total	930	129	...	...	700	...	...	...	101	89	106	82	69	42	31	209	249	16	37



Peigans	499	66	...	142	...	...	...	...	291	53	53	43	44	22	14	119	114	14	23
BLOOD AGENCY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloods	1,204	136	...	...	132	...	...	...	936	104	79	98	69	92	70	270	374	23	25
Total Treaty No. 7.	3,402	349	...	794	320	...	...	...	1,939	348	273	307	239	268	195	726	892	62	92



Whitefish Lake	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaves of Upper Hay River	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slaves of Lower Hay River	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chipewyans at Fort Resolution	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellowknives at Fort Resolution	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dogribs at Fort Resolution	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[\*No details.]



Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS. INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS. UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athabaska district	1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackenzie	4,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon Territory	3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keewakin	5,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### RECAPITULATION.

#### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

West Coast Agency	2,264	...	356	293	655	...	...	6	954	133	119	210	211	74	65	625	681	73	73
Fraser River	2,879	69	...	156	2,608	...	...	...	43	280	297	258	245	144	131	568	666	102	95
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,972	627	...	279	1,842	...	...	98	126	135	141	287	305	164	167	826	836	56	55
Williams Lake Agency	1,955	20	...	...	1,935	...	...	...	...	212	200	103	92	160	156	441	415	87	89
Northwest Coast Agency	3,936	1,393	...	2,033	...	...	...	...	510	338	345	394	385	136	95	1,099	985	73	86
Kootenay Agency	608	...	...	...	608	...	...	...	...	62	52	60	67	21	17	140	150	20	19
Cowichan Agency	1,888	...	56	500	1,279	...	...	21	32	169	148	179	172	75	86	504	533	4	18
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,865	1,637	...	...	2,228	...	...	...	...	312	305	320	315	181	177	1,058	1,051	77	69
Kwawkwalth	1,278	580	...	161	...	...	...	...	537	84	71	72	63	51	14	470	379	32	42
Nomadic Indians, about	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grande total	25,142	4,326	412	3,422	11,155	...	...	125	2,202	1,725	1,678	1,883	1,855	1,006	908	5,821	5,696	524	546

#### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1	2,497	1,253	...	...	719	80	...	10	435	251	238	231	223	140	126	591	609	44	44
Treaty No. 2	718	382	...	...	221	24	...	29	62	64	68	90	63	44	42	156	158	21	12
Treaty No. 3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	1	3	1	1	1	9	4	1	2
Treaty No. 5	3,470	1,284	...	1,678	132	...	...	16	360	290	285	426	393	234	190	687	813	68	87

Sioux at Portage la Prairie	160	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	11	19	12	7	8	33	39	7	12
Grande total	6,870	2,919	140	1,678	1,072	104	...	55	902	619	603	766	692	426	367	1,476	1,623	141	157
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																			
Treaty No. 4	4,512	402	776	1	1,145	...	...	...	2,076	407	406	442	469	201	169	942	1,074	131	159
Treaty No. 6	6,106	1,735	140	839	2,699	...	...	...	693	622	634	630	563	303	297	1,390	1,488	108	152
Treaty No. 7	3,402	349	...	794	320	...	...	...	1,939	348	273	307	239	268	195	726	892	62	92
Treaty No. 8	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non treaty Indians where no agents	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	17,493	2,486	916	1,634	4,164	...	...	...	4,708	1,377	1,313	1,379	1,271	772	661	2,977	3,454	301	403
Ungava	5,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin district (formerly Arctic Coast, Esquimaux)	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**GRAND RECAPITULATION.**

**CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination; as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces, for the year ended June 30, 1905.**

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.								UNDER 6 YEARS.		FROM 6 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE.		FROM 16 TO 20 YRS., INCLUSIVE.		FROM 21 TO 65 YRS. INCLUSIVE.		FROM 65 YEARS. UPWARDS.	
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ontario	20,850	5,253	15	4,540	6,061	999	102	364	3,067	1,538	1,620	2,072	1,969	1,240	1,152	4,844	4,994	462	510
Quebec	11,218	95	4	520	7,628	...	...	...	(t)27	799	737	820	739	477	469	1,647	1,545	157	212
Nova Scotia	1,993	...	...	...	1,993	...	...	...	...	158	164	226	205	133	129	442	418	63	55
New Brunswick	1,699	...	...	...	1,699	...	...	...	...	146	164	177	174	91	79	397	360	53	58
Prince Edward Island	288	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	20	28	19	29	20	16	73	66	9	8
British Columbia	25,142	4,326	412	3,422	11,155	...	...	125	2,202	1,725	1,678	1,883	1,855	1,006	908	5,821	5,696	524	546
Manitoba	6,870	2,919	140	1,678	1,072	104	...	55	902	619	603	766	692	426	367	1,476	1,623	141	157
Northwest Territories	17,493	2,486	916	1,634	4,164	...	...	...	4,708	1,377	1,313	1,379	1,271	772	661	2,977	3,454	301	403
Ungava	*5,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin dist. (formerly Arctic coast).	*2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athabaska district	*1,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mackenzie district	*4,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon Territory	*3,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keewatin	*5,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	107,637	15,079	1,487	11,794	35,060	1,103	102	544	10,906	6,382	6,307	7,342	6,934	4,165	3,781	17,677	18,176	1,710	1,949

NOTE - Religion of 76,075 Indians known, religion of 31,562 Indians unknown. [\*No details.] [(t)Adventists.]

# AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

**AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.**

**REALITY OF INDIANS.**

Agency.	LAND.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
...	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
ONTARIO.	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	23,974	10,722	14	1	11	9	1	...	42,696	1	16	211	370
Parry Sound Superintendency	1,280	...	6	1	5	1	7	...	1,280	...	...	23	90
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	1,800	3,850	2	1	1	2	3	...	5,900	...	3	47	16
Walpole Island Agency	9,705	925	2	2	3	2	2	4	1,475	2	...	84	85
Sarnia Agency	2,259	1,563	4	2	3	2	1	...	5,475	...	3	121	14
Caradoc Agency	4,459	9,512	...	3	6	1	13	...	14,200	1	7	160	140
Moravian Agency	1,200	965	...	1	1	...	...	...	2,245	...	1	29	61
Manitowaning Agency	1,502	3,724	7	3	9	2	...	...	2,275	...	...	31	281
Gore Bay Agency	2,910	2,525	4	1	2	...	4	...	1,500 1/2	...	...	10	108
Thessalon Agency	350	274	3	...	5	...	...	...	274	...	...	27	50
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	1,568	7,765	6	1	4	...	1	...	1,732	...	...	45	109
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	375	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	252	...	...	7	34
Golden Lake Agency	600	60	1	...	1	1	...	...	300	...	...	...	19
Tyendianaga Agency	15,00	15,000	3	1	4	3	1	...	15,000	...	3	158	6
Lake Simcoe Agency	759	563	1	1	1	1	1	...	558	...	...	14	19
Cape Croker Agency	3,500	1,500	2	1	3	2	4	...	800	3	...	40	60
Saugeen Agency	4,020	1,120	4	1	3	4	9	...	1,120	...	1	63	41

Alnwick Agency	...	2,498 1/2	1	1	1	1	4	...	2,440	...	...	47	9
Mud Lake Agency	300	250	1	1	1	2	6	...	606	...	1	23	12
Rice Lake Agency	885	575	1	1	1	1	...	...	768	...	...	11	14
Rama Agency	400	755	1	1	1	2	2	...	945	...	...	48	30
Christian Island Agency	1,110	800	2	1	1	1	...	...	800	...	...	5	46
Scugog Agency	20	740	1	...	...	1	...	...	800	...	...	6	1
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	8
Rat Portage Agency	1,036	133	...	4	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	137
Fort Frances Agency	215	144	...	...	6	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	119
Savanne Agency	1,868	120	1	...	6	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	111
Total	81,085	66,083 1/2	69	29	80	38	59	4	104,869 1/2	7	35	1,213	1,990

Agency.	LAND.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
...	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	288	1,619	1	...	1	2	...	...	985	2	...	74	10
Caughnawaga Agency	3,434	4,803	1	1	2	...	5	...	2,613	59	2	383	48
St. Regis Agency	2,669	3,018	2	1	4	...	11	...	125	...	...	155	42
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
St. Francis Agency	165	375	3	1	2	...	2	2	188	...	2	78	1
Maria Agency	46	136	1	...	1	...	...	...	136	...	...	18	3
Restigouche Agency	682	682	1	1	1	...	...	...	682	...	...	70	21
River Desert Agency	762	45	...	...	3	1	...	...	351	...	...	1	25
Jeune Lorette Agency	281	200	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,230	1	1	74	...
Becancour Agency	9	68	...	...	1	...	2	...	55	...	...	6	...
Timiskaming Agency	169	278	...	...	1	...	...	...	108	...	...	7	27
Bersimis Agency	365	45	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	37	45
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	452	825	2	...	1	...	2	...	1,058	...	...	35	17
Total	9,322	12,094	14	4	18	3	22	2	7,547	62	5	938	259

Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
...	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	27	198	363	86	182	177	61	43	113	16
Parry Sound Superintendency	9	43	36	...	32	3	7	...	...	...
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	5	24	28	9	8	14	2	2	11	1
Walpole Island Agency	...	5	70	...	...	23	46	2	5	42
Sarnia Agency	5	29	83	8	21	39	34	14	19	31
Caradoc Agency	11	50	119	20	56	42	49	12	14	46
Moravian Agency	4	11	50	3	22	30	16	25	10	26
Manitowaning Agency	59	74	191	8	65	159	41	142	4	16
Gore Bay Agency	4	51	76	22	29	81	45	34	12	...
Thessalon Agency	26	9	19	...	19	8	5	10	3	4
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	26	53	55	...	33	23	21	29	10	...
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	37	17	24	...	...	4	22	...	...	...
Golden Lake Agency	1	4	8	6	7	6	2	3	2	...
Tyendianaga Agency	2	111	152	64	160	56	1	24	10	28
Lake Simcoe Agency	1	8	18	2	12	10	4	4	6	...
Cape Croker Agency	3	50	56	1	32	12	1	4	10	...
Saugeen Agency	4	25	75	12	23	30	1	8	...	...
Alnwick Agency	2	17	20	2	3	1	...	1	1	...
Mud Lake Agency	1	12	11	2	11	4	...	2	2	...
Rice Lake Agency	...	10	11	...	7	7	...	5	1	...
Rama Agency	1	31	32	5	3	10	30	10	3	...
Christian Island Agency	3	12	35	8	25	25	6	20	10	20
Scugog Agency	2	6	7	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	...	3	5	...	2	1	...	5	...	...
Rat Portage Agency	...	...	32	...	21	...	12	...	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	30	...	41	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	6	...	5	...	7	...	...	...
Total	263	853	1,623	258	801	767	413	399	246	275



Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
...	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	1	31	55	24	15	26	13	8	23	8
Caughnawaga Agency	6	119	316	...	...	112	12	2	10	14
St. Regis Agency	...	110	55	...	50	46	4	2	...	51
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	12	9	6	14	6	24	1	12	1
Maria Agency	...	16	8	8	19	17	6	5	6	...
Restigouche Agency	5	62	24	...	63	44	8	...	13	...
River Desert Agency	30	15	18	2	11	4	3	7	5	...
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	8	8	...	8	11	...	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	1	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	...
Timiskaming Agency	12	7	7	...	8	3	14	14	1	...
Bersimis Agency	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	2	...	28	3	...	14	1	8	16	...
Total	62	383	530	43	195	285	85	49	87	74

**PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.**

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
...	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	352	284	61	118	85	150	102	136	183	3	43
Parry Sound Superintendency	29	25	...	...	...	3	1	...	5	...	...
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	335	26	6	18	5	13	10	10	15	1	2
Walpole Island Agency	73	54	3	67	4	36	3	30	35	1	1
Sarnia Agency	82	76	17	49	...	38	20	34	49	1	17
Caradoc Agency	135	123	29	104	21	59	25	37	43	1	57
Moravian Agency	65	60	9	60	4	15	2	15	10	...	4
Manitowaning Agency	184	105	...	6	...	27	8	24	12	3	51
Gore Bay Agency	56	53	1	2	...	1	8	6	3	2	94
Thessalon Agency	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	64	48	...	8	2	7	...	14	14	1	5
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
Golden Lake Agency	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tyendianaga Agency	127	130	40	95	37	40	32	70	54	1	42
Lake Simcoe Agency	14	14	4	2	...	2	2	3	4	1	8
Cape Croker Agency	45	35	2	6	3	10	1	25	21	1	4
Saugeen Agency	60	40	...	6	...	10	2	16	6	...	50
Alnwick Agency	21	14	3	7	4	5	4	5	10	...	2
Mud Lake Agency	15	10	3	4	3	1	2	2	5	1	1

Rice Lake Agency	12	10	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	...	1
Rama Agency	21	19	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	...	4
Christian Island Agency	75	50	6	6	8	3	1	6	4	1	6
Scugog Agency	7	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Rat Portage Agency	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Savanne Agency	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,547	1,227	188	562	178	434	226	439	485	21	405

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
...	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	52	62	5	22	3	18	8	52	9	6	8
Caughnawaga Agency	400	202	17	50	10	150	50	150	20	14	25
St. Regis Agency	115	92	7	90	4	55	16	52	8	6	60
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maria Agency	4	5	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	3
Restigouche Agency	36	30	...	8	4	6	2	16	4	2	8
River Desert Agency	25	25	1	...	3	5	1	5	7	1	...
Jeune Lorette Agency	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	10	12	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	3
Bersimis Agency	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	2	30	...	1	2	4	1	7	9	10	1
Total	677	473	30	173	29	242	78	257	58	41	108

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
...	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies Road Carts.	...
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	2,373	283	62	182	118	110	215	151,975 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	400	12	1	16	12	1	1	2,165 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	175	24	2	19	13	11	27	4,000 00
Walpole Island Agency	550	28	4	50	4	42	62	8,100 00
Sarnia Agency	805	87	1	65	13	11	80	12,000 00
Caradoc Agency	1,902	79	...	66	41	34	128	17,208 50
Moravian Agency	500	40	...	28	9	7	45	8,100 00
Manitowaning Agency	1,620	127	10	152	143	13	24	11,975 00
Gore Bay Agency	3,595	31	2	44	54	12	28	9,495 00
Thessalon Agency	608	1	...	10	35	...	...	969 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	1,535	23	7	86	14	5	6	5,400 00
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	3	3	14	3	...	...	805 00
Golden Lake Agency	...	...	...	5	6	1	...	540 00
Tyendianaga Agency	5,000	117	4	107	40	70	4	26,500 00
Lake Simcoe Agency	112	5	1	9	9	1	54	1,100 00
Cape Croker Agency	550	42	2	26	20	20	3	9,730 00
Saugeen Agency	1,500	36	...	50	20	25	16	5,000 00
Alnwick Agency	362	18	2	15	16	11	60	4,254 00
Mud Lake Agency	160	6	1	10	6	5	21	1,750 00
Rice Lake Agency	75	6	1	5	2	...	4	1,625 00
Rama Agency	120	6	...	71	8	1	7	1,200 00
Christian Island Agency	175	25	2	30	6	4	10	3,800 00
Scugog Agency	1	33	...	3	3	2	6	680 00
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	52	1	1	3	3	...	3	250 00
Rat Portage Agency	1,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	632 50
Fort Frances Agency	525	...	...	6	6	...	...	1,120 00
Savanne Agency	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 00
Total	25,074	1,033	106	1,072	604	386	804	290,574 00

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
...	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies Road Carts.	...
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	408	13	50	48	47	11	29	9,860 80
Caughnawaga Agency	550	150	188	204	58	...	84	17,105 00
St. Regis Agency	280	69	27	75	55	20	70	9,650 00
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	250	8	1	12	10	...	8	950 00
Maria Agency	120	5	7	...	6	...	...	1,100 00
Restigouche Agency	198	10	4	36	11	4	12	4,620 00
River Desert Agency	400	10	12	25	6	6	19	4,809 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	200	4	5	10	7	1	3	600 00
Becancour Agency	60	3	2	5	2	2	3	550 00
Timiskaming Agency	240	3	1	8	...	...	...	1,230 00
Bersimis Agency	...	2	4	2	...	...	2	91 00
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	...	18	25	28	28	20	8	4,457 00
Total	2,706	295	326	456	230	64	238	55,022 80

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
...	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
...	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Lambs	Boars, Breeding.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	265	281	199	26	...	130	668	745	138	46	29
Parry Sound Superintendency	35	22	8	8	10	26	80	102	30	...	...
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	33	42	15	...	...	57	85	61	6	4	2
Walpole Island Agency	75	133	92	31	...	69	176	161	13	...	62
Sarnia Agency	65	84	21	4	...	21	107	77	...	...	3
Caradoc Agency	110	121	68	2	...	39	164	271	...	2	1
Moravian Agency	52	84	50	3	...	25	63	85	...	...	4
Manitowaning Agency	142	141	59	6	...	89	80	140	25	25	11
Gore Bay Agency	53	57	18	4	1	31	45	42	35	17	...
Thessalon Agency	34	30	11	3	...	2	33	37	...	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	61	55	32	11	26	53	108	133	...	...	9
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	16	22	12	9	...	8	66	56	...	...	...
Golden Lake Agency	...	4	3	1	...	7	12	14	...	...	1
Tyendianaga Agency	180	111	35	30	...	150	500	700	110	60	20
Lake Simcoe Agency	4	12	10	2	...	8	18	26	5	1	...
Cape Croker Agency	70	50	30	2	...	50	50	80	50	40	2
Saugeen Agency	20	60	39	...	...	10	42	40	...	...	...
Alnwick Agency	14	19	4	1	...	...	49	33	...	...	...
Mud Lake Agency	6	12	6	2	...	10	38	43	...	...	1
Rice Lake Agency	8	10	8	1	...	...	20	16	...	...	1
Rama Agency	3	11	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...
Christian Island Agency	70	75	25	1	4	50	70	80	35	15	25
Scugog Agency	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rat Portage Agency	84	...	...	3	24	1	23	14	...	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	44	47	14	6	10	9	31	33	...	...	...

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
...	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
...	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Lambs	Boars, Breeding.
Savanne Agency	9	3	...	4	...	...	16	8	...	...	...
Total	1,461	1,491	762	160	76	845	2,551	3,006	447	210	171
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	...	80	26	15	...	2	149	131	27	18	9
Caughnawaga Agency	160	75	104	22	...	35	300	200	20	16	8
St. Regis Agency	80	90	75	20	...	25	250	182	...	...	20
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	3	5	...	1	...	...	40	36	...	...	3
Maria Agency	...	3	1	...	1	9	10	10	...	...	...
Restigouche Agency	16	21	8	6	3	8	41	86	20	16	6
River Desert Agency	26	7	3	4	...	6	45	22	24	12	3
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	4	2	1	...	2	18	6	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	4	...	1	2	...	...	17	5	3	1	...
Timiskaming Agency	3	4	2	1	...	...	10	18	2	2	...
Bersimis Agency	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	15	22	5	7	4	26	66	40	10	...	3
Total	310	311	227	79	8	113	952	738	106	65	52



Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.		
	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.					...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.
...	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	...	...	...
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	533	1,517	514	121	678	13,829	13,542 00	...	1	6
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	45	...	...	...	605	9,900 00	21	18	36
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	18	170	41	25	25	900	8,750 00	...	...	...
Walpole Island Agency	130	302	142	141	200	2,808	15,896 00	4	38	26
Sarnia Agency	12	77	36	10	75	1,900	11,900 00	...	36	...
Caradoc Agency	46	380	168	61	40	4,899	26,543 65	...	3	2
Moravian Agency	80	300	60	67	74	500	16,000 00	...	5	...
Manitowaning Agency	122	743	...	...	...	2,350	19,750 00	89	34	33
Gore Bay Agency	13	409	5	18	19	997	13,313 00	29	21	1
Thessalon Agency	23	102	...	...	...	451	7,413 00	37	69	62
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	37	135	110	280	134	850	10,850 00	50	40	105
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	13	...	18	26	136	5,276 00	12	37	98
Golden Lake Agency	5	20	...	...	...	...	1,200 00	...	...	10
Tyendianaga Agency	70	300	500	200	300	3,000	60,000 00	4	30	2
Lake Simcoe Agency	6	32	51	...	...	257	3,350 00	3	18	4
Cape Croker Agency	42	400	25	10	30	500	21,746 75	12	25	6
Saugeen Agency	50	121	60	20	10	220	8,080 00	...	3	2
Alnwick Agency	8	76	29	23	23	646	5,335 00	1	...	25
Mud Lake Agency	4	35	30	25	35	350	4,750 00	...	1	52
Rice Lake Agency	3	42	25	30	50	175	3,145 00	...	...	14
Rama Agency	5	50	35	35	75	150	1,250 00	...	7	65
Christian Island Agency	80	250	50	60	...	900	6,500 00	30	45	35
Scugog Agency	4	19	...	...	2	137	556 70	...	1	6
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	...	16	...	...	...	50	400 00	4	...	...

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.		
...	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.				...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
...	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	...	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,715 00	...	15	364
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,345 00	...	7	254
Rat Portage Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315 00	4	...	350
Total	1,291	5,554	1,881	1,144	1,796	36,610	407,822 10	300	454	1,558
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	56	137	93	...	4	615	14,459 00	8	18	9
Caughnawaga Agency	58	275	65	55	30	500	23,129 75	...	36	1
St. Regis Agency	73	150	125	90	86	900	24,250 00	...	65	...
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
St. Francis Agency	8	35	...	...	...	150	2,000 00	...	11	10
Maria Agency	...	6	...	...	...	90	1,000 00	...	...	8
Restigouche Agency	13	63	...	...	...	186	7,400 00	...	4	46
River Desert Agency	12	18	40	...	...	310	4,213 00	...	3	47
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	15	...	...	3	350	1,250 00	...	...	8
Becancour Agency	3	5	...	...	...	45	800 00	...	...	3
Timiskaming Agency	...	10	...	...	...	300	1,780 00	...	1	22
Bersimis Agency	...	2	...	...	...	12	345 00	1	...	104
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	30	34	...	...	...	200	6,006 00	...	...	150
Total	253	750	323	145	123	3,658	86,632 75	9	138	414



residing on Manitoulin Island	1	2	12	2	4	300 00	800 00	2,200 00
Rat Portage Agency	37	226	329	4,032	180	11,343 70	7,827 00	158,846 20
Fort Frances Agency	56	84	184	1,865	69	4,427 00	4,130 00	249,083 00
Savanne Agency	49	218	369	3,658	162	10,992 80	13,627 15	131,512 95
Total	672	1,665	2,361	20,590	940	83,271 50	357,365 65	6,408,465 25

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	...
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	5	26	9	247	4	389 00	3,818 00	91,699 80
Caughnawaga Agency	12	9	2	47	3	575 00	54,490 00	644,889 75
St. Regis Agency	18	28	20	500	...	750 00	14,108 00	373,408 00
Viger Agency	...	18	...	259	...	290 00	785 00	2,955 00
St. Francis Agency	4	25	...	620	27	750 00	7,850 00	103,350 00
Maria Agency	2	13	...	110	...	505 00	2,000 00	20,795 00
Restigouche Agency	22	7	...	85	3	2,700 00	13,000 00	97,720 00
River Desert Agency	30	96	15	675	35	2,952 50	3,735 00	171,084 50
Jeune Lorette Agency	6	40	...	250	8	900 00	8,000 00	71,675 00
Becancour Agency	3	3	...	75	1	130 000	250 00	6,230 00
Timiskaming Agency	28	20	28	475	18	1,590 00	3,570 00	39,391 12
Bersimis Agency	23	140	29	1,289	76	4,495 00	5,312 00	37,739 00
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,770 00	8,000 00	99,557 00
Total	328	665	2536	11,832	375	37,796 50	124,918 00	1,760,494 17



Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDERS.									
...	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
...	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,567	31,137	6,62 1/2	219,749	980	35,828	1,498 1/2	48,249	1,245 1/2	22,806
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	39	339	311	5,180	27	224	32	298	8	42
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	775	20,170	50	1,300	200	3,000	15	300
St. Regis Agency	125	1,875	530	10,600	30	600	250	7,500	54	810
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	57	460	...	...	7	95	6	40
Maria Agency	3	24	25	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restigouche Agency	12	220	160	4,500	6	200	...	...	2	90
River Desert Agency	5	125	125	3,000	...	...	1 1/2	40	15	400
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	17	475	...	...	1	12	1/2	12
Becancour Agency	1	12	20	275	2	25	1	23	1	12
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	40	840	...	...	...	...	3	30
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	60	500	350	4,600	34	260	...	...	42	390
Total	245	3,095	2,410	50,600	149	2,609	492 1/2	10,968	146 1/2	2,126

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.									
...	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	191	2,706	23	470	33	406	183	7,942	3 1/2	188
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	4,425	...	115
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	...	...	19	334	2	60	14 1/2	1,600	1	97
Walpole Island Agency	...	...	37	600	42	495	170	3,684	5	40
Sarnia Agency	...	...	...	...	...	94	71	3,011	2	160
Caradoc Agency	...	...	50	550	67	1,382	103	9,476	43	509
Moravian Agency	30	900	30	600	45	720	35	1,600	...	...
Manitowaning Agency	...	...	...	...	6	187	285	14,189	4	286
Gore Bay Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 1/4	8,690	...	...
Thessalon Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	7,142	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	...	...	1 1/2	25	1	18	184	7,550	3 1/2	170
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,450	...	...
Golden Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	1	20	6	350	...	...
Tyendianaga Agency	300	7,500	670	13,400	5	150	300	15,000	2	100
Lake Simcoe Agency	...	...	26	226	2	25	13	400	...	...
Cape Croker Agency	...	...	...	...	6	120	50	10,000	3	200
Saugeen Agency	...	...	...	...	5	100	40	1,200	1	100
Alnwick Agency	14	250	4 1/2	130	...	8 1/2	19 1/4	1,470	...	24
Mud Lake Agency	...	...	10	180	2	30	30	2,600	2	350
Rice Lake Agency	3	65	...	...	...	...	15	1,200	...	...
Rama Agency	...	...	...	...	5	69	43	2,360	2	175
Christian Island Agency	...	...	...	...	5	75	100	4,000	...	...
Scugog Agency	8	160	4	40	1/4	5	4 1/2	372	...	...
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	...	...	...	...	2	25	10	600	...	...
Rat Portage Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4,598	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3/4	2,140	...	...



Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.									
...	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1/2	2,950	...	...
Total	546	11,581	875	16,554	229 1/4	4,139 1/2	1,916 3/4	119,999	72	2,514
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	...	...	30	390	10	92	43	2,962	...	...
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	90	2,700	7	200	125	2,800	...	...
St. Regis Agency	10	150	45	900	14	420	350	10,500	8	352
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	15	90	5	44	40	1,350	1/4	4
Maria Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	800	...	...
Restigouche Agency	...	...	12	400	1/2	10	52	5,500	1/2	25
River Desert Agency	...	...	10	400	1	30	33	3,500	1	100
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	1	11	1 1/2	18	10	600	1/2	30
Becancour Agency	...	...	1/2	6	1/4	1	3	280	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	715	...	...
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	400	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	...	...	60	1,100	2	30	300	6,000	1/2	30
Total	10	150	263 1/2	5,997	41 1/4	845	982	35,407	10 3/4	542



Agency	1/4	4,400	...	9	86	...	90	...	...	...	...
Mud Lake Agency	6	1,600	5	450	68	...	25	...	...	...	2
Rice Lake Agency	12	2,500	3	400	65	...	35	...	...	...	6
Rama Agency	2	360	1	60	295	9	12	5	5	5	5
Christian Island Agency	8	600	...	...	250	80	...	50	...	50	50
Scugog Agency	12	1,200	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	8	600	2	90	40	4	...	...	...	...	...
Rat Portage Agency	2	190	4	227	...	370	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	3 1/2	295	62	242	...	...	...	...	...

[\*Sugar beets.] [(t)Tons.]

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.						Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
...	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		...	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	3 1/2	265	...	160	...	...	...	...	...
Total	252 3/4	24,293	81 1/2	8,543	15,558	2,524	7,687	210	102	239	499
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	2	100	...	...	182	14	161	17	11	4	2
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	...	...	3,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Regis Agency	15	1,000	10	1,050	1,400	450	700	...	15	15	20
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	4	4	4	28
Maria Agency	1/2	12	...	...	25	...	15	...	...	1	...
Restigouche Agency	3	170	...	...	345	15	320	2	2	2	2
River Desert Agency	8	3,500	3	100	150	10	140	7	26	12	...
Jeune Lorette Agency	2 1/2	175	4	325	24	18	18	1	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	1/2	20	1	25	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	...	...	50	4	22	25	4	4	...
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	4	75	...	...	140	...	80	6	3	8	6
Total	35 1/2	5,052	18	1,500	5,738	526	1,456	62	65	50	58

[\*Sugar beets.] [(t)Tons.]

**PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1905.**

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
...	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stable.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stable.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	...	...	3	...	...	11	7	6	...	...	...
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Walpole Island Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarnia Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caradoc Agency	...	...	5	3	...	2	4	1	1	1	...
Moravian Agency	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Manitowaning Agency	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gore Bay Agency	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...
Thessalon Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	...	...	5	6	1	...	1	...	1	3	...
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyendianaga Agency	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Simcoe Agency	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Cape Croker Agency	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Saugeen Agency	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Alnwick Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mud Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...



Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
...	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stable.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stable.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1	32	34	4	17	13	10	14	11	5
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	3	3	2
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Regis Agency	...	...	6	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	...
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Maria Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restigouche Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Desert Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Becancour Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	...	13	...	...	9	9	...	7	7	2

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.	...	...	...			
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	...	...	...	...	6,000 00	6,000 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	...	...	...	100 00	...	100 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	...	...	...	150 00	280 00	430 00
Walpole Island Agency	...	1	...	...	790 00	790 00
Sarnia Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caradoc Agency	...	...	2	308 00	2,580 00	2,888 00
Moravian Agency	2	2	...	100 00	400 00	500 00
Manitowaning Agency	...	...	...	140 00	200 00	340 00
Gore Bay Agency	...	...	...	265 00	435 00	700 00
Thessalon Agency	...	...	...	100 00	300 00	400 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	1	...	...	50 00	950 00	1,000 00
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	...	...	...	150 00	650 00	800 00
Golden Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	400 00	400 00
Tyendianaga Agency	...	...	...	...	2,000 00	2,000 00
Lake Simcoe Agency	1	1	...	250 00	250 00	500 00
Cape Croker Agency	...	...	...	785 00	1,050 00	1,835 00
Saugeen Agency	3	...	...	730 00	400 00	1,130 00
Alnwick Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mud Lake Agency	...	...	...	10 00	150 00	160 00
Rice Lake Agency	...	...	...	6 00	...	6 00
Rama Agency	...	...	...	70 00	...	70 00
Christian Island Agency	5	...	5	1,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
Scugog Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rat Portage Agency	...	...	...	...	955 00	955 00
Fort Frances Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savanne Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	4	7	4,214 00	18,790 00	23,004 00



Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	...	1	1	380 00	830 00	1,210 00
Caughnawaga Agency	...	...	...	...	150 00	150 00
St. Regis Agency	...	...	3	500 00	3,850 00	4,350 00
Viger Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Agency	...	...	...	150 00	80 00	230 00
Maria Agency	...	...	...	10 00	...	10 00
Restigouche Agency	...	...	...	70 00	200 00	270 00
River Desert Agency	...	...	...	219 00	...	219 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	...	...	...	100 00	1,400 00	1,500 00
Becancour Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timiskaming Agency	...	...	...	90 00	500 00	590 00
Bersimis Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	1	...	...	240 00	700 00	940 00
Total	1	1	4	1,759 00	7,710 00	9,469 00

**SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.**

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
...	...	...	...	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.	...	...
ONTARIO.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency - Six Nations	80,617 00	131,245 00	3,661 00	...	...	...	215,523 00
Parry Sound Superintendency	6,442 00	12,600 00	...	3,300 00	3,150 00	2,950 00	28,442 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	7,800 00	4,250 00	2,278 00	20 00	50 00	1,500 00	15,898 00
Walpole Island Agency	9,396 00	21,000 00	25 00	1,130 00	325 00	7,000 00	38,876 00
Sarnia Agency	12,680 00	15,245 00	1,325 00	700 00	...	1,793 00	31,743 00
Caradoc Agency	32,014 43	60,223 00	5,742 00	372 85	480 25	10,199 00	109,031 53
Moravian Agency	9,540 00	3,960 00	164 00	1,650 00	300 00	2,400 00	18,014 00
Manitowaning Agency	33,101 50	10,250 00	4,942 00	12,800 00	16,200 00	14,550 00	90,843 50
Gore Bay Agency	13,598 00	43,265 00	150 00	50 00	25 00	4,385 00	61,473 00
Thessalon Agency	5,902 00	29,238 00	300 00	1,447 00	907 00	1,648 00	39,442 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	10,900 00	38,500 00	...	3,900 00	8,200 00	6,200 00	67,700 00
Port Arthur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Falls Agency	1,750 00	9,700 00	...	2,600 00	5,300 00	2,700 00	22,050 00
Golden Lake Agency	900 00	3,275 00	...	60 00	900 00	410 00	5,545 00
Tyendianaga Agency	61,950 00	32,000 00	5,963 30	...	...	...	99,913 30
Lake Simcoe Agency	2,500 00	1,850 00	211 00	750 00	150 00	1,700 00	7,161 00
Cape Croker Agency	18,915 00	4,000 00	...	4,000 00	200 00	5,000 00	32,115 00
Saugeen Agency	5,520 00	15,000	7,050 00	500 00	500 00	7,000 00	35,570 00

		00					
Alnwick Agency	4,984 00	5,380 00	1,811 00	450 00	357 00	1,838 00	14,820 00
Mud Lake Agency	3,650 00	1,700 00	1,655 00	600 00	1,400 00	1,200 00	10,205 00
Rice Lake Agency	2,350 00	600 00	1,409 66	250 00	1,100 00	300 00	6,009 66
Rama Agency	6,260 00	4,300 00	...	500 00	325 00	3,500 00	14,885 00
Christian Island Agency	9,000 00	5,000 00	...	2,000 00	1,000 00	7,000 00	24,000 00
Scugog Agency	827 60	216 00	138 25	360 00	233 00	254 00	2,028 85
Indians of Christian Island band residing on Manitoulin Island	975 00	500 00	138 50	400 00	300 00	500 00	2,813 50
Rat Portage Agency	4,387 15	13,690 50	...	6,724 00	14,086 75	6,275 00	45,163 40
Fort Frances Agency	3,410 00	23,500 00	4,940 00	14,400 00	13,300 00	5,501 00	65,051 00
Savanne Agency	1,886 25	12,055 25	...	8,498 70	17,284 90	3,268 70	42,993 80
Total	351,255 93	502,542 75	41,903 71	67,462 55	85,073 90	99,071 70	1,147,310 54

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	6,546 00	15,125 00	1,328 00	332 00	859 00	33,333 00	27,523 00
Caughnawaga Agency	45,246 00	244,795 00	3,277 00	500 00	...	13,715 00	307,533 00
St. Regis Agency	38,150 00	163,100 00	246 84	1,300 00	850 00	21,500 00	225,146 84
Viger Agency	...	1,890 00	246 26	47 00	1,305 00	3,315 00	6,806 26
St. Francis Agency	2,100 00	240 00	...	...	275 00	21,437 00	24,052 00
Maria Agency	1,500 00	2,750 00	...	350 00	700 00	1,650 00	6,950 00
Restigouche Agency	12,000 00	20,00 00	24 00	250 00	200 00	8,900 00	41,374 00
River Desert Agency	4,846 00	15,000 00	600 00	100 00	5,500 00	9,000 00	34,546 00
Jeune Lorette Agency	950 00	8,000 00	...	20 00	500 00	17,000 00	26,470 00
Becancour Agency	570 00	1,200 00	...	...	...	360 00	2,130 00
Timiskaming Agency	1,580 00	11,345 00	215 00	75 00	1,670 00	390 00	15,275 00
Bersimis Agency	375 00	2,660 00	...	1,020 00	36,000 00	1,170 00	41,225 00
*Mingan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John Agency	7,000 00	5,500 00	...	500 00	30,000 00	1,000 00	44,000 00
Total	120,863 00	491,605 00	5,940 10	4,494 00	77,359 00	102,770 00	803,031 10

[\*No returns.]

**REALTY OF INDIANS.**

Agency.	LAND.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
...	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	Acres.	Acres.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	1,535	985	6	...	2	...	5	...	930	...	...	169	...
Fredericton Superintendency	185	492	1	2	1	...	3	...	714	...	...	112	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	354	277	1	...	1	...	2	...	276	...	...	49	...
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	350	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	10	2
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	200	48	1	...	1	1	...	...	300	...	...	26	...
Yarmouth County	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
King's County	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	9
Queen's County	300	450	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	16	...	...
Halifax County	18	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Hants County	212	88	1	...	1	...	2	...	80	...	...	16	1
Colchester County	24 3/4	14 1/4	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	19	...	...
Cumberland County	225	25	1	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	23	...	...
Pictou County	120	55	1	...	1	...	1	...	50	...	...	29	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	190	185	1	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	40	8
Richmond County	136	176	1	1	1	...	...	...	153	...	...	15	8
Inverness County	429	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	6	...

Victoria County	200	60	...	...	1	...	1	...	180	...	...	15	...
Cape Breton	173/4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2 3/4	...	...	17	...

Agency.	LAND.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY OF THE BAND.						PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.				
...	Cleared, including natural pasturage.	Cultivated, including made pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Acres fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.
Lunenburg County	300	450	...	...	1	...	...	...	480	...	...	15	1
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	600	200	1	...	1	...	...	...	600	...	...	14	6
Total	3,331 1/2	2,494 1/4	7	1	9	1	6	...	2,335 3/4	...	...	280	26
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	5,399	3,128	4	...	7	...	...	...	5,128	...	...	558	10
West Coast Agency	11,975	352	...	...	1	...	...	...	65	...	...	363	...
Kwawkwelth Agency	311	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	19	...	...	77	2
Lower Fraser Agency	3,394	3,806	43	5	1	...	...	...	4,811	...	...	762	62
Williams Lake Agency	59,807	1,611	21	...	...	...	...	...	22,761	...	...	5	466
Kamloops- Okanagan Agency	238,692	9,800	34	5	...	...	...	...	76,337	...	...	128	867
Kootenay Agency	38,544	1,452	5	...	1	...	...	...	1,452	...	...	25	139
Northwest Agency	534 1/2	196	14	5	12	...	15	...	47	...	...	793	71
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	20,442	543	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	...	289	470
Total	379,098 1/2	20,889	121	15	27	...	15	...	111,452	...	...	3,000	2,087
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	12,540	455	6	1	8	...	...	1	2,920	...	...	3	349
Portage la Prairie Agency	19,754	686	1	1	3	...	7	...	2,875	...	...	...	63
Manitowapah Agency	39,478	262	8	...	11	...	10	1	207	...	...	...	299
Norway House Agency	13,307	2,849	9	2	11	...	...	...	353	...	...	...	383

The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	85,079	4,252	24	4	33	...	17	2	6,355	...	...	3	1,094



Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
...	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	51	69	46	...	52	19	...	47	2	...
Fredericton Superintendency	37	21	25	7	21	30	...	9	9	...
Total	88	90	71	7	73	49	...	56	11	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	26	23	...	23	12	4	41	6	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	5	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	5	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
King's County	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Queen's County	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Halifax County	27	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	1	7	1	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester County	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	5	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Pictou County	6	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Richmond County	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	1	...
Inverness County	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria County	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton County	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
...	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	87	82	22	3	25	16	6	...	1	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	24	211	4	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Agency	344	2	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
Kwawkwelth Agency	168	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fraser River Agency	301	299	274	1	269	92	8	51	1	...
Williams Lake Agency	...	...	185	...	...	34	...	19	...	...
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	18	24	607	...	105	74	93	295	6	...
Kootenay Agency	86	25	21	...	18	...	...	22	...	...
Northwest Agency	5	22	2	5	2	...	29	168	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	251	...	60	...	56	...	18	113	...	...
Total	1,197	583	1,1254	6	522	201	156	668	7	...
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	...	...	8	...	214	3	30	10	8	...
Portage la Prairie Agency	22	...	34	...	31	2	11	4	3	...
Manitowapah Agency	36	...	114	...	203	15	91	17	23	...
Norway House Agency	...	...	4	...	144	...	28	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	...	160	...	592	20	160	31	34	...



County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										...
...	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36	30	1	5	2	6	...	6	...	1	41
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	155	98	...	2	3	43	8	27	8	14	...
West Coast Agency	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kwawkwelth Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser River Agency	111	93	1	4	...	25	3	6	...	8	...
Williams Lake Agency	176	71	...	3	83	46	5	28	15	1	...
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	500	351	3	9	274	119	20	98	26	4	...
Kootenay Agency	96	26	...	...	...	32	4	22	2	1	...
Northwest Agency	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,045	647	4	18	360	265	40	181	50	28	181
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	69	47	...	...	2	58	6	40	2	...	10
Portage la Prairie Agency	40	21	7	...	...	23	8	20	4	...	4
Manitowapah Agency	33	25	...	...	...	40	...	30	...	...	9
Norway House Agency	48	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	190	122	7	...	2	121	14	90	6	...	32

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
...	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies Road Carts.	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	1,225	...	...	69	11	29	17	4,2050 00
Fredericton Superintendency	256	47	...	35	34	2	10	2,980 00
Total	1,481	47	...	104	45	31	27	7,230 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	103	3	4	9	2	...	...	805 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	40 00
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 00
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	50 00
Queen's County	8	3	1	1	1	...	...	125 00
Halifax County	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	270 00
Hants County	50	2	...	5	6	4	5	1,800 00
Colchester County	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 50
Cumberland County	27	2	...	3	2	1	1	195 00
Pictou County	2	7	2	7	...	...	...	400 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	3	3	4	2	...	...	200 00
Richmond County	150	1	5	10	3	...	...	400 00
Inverness County	205	5	9	13	3	...	...	527 00
Victoria County	125	2	2	3	...	1	1	500 00
Cape Breton County	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	70 00

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
...	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies Road Carts.	...
Lunenburg County	14	5	2	2	1	...	...	200 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	8	9	10	...	...	...	1,185 00
Total	649	45	35	65	2	6	8	5,985 50
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	4,067	179	2	13	10	27	151	32,415 00
West Coast Agency	335	2	...	...	...	1	11	1,385 00
Kwawkwelth Agency	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	735 00
Fraser River Agency	2,099	104	6	9	4	...	6	16,046 00
Williams Lake Agency	641	91	...	153	11	18	17	22,740 50
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,879	213	3	320	71	51	67	55,064 50
Kootenay Agency	229	47	...	51	2	9	3	12,650 00
Northwest Agency	3,730	5	...	17	...	...	...	9,510 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,975	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,490 00
Total	16,575	642	11	563	98	106	255	154,036 00
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	86	75	4	86	13	16	17	16,090 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	300	35	15	37	26	2	40	5,050 00
Manitowapah Agency	685	55	43	87	72	4	59	7,320 00
Norway House Agency	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,797 00
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,235	165	62	210	111	22	116	30,257 00





Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.										
...	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.		
...	Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Lambs	Boars, Breeding.
Lunenburg County	3	1	...	...	4	6	16	18	40	25	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	5	4	...	10	...	15	25	20	30	40	...
Total	22	31	3	14	10	43	114	106	82	72	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	165	188	105	5	22	51	339	316	135	410	...
West Coast Agency	6	10	...	15	2	8	79	102	4	...	...
Kwawkwelth Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Fraser River Agency	279	282	11	45	72	93	703	469	307	484	48
Williams Lake Agency	1,149	532	496	19	...	300	315	589	...	...	11
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	2,762	3,069	2,830	52	...	230	936	1,275	20	24	29
Kootenay Agency	800	800	885	33	...	95	690	750	...	...	...
Northwest Agency	32	42	24	17	...	46	70	53	10	10	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	393	80	45	27	...	35	311	181	...	...	...
Total	5,586	5,003	4,496	213	96	858	3,444	3,436	476	928	88
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboyne Agency	70	124	7	4	112	119	281	190	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie Agency	74	69	21	5	16	9	46	49	...	...	...
Manitowapah Agency	159	129	72	25	44	108	500	721	35	16	4
Norway House Agency	14	13	7	20	67	48	148	139	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	317	335	107	50	239	284	975	1,099	35	16	4

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.		
...	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.				...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
...	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	...	...	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	...	19	...	...	...	252	3,255 00	61	51	38
Fredericton Superintendency	11	80	...	42	...	720	3,500 00	3	4	122
Total	11	99	...	42	...	972	6,755 00	64	55	160
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	11	...	...	...	204	1,500 00	9	35	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	1	...	...	5	10	125 00	...	...	3
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	1	...	...	...	10	60 00	...	...	10
Yarmouth County	...	1	...	...	...	...	10 00	...	4	50
King's County	...	1	...	...	...	31	161 00	...	...	1
Queen's County	...	5	...	...	...	...	250 00	...	...	7
Halifax County	...	...	...	...	...	40	270 00	1	3	...
Hants County	...	8	...	...	...	25	1,575 00	1	2	2
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 00	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	4	...	...	...	35	120 00	...	1	1
Pictou County	...	...	...	...	...	25	300 00	2	9	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	3	...	...	...	60	380 00	2	3	...
Richmond County	...	...	...	...	...	30	500 00	3	11	...
Inverness County	...	4	...	...	...	24	960 00	3	16	...
Victoria County	1	...	...	...	...	80	800 00	...	9	...
Cape Breton County	...	...	...	...	...	9	50 00	...	3	...

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.		
...	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.				...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
...	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County	...	8	10	12	15	20	900 00	...	2	4
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	...	...	...	...	100	2,285 00	4	6	...
Total	1	36	10	12	20	499	8,830 00	16	69	78
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	7	24	15	560	695	5,330	41,565 00	192	1	454
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	6	...	653	5,350 00	78	7	1,170
Kwawkwelth Agency	4	25	...	...	...	370	360 00	22	14	479
Fraser River Agency	352	1,947	...	20	974	2,843	61,550 00	106	158	466
Williams Lake Agency	26	214	...	...	4	3,250	88,310 00	...	20	92
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	303	655	...	21	36	2,602	142,829 00	4	48	145
Kootenay Agency	...	...	...	...	...	490	94,368 00	...	6	55
Northwest Agency	...	...	...	20	20	2,450	13,500 00	328	212	1,239
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,550 00	...	...	382
Total	692	2,865	15	627	1,729	17,988	499,382 00	730	466	4,482
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	12	90	...	...	...	751	37,625 00	11	237	39
Portage la Prairie Agency	2	10	...	...	...	105	7,110 00	...	15	5
Manitowapah Agency	12	27	...	...	...	173	37,800 00	50	139	122
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,050 00	11	355	276
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	127	...	...	...	1,029	96,585 00	72	746	442

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	11	174	259	85	6	6,650 00	14,300 00	100,965 00
Fredericton Superintendency	67	55	3	500	31	3,560 00	8,065 00	76,785 00
Total	78	229	262	585	37	10,210 00	22,365 00	177,750 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	18	45	20	...	525 00	2,938 00	41,833 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	2	8	5	12	...	50 00	100 00	1,785 00
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	9	6	...	20	3	300 00	300 00	4,755 00
Yarmouth County	21	12	8	35	25	160 00	25 00	365 00
King's County	6	20	1	40	...	150 00	400 00	2,761 00
Queen's County	6	6	8	12	4	200 00	150 00	2,575 00
Halifax County	13	11	2	19	2	285 00	...	2,975 00
Hants County	6	1	...	100	...	1,500 00	3,000 00	24,750 00
Colchester County	3	12	...	20	...	78 00	225 00	2,587 00
Cumberland County	10	22	...	38	...	150 00	450 00	3,515 00
Pictou County	4	20	8	15	...	400 00	700 00	9,100 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	30	2	6	...	150 00	1,500 00	10,000 00
Richmond County	5	14	2	33	...	300 00	200 00	24,420 00
Inverness County	2	21	7	56	...	230 00	740 00	17,627 00
Victoria County	...	18	...	165	...	450 00	500 00	15,040 00
Cape Breton County	...	2	...	10	...	40 00	90 00	7,520 00
Lunenburg County	3	7	...	17	4	200 00	300 00	5,825 00

Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
...	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	10	5	100	...	500 00	700 00	15,870 00
Total	90	220	48	698	38	5,143 00	9,380 00	151,470 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	347	308	52	19	132	27,160 00	32,190 00	928,660 00
West Coast Agency	169	431	63	365	294	37,070 00	32,560 00	190,270 00
Kwawkwelth Agency	157	235	190	2,079	...	14,720 00	48,740 00	117,778 50
Fraser River Agency	428	457	165	1,183	408	45,216 00	60,080 00	1,158,130 00
Williams Lake Agency	414	130	156	1,240	241	12,248 50	14,064 00	376,249 50
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	678	272	470	1,521	1,020	21,001 00	46,100 00	2,101,612 42
Kootenay Agency	172	27	...	131	146	4,622 00	3,845 00	283,605 00
Northwest Agency	1,095	349	357	11,980	132	124,930 00	114,200 00	729,253 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	689	386	94	4,535	60	49,775 00	22,300 00	311,490 00
Total	4,149	2,595	1,547	23,053	2,433	336,742 50	374,079 00	6,197,048 42
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	22	213	424	317	238	9,790 00	17,250 00	579,695 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	25	54	22	1,050	92	1,450 00	1,800 00	177,978 00
Manitowapah Agency	61	282	743	3,844	282	11,075 00	7,850 00	216,335 00
Norway House Agency	35	356	1,711	3,036	356	23,810 00	19,475 00	130,451 00
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	143	905	2,900	8,247	968	46,125 00	46,375 00	1,104,459 00

**AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.**

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDERS.									
...	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
...	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	24	175	170	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fredericton Superintendency	3	73	59	1,690	...	...	1/2	17	4 1/2	82
Total	27	248	229	3,190	...	...	1/2	17	4 1/2	82
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	10	150	50	812	...	...	1/4	8	1/4	3
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	1/2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queen's County	...	...	2	40	1/2	15	...	...	...	...
Halifax County	...	...	1 1/4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	...	...	20	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou County	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond County	...	...	7	210	1/4	8	...	...	...	...
Inverness	...	...	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDERS.									
...	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
...	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Cape Breton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg	1	25	6	...	1/2	30	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	25	59 3/4	...	1 1/4	53	...	...	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	20	695	396	16,240	...	...	...	...	20	535
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kwawkwelth Agency	8	3,500	449	35,620	2	65	21 1/4	1,260	182	6,740
Fraser River Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams Lake Agency	116	2,005	130	3,345	2	50	...	...	15 1/2	445
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	1,855	20,655	1,784	24,450	13	195	21 1/2	140	127	2,315
Kootenay Agency	70	900	1,010	13,125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,149	27,755	3,769	92,780	17	310	42 3/4	1,400	344 1/2	10,035
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	105	2,370	63	2,520	50	1,000	...	...	...	...
Portage la Prairie Agency	476	5,022	107	3,225	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway House Agency	...	...	5	190	5	145	...	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	581	7,392	175	5,935	55	1,145	...	...	...	...

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.									
...	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richibucto Superintendency	...	...	5	50	...	...	184	4,595	...	...
Fredericton Superintendency	...	...	40	1,135	6	119	26 3/4	1,479	...	...
Total	...	...	45	1,185	6	119	210 3/4	6,074	...	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2,400	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	1/4	3	2	220	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	1	25	1/2	20	2	300	...	...
Queen's County	...	...	1/2	10	...	...	2	200	...	...
Halifax County	...	...	...	...	1/4	N. given	6	Not given	...	...
Hants County	...	...	...	...	1/4	20	5	150	...	...
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	...	...
Cumberland County	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Pictou County	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	200	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	100	...	...
Richmond County	...	...	...	...	1/4	2	16	800	...	...
Inverness County	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,625	...	...
Victoria County	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	565	...	...



Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.									
...	Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.	
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Cape Breton County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County	1 1/2	25	1	20	1/2	12	7	800	...	...
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	2,000	...	...
Total	1 1/2	25	2 1/2	55	2	57	126	7,160	...	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	5,390	...	...
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/4	535	1/4	12
Kwawkwelth Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	640	1	70
Fraser River Agency	...	...	...	...	19 3/4	681	273	46,347	15 1/2	2,108
Williams Lake Agency	...	...	...	...	6 3/4	177	171	8,195	11 1/4	674
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	...	...	...	...	94	1,435	297	28,900	47	6,050
Kootenay Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	15,000	...	...
Northwest Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	10,650	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	27,900	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	120 1/2	2,293	1,373 1/4	143,557	75	8,914
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	...	...	...	...	4	125	148	20,200	1/2	12
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	775	...	...
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 1/2	5,520	...	...
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	4,735	...	...
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	4	125	291 1/2	31,230	1/2	12

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER - Continued.						Other Fodder.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENTS.			
...	Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		...	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.
...	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	...	...	...	...	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Richibucto Superintendency	...	...	...	...	109	31	51	7	7	7	7
Fredericton Superintendency	3	450	2	163	92	12	33	...	...	...	...
Total	3	450	2	163	201	43	84	7	7	7	7
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	1 1/2	180	...	...	29	20	...	2 1/2	1	1	1
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	1/4	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
King's County	...	...	1/2	50	10	20	...	1	...	1	20
Queen's County	...	...	...	...	30	12	2	...	1/2	...	...
Halifax County	1 1/4	Not gvn.	2	Not gvn.	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	3	5	8
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland County	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5
Pictou County	...	...	...	...	18	6	1	3	2	2	30
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	1	50	...	...	20	3	...	...	2	2	...



Clandeboyce Agency	1 1/2	100	1 3/4	42	...	5,400	...	100	14	21	...
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	1	60	...	785	...	...	157	117	200
Manitowapah Agency	1/4	15	1	60	...	3,370	...	...	24	14	280
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	...	...	33
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1 3/4	115	3 3/4	162	...	10,810	...	100	195	152	513



County	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.											...
...	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stable.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stable.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	22	1	8	2	1	...	1	5	...	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cowichan Agency	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
West Coast Agency	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kwawkwelth Agency	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fraser River Agency	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Williams Lake Agency	...	...	1	9	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
Kamloops- Okanagan Agency	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kootenay Agency	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northwest Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	22	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	75	30	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clandeboye Agency	...	...	...	23	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	31	3	...	10	...	9	...	7	
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	6	54	3	...	17	...	10	...	8	

**PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904 - '05.**

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	...	...	...	95 00	925 00	1,020 00
Fredericton Superintendency	...	...	...	...	50 00	50 00
Total	...	...	...	95 00	975 00	1,070 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	...	...	...	28 00	100 00	128 00
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarmouth County	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
King's County	...	...	...	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00
Queen's County	...	...	...	125 00	75 00	200 00
Halifax County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hants County	...	...	...	200 00	...	200 00
Colchester County	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
Cumberland County	...	...	...	...	100 00	100 00
Pictou County	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	...	...	...	25 00	140 00	165 00
Richmond County	...	...	...	180 00	170 00	350 00
Inverness County	...	...	...	250 00	...	250 00
Victoria County	...	...	...	100 00	500 00	600 00



Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Breton County	...	...	...	...	50 00	50 00
Lunenburg County	...	...	...	125 00	180 00	305 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	1,505 00	2,415 00	3,920 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	...	...	...	50 00	600 00	650 00
West Coast Agency	...	...	...	50 00	3,000 00	3,050 00
Kwawkwelth Agency	...	...	...	...	1,550 00	1,550 00
Fraser River Agency	...	...	...	150 00	3,000 00	3,150 00
Williams Lake Agency	...	...	...	325 00	2,200 00	2,525 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	...	...	...	6,325 00	1,400 00	7,725 00
Kootenay Agency	...	...	...	1,550 00	400 00	1,950 00
Northwest Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	...	...	...	6,060 00	5,900 00	11,960 00
Total	...	...	...	14,510 00	18,050 00	32,560 00
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	1	...	...	1,002 00	1,400 00	2,402 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	...	...	...	760 00	400 00	1,160 00
Manitowapah Agency	...	...	...	107 00	1,200 00	1,307 00
Norway House Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	1,869 00	3,000 00	4,869 00

**SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.**

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
...	...	...	...	Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.	...	...
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Richibucto Superintendency	4,670 00	24,850 00	...	9,625 00	600 00	9,700 00	49,445 00
Fredericton Superintendency	4,082 50	26,900 00	20 00	450 00	6,900 00	12,650 00	51,002 50
Total	8,752 50	51,750 00	20 00	10,075 00	7,500 00	22,350 00	100,447 50
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	1,145 00	230 00	...	845 00	55 00	17,400 00	19,675 00
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis County	140 00	600 00	...	125 00	75 00	350 00	1,290 00
Shelburne County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby County	115 00	1,000 00	...	75 00	700 00	600 00	2,490 00
Yarmouth County	8 00	...	...	...	...	...	8 00
King's County	275 00	4,000 00	...	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	6,275 00
Queen's County	600 00	500 00	...	400 00	300 00	400 00	2,200 00
Halifax County	350 00	...	...	...	...	...	350 00
Hants County	2,000 00	500 00	...	200 00	1,000 00	2,000 00	5,700 00
Colchester County	132 50	2,500 00	...	50 00	400 00	1,425 00	4,507 50
Cumberland County	1,200 00	2,400 00	...	10 00	750 00	1,000 00	5,360 00
Pictou County	375 00	1,100 00	...	400 00	150 00	700 00	2,725 00
Antigonish and Guysborough	200 00	1,500 00	6 00	600 00	150 00	6,000 00	8,556 00

Counties							
Richmond County	650 00	3,001 00	...	400 00	75 00	800 00	4,926 00
Inverness County	1,950 00	3,150 00	83 00	280 00	40 00	1,00 00	6,503 00
Victoria County	2,400 00	1,000 00	...	600 00	500 00	5,000 00	9,500 00

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Cape Breton County	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lunenburg County	1,400 00	600 00	...	500 00	450 00	500 00	3,450 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	2,920 00	2,000 00	...	1,000 00	500 00	2,000 00	8,420 00
Total	14,815 50	23,851 00	89 00	5,140 00	5,590 00	22,775 00	72,260 50
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowichan Agency	26,725 00	24,225 00	...	31,950 00	2,625 00	1,425 00	86,950 00
West Coast Agency	585 00	7,690 00	...	32,300 00	4,320 00	84,600 00	129,495 00
Kwawkwelth Agency	447 00	26,450 00	...	34,125 00	6,575 00	7,800 00	75,397 00
Fraser River Agency	48,013 00	91,341 00	567 90	71,512 00	61,836 00	64,321 00	337,590 90
Williams Lake Agency	38,558 00	29,625 00	...	15,275 00	11,975 00	9,775 00	105,208 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	96,810 00	172,900 00	...	25,500 00	26,600 00	39,800 00	361,610 00
Kootenay Agency	33,519 00	8,450 00	...	1,410 00	7,150 00	1,550 00	52,079 00
Northwest Agency	8,950 00	42,150 00	50 00	81,950 00	29,450 00	21,950 00	184,500 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	19,925 00	28,400 00	...	16,200 00	45,200 00	29,600 00	139,325 00
Total	273,532 00	431,231 00	617 90	310,222 00	195,731 00	260,821 00	1,472,154 90
MANITOBA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clandeboye Agency	26,295 00	11,500 00	...	6,100 00	6,500 00	17,000 00	67,395 00
Portage la Prairie Agency	4,920 00	5,850 00	...	525 00	5,775 00	4,700 00	21,770 00
Manitowapah Agency	8,545 00	9,475 00	...	9,515 00	15,610 00	4,729 00	47,874 00
Norway House Agency	14,720 00	2,400 00	...	15,300 00	15,800 00	1,825 00	50,045 00

The Pas Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54,480 00	29,225 00	...	31,440 00	43,685 00	28,254 00	187,084 00

[\*Agent s y it is impossible to give this information.]



Treaty No. 6	134,181	1,087	2	...	8	...	4	...	1,420	...	...	...	67
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	62,870	260	1	1	1	...	...	...	400	...	...	1	54
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	349,255 1/2	71	...	...	3	...	2	...	1,900	...	...	3	210
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	3,000,123	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,620	...	...	8	120
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	114,016	2,830	1	...	1	...	3	...	2,830	...	...	21	92
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	45,530	190	1	...	2	1	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	130
Total	4,824,518 1/4	28,558 1/2	15	1	36	6	35	11	116,032 1/2	...	...	65	1,938

Agency.	PRIVATE BUILDINGS.									
...	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	4	...	52	2	105	4	6	...	2	...
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	56	6	88	11	109	5	62	22	4	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	49	...	41	...	87	...	19	...	6	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	96	...	140	2	2	...	1	55
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	5	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	24	...	53	...	83	6	16	3	2	11
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	15	...	48	...	2	...	...	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	144	...	18	2	...	...
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	12	...	53	...	40	...	20	57	...	...
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	39	...	155	15	12	36	...	...
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	24	...	144	4	36	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	76	...	20	9	65	10	21	14	6	9
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	181	1	68	1	125	1	42	6	6	1
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	26	1	15	...	2	...	2	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	70	...	100	...	...	18	...	...
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	60	2	78	3	...	4	1	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	35	...	25	...	4	20	2	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	44	...	25	...	...	20	...	...
Total	402	7	790	26	1,569	50	262	202	32	76



**PERSONALTY OF INDIANS**

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.										
...	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	46	24	5	1	...	47	6	37	...	1	3
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	154	97	31	10	1	69	45	58	9	2	3
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	46	31	2	...	...	31	2	31	1	1	5
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	110	59	23	2	...	66	25	67	8	23	4
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	25	9	3	...	...	15	...	6	1	1	1
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	100	49	12	...	...	52	13	46	7	...	4
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	27	7	3	...	...	14	3	10	...	1	2
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	44	26	...	...	3	32	1	28	...	...	...
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	98	44	3	2	2	35	6	25	1	...	4
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	146	57	...	...	...	87	11	61	6	1	...
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	23	14	...	...	...	40	...	34	...	...	1
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	84	59	13	3	10	43	14	44	2	3	14
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	55	32	6	3	1	31	9	26	2	3	1
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	78	51	...	...	...	40	10	36	3	1	4

Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	7	3	1	1	1	13	...	9	...	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	14	2	...	...	...	78	...	81	...	...	7
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	49	19	1	3	2	65	1	61	...	1	1
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	35	6	...	...	...	39	...	39	...	...	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	22	6	...	...	...	24	...	23	...	...	...
Total	1,164	595	103	25	20	821	146	722	40	38	53

Agency.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, & c.							Value of Implements and Vehicles.
...	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies Road Carts.	...
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	230	78	34	65	41	4	18	9,570 00
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	1,435	137	6	113	73	66	86	31,756 00
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	515	53	33	47	22	8	27	6,982 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	1,249	143	43	114	38	23	43	26,689 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	60	28	6	21	...	1	...	4,075 00
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	370	88	10	73	58	11	34	13,595 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	432	39	8	23	25	7	20	7,637 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	794	59	7	69	...	5	4	17,825 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	485	94	57	888	81	6	9	10,780 00
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	1,372	143	41	124	23	14	43	23,380 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	600	61	14	59	...	...	17	6,715 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	1,570	65	47	67	55	5	39	23,390 00
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	245	39	1	38	7	5	3	7,695 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	1,524	76	27	77	68	5	32	11,857 00
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	270	25	4	15	...	3	4	3,000 00
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	2,002	259	505	283	...	41	50	42,856 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	240	116	...	25	55	9	40	12,760 00
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	315	117	...	118	...	21	20	9,047 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	45	58	...	48	...	2	6	7,300 00

Total	13,753	1,678	843	1,466	546	236	495	275,909 00
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Treaty No. 7	290	435	300	...	...	180	688	1,992	...	...	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	*950	...	...	...	78	259	463	...	...	...
Total	2,853	8,151	1,578	304	698	2,667	8,800	12,774	201	101	6
[*Stallions, mares, & c.]											

Agency.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY - Continued.						Value of Live Stock and Poultry.	GENERAL EFFECTS.		
...	Other Stock - Con.		Poultry.				...	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.
...	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	...	...	...	...
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	& cts.	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,518 00	...	...	...
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	5	29	7	2	67	683	50,161 00	...	4	10
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	2	...	2	6	99	34,908 00	...	1	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,271 00	...	...	...
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	130	6,811 00	...	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	1	25	...	...	...	122	16,984 00	...	...	...
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,089 00	...	...	44
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	20	...	...	...	...	26,931 00	1	22	69
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	170	25,105 00	...	...	1
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	72	...	...	...	174	60,649 00	...	6	6
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,512 00	...	2	64
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	8	19	113	...	9	429	48,614 00	...	10	12
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	18	31	35	...	...	147	21,628 00	...	...	23
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	8	35	...	...	...	389	42,133 15	...	2	211
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	150	15,620 00	...	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,904 00	...	1	...
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	9	...	1	...	25	113,456 00	...	14	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,160 00	...	6	...

Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,200 00	...	...	...
Total	40	242	155	4	82	2,518	1,040,654 15	1	68	440



Agency.	GENERAL EFFECTS. - Concluded.						HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of.	Value of.	...
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	63	115	7	2,019	193	4,690 00	3,235 00	715,887 00
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	61	118	6	1,805	162	2,950 00	7,800 00	480,641 00
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	16	70	...	512	81	1,733 00	4,675 00	604,491 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	30	102	28	263	225	2,430 00	7,341 00	1,433,642 95
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	10	30	...	25	32	240 00	380 00	153,525 00
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	11	61	7	90	96	1,269 00	1,450 00	915,855 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	8	33	4	82	50	1,165 00	1,800 00	223,875 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	15	126	116	1,275	104	3,658 00	2,525 00	257,789 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	20	97	110	275	127	1,475 00	1,825 00	324,650 00
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	75	142	40	615	197	5,161 00	8,950 00	905,973 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	37	82	112	1,450	150	4,600 00	3,100 00	390,193 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	34	113	48	2,177	125	6,025 00	12,000 00	402,440 80
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	17	86	21	1,950	102	2,605 00	2,200 00	519,854 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	113	216	233	2,807	216	8,820 00	4,456 00	529,240 15
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	6	7	...	20	60	500 00	2,000 00	302,120 00
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	40	10	...	40	170	2,140 00	6,000 00	1,321,997 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	47	41	...	24	143	2,458 00	3,500 00	1,666,974 00
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	20	35	...	...	98	1,285 00	3,700 00	606,476 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	130	30	4	210	135	3,500 00	9,500 00	230,890 00
Total	753	1,511	736	15,639	2,466	56,705 00	86,437 00	13,119,513 90



**AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1904.**

Agency.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDERS.									
...	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.	
...	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	229	2,207	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	2,482	32,456	792	16,700	10 1/2	136	21 3/4	129	...	...
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	39 1/4	595	250 1/4	8,759	...	...	...	...	...	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	1,980 1/2	36,598	1,000	23,739	5	122	...	...	...	...
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	300	5,000	50	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	402	6,518	233 1/2	4,489	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	202	2,869	102 1/4	2,558	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	70	502	248 3/4	4,452	79 3/4	1,050	...	...	...	...
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	91	689	265	2,600	23	123	...	...	...	...
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	346	4,428	416	5,530	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	16	262	8	115	...	...	...	...
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	476	3,476	352 1/2	4,065	86	659	...	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	75	995	282	8,350	26	1,298	...	...	...	...
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	331 3/4	2,784	269	3,523	113 1/2	1,860	...	...	...	...
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	181	Not gi'n	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	51	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	15	Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	131	Fodder	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total	6,795 1/2	95,907	4,884 1/4	89,976	351 3/4	5,363	21 3/4	129	...	...
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Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	120	...	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1/4	120	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	24,615	24 1/2	2,244



Agency, Treaty No. 6	2 1/2	350	3/4	65	...	2,025	570	100	18	2	...
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	5 1/4	425	1 3/4	78	...	1,820	146	...	31	112	42
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	3	171	20	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	50
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	3	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	20	...	700
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	4	175	1	16	...	2,500	30	...	4	4	2,800
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	70	2,000
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	1 3/4	90	...	...	40	800	200	...	...	...	60
Total	70	6,396	56	1,812 3/4	84	42,322 3/4	14,141	100	2,825	1,798	34,871



**PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904 - 5.**

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.										
...	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stable.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stable.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	9	4	7	...	2	...	4	...	18
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	...	7	...	...
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	18	...	6
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	22	...	...	16	...	8	...	...
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	10	...	...
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	13	...	...	7	...	12	...	...
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	2	23	1	5	...	6	...	7

Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	12	2	...
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	5	...	...
Total	...	...	10	99	34	1	60	3	91	4	31

Agency.	BUILDINGS ERECTED.			INCREASE IN VALUE.		
	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	4,370 00	505 00	4,875 00
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	1	...	2,072 00	2,765 00	4,837 00
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	1,546 00	900 00	2,446 00
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	2	3,180 00	700 00	3,880 00
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	800 00	...	800 00
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	1,095 00	95 00	1,190 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	1,905 00	400 00	2,305 00
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	885 00	1,110 00	1,995 00
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	490 00	1,880 00	2,370 00
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	4,028 00	620 00	4,648 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	100 00	160 00	260 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	2,411 31	7,075 00	9,489 31
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	1	260 00	1,350 00	1,610 00
Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	160 00	1,030 00	1,190 00
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	900 00	900 00
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	1	...	...	1,460 00	...	1,460 00
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	950 00	500 00	1,450 00
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	1,080 00	...	1,080 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	400 00	200 00	600 00
Total	1	1	3	27,192 31	20,190 00	47,382 31

**SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.**

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, Including Hay.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF FISH AND MEAT USED FOR FOOD IS INCLUDED IN THESE COLUMNS.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
				Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.</b>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	6,524 67	2,866 85	...	468 00	28,170 00	2,584 00	40,613 52
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	42,307 45	7,935 00	...	1,200 00	8,740 00	4,825 00	65,007 45
Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	15,122 07	3,935 00	...	310 00	5,300 00	6,872 00	33,579 07
Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4	49,324 42	13,630 00	...	2,240 00	3,360 00	17,106 00	85,660 42
Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4	4,500 00	3,720 00	...	...	470 00	2,700 00	11,390 00
Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4	10,786 00	895 00	...	550 00	665 00	8,896 00	21,792 00
Moose Mountain Agency, Treaty No. 4	7,571 40	900 25	...	650 00	1,500 00	4,500 75	15,122 40
Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	14,384 50	3,620 00	...	2,075 00	9,474 00	2,655 80	32,209 30
Hobbema Agency, Treaty No. 6	20,730 00	1,375 00	...	2,850 00	2,975 00	735 00	28,665 00
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	25,749 00	3,860 00	...	1,260 00	4,585 00	8,800 00	44,254 00
Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	8,110 00	4,100 00	...	2,500 00	33,000 00	3,800 00	51,510 00
Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	29,774 56	6,037 36	...	3,260 00	25,917 80	25,613 14	90,602 86
Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	12,100 00	3,100 00	...	1,300 00	11,850 00	5,500 00	33,850 00
Carlton Agency,		8,772					97,518

Treaty No. 6	14,639 85	48	...	18,477 00	51,754 79	2,874 11	23
Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	4,000 00	2,000 00	...	100 00	200 00	4,000 00	10,300 00
Blood Agency, Treaty No. 7	26,533 00	4,690 00	...	...	2,000 00	7,322 50	40,545 50
Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7	6,650 00	14,000 00	...	...	...	10,000 00	30,650 00
Peigan Agency, Treaty No. 7	2,100 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	40 00	65 00	11,185 00	16,890 00
Stony Agency, Treaty No. 7	3,517 04	1,818 05	...	...	4,000 00	8,769 98	18,105 07
Total	304,423 96	91,294	1,500 00	37,280 00	195,026 59	138,739 28	768,264 82

**INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50)  
UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.**

**Commutations 1904 - 5.**

St. Peter's Band.

Mary Agnes Monkman, No. 618.

Agnes Ashan Smith, No. 14.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bear Sayre, No. 943.

Mrs. J.G. Sutherland, No. 96.

Fort Alexander Band.

Arabella Thomas Mitchell, No. 120.

Fairford Band.

Mrs. Hebron Moar, No. 89.

Gambler's Band.

Mrs. M.J. Swain, No. 111.

Peepeekesis Band.

Mary Desnommes, No. 36.

**RETURN A (1) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on July 1, 1905.**

**HEADQUARTERS - INSIDE SERVICE.**

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
...	...	\$	...	...
Hon. Frank Oliver	Superintendent General	...	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	...
Frank Pedley	Deputy Superintendent General	4,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897
John D. McLean	Chief Clerk and Secretary	2,500	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Samuel Stewart	Chief Clerk and Assistant Secretary	2,100	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Duncan C. Scott	Chief Clerk and Accountant	2,500	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
Fred'k H. Paget	Chief Clerk	1,950	July 1, 1904	June 5, 1885
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	Chief Clerk Surveyor	1,900	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
James B. Harkin	Private Secretary to Supt. General	1,600	July 1, 1902	Dec. 2, 1901
William A. Orr	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,750	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
John McGirr	First Class Clerk	1,900	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton	First Class Clerk	1,750	Nov. 29, 1893	Sept. 12, 1871
Alfred E. Kemp	First Class Clerk	1,550	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Hiram McKay	First Class Clerk	1,500	July 1, 1905	July 9, 1880
Henry C. Ross	Second Class Clerk	1,500	July 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester	Second Class Clerk	1,500	June 4, 1890	Jan. -, 1882
James J. Campbell	Second Class Clerk	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Martin Benson	Second Class Clerk	1,450	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	Second Class Clerk	1,350	Jan. 11, 1899	Dec. 29, 1896
John W.	Second Class Clerk	1,350	July 1, 1899	Mar. 24, 1884

Shore				
Geo. M. Matheson	Second Class Clerk	1,300	Jan. 30, 1903	June 21, 1888
Robert B.E. Moffat	Second Class Clerk	1,300	Jan. 30, 1903	Fe. 7, 1891
Joseph Delisle	Second Class Clerk	1,200	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Peter Jos. O'Connor	Second Class Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1905	Feb. 15, 1898
Fannie Yeilding	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Caroline Reiffenstein	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1900	Nov. 24, 1883
Edith H. Lyon	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1900	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Mary D. Maxwell	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1900	May 31, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1900	Jan. 31, 1891
Frederick R. Byshe	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,050	July 1, 1900	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1900	July 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffat	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1900	Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M.S. Graham	Junior Second Class Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1900	Nov. 28, 1893
Emma S. Martin	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	July 1, 1901	April 1, 1893
Sarah M. O'Grady	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	July 1, 1901	Oct. 12, 1896
Herbert N. Awrey	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 21, 1902
Alex. F. MacKenzie	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	Nov. 13, 1902	Nov. 13, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	Jan. 30, 1903	Jan. 30, 1903
Selwyn E. Sangster	Junior Second Class Clerk	900	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
Wm. Edwin				



Allan	Junior Second Class Clerk	850	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Helen M. O'Donohoe	Junior Second Class Clerk	850	July 1, 1904	Jan. 2, 1901
David Morin	Junior Second Class Clerk	850	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1901
John Ackland	Junior Second Class Clerk	800	June 23, 1905	July 28, 1899
Margaret H. Brennan	Junior Second Class Clerk	800	July 1, 1905	Nov. 19, 1896
Gertrude A. Gorrell	Writer	620	May 26, 1899	May 26, 1899
Audrey J. Jones	Writer	615	Jan. 22, 1900	Jan. 22, 1900
Sarah E. Whitehead	Writer	600	May 14, 1900	May 14, 1900
Effie K. McLatchie	Writer	600	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Lottie Craig	Writer	500	Oct. 14, 1904	Oct. 14, 1904
Benjamin Hayter	Packer	700	July 26, 1892	Oct. 18, 1887
William Seale	Messenger	670	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
Fred. Munroe	Messenger	500	Aug. 20, 1904	Aug. 20, 1904

**OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.**

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
...	...	\$	...	...
Jas. Andell Macrae	Insp. of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800	Oct. 11, 1892	June, 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,500	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893
P.H. Bryce, M.D.	Medical Inspector	1,000	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1904
Sydney Swinford	Attached to Accountant's Branch	1,500	Mar. 1, 1905	May - 1886

**RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on Oct. 31, 1905.**

**OUTSIDE SERVICE.**

<b>ONTARIO.</b>				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Adams, Joshua	Indian Land Agent	- Commission of 5 per cent on collections.	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia.
Aylsworth, W.R.	Acting Indian Agent	700 00	Belleville	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté Tyendianaga.
Bonin, Euclid	Acting Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
Cameron, Edwin D.	Indian Supt.	1,200 00 - \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 rent.	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.
Cockburn, G.P.	Indian Agent	300 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing.
English, Adam	Indian Agent	500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas, Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Ferguson, W.J.C.	Indian Land Agent	- Commission of 5 per cent on collections.	Warton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Gibson, J.A.	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Goulette, O.V.	Guardian of Islands	150 00	Gananoque	Thousand Islands.
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	500 00 - \$60 office rent.	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River and Thessalon Tp.
Hill, H.M.	Clerk, Indian Office	600 00	Brantford	...
Hill, E.P.	Clerk, Indian Office	300 00	Brantford	...
Jamieson, A.	Clerk, Indian Office	400 00	Manitowaning	...
Maclean, William Brown	Indian Supt.	900 00 - commission of 5 per cent on collections; \$60 office rent.	Parry Sound	Parry Island, Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temagaming and Watha (or Gibson).

McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J.B.	Indian Agent	500 00	Wallaceburg	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
McFarlane, William	Indian Agent	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McGibbon, Charles	Indian Agent	500 00	Penetanguisheene	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McIver, John	Indian Agent	500 00	McIver	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
McPhee, Duncan J.	Indian Agent	400 00	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.
Mullin, M.	Indian Agent	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Nichols, W.L.	Indian Agent	825 00 - With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel.	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchawana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Scoffield, John	Indian Agent	500 00	Chippawa Hill	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Sims, C.L.D.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganettawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish, River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Smith, W.	Clerk, Indian Office	500 00	Brantford	Chippewas Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Sutherland, S.	Indian Agent	600 00	Delaware	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thackeray, John	Indian Agent	325 00	Roseneath	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning.
Thorburn, R.	Indian Agent	600 00	Gore Bay	Obidgewong and West Bay.
Tucker, W.J.	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00	Brantford	...
Van Loon, W.C.	Indian Agent	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Williams, Albert W.	Indian Agent	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Yates, John	Indian Agent	350 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Snake and Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00 - Paid by Band and appro.	...	Whitefish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Baxter, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	...	Thessalon River.
Bowman, George, M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	...	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Carruthers, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	...	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Channonhouse, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Paid by Vote	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Hay, W.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by Band.	...	Indians on Walpole Island.
Hayden, E.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	275 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Holmes, C.U., M.D.	Medical Officer	2,850 00 - Paid by Band	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by Band	...	Chippewas of Nawash.
Johnston, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00 - Paid by Band	...	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McCaig, A.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00 - Paid by Band	...	Garden River and Batchawana.
McDonald, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of the Credit.
Mitchell, F.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Voted by Parliament	...	Oneidas of the Thames.
McGrady, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00 - Paid By Band and Vote	...	Fort William
McIntosh, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00 - Paid by Band	...	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McLean, John,	Medical	150 00 - Paid by Band and		

M.D.	Officer	appro.	...	Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by Band	...	Moravians of the Thames.
McEwen, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	260 00 - Band, \$200; \$60 voted by Parliament	...	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
James, M., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Band, \$200; \$60 voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Moore, John, M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Pringle, H.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00 - Paid by Band	...	Chippewas of Snake Island.
Pasmore, W.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Proctor, E.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	37 50 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of Scugog.
McWilliams, V.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00 - Paid by Band	...	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Williams, R.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00 - Paid by Band	...	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Merrill, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00 - Voted by Parliament	...	Indians between Chapleau and Pogamising.
Creegan, Rev. A.H.	Missionary (C.E.)	500 00 - Paid by Band	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Sims, H.S.	Constable	168 00 - Paid by Band	...	Serpent River and Spanish River.

### QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Rocmon reserves.
Beaulieu, E.	Indian Agent	150 00 - Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	Indian Agent	600 00 - \$60 for office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Burwash, Adam	Indian Agent	200 00	N. Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming.

**QUEBEC - Concluded.**

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Comiré, A.O., M.D.	Indian Agent	300 00	St. François du Lac	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Dubé, J.R.	Indian Agent	100 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
Morin, Rev. J.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe	Indian Agent	400 00	Bersimis	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George	Indian Agent	50 00 - Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2 1/2 p.c. on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.	Indian Agent	600 00	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Marcoux, A.	Indian Agent	400 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Scott, W.D.B.	Indian Agent	400 00	Mingan	Indians of Lower St. Lawrence.
perillard, Joseph	Indian Agent	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	Indian Agent	200 00	Pointe à la Garde	Micmacs of Restigouche.
McCartney, F.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	80 00 - Voted by Parliament	...	Micmacs of Gaspé.
Mulligan, E.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00 - Paid Band	...	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Claveau, E.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pelletier, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain, Charlevoix Co.
Arnaud, Rev. C.	Missionary	500 00	Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence.
Bourget, Rev. P.	Missionary (R.C.)	125 00 - Also \$25 for fuel	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
De Gonzague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.

Forbes, Rev. G.	Missionary	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Godbout, Rev. P.A.	Missionary	425 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>				
Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent	500 00	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.: Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
Farrell, James	Indian Agent	600 00 - Allowed \$50 for office rent	Fredericton	Tobique, Victoria Co.: Edmundston, Madawaska Co., Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.



Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Benson, J.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Desmond, J.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Red Bank and Eel Ground reserves.
Duncan, G.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A.G., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
Landry, C.V., M.D.	Medical Officer	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Earle, R.W.L., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McAllister, D.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Sussex	King's Co.
McGrath, R.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Fredericton	...
McWilliam, L.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	175 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	Oromocto	...
Ross, J.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Woodstock	...
Weaver, W.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Fredericton	...
Bannon, Re. E.J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
D'Amour, Rev. L.C.	Missionary (R.C.)	40 00	Edmundston	...
Morrisey, Rev. W.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Bartibog Bridge	...
O'Keefe, Rev. M.A.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Tobique	...
Barnaby, Peter	Constable	12 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Eel Ground reserve.
Clare, A.	Constable	20 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ellis, Joseph	Constable	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve
Swasson, Joseph	Constable	24 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Ward, John	Constable	12 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Eel Ground Reserve.

Tenas, James	Constable	12 00	Burnt Church	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Peter	Caretaker of church	50 00	Tobique	...
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>				
Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus	Indian Agent	75 00	Christmas Island	Micmacs of Cape Breton County.
Fraser, Rev. John	Indian Agent	100 00	St. Peter's	Micmacs of Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
Harlow, Charles	Indian Agent	100 00	Caledonia	Micmacs of Lunenburg and Queen's Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Lacy, John	Indian Agent	50 00	Annapolis	Micmacs of Annapolis County; Maitland and Milford reserve.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Sydney, C.B.	Cape Breton County; Cariboo Marsh, Sydney reserve, and North Sydney.
Macdonald, Arch. J.	Indian Agent	100 00	Baddeck	Micmacs of Victoria County.
McDonald, John R.	Indian Agent	100 00	Heatherton	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McLeod, Rev. John D.	Indian Agent	100 00	Eureka	Micmacs of Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	Indian Agent	100 00	Glendale	Micmacs of Inverness County; Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J.H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Bear River	Micmacs of Digby County; Indian Hill reserve.

**NOVA SCOTIA - Concluded.**

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	Indian Agent	50 00	Parrsboro	Micmacs of Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Parrsboro	Micmacs of Cumberland County; Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Smith, Thos. B.	Indian Agent	50 00	Truro	Micmacs of ?Colchester County; Millbrook reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	Indian Agent	50 00	Shubenacadie	Micmacs of Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W.H.	Indian Agent	50 00	Yarmouth	Micmacs of Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	St. Peter's	Richmond County; Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Morse, G.R., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	...	Inverness County, Malagawatch reserve.
MacDonald, Hugh N., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Whycocomagh	Inverness County, Whycocomagh reserve.
MacDonald, D.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D.K., M.D.	Medical Officer	275 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W.H., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County; Indian Brook reserve.
McMillan, J., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	75 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	150 00	Truro	Colchester County, Millbrook reserve.
Black, B., M.D.	Medical Officer	50 00	...	Hants County.
Smith, J.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Liverpool	Queens County.
Lovitt, L.J., M.D.	Medical	250 00	Bear River	Digby County.

	Officer			
Elderkin, E.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Weymouth	Digby County.
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...
Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintend't	300 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morell reserve, King's County.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Sup. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,200 00	Victoria	...
MacLaughlin, W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	Victoria	...
Stevens, W.A.	Clerk	1,200 00	Victoria	...
Dalby, H.G.	Clerk	720 00	Victoria	...
McLachlan, D.	Messenger	600 00	Victoria	...
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
DeBeck, G.W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth Agency.
Galbraith, Robert L.T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay Agency.
Neill, Alan W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency.
Irwin, Archibald	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Loring, Richard E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency.
McDonald, R.C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River Agency.
Morrow, G.W.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Metlakahtla	Northwest Coast Agency.
Robertson, W.R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan Agency.
Sanson, G., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops Agency.
Rolston, P.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Cowichan	Cowichan Agency.
Drysdale, W.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Nanaimo	Cowichan Agency.
Millard, H.P., M.D.	Medical Officer	240 00	Comox	Cowichan Agency.
Large, R.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella	Northwest Coast
Kergin, W.T., M.D.	Medical Officer	720 00	Port Simpson	Northwest Coast
Jones, O.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Victoria	Indians generally.
Wilson, T.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Port Essington	Indians generally.
McLean, Charles, M.D.	Medical Officer	600 60	Ucluelet	West Coast Agency.
Watson, A.M., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency.
Watt, Hugh, M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay Agency.
Wrinch, H.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency.
Clarke, S., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Lillooet	Williams Lake Agency.
Mostyn-Hoops, S.E., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	150 Mile House	Williams Lake Agency.
Keller, H.L.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Kilowna	Kamloops Agency.
JWilliams, G., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Vernon	Kamloops Agency.
White, R.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Fairview	Kamloops Agency.
Wade, M.S., M.D.	Medical Officer	780 00	Kamloops	Kamloops Agency.
Offerhans, E.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	210 00	Spallumcheen	Kamloops Agency.

Tutill, G.W., M.D.	Medical Officer	480 00	Nicola	Kamloops Agency.
Bryden-Jack, W.D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Vancouver	Fraser Agency.
Elliott, C.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	Harrison	Fraser Agency.
Drs. Drew & Hall	Medical Officer	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser Agency.
Henderson, J.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	New Westminster	Fraser Agency.
Whillans, H.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	120 00	Hedley City	Kamloops Agency.
Rogers, H.B., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Chemainus	Cowichan Agency.
Spencer, J.C., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Bella Coola	Northwest Coast Agency.
Inglis, F., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Telegraph Creek	...
Greer, R.F., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Steveston	Fraser Agency.
King, A.A., M.D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Ladner	Fraser Agency.
Stuart, A.J., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Mission City	Fraser Agency.

**MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.**

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.	\$ cts.	...	...
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
McKenna, J.A.J.	Asst. Indian Comm'r and Chief Inspect	2,600 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Lash, J.B.	Secy. to Commiss'r	1,900 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Reid, J. Lestock, Sr.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N.W.T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario	1,800 00	Ottawa	...
McLean, J.K.	Asst. Surveyor	1,600 00	Ottawa	...
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,300 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Jean, G.E.	Clerk	1,100 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Richardson, H.	Clerk	1,000 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Robson, E.	Stenographer and Typewriter	660 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Gordon, M.	Typewriter	480 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Ivey, W.	Clerk	360 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
Fewtrell, E.L.	Caretaker	144 00	Winnipeg, Man	...
...	TREATY NO. 8.	...	...	...
Conroy, H.A.	Inspector	2,000 00	Ottawa	...
...	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.	...	...	...
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Stonewall, Man	Clandeboye, Berens River Rat Portage, Savanne and Fort Frances agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves	2,000 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, the Pas and Birtle agencies.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Garrioch, W.H.	Interpreter	360 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	...
Campbell, M.	Farmer	400 00	Swan Lake, Man	...
Ginn, J.C.	Farmer	400 00	Dominion City, Man	...
Watson, Robt. W.	Caretaker	40 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	...
...	TREATY No. 2.	...	...	...
Logan, Robt.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Portage la Prairie, Man	Manitowapah agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Waterhen River and Pine Creek reserves.
Tucker, Geo.	Issuer	40 00	Indian Ford, Man	...
...	TREATY No. 3.	...	...	...
Wright, J.P.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickcousemenecanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
McKenzie, R.S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kenora, Ont	Rat Portage and Savanne agencies.
...	TREATY No. 5.	...	...	...
Courtney, Joseph	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask	The Pas agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemanawawin, Moose Lake, the Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Gilmour, Rev. Neil	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Norway House, Man	Norway House Agency.
Lewis, J.O.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Selkirk, Man	Clandeboye agency: St. Peter's, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander.
...	NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY.	...	...	...
Graham, W.M.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves.	1,800 00	Qu'Appelle	Pelly, Moose Mountain, crooked Lake, Assiniboine Qu'Appelle and Touchwood agencies.
Markle, J.A.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves.	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta	Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Pegan agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian agencies and reserves.	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake agencies and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge reserves.
Wilkinson, A.J.	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	Prince Albert, Sask	...



...	Assiniboine Agency.	...	...	...
Aspdin, Thos. W.	Indian Agent	900 00	Sintaluta, Sask	Assiniboine reserve.
Baker, A.T.	Teamster	300 00	Sintaluta, Sask	...

**MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. - Continued**

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY. - Continued				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	Battleford Agency.	\$ cts.	...	...
Day, J.P.G.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Battleford, Sask	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's reserves.
Johnson, C.J.	Clerk	660 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Nolan, A.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Warden, S.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...
L'Heureux, M.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Jefferson, R.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Venn, W.	T'mster & Interpreter	360 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Macfarlane, B.	Blacksmith	300 00	Battleford, Sask	...
Langlois, E.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask	...
...	Birtle Agency.	...	...	...
Wheatley, G.H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Birdtail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River Gambler's and Rolling River.
Armstrong, H.O.	Clerk	720 00	Birtle, Man	...
Baker, H.	Teamster	360 00	Birtle, Man	...
Yeomans, E.H.	Farmer	600 00	Birtle, Man	...
...	Blackfoot Agency.	...	...	...
Sibbald, H.E.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
James, W.H.	Clerk and Issuer	660 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
			Gleichen,	

Cosgrave, W.S.	Farmer	600 00	Alta	...
Jones, A.E.	Farmer	540 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
Costigan, E.	Teamster	300 00	Gleichen, Alta	...
...	Blood Agency.	...	...	...
Wilson, R.N.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.
Jowett, J.W.	Clerk	900 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Clark, C.H.	Stockman	600 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Winder, G.D.	Stockman	600 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Hillier, E.G.	Stockman	480 00	Macleod, Alta	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Webb, J.A.	Issuer	540 00	Macleod, Man	...
Mills, D.	Interpreter	420 00	Macleod, Man	...
Sister St. Eusèbe	Hospital Matron	180 00	Macleod, Man	...
Sister Brannigan	Hospital Nurse	120 00	Macleod, Man	...
Sister Girard	Hospital Nurse	120 00	Macleod, Man	...
...	Carlton Agency.	...	...	...
Fisher, Chas.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Wm. Twatt's Petequaquey's Mistawasis, Ahtakakakoop's, Kapahawekenum's, Keneemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux reserves.
Jackson, T.E.	Clerk	600 00	Mistawasis, Sask	...
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	Mistawasis, Sask	...
Anderson, P.	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask	...
Tucker, W.R.	Overseer	240 00	Saskatoon, Sask	White Cap Sioux reserve.
Pratt, Rupert	Interpreter	420 00	Mistawasis, Sask	...
Dreaver, J., sr	Farmer	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Big River reserve.
Settee, J., R.	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Montreal Lake.
Indian	Labourer	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask	Mistawasis.
...	Crooked Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Millar, M.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Broadview, Sask	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess and Sakimay's reserves.
Sutherland, J.A.	Miller & Blacksmith	660 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Sutherland, G.A.	Farmer	480 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Hourie, Peter	Farmer	480 00	Broadview, Sask	...

Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	300 00	Broadview, Sask	...
Nichol, H.	Clerk	600 00	Broadview, Sask	...
...	Duck Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Macarthur, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Checastapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland reserves.
Price, Jos. H.	Clerk and Farmer	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask	...
Marion, Lewis	Farmer	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask	...
Campbell, A.	Farmer	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask	John Smith's
Gardapie, H.	Interpreter	300 00	Duck Lake, Sask	...
Adams, Horace	Farmer	480 00	Duck Lake, Sask	Jas. Smith's
...	Edmonton Agency.	...	...	...
Gibbons, James	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph's, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Black, W.	Clerk	600 00	Edmonton, Alta	...
Bard, D.	Farmer	480 00	Edmonton, Alta	...
Foley, John	Interpreter	360 00	Edmonton, Alta	...
Pattison, A.E.	Farmer	480 00	Edmonton, Alta	...
...	Hobbema Agency.	...	...	...
Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Hollbroke, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Hollies, J.	Clerk	600 00	Hollbroke, Alta	...

**MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. - Continued**

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY. - Continued	...	...	...	...
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
Perry, A.W.	Farmer	480 00	Hollbroke, Alta	...
Lucas, T.W.	Farmer	480 00	Hollbroke, Alta	...
Blanc, H.	T'mster & Interpreter	360 00	Hollbroke, Alta	...
Indian	Miller	120 00	Hollbroke, Alta	...
Indian	Mail Carrier	120 00	Hollbroke, Alta	...
Ferguson, Geo.	Blacksmith	480 00	Hollbroke, Alta	...
...	Moose Mountain Agency.	...	...	...
Dickinson, S.M.	Indian Agent	900 00	Carlyle, Sask	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's reserves.
Cory, Thos.	Farmer	540 00	Carlyle, Sask	...
...	Onion Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	900 00	Onion Lake Agency	Seekaskootch and Chipewyan No. 124, reserves.
Slater, T.J.	Farmer	400 00	Onion Lake Agency	...
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	300 00	Onion Lake Agency	...
Ross, J.B.	Clerk	600 00	Onion Lake Agency	...
Vivier, W.	Interpreter	180 00	Onion Lake Agency	...
...	Peigan Agency.	...	...	...
Gooderham J.H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Race, G.H.	Clerk and Issuer	660 00	Macleod, Alta	...
Macdonald, R.C.	Stockman	480 00	Macleod, Alta	...
			Macleod,	

English, J.	Interpreter	300 00	Alta	...
...	Pelly Agency.	...	...	...
Carruthers, H.A.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Coté, Sask	Coté, Key's and Keeseekonze reserves.
Fisher, F.	Interpreter and Clerk	660 00	Coté, Sask	Coté, Key's and Keeseekonze reserves.
Rattray, W.S.	Farmer	600 00	Coté, Sask	Coté, Key's and Keeseekonze reserves.
Daines, P.A.	Labourer	300 00	Coté, Sask	Coté, Key's and Keeseekonze reserves.
Pratt, Josiah	Farmer	360 00	Coté, Sask	Fishing Lake.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	Qu'Appelle Agency.	...	...	...
Gordon, Wm.	Indian Agent	900 00	Balcarres, Sask	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase, Peepeekeesis', Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and standing Buffalo's reserves.
Tye, A.W.	Clerk	360 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Ward, Mark	Interpreter	300 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Peck, G.W.	Herder	360 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Davidson, W.F.	Farmer	480 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Hawes, H.	Farmer	480 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Mills, A.H.	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Hawes, Jas.	Farmer	600 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
Lines, Thos.	Farmer	480 00	Balcarres, Sask	...
...	Saddle Lake Agency.	...	...	...
Mann, G.G.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake, Sask	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Tompkins, P.	Farmer	650 00	Saddle Lake, Sask	...
Batty, J.	Farmer	480 00	Saddle Lake, Sask	...
Whitford, S.	Interpreter	300 00	Saddle Lake, Sask	...
Mann, B.E.	Clerk	240 00	Saddle Lake, Sask	...
...	Sarcee Agency.	...	...	...
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Calgary, Alta	Sarcee reserve.
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	480 00	Calgary, Alta	...



Indian	Scout	120 00	Calgary, Alta	...
Godin, Tom.	Assistant Issuer	60 00	Calgary, Alta	...
Marshall, A.	Stockman	600 00	Calgary, Alta	...
...	Stony Agency.	...	...	...
Fleetham, T.J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve.
Baptie, A.M.	Stockman	480 00	Morley, Alta	...
Schmidt, E.	Interpreter	420 00	Morley, Alta	...
...	Touchwood Hills Agency.	...	...	...
Murison, W.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Kutawa, Sask	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day star's, Poor Man's.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	600 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Robinson, W.B.H.	Farmer	480 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Hamilton, P.H.	Farmer	480 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Pratt, Chas. T.	Interpreter	300 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
Finlayson, J.D.	Farmer	480 00	Kutawa, Sask	...
...	Medical Officers.	...	...	...
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer	700 00	Rat Portage, Ont	Rat Portage agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J.R., M.D.	Medical Officer	800 00	Winnipeg, Man	Clandeboye agency; Rupert's Land and St. Boniface industrial schools.

**MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. - Continued**

NORTHWEST SUPERINTENDENCY. - Continued	...	...	...	...
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, & c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
...	Medical Officers - Con.	\$ cts.	...	...
Donovan, H.J., M.D.	Medical Officers	480 00	Red Deer, Alta	Red Deer industrial school.
Edwards, O.C., M.D.	Medical Officers	1,800 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood and Peigan reserves.
Fraser, M.S., M.D.	Medical Officers	480 00	Brandon, Man	Brandon industrial school.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	Medical Officers	200 00	Elkhorn, Man	Elkhorn industrial school.
Lafferty, J.D., M.D.	Medical Officers	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River and Calgary industrial schools.
Macadam, S.T., M.D.	Medical Officers	900 00	Battleford, Sask	Blattleford agency and industrial school.
Seymour, M.M., M.D.	Medical Officers	600 00	Fort Qu'Appelle	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James R., M.D.	Medical Officers	600 00	Whitewood, Sask	Crooked Lake agency.
Carthew, E.C., M.D.	Medical Officers	900 00	Qu'Appelle, Sask	Fire Hills and Touchwood Hills reserves.
Matheson, E., M.D.	Medical Officers	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask	Onion Lake agency.
Labrecque, J.J.A., M.D.	Medical Officers	150 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Emmanuel College.
Graham, J.A., M.D.	Medical Officers	500 00	Regina, Sask	Regina industrial school.
Kalbfleisch, W.H., M.D.	Medical Officers	600 00	Balgonie, Sask	Piapot's, Pasquah's and Muscowpetung's reserves.
Reid, J.L., M.D.	Medical Officers	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask	John Smith's reserve.
Hardy, John G., M.D.	Medical Officers	300 00	Carlyle, Sask	Moose Mountain agency.
Bourgeault, V., M.D.	Medical Officers	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask	Boarding school and reserves.
Larose, A., M.D.	Medical Officers	900 00	The Pas, Sask	Pas agency reserves.
	Medical		St. Albert,	

Tierney, J.A., M.D.	Officers	950 00	Alta	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch	Medical Officers	250 00	Moose Jaw, Sask	Moose Jaw Sioux.
West, C.H., M.D.	Medical Officers	1,200 00	Lesser Slave Lake, Alta	Treaty 8.
Hall, W.R., M.D.	Medical Officers	300 00	Kinistino, Sask	Jas. Smith's reserve.
Wallace, J.J., M.D.	Medical Officers	400 00	Kamsack, Sask	Pelly agency.

**RETURN B. - APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.**

**1904 - 05.**

Indians.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.</b>				
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	5,600 00	5,604 96	...	4 96
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Ontario	3,300 00	2,741 22	558 78	...
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	500 00	498 15	1 85	...
Schools, Maritime Province, Ontario and Quebec	49,230 00	46,306 27	2,926 73	...
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and Agent St. Regis	150 00	150 00	...	...
Payment of Robinson Treaty Annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00	...	...
Survey of Indian Reserves	500 00	252 82	247 18	...
Indian Land Management Fund	14,000 00	14,000 00	...	...
Grant for Agricultural Society, Munsees of the Thames.	90 00	90 00	...	...
Grant to assist Indian Fund Account No. 310, prevention of liquor traffic	1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...
Erection of lock-up at St. Regis	500 00	...	500 00	...
General Legal expenses	3,500 00	2,134 74	1,365 26	...
Repair of roads, Golden Lake reserve	300 00	287 81	12 19	...
Annuity, gratuity and expenses of negotiating Treaty No. 9	32,925 00	19,987 28	12,947 72	...
Roads and drains, Caughnawaga, Restigouche and Doncaster	2,400 00	2,219 84	180 16	...
To recoup the Mississagua of Alnwick for Island take for park purposes, River St. Lawrence	9,150 00	9,150 00	...	...
...	136,095 00	117,383 09	18,716 87	4 96
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>	...	...	...	...
Salaries	1,225 00	1,225 00	...	...
Relief and seed grain	3,700 00	3,594 09	105 91	...
Medical attendance and medicines	3,700 00	3,695 65	4 35	...
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	300 00	119 48	180 52	...

To improve roads on Indian reserves	250 00	249 92	08	...
...	9,175 00	8,884 14	290 86	...
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>	...	...	...	...
Salaries	1,308 00	1,308 00	...	...
Relief and seed grain	2,300 00	2,076 47	223 53	...
Medical attendance and medicines	3,000 00	3,222 90	...	222 90
Office and miscellaneous	300 00	298 73	1 27	...
...	6,908 00	6,906 10	224 80	222 90
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>	...	...	...	...
Salaries and travelling expenses	300 00	300 00	...	...
Relief and seed grain	925 00	785 84	136 16	...
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	787 80	...	137 80
Office and miscellaneous.	75 00	71 68	3 32	...
...	1,950	1,945 32	139 48	137 80
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>	...	...	...	...
Salaries	21,540 00	21,320 00	220 00	...
Relief	8,000 00	8,002 84	...	2 84
Seed and Implements	1,000 00	276 15	723 85	...
Medical attendance and medicines.	20,000 00	17,407 59	2,592 41	...
Day schools	12,350 00	10,931 04	1,418 96	...
Industrial and boarding	78,550 00	69,975 19	8,574 81	...
Travelling expenses	5,600 00	5,189 20	410 80	...
Official and miscellaneous, hospitals and dyking	14,620 00	14,356 53	263 47	...
Surveys and Reserve Commission	3,000 00	1,390 11	1,609 89	...
...	164,660 00	148,848 65	15,814 19	2 84

Indians.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<b>GENERAL.</b>				
Salaries of inspectors	4,000 10	4,000 00	...	...
Travelling expenses and clerical assistance for these officers	2,200 00	1,146 60	1,056 40	...
Printing and stationery outside service	6,000 00	5,096 48	903 52	...
...	12,200 00	10,243 08	1,956 92	...
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	...	...	...	...
To complete improvements on Islands in River St. Lawrence	3,500 00	3,500 00	...	...
...	3,500 00	3,500 00	...	...

### INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Sub Vote.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annuities and commutations	143,475 00	144,705 00	...	1,230 00
Implements, tools and hardware	6,700 00	6,639 30	60 70	...
Field and garden seeds	1,933 00	1,937 37	...	4 37
Live stock	58,895 00	53,900 81	...	5 81
Supplier for destitute and working Indians	173,068 00	173,118 41	...	50 41
Triennial clothing	2,698 00	2,250 26	447 74	...
Day, boarding and industrial schools	303,492 00	301,823 67	1,668 33	...
Surveys	7,000 00	6,992 27	7 73	...
Sioux	5,659 00	4,356 17	1,302 83	...
Grist and saw mills	41327 00	3,259 57	1,067 43	...
General expenses	171,052 00	170,998 12	53 88	...
...	873,299 06	869,980 95	4,60884	1,290 59
<b>INDIANS OF THE YUKON DISTRICT.</b>	...	...	...	...
Supplies for destitute Indians	8,000 00	5,977 50	2,022.50	...
Day and boarding schools	5,000 00	3,695 60	1,304 40	...
...	13,000 00	9,673 10	3,326 90	...

**INDIAN TRUST FUND.****RETURN C, showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended June 30, 1905.**

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, June 30, 1904	...	4,476,909 81
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues rents, fines and fees	...	208,091 98
Interest for year ended June 30, 1905, on above balance	...	178,979 40
Legislative grants to supplement the funds	...	28,400 00
Outstanding cheque for 1902 - 03	...	37 39
Expenditure during the year 1904 - 05	...	346,660 05
Balance, June 30, 1905	...	4,545,756 53
...	4,892,416 58	4,892,416 58

For further details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, see Part J of the Auditor General's Report.





AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

1904 - 1905

PART J

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

<b>Summary of Expenditure.</b>	...	Amount.	Total.
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government - Salaries:	(Page J - 3)	59,853 74	...
Civil Government - Contingencies.	(Page J - 4)	11,086 83	...
...	...	...	70,940 57
<b>Indians - Ontario and Quebec -</b>	...	...	...
Relief and seed grain, Quebec	(Page J - 4)	5,615 91	...
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario	(Page J - 5)	2,730 27	...
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec	(Page J - 5)	498 15	...
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	(Page J - 6)	46,306 27	...
Salaries of chiefs and of agent at St. Regis	(Page J - 8)	150 00	...
Payment of Robinson Treaty annuities	(Page J - 8)	12,450 00	...
Surveys of Indian Reserves	(Page J - 9)	252 82	...
Grant to Indian Land Management Fund	(Page J - 9)	14,000 00	...
Grant to Agricultural Society	(Page J - 9)	90 00	...
Liquor prosecution expenses	(Page J - 9)	1,500 00	...
General legal expenses	(Page J - 9)	2,134 74	...
Repairs of roads, Golden Lake Reserve	(Page J - 9)	287 81	...
Annuities, gratuities and expenses negotiating Treaty No. 9	(Page J - 9)	19,997 28	...
Roads and drains	(Page J - 10)	2,219 84	...
To recoup the Mississaugas of Alnwick for islands for park purposes, River St. Lawrence	(Page J - 10)	9,150 00	...
...	...	...	117,383 09
<b>Indians - Nova Scotia</b>	(Page J - 10)	...	8,884 14
<b>Indians - New Brunswick</b>	(Page J - 11)	...	6,906 10
<b>Indians - Prince Edward Island</b>	(Page J - 13)	...	1,945 32
<b>Indians - Manitoba and North-west Territories -</b>	...	...	...
Schools and subdivision of expenditure by agencies	(Page J - 14)	858,632 51	...
Sioux	(Page J - 60)	4,356 17	...
Surveys	(Page J - 61)	6,992 27	...
...	...	...	869,980 95
<b>Indians - Yukon</b>	(Page J - 61)	...	9,673 10

<b>Indians - British Columbia -</b>	...	...	...
Schools and subdivision of expenditure by agencies	(Page J - 63)	147,458 54	...
Surveys	(Page J - 70)	1,390 11	...
...	...	...	148,848 65
<b>Indians - General -</b>	...	...	...
Salaries of Inspectors	(Page J - 70)	4,000 00	...
Travelling expenses of Inspectors	(Page J - 70)	1,146 60	...
Printing and Stationery	(Page J - 71)	5,096 48	...
...	...	...	10,243 08
Miscellaneous - To complete improvements on islands in River St. Lawrence	(Page J - 71)	...	3,500 00
...	...	...	1,248,305 00
<b>Indian Trust Fund -</b>	...	...	...
Summary of balances	(Page J - 72)	...	...
Summary of accounts	(Page J - 73)	...	...
Land Management Fund	(Page J - 141)	...	...
Quebec Indian Fund	(Page J - 141)	...	...
Suspense account	(Page J - 144)	...	...
Superannuation account	(Page J - 144)	...	...
Indians Savings account	(Page J - 144)	...	...
Suppression of Liquor Traffic account	(Page J - 146)	...	...

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: EXPENDITURE

Abatements	Salaries at Ottawa.	Civil Government	Outside Votes.
\$ cts.	Minister.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, salary shown under Department of the Interior -	...	...
...	Hon. Clifford Sifton, July 1, 1904, to Feb. 28, 1905	...	...
...	Hon. Frank Oliver, April 3, 1905, to June 30, 1905	...	...
...	<b>Civil Government Salaries (\$59,853.74).</b>	...	...
(t)140 00	Deputy Superintendent General, F. Pedley, 12 m. to June 30	4,000 00	...
...	<b>Chief Clerks -</b>	...	...
49 50	J.D. McLean, secretary, 6 in. at \$2,450, 6 in. at \$2,500	2,475 00	...
*95 00	F.H. Paget, 12 m. to June 30	1,900 00	...
45 00	D.C. Scott, accountant, 12 m. to June 30	2,250 00	...
41 00	Saml. Stewart, assistant secretary, 12 m. to June 30	2,050 00	...
...	First Class Clerks -	...	...
33 00	Saml. Bray, chief surveyor, 12 m. to June 30	1,650 00	...
34 00	R.G. Dalton, asst. accountant, 12 in. to June 30	1,700 00	...
*77 50	J.B. Harkin, 12 m. to June 30	1,550 00	...
30 75	A.E. Kemp, 3 m. at \$1,500, 9 m. at \$1,550	1,537 00	...
37 50	John McGirr, 6 m. at \$1,850, 6 m. at \$1,900	1,875 00	...
34 00	W.A. Orr, 12 m. to June 30	1,700 00	...
...	<b>Second Class Clerks -</b>	...	...
28	M. Benson, 12 m. to June 30	1,400 00	...
15 12	H.J. Brook, 7 m. to Jan. 31 at \$1,300 (superannuated)	758 31	...
29 50	J.J. Campbell, 6 m. at \$1,450, 6 m. at \$1,500	...	...
10 00	J. Delisle, 5 m. to June 30 at \$1,200	500	...
25 25	G.M. Matheson 9 m. at \$1,250, 3 m. at \$1,300	1,262	...
25 25	R.B.E. Moffatt, 9 m. at \$1,230, 3 m. at \$1,300	1,262	...
28 00	H. McKay, 12 m. to June 30	1,400	...
49 83	J.K. McLean, Sept. 2 to June 30 at \$1,200	996	...
29 50	E. Rochester, 6 m. at \$1,450, 6 m. at \$1,500	1,475	...
29 50	H.C. Ross, 6 m. at \$1,450, 6 m. at \$1,500	1,475	...
26 00	J.W. Shore, 12 m. to June 30	1,300	...
*65 00	J.D. Sutherland, 12 m. to June 30	1,300	...
...	<b>Junior Second Class Clerks -</b>	...	...
*0 88	W.E. Allan, 3 m. at \$800, 9 m. at \$850	17 76	...

*41 88	H.N. Awrey, 9 m. at \$850, 3 m. at \$900	837 50	...
*43 13	F.R. Byshe, 12 m. to June 30	862 50	...
20 00	G.A. Conley, 9 in. at \$850, 3 m. at \$900	1,000 00	...
*43 13	C.A. Cooke, 12 m. to June 30	862 50	...
*42 50	Miss L.E. Dale, 12 m. to June 30	850 00	...
20 00	J. Ackland, June 23 to 30 at \$800	1,000 00	...
12 33	J. Delisle, 6 m. to Dec. 31 at \$1,050, 1 m. to Jan. 31 at \$1,100 (promoted)	616 66	...
*47 50	Miss A.M.S. Graham, 12 m. to June 30	950 00	...
19 00	J. Guthrie, 12 m. to June 30	950 00	...
20 00	Miss E.H. Lyon, 12 m. to June 30	1,000 00	...
20 00	Miss F.K. Maracle, 12 m. to June 30	1,000 00	...
(t)29 75	Miss E.S. Martin, 12 m. to June 30	850 00	...
20 00	Miss M.D. Maxwell, 12 m. to June 30	1,000 00	...
19 00	T.P. Moffatt, 12 m. to June 30	950 00	...
*40 00	D. Morin, 12 m. to June 30	800 00	...
*43 75	A.F. McKenzie, 6 m. at \$850, 6 m. at \$900	875 00	...
0 45	Miss L.D. McMeekin, July 1 - 8 at \$1,050 (superannuated)	22 58	...
*42 50	P.J. O'Connor, 12 m. to June 30	850 00	...
*40 00	Miss H.M. O'Donahoe, 12 m. to June 30	800 00	...
*42 50	Miss S.M. O'Grady, 12 m. to June 30	850 00	...
20 00	Miss H.G. Ogilvy, 12 m. to June 30	1,000 00	...
21 50	Miss C. Reiffenstein, 6 m. at \$1,050, 6 m. at \$1,100	1,075 00	...
*42 50	S.E. Sangster, 12m. to June 30	850 00	...
21 50	Miss F. Yielding, 6 m. at \$1,050, 6 m. at \$1,100	1,075 00	...
13 00	Packer, Benj. Hayter, 12 m. to June 30	650 00	...
12 40	Messenger, Wm. Seale, 12 m. to June 30	620 00	...
...	<b>Private secretaries -</b>	...	...
...	Miss A.G. Crawford, 12 m. to June 30	300 00	...
...	R.H. Campbell, May 5 to June 30 at \$300	46 77	...
1,717 40	Carried forward	59,853 74	...

[\*Retirement Fund.] [(t)Superannuation Fund No. 2.]

Abatements	Salaries at Ottawa. - Concluded	Civil Government	Outside Votes.
\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,717 40	Brought forward	59,853 74	...
...	<b>Civil Government Contingencies, Page J - 4</b>	...	...
...	John Ackland, extra messenger 1121 in. to June 23 at \$550	538 88	...
...	Miss M.H. Brennan, extra clerk, 12 m. to June 30	625 00	...
...	Miss L. Craig, extra clerk, Oct. 14 to March 26, 1905, at \$500	225 78	...
...	Miss G.A. Gorrell, extra clerk, 12 m. to June 30	570 00	...
...	Miss A.S. Jones, extra clerk, 12 m. to June 30	565 00	...
...	Miss E.K. McLatchie, extra clerk, 12 m. to June 30	550 00	...
...	F. Munro, extra messenger, 10 m. to June 30 at \$500	416 68	...
...	Miss S.E. Whitehead, extra clerk, 12 m. to June 30	550 00	...
...	<b>Indians, General, Page J - 70 (\$4,000).</b>	...	...
...	P.H. Bryce, M.D., medical inspector, 12 m. to June 30 (also receives \$2,200 from Interior Dept.)	...	1,000 00
...	G.L. Chitty, timber inspector, 12 m. to June 30	...	1,200 00
36 00	J.A. Macrae, inspector of agencies and reserves, 12 m. to June 30	...	1,800 00
...	<b>Indian Commissioner's Office, Page J - 51 (\$3,361.74)</b>	...	...
...	R.W. Ogilvie, draughtsman, 9 19/30 m. to June 30 at \$1,000	...	802 74
...	W. Mackenzie, asst. surveyor, June 1 - Oct. 6, 1904, 128 d. at \$3	...	384 00
...	J. Lestock Reid, surveyor, 12 m. to June 30	...	1,800 00
...	S. Swinford, clerk, 3 m. to June 30 at \$1,500	...	375 00
1,753 40	...	63,895 08	7,361 74

<b>Civil Government: Contingencies.</b>	...	\$ cts.
Salaries at Ottawa	(Page J - 4)	4,041 34
Department of Public Printing and Stationery -	...	...
Printing, binding, lithographing, &c	...	2,710 00
Parliamentary publications	...	68 52
Stationery supplies: books (printed) and maps, \$347.67; brief bags, \$6.50; diaries, 66, \$70.39; fountain pens, 8, \$23.15; letter cases, 4, \$7.35; mimeograph, \$30; pocket knives, 62, \$54.65; scissors, 15 prs., \$6.87; typewriter, 1 at \$102.50, 1 at \$90, less \$45 allowed for old machine; sundry stationery supplies, \$1,402.31	...	2,096 39
Travelling expenses: M. Benson, \$164.25; S. Bray, \$347.35; F. Pedley, \$114.20; D.C. Scott, \$20; S. Stewart, \$13.75	...	659 55
Blue print machine, \$247.75; photographs, \$3.60; portraits of Indians, 3, \$130	...	381 35
Subscriptions to papers, \$85.70; telegrams and telephones, \$828.34	...	914 04

Towels, soap, & c., \$57.39; travelling bag, \$10; small items, \$28.25	...	95 64
Washing towels, 12 m. each: Mrs. M. Allison, \$60; Mrs. F. Ridgeway, \$60	...	120 00
...	...	11,086 83
<b>Relief and Medical Attendance, Quebec.</b>	...	...
Bécancour Indians: medical services, V.P. Landry, M.D., \$8.50; clothing, \$9. 80; on buildings, \$33.15; lumber and building lies, \$58.26; provisions, \$134; seed grain, & c., \$34.24; wood, \$10.25	...	288 20
Cacouna and Rivière du Loup Indians: bacon, 707 lbs., \$86; flour, 3,450 lbs., \$94; medical attendance, J.E. Gilbert, M.D., \$34.25; P. Picard, M.D., \$6.25; M.G. Gravel, M.D., \$8; care of woman in hospital, 1 m., \$12	...	240 50
Gaspé Indians: F.W. Macartney, M.D., medical officer, 15 m. to June 30, \$100; oats, 40 bush., \$22; potatoes, 49 bush., \$26; provisions, \$77.75	...	225 75
Lake Timiskaming Indians, Sister Ste. Basille, medical attendance, 12 in. to June 30	...	100 00
Lake of Two Mountains Indians: medical officers, M. Pominville, M.D., 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$50; W. Ouimet, M.D., 6 in. to June 30, \$50; medical attendance, B.G. Connolly, M.D., \$6.50; J.W. Ouimet, M.D., \$37.60; maintenance of Indians in hospital, \$150; maintenance of destitute Indians, \$96; bread, \$19.38; bacon, 751 3/4 lbs., \$79.88; flour, 26 sacks, \$73.80; provisions, \$28.51; clothing, \$30.24; wood, 23 loads. \$23	...	644 41
Carried Forward	...	1,498 86

<b>Relief and Medical Attendance, Quebec. - Concluded</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,498 86
Lorette Indians: medical attendance, A. Boucher, M.D., \$36.90; L. Gauvreau, M.D., \$51.75; M. Gravel, M.D., \$320.50; L.N. Leclerc, M.D., \$560.50; bacon, 325 1/2 lbs., \$33.45; flour, 4,375 lbs., \$124.75; lard, 11 pails at \$3.25; provisions, \$52.42; burial expenses \$18; clothing, \$4.91; wood, 4 cords, \$12.50	1,251 43
Lower St. Lawrence Indians, Bersimis Agency: E. Allard, M.D., medical officer, 12 m., \$200; M. G. Gravel, M.D., medical attendance, \$5.25; provisions, \$37.90; drugs and medicines, \$173.12	416 27
Lower St. Lawrence Indians, Mignan Agency: medical attendance, J.E. Tremblay, M.D., 265.25; clothing and provisions, \$619. 90; transport, \$6	891 15
Maria Indians: medical attendance, A. Arsenault, M.D., \$39.25; L. Crepault, M.D., \$98; J.A. Lucier, M.D., \$154.50; provisions, \$100	391 75
Pointe Bleue Indians, J. Constantine, M.D., medical officer, 3 m. to Sept. 30	125 00
Restigouche Indians: L.G. Pinault, M. D., medical officer, 12 m., \$200; care of destitute, \$185.25; care of indians in hospital, \$50.50; clothing, \$45.34; provisions, \$444.94; seed oats, 21 bush., \$14,30; seed potatoes, 129 bush., \$36.12	976 45
Regis Indians, burial expenses of Indians	15 00
St. Urbain Indians, J.A. Pelletier, M.D., medical officers 12 m. to June 30	50 00
...	5,615 91
<b>Relief and Medical Attendance, Ontario.</b>	...
Salaries of medical officers: R.H. Arthur, M.D., Spanish River, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$56.25; E. Bedard, M.D., Mattawa, 12 m. to June 30, \$200; J. Channonhouse, M.D., Golden Lake, 12 m. to June 30, \$200; M. James, M.D., Mattawa, 2 11/30 m. to June 30, \$39,76; J.F. James, M.D., Munsees of Thames, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$60; J.W. Merrill, M.D. Chapleau, 12 m. to June 30, \$100; F.H. Mitchell, M.D., Oneidas of Thames, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; J.A. McEwen, M.D., Munsees of Thames, 3 m. to June 30, \$15; J.A. McGrady, M.D., Port Arthur, 12 m. to June 30, \$50; J.W. McIntosh, M.D., Manitoulin Island, 12 m. to June 30, \$184.12	1,205 13
Medical attendance: C.W. Haintsehel, M.D., Mattawa, \$41.50. W.J. Maloney M.D., Golden Lake, \$200; H.S. McCaig; M.D., Michipicoten, \$15; W.R. Pringle, M.D., Nepigon, \$25; R.H. Scott, M.D., Timagaming, \$5; J.D. Wilson, M.D., Oneida, \$125	411 50
Hudson's Bay Co., Lake Superior district: blankets, 1 pr., \$3; medical attendance, \$6.95; provisions, \$221.39	231 34
Hugli, Fred., Golden Lake: provisions, \$53; potatoes, 30 bush. at 50c.; lumber, 480 ft. \$5.	73 00
London Insane Asylum, maintenance of 1 Indian patient, 6 m. to June 30	71 50
Luloff, Wm., Golden Lake: 4 coffins, \$20; hay, 500 lbs., \$2.50	22 50
Miller, Joseph, Heron Bay: flour, 8 sacks at \$3; pork, 192 lbs. at 12 1/2c.	48 00
Mimico Insane Asylum, maintenance of 1 Indian patient, 12 m. to June 30	143 00
Mitchell & Mitchell, London, board and nursing of 1 Indian, 7 wks. to March 24 at \$7	49 00
Muskoka Free Hospital for consumptives: maintenance of Louis Fox in hospital, 30 1/7 wks. to Feb., 18, at \$4; travel of patients, \$13	133 57
McDougall, W.H., White River: flour, 9 sacks at \$3; pork, 144 lbs. at 12 1/2c.	45 00



McKirdy, Wm.: flour, 8 sacks at \$3.25; pork, 102 lbs. at 12 1/2c.; tea, 1 lb., 25c.	39 00
McLachlin Bros.: flour and provisions, \$49.83; coal oil, 1 gall. 30c.	50 13
Shingwauk Home, maintenance and transport of 1 woman and 3 children	31 91
St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, grant, 15 m. to June 30	125 00
3 payments under \$10; fares, \$6.65; provisions, \$5; small items, \$2.38	14 03
Freight on mission clothing: Can. Pac. Ry., \$24.83; Dom. Exp. Co., \$1.25; Grand Trunk Ry., \$7.58; Kingston & Pembroke Ry., \$1.63; Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Ry., \$1.37	366 66
...	2,730 27
<b>Blankets: Ontario and Quebec.</b>	...
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 223 at \$2.09	466 07
Express, wharfage and cartage: Can. Express Co., \$15.60; Dominion Express Co., \$11; small payments, \$5.48	32 08
...	498 15

<b>Schools: Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.</b>	\$ cts.
Boarding and Industrial Schools.	...
Fort William Orphanage, grant, 12 m. to June 30	500 00
Mohawk Institute, grant, 12 m. to June 30	4,951 00
Mount Elgin Institute: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$5,944; inspection, \$17.75	5,961 75
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$3,610; balance of deficits, \$792.98; freight on mission clothing, \$41.28; inspection, \$19.50; transport of pupils, \$67.20; boiled oil, 16 galls., \$12; glass, 10 boxes, \$44.75; hard oil, 13 galls., \$21.75; lime, 9 1/2 brls., \$11.95; lumber, 10,870 ft., \$243.19; plastering, 333 1/3 yds., \$40; turpentine, 17 galls., \$17; white lead, 200 lbs., \$12.50; items under \$10, \$50.34	4,984 44
Wikwemikong Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to June 30, 87,720; inspection, \$29.80 transport of pupils, \$83.90: express, \$1.40	7,835 10
Rat Portage Boarding School, inspection	11 90
Day Schools.	...
Back Settlement, teacher, Isadore Whitlock, 12 m. to June 30	100 00
Bear Creek, teacher, Alma H. Norsworthy, 12 m. to June 30	100 00
Bear Island, teacher, Mrs. C. Woods, 3 m. to Sept. 30	75 00
Bear River: teacher, Laura W. Barteaux, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$5; wood, 2 cords, \$11; small items, \$1.95	317 95
Bécancour, barbed wire and staples, 157 1/2 lbs.	4 50
Bersimis: teacher, Sister Marie du Carmel, 12 m. to June 30, 8300; wood, 18 cords, \$54; small items, \$1.30	355 30
Big Cove: teacher, Mary Isaac, 12 in. to June 30, \$300; hauling wood and shingles, \$16. 50: small supplies, \$4.58	321 08
Burnt Church: teacher, Chas. Bernard 6 m. to Dec. 31, 3 in. to June 30, \$207.69; inspection, \$5; supplying wood and lighting fires, \$20; small items, \$1.60	234 29
Buzwah, cleaning school	1 50
Caughnawaga (Protestant): teachers, Edna Hodgson, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$62.50; C. Louise Stevens, 3 m. to March 31, \$62.50; inspection, \$10; coal, 4 1/2 tons at \$7.25; stoves, \$18; small supplies, \$5.72	191 35
Caughnawaga (Roman Catholic): teachers, 12 m. to June, Madame A. Beauvais, \$250; Miss M.E. Howlett, \$350; P.J. Delisle, \$450; Peter Williams, \$300; inspection, \$20; coal, 12 tons, \$87; wood, 7 cords, \$21; beads, string and needles, \$20.06; supplies for Christmas tree, \$10.50: cleaning school, \$45; repairing school, \$51.58; small supplies, \$3.78	1,608 92
Congo Bridge, River Desert, Teacher, Nora McCaffrey, 12 m. to June 30	248 08
Cornwall Island: teacher, Lucy B. Walsh, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$7; janitor, \$10; coal, 3 tons, \$21.75; desks, 20, \$61; painting school and outhouses, \$65; repairs to school, \$214; small supplies, \$8.13	736 88
Eel Ground: teacher, Lucy B. Walsh, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$5; rent of school, \$48; supplies for Christmas tree, \$10.19; supplying wood and lighting fires, \$30; small supplies and cleaning, \$10.85	404 04
Eskasoni: teachers, Patrick Beatty, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; Jas. Boyle, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; wood, 8 cds., \$24; repairs and cleaning, \$8.75	332 75
Fort William: teacher, Sister M. Ambrose, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; inspection, \$38.50	638 50
Garden River: teacher, Rev. J.A. Drolet, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; express, 24c.	300 24
Georgina Island, teacher, Hugh L. Tweed, 12 m. to June 30	150 00

Gibson: teacher, Thos. Whitebeans, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$16; material for painting teacher's house, \$12.25; building woodshed, \$36.40	364 65
Golden Lake: teacher, Charlotte Casey, 12 in. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$6.75; painting and cleaning school room, \$15	321 75
Goulais Bay: teacher, Thos. Cadreau, 6 m. to June 30	150 00
Halfway River: teacher, Margaret Fowler, 12 m. to June 30	100 00
Henvey Inlet: teacher, Ada McIntosh, 12 m. to June 30, \$200; inspection, \$22.25	222 25
Hiawatha: teachers, Agnes Crowley, 1 m. to Dec. 31, \$8.33; Agnes Doris, 3 m. to June 30, \$25	33 33
Indian Cove: Cassie McDonald, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; janitor, \$18; small supplies, \$1.52	319 52
Kingslear: teacher, Mary C. Monaghan, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$5; desks, 15, 44.40; wood, 3 cds., \$13.50; repairs and cleaning, \$7.25	370 15
Lake Helen: teacher, Alice Barker, 12 m. to June 30, \$245 45; inspection, \$29.30; wood, 10 cds., \$20; small items, \$2.80	297 55
Lennox Island: teacher, Casimir J. Poirier, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$15; painting and whitewashing teacher's house, \$21.25; repairs, \$10.20; window blinds, \$2.40; wood, 5 cds., \$16	364 85
Lorette: teachers, 12 m. to June 30, Sister St. Augustin, \$150; Sister St. Stanislas, \$150; inspection, \$10; books, \$10.03; wood, 14 1/2 cds., \$59.25; cutting wood and lighting fires, \$14.75; water supply, \$4	398 03
Lower Muncey: teacher, John L. Case, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$13.60; repairing school house, \$40; stove pipe, 30c.; wood, 12 cds., \$16	369 90
Carried forward	33,676 55

Schools: Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	33,676 55
Day Schools - Continued.	...
Maria: teacher, Mary E. Hall, 12 m. to June 30, \$250; care of school, \$9.60; repairs, \$3.26; wood, 12 1/2 cds., \$18.75	281 61
Mattawa: teacher, Sister St. Gregory, 10 m. to June 30, \$100; inspection, \$12	112 00
Michipicoten: teacher, Kate O'Connor, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$13.85	313 85
Middle River: teacher, Daniel Buckles, 12 in. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$8; cleaning school, \$6; coal, 5 tons, \$31.25; lighting fires, \$8	353 25
Millbrook: teacher, Jessie Scott, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; wood, 5 cords, \$15; labour, \$6	321 00
Missanabie, teacher, G.A. Clark, 6 m. to June 30	81 47
Mississagua, teacher, Josie LaHaye, 6 m. to Dec. 31, 1904	127 27
Moraviantown, teacher, Carrie A. Mummery, 3 m. to March 31	100 00
Naughton, teacher, J.A. Windsor, 12 m. to June 30	300 00
New Germany: teacher, Minnie A. Shea, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$1,50; inspection, \$5; shingling school, \$9.03	164 03
Oka (County): teacher, E. May Young, 12 m., to June 30, \$104.17; lumber, 500 ft., \$35; shingles, 8 M., \$36.80; nails, 1 keg, \$4; labour, \$18; stove, \$8	205 97
Oka (Village): teacher, Lizzie H. Carmichael, 12 m. to June 30, \$125; cleaning school, lighting fires & c., \$27; prizes, \$10; stove, \$8; wood, 10 cds., \$40	210 00
Oneida, No. 2: teachers, Levi T. Doxtator, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$100; Levi William, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; inspection, \$15; lighting fires, & c., \$8.30; wood, 11 cds., \$25.80	299 10
Oneida, No. 3: teacher, Mrs. C.A. Vollick, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$15; building fence, \$24; cleaning school and lighting fires, & c., \$15; wood, 12 cds., \$27	381 00
Pic River: teacher, Moses Madwayosh, 12 m. to June 30, \$250; wood, 5 cds., \$15; small items, \$12.85	277 85
Pointe Bleue: teachers, Mrs. O.P. Dufresne, 4 1/2 m. to Feb. 14, 1904, \$56.25; Marie E. Girard, 4 1/2 m. to June 30, 1904, \$56.25; Mrs. Jos. Cleary, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; inspection, \$7; wood, 27 cds., \$33.75	303 25
Rama, teacher, Rev. John Lawrence, 12 m. to June 30	175 00
Red Rock: teacher, Angelique Pelletier, 7 1/2 m. to June 30, \$160.38; inspection, \$16.10	176 48
Restigouche: teacher, Sister St. Mary, 12 m. to June 30, \$250; cleaning school, \$10; prizes, \$10; sewing machine, \$40; wood, 6 cds., \$24; small items, \$5.10	339 10
Sagamook: teacher, Elizabeth A. Lensch, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; cleaning school, \$3; inspections, \$27.90; wood, 34 cds., \$41.50	372 40
Salmon River: teacher, Jos. L. Macdonald, 9 m. to March 31, \$225; Sara E. O'Toole, 3 m. to June 30, \$64.61; care of school, \$9; repairs to school, \$61.02; wood, 6 cords, \$9	368 63
Serpent River: teachers, Josephte de Lamorandière, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; Mrs. J.H. McKay, 8 m. to June 30, \$200	275 00
Shawanaga, teacher, Mabel E. Putt, 12 m. to June 30	200 00
Shubenacadie: teacher, R.J. Logan, 12 to June 30, \$300; cleaning and whitewashing school, \$4; shingling school, \$16.05	320 05
Six Nations schools: grant, \$450; express on map, 24c.	450 24
Skene. teacher, Mrs. A.E. McKelvie, 12 m. to June 30	150 06

South Bay, teacher, Miss Zo% St. James, 12 m. to June 30	100 00
Spanish River: teacher, Carrie Morley, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; inspection, \$10.05; supplies and repairs, \$6.85	166 90
Sucker Creek, teacher, Ida H.M. Ferguson, 12 m. to June 30	300 00
Sydney: teachers, Mrs. J.F. Donovan, 9 m. to March 31, \$204.23; Rachel Macdonald, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; field matron, Mrs. J.F. Donovan, 9 m. to March 31, \$68.75; janitors, \$32.40 coal, 4.59 tons, \$15.05; desks, 30, \$89.18; laying floor, \$48.75; various repairs and supplies, \$19.28	552 64
St. Francis (Protestant): teacher, Rev. H.O. Loiselle, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$10; land for school ground, \$15; fencing grounds, \$61.43; venetian blinds, 8 pr., \$18; vestibule, \$12; small items, \$10.40	426 83
St. Francis (Roman Catholic); teachers, 12 m. to June 30, Sister Mary Josephine, \$300; Sister St. Elmere, \$250; inspection, \$10; coal, 3 tons, \$19.50; wood 19 1/2 cords, \$60; carting coal and wood, \$13.20; cutting wood, \$13.10; cleaning school, \$16.50; repairs, \$54.86; small supplies, \$5.70	742 86
St. Marys: teacher, Maria J. Rush, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$5; desks, 14, \$51; care of school, \$13; wood, 4 cords, \$23; small items, \$4.73	396 73
St. Regis: teacher, Maggie Shannon, 12 m. to June 30, \$350; janitor, \$10; coal, 3 tons, \$21.75; small items, \$1.75	383 50
Timiskaming, teacher, Sister Mary Aimée, 12 m. to June 30	300 00
Tobique: teacher, E. Helen Costigan, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$10; care of school, \$23; repairs, \$3.75; wood, 4 cords, \$14	350 75
Walpole Island, No. 1: teacher, A.J. Sahgij, 12 m. to June 30, \$100; inspection, \$7.25	107 25
Walpole Island, No. 2: teacher. Joseph Sampson, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$7 wood, 15 cords, \$13.50; repairs, \$1	321 50
Whitefish River, teacher, John C. Ross, 15 m. to June 30	362 50
Whycocomagh: teacher A.J MacLennan, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$15.50; janitor, \$12; coal, 4 tons, \$18; small items, \$7.27	352 77
Carried forward	45,202 33

<b>Schools: Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces - Continued.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	45,202 33
Day Schools - Concluded.	...
Wikwemikong (boys): teacher, T. Connolly, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$19.15	319 15
Wikwemikong (girls): teacher, Emily Frawley, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$19.15; school desks, 15, \$67.40; teacher's desk, \$6.50; freight, \$6.15	399 20
Wikwemikongsing: teacher, Rose Fagan, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; inspection, \$22.75; repairs and small school supplies, \$20.25	343 00
Fees of pupils attending public schools: Escoumains, \$14.14; Lequille, \$12; Missanabie, \$2.95; Richibucto, \$13.50	42 59
...	46,306 27
<b>Salaries of Chiefs and of Agent at St. Régis.</b>	...
N. Commandant, chief, Gibson Indians, 12 m. to June 30	50 00
W.B. McGregor, chief, Chippewas of Nawash, 12 m. to June 30	50 00
Geo. Long, agent, St. Régis, addition to salary, 12 m. to June 30	50 00
...	1150 00
<b>Robinson Treaty Annuities.</b>	...
L.U. Bonin, annuities paid: Fort William Band, 286; Long Lake Band, 331; Nepigon, 454; Pays Plat Band, 42; Pic Band, 208; Red Rock Band, 213; arrears, 35; total, 1,569 at \$4	6,276 00
L.U. Bonin, arrears for 1853 - 4 - 6 and '72 - 3 - 4: Fort William Band, 287; Long Lake Band, 332; Nepigon Band, 454; Pays Plat Band, 44; Pic Band, 210; Red Rock Band, 214; total, 1,541 at \$9	13,869 00
L.U. Bonin, expenses paying annuities: assistance, 58 d. at \$1.50, 14 1/2 d. at \$2; board, \$5.50; camp outfit, \$8.35; canoe hire, 39 d. at 50c.; canoemen, Heron Bay to Long Lake, \$45; fares, & c., \$22.40; hire of sail-boat, \$30 provisions, \$104.33; rubber sheets, \$5; tent, \$24; valise, \$10; small items, \$6.50	396 58
Geo. P. Cockburn, annuities paid: Dokis Band, Nipissing Band, 208; Tamagami Band, 88; total, 374 at \$4	1,496 00
Geo. P. Cockburn, arrears for 1873 - 4: Dokis Band, 78; Nipissing Band, 208; Tamagami Band, 88; total, 374 at \$3	1,122 00
Geo. P. Cockburn, expenses paying annuities: board and provisions, \$18.56; camp tins, %5.41; canoemen and interpreters, \$16; fares, \$10.35; tug hire, \$40	90 32
S. Hagan, annuities paid: Mississagi Band, 161; Serpent River Band, 116; Spanish River Band, No. 1,223; Spanish river Band, No. 2,40; Thessalon Band, 142; total, 682 at, \$4, \$2,728, less \$14 retained to pay for potatoes and \$4 overpaid in 1902	2,710 00
S. Hagan, arrears for 1873 - 4: Mississagi Band, 161; Serpent River Band, 116; Spanish River Band, No. 1, 223; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 40; Thessalon Band, 141; total, 681 at \$3	2,043 00
S. Hagan, expenses paying annuities: assistance 10 d., \$22; board and provisions, \$11.35; boat and canoe hire, \$26; fares, & c., \$19.50; team hire, \$6; telephone, \$1.50	86 35
W.B. McLean, annuities paid: Henvey Inlet Band, 171; Maganettawan Band, 27; Parry Island Band, 103; Shawanaga Band, 111; total, 412 at \$4, \$1,648, less \$8 overpaid in 1903	1,640 00

W.B. McLean, arrears, 1873 - 4: Henvey Inlet Band, 171; Maganettawan Band, 27; Parry Island Band, 103; Shawanaga Band, 111; total, 412 at \$3	1,236 00
W.B. McLean, expenses paying annuities: board, \$19.35; boat hire, \$9; camp tins, \$3.14; fares, & c., \$17.75; guides and interpreters, \$18; horse hire, \$3; provisions, \$14.88	85 12
W.B. Nichols, annuities paid: Batchewana Band, 362; Garden River Band, 417; Michipicoten Band, 351; Mississagi Band, 2; Serpent River Band, 7; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 59; Whitefish Lake Band, 1; arrears, 1; total, 1,201 at \$4,804, less \$20 overpaid in 1903	4,784 00
W.B. Nichols, arrears for 1873 - 74: Batchewana Band, 363; Garden River Band, 417 Mississagi Band, 2; Serpent River Band, 7; Spanish River Band, No. 2, 59; Whitefish Lake Band, 1; total, \$47 at \$3	2,541 00
W.B. Nichols, arrears for 1853 - 4 - 6 and 1872 - 3 - 4; Michipicoten Band, 351 at \$9	3,159 00
W.B. Nichols, expenses paying annuities: board, \$33.25; boat hire, \$25; fares, \$64.50 gratuities, \$9.25: horse-hire, cabs, & c., \$20; provisions, camp outfit, & c., \$63.95; pullmans, \$8; small items, \$9.75	233 70
C.L.D. Sims, annuities paid: French River Band, 51; Maganettawan Band, 105; Point Grondine Band, 39; Spanish River Band, 249; Tahgaiwenene Band, 128 Whitefish Lake Band, 139; Whitefish River Band, 76; total, 787 at \$4	3,148 00
C.L.D. Sims, arrears for 1873 - 74: French River Band, 31; Maganettawan Band, 105; Point Grondine Band, 39; Spanish River Band, 249; Tahgaiwenene Band, 128; Whitefish Lake Band, 139; Whitefish River Band, 76; total, 787 at \$3	2,361 00
Carried forward	47,277 07

<b>Robinson Treaty Annuities. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	47,277 07
C.L.D. Sims, expenses paying annuities: board, \$13.60; fares, \$17.40; horse hire, \$11; interpreters, \$19; tug hire, \$45	99 00
Various arrears of annuities paid from Ottawa	188 00
...	47,564 07
LESS - Portion of expenses charged to Trust account; Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, \$11,73.49 Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, \$14,446.58; advances in 1903 - 04 for arrears (see A. G's, Report 1903 - 4, page J - 25). \$8,930	35,114 07
...	12,450 00
<b>Surveys of Indian Reserves.</b>	
Eel River Reserve: J. Henry Stevenson, surveyor, 4 d. at \$4; travel, \$14.17	30 17
Restigouche Reserve: D.W. Mill, surveyor, self, 8 d. at \$6; men, 3 d. at \$2, 14 d. at \$1.50; work in office, \$18.38; 5 stone boundaries, \$6.25; travel and board, \$15.10 - total, \$114.73; less paid by Mr. Fraser, former owner of land, \$44.34	70 39
St. Croix Reserve: R.W. McKenzie, surveyor, self, 15 d. at \$5; men, 25 d. at for men, \$27.79; corner post, \$3.25	149 79
General: Dominion Express Co., express charges	2 47
...	252 82
<b>Grant to Indian Land Management Fund.</b>	...
Transferred to credit of Land Management Fund, Trust account No. 75 (page J - 141)	14,000 00
<b>Grant to Agricultural Society.</b>	...
Treasurer Muncey-Tecumseth Agricultural Society, grant	90 00
<b>Liquor Prosecution Expenses.</b>	...
Transferred to credit of Prevention to Liquor Traffic, Trust account No. 310 (see page J - 146)	1,500 00
<b>General Legal Expenses.</b>	...
Heber Archibald, repayment of security for costs re Sultana Island mining right.	1,465 31
Thos. R. Busteed, J.P., Campbellton, presiding over two cases of assault	5 00
George D. Heyd, Brantford, legal services	40 95
H.F. McLatchy, Cambellton, legal services for Restigouche Indians	20 00
Joseph Perillard, Oka services as translator re dispute Oka Indians vs. Seminary, 23 d. at \$2.	46 00
Thibaudeau Rinfret, St. Jerome, legal services, King vs. J. B. Laurent	150 00



Smith, Marky & Montgomery, Montreal, legal expenses, King vs. Ignace Kenotasse	95 70
Warren C. Winslow, Chatham, N.B., examining into 13 claims by white settlers at Redbank Reserve	311 78
...	2,134 74
<b>Repairs of Roads - Golden Lake Reserve.</b>	...
Martin Mullen, overseer: self, 11 1/2 d. at \$1.50; men, 184 1/2 d. at \$1.25; 1 team, 11 1/2 d. at \$3; plough, \$9; shovels, 6 at 75c.; total, \$295.81; less plough sold, \$8	287 81
<b>Annuities, Gratuities and Expenses of Negotiating Treaty No. 9.</b>	...
Advances: D.C. Scott and, S. Stewart, \$28,000; D.G. MacMartin, \$200; total, \$28,200; less refunded by D C. Scott and S. Stewart, \$9,464	18,736 00
Can. Pac. Ry.: transport of Commissioners Scott, Stewart and MacMartin and Policemen Parkinson and Vanasse from Ottawa to Dinorwic, including pullmans	194 50
Canadian Express Co., express charges on vaccine	0 65
Drouin, A.: engrossing on parchment 'The James Bay Treaty,' 2 copies	25 00
May, Geo., & Sons, Ottawa: portmanteau, \$15.50; cash box, \$2	17 50
Meindl, A.G., M.D. Bay to Ottawa, Ottawa to Dinorwic, 68.90; medical instruments and appliances, \$53.60	122 50
Parkinson, James, Dominion Police: travel, \$27.80; balance of advance, subsequently refunded, \$22.20	50 00
Skinner, J., Co., Ottawa, medicines and medical appliances	73 22
Scott, D.C.: insurance, \$5; pullman for Dr. Meindl, \$6.50; travel and sundries, \$52.16; of advance, subsequently refunded, \$136.34	200 00
Stewart, S.: interpreter, \$10; travelling bag, \$7.50; travel and sundries, \$31.10; balance of advance, subsequently refunded, \$151.40	200 00
Carried Forward	19,619 37

<b>Annuities, Gratuities and Expenses of Negotiating Treaty No. 9. - Concluded.</b>	...
Brought forward	19,619 37
Topley, Wm. J., Ottawa: kodak, \$27.50; photographic supplies, \$16.50	44 00
Vanasse, Jos. L., Dominion Police: travel, \$31 65; balance of advance, subsequently refunded, \$18.35	1,50 00
Woods, Limited, Ottawa, boots, 6 prs. at \$5; oil tan moccasins, 3 prs., \$4:05; kit bags, 5 at \$4; waterproof bags, 4, \$6.75; pillows, 3, \$8.50; down robe, \$25; oil suits, 6 at \$2.50; sheets, 8, \$7.10; sweaters, 4, \$6.75; bath towels, 8. \$6; Union Jacks, 12 ft., 16 at \$8.63, 3 ft., 6 at \$1.88; small, items \$5.40	283 91
...	19,997 28
<b>Roads and Brains.</b>	...
Caughnawaga Reserve: A. Gibeault, advance on account of construction of culvert	20 00
Doncaster Reserve: George Levesque, foreman, 33 d. at \$2.50; labourers, 253 d. at \$1.25, 3 at \$1, 30 1/2, at 50c.; horse and cart, 63 1/2 d. at \$1.50; repairs to tools, \$7.23; detailed in 1903 - 04 (page J - 26) \$257.14	776 56
Doncaster Reserve: Thos. Menard foreman, 33 d. at \$2.50; labourers, 396 3/4 d. at \$1.45; man and boy, 4 1/2 d. at \$1.70; man and horse, 9 d. at \$2; team, 14 1/4 d. at \$2; horse and cart, 15 3/4 d. at 75c.; board of men, 6 weeks at \$3.15, 88 d.. \$38; blankets, 12 pr. at \$2.50; tents, \$20; dynamite, 1 bx., \$15; tools and repairs, \$23 42; detailed in 1903 - '04 (page J - 26) \$165.24; total, \$1,034.31; less proceeds of sale of tools, \$60.90; and less underpaid, \$50.13	923 28
Restigouche Reserve: Peter L. Sewell, foreman, 31 d. at \$1.50; labourers, 242 1/4 d. at \$1.25, 99 1/2 d. at 75c., 35 1/2 d. at 50c.; man and horse, 2 d. at \$1.75, 30 at \$1.50; shovels and picks, \$9 74	500 00
...	2,219 84
<b>To Recoup the Mississaguas of Alnwick for Islands taken for Park purposes, River St. Lawrence.</b>	...
Amount placed to credit of Mississaguas of Alnwick, Trust account No. 17 (Page J - 93)	9,150 00
<b>Indians of Nova Scotia.</b>	...
District 1a, Annapolis Co. (\$279.51) -	...
John Lacey, agent, 12 m., \$50; medical officers: S.N. Miller, M D., 12 m., \$50; R. Withers, M.D., 12 m., \$50	150 00
Agent's travel, \$4.70; L.R. Morse, M.D., attendance, \$7; flour, 7 brls., \$47.05	58 75
Manure, 15 loads, \$15; hauling manure and ploughing, \$20; potatoes, 21 bush., \$11.20	46 20
Meat, 86 lbs., \$8.72; various small payments, \$15.84	24 56
District 1b., Digby Co. (\$792.77) -	...
J.H. Purdy, agent, 12 m., \$50; medical officers: E L. Elderkin, M.D., 12 m., \$100; L.J. Lovett, M.D., 12 m., \$250	400 00
Medical attendance: E. Duvernet, M.D., \$47.95; E L. Elderkin, M.D., \$25; burial expenses, \$28.50	101 45
Flour, 4,853 lbs., \$172.54; provisions, \$100.71; various small items, \$18.07	291 32
District 2, Kings Co. (\$611.93) -	...
C.E. Beckwith, agent, 12 m., \$50; H. Jacques, M.D., physician, 12 m., \$50	100 00

Medical attendance: E.P. Bowles, M.D., \$18.05; J.B. March, M.D., \$16.75; N. Pratt, M.D., \$10	44 80
Agent's travel, \$39; burial expenses, \$10.25; blankets, 15 pr., \$37.50	86 75
Clothing, \$76.38; flour, 5,960 lbs., \$192.86; provisions, \$28.51; lumber 1,000 ft., \$11	308 75
Fertilizer, \$22; wood, 9 1/4 cords, \$31. 50; various small items, \$18.13	71 63
Districts 3 and 4, Queen's Lunenburg Cos. (\$457.35) -	...
C. Harlow, agent, 12 m., \$100; medical officers, 12 m. each: W.H. Cole, M.D., \$75; H.A. March, M.D., \$75; G.R. Morse, M.D., \$50; J.W. Smith, M.D., \$100	400 00
Burial expenses, \$24.70; clothing and provisions, \$9.45; seeds, \$23.20	57 35
District 5, Halifax Co. (\$674.66) -	...
C.E. McManus, agent, 12 m., \$50; maintenance of Indians in Poor Asylum at 30c., \$71.60	121 60
Medical attendance: M.G. Archibald, M.D., \$12.25; J. McC. Gourley, M.D., \$97.35; F. MacMillan, M.D., \$92; A. McD. Morton, M.D., \$10.75; R. F. O'Brien, M.D., \$122.50; M.O.B. Smith, M.D., \$113.48; G.W. Whitman, M.D., \$7	455 33
Blankets, 6 1/2, pr., \$34.50; burial expenses, \$14.50: provisions and clothing, \$30.55; seeds, \$18.18	97 73
District 6a, Hants Co. (\$574.94) -	...
A. Wallace, agent, 2 m., \$50; medical officers, 12 m. each: E.D. McLean, M.D., \$150; B. Black, M.D., \$50	250 00
Medical attendance: C.J. Margesen, M.D., \$9.85; C.H. Morris, M.D., \$64.80	74 65
Maintenance of. Indians in hospitals, \$134.85; burial expenses, \$20	154 85
Clothing, \$9.45; provisions, \$16; cow, \$30; seed, \$39.99	95 44
Carried forward	3,391 16

<b>Indians of Nova Scotia - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,391 16
District 6b., Colchester Co. (\$448.84) -	...
T.B. Smith, agent, 12 m., \$50; F.S. Yorkton, M.D., medical officer, 12 m., \$150	200 00
Medical attendance, H.D. Howbolet, M.D., \$15; burial expenses, \$37	52 00
Flour, 17 bris., \$119.10; provisions, \$23.74; potatoes, 53 5/6 bush. \$30.40	173 24
Oats, 2 bush., \$1.10; ploughing, 7 1/2 d. at \$3	23 60
District 7, Colchester Co. (\$600.21) -	...
Agent, F.A. Rand, M.D., 12 m., \$50; medical officer, F.A. Rand, M.D., 9 m. to June 30, \$150	200 00
Medical attendance, F.A. Rand, M.D., \$104.10; maintenance in hospital, \$20.57	124 67
Agent's travel, \$6.44; blankets, \$11.15; provisions, \$178.90; seed potatoes, 28 1/2 bush. \$14.25	210 74
Lumber and hardware, \$14.20; manure, 11 loads, \$11; ploughing, 4 1/2 d. \$13.50	38 70
Various small items	26 10
District 8, Pictou Co. (\$581 34) -	...
Rev. J.D. McLeod, agent, 12 m., \$100; J. McMillan, M.D, physician, 12 m., \$75	175 00
Medical attendance: E. Kennedy, M.D., \$50; J. Bell, M.D., \$5	55 00
Provisions, \$143.76; seed grain, 24 3/4 bush., \$29,87; seed potatoes, 92 bush., \$33.58	207 21
Lumber, 6,800 ft., \$82.60; shingles, 13 M., \$25.90; ploughing, \$30.05; small items, \$5.58	144 13
District 9, Antigonish and Guysboro Cos. (\$659.51) -	...
J.R. McDonald, agent, 12 m., \$100; W.H. McDonald, M.D, physician, 12 m., \$200	300 00
Medical attendance, G.E. Buckley, M.D., \$63.90; burial expenses, \$22.50	86 40
Agent's travel, \$14.50; maintenance of Indians, \$12.72; provisions, \$98.55	125 77
Ploughing, 18 1/2 d., \$54.35; seed oats, 22 bush., \$13.70; seed potatoes, 46 1/2, bush., \$17.95	86 00
Lumber and shingles, \$29.90; manure, \$13; small items, \$18.44	61 34
District 10, Richmond Co. (\$453.61.) -	...
J. Fraser, agent, 12 m., \$100; C.P. Bisset, M.D., physician, 12 m., \$125	225 00
Provisions, \$53.03; seed oats, 34 bush., \$22.10; seed potatoes, 110 bush, \$40.70	115 83
Hay, 2.028 tons, \$36.51; lumber, 3,534 ft, \$42.40; shingles, 11 M., \$20.90	99 81
Burial expenses, \$9.03; various small items, \$3.94	12 97

District 11, Inverness Co. (\$596.15) -	...
Agent, D. MacPherson, 12 m., \$100; vaccinating 85 Indians, \$42.50	142 50
Medical officers: J.F. Macauley, M.D., 7 8/28 m. to Feb. 8, \$45.63; H.N. McDonald, M.D., 12 m., \$104.37	150 00
Flour, 2,738 lbs., \$92.91; provisions, \$19.14; seed oats, 118 3/4 bush., \$60.75	173 40
Hay, 1 ton, \$14; garden seeds, \$9.25; wood, 5 cords, \$5; burial expenses, \$2	30 25
Road repairs: hire of men and teams, \$73.75; lumber and spikes, \$26.25	100 00
District 12, Victoria Co. (\$679.39) -	...
A.J. Macdonald, agent, 12 m., \$100; D. McDonald, M.D. physician, 12 m., \$325	425 00
Agent's travel, \$10; medical attendance, C.P. Bissett, M.D. \$32	42 00
Potatoes, 84 bush., \$37.80; ploughing, 3 d., \$10.50; various small items, \$14.17	62 47
Repairs to Middle River Road: labourers, 105 1/2 d., \$129.82; lumber, \$12.10; gravel, \$8	149 92
District 13a, Cape Breton Co. (\$175) -	...
Agent, A. Cameron, 12 m., \$75; beef, 150 lbs., \$7.50; flour, 5 brls., \$32.50; potatoes, 120 bush., \$60	175 00
District 13b, Cape Breton (\$556.47) -	...
Agent, D.K. McIntyre, 12 m., \$100; physician, D.K. McIntyre, M.D., 12 m., \$275	375 00
Burial expenses, \$13.83; provisions, \$28.10; nails and small items, \$16.95	58 88
Brick, 6,000, \$63; lime, 4 brls., \$4; bricklayer and helper, 109 h., \$55.59	122 59
District 14, Yarmouth Co. (\$630.95) -	...
W.H. Whalen, agent, 12 m., \$50; provisions, \$279.25	329 25
Medical attendance: W.J. Burton, M.D., \$19.25; R.L. Blackadar, M.D., \$62.25; J.W. Pennington, M.D., \$101.07; C.A. Webster, M.D., \$74.35	256 92
Boots, 18 pr. \$25.60; clothing, \$6.20; various small items, \$12.98	44 78
District 15, Shelburne Co. (\$80.51) -	...
R.C. Irwin, agent, 12 m., \$50; blankets, 3 pr., \$10.50; provisions, \$8.35; seed potatoes and vegetables, \$11.66	80 51
General (\$31) -	...
Expenses with Nova Scotia Indians in New Brunswick: medical attendance, M.J. Dundas, M.D., \$6.50; W. Warnock, M.D., \$9.50; provisions supplied Indians at Apohaqui, N.B., \$15	31 00
...	8,884 14
<b>Indians of New Brunswick.</b>	...
General (\$1,290.10) -	...
North-eastern Superintendency, W.D. Carter, agent: salary, 12 m., \$500; travel, \$54.89; postage and telegrams, \$15.39	570 28

South-western Superintendency, Jas. Farrell, agent: salary, 12 m., \$500; allowance for office rent, \$50; travel, \$139.35; postage, telegrams, & c., \$16.72; wood, 2 1/2 cords, \$13.75	719 82
Carried forward	1,290 10

<b>Indians of New Brunswick - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,290 10
Carleton Co. (\$730.04) -	...
F.F. Sprague, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to March 31, \$75; burial expenses, \$10.12	85 12
Medical attendance: F.F. Sprague, M.D, smallpox epidemic, 46 d. at \$20, less \$460 paid in 1903 - 4; G.A. Wright, M.D., \$8	468 00
Blankets and clothing, \$13.92; provisions, \$115.50; seed, \$8; wire fencing, 60 rods, \$25; wood, 9 loads, \$14.50	176 92
Charlotte Co. (\$14) -	...
Geo. O. Dibblee, M.D., medical attendance	14 00
Gloucester Co. (\$124.15) -	...
G.M. Duncan, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to March 31, \$75; care of Indian in hospital, \$11.15	86 15
Medical attendance: J.C. Meahan. M.D., \$30; J. McNichol, M.D., \$8	38 00
Kent Co. (\$778.95) -	...
Medical officers: D.V. Landry, M.D., 9 m. to March 31, \$30; L.J. McWilliam, M.D., 9 m. to March 31, \$131.25	161 25
Rev. E.J. Bannon, missionary, 12 m., \$100; A. Clare, constable, 12 m., \$20	120 00
Medical attendance: T.J. Bourque, M.D., \$16; H.W. Coates, M.D., \$10.75; J.W. Doherty, M.D., \$25; R.P. Doherty, D.D.S., \$1.50; F.W. Tozer, M.D., \$20.75	74 00
Board of boy attending Richibucto school, \$12; bay, 5.94 tons, \$89.05	101 05
Provisions, \$292.08; oats, 30 bush., \$15; various small items, \$15.58	322 66
Kings Co. (\$254.44) -	...
D.H. McAllister, medical officer, 9 m. to March 31, \$150; F.E. Keith, M.D., medical attendance, \$7.50	157 50
Burial expenses, \$14.24; clothing, \$10; provisions, \$60.60; seed, \$2.10	86 94
Madawaska Co. (\$57.60) -	...
Rev. L.C. D'Amour, missionary, 12 m. to June 30	40 00
J.A. Guy, M.D., medical attendance, \$2.50; burial expenses, \$5.35; provisions, \$9.75	17 60
Northumberland Co. (\$570.40) -	...
Medical officers, 9 m. to March 31: J.S. Benson, M.D., \$87.50; F.J. Desmond, M.D., \$150	237 50
Missionary, Rev. W. Morrisey, 12 m. to June 30	100 00
Constables: D. Alexander, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$12; P. Barnaby, 6 m. to June 30, \$6; J. Swasson, 12 m., \$12; J. Tenas, 12 m., \$12; J. Wand, 6 m. to June 30, \$6	48 00
Medical attendance: J. McG. Baxter, M.D., \$20; J.S. Benson, M.D., \$25; G.E. Robidoux, M.D., \$10.50; guards during smallpox epidemic, 32 d., \$40	95 50
Drugs and medical supplies, \$35.15; provisions, \$54.25	89 40

Queen's Co. (\$76.50) -	...
J.A. Casswell, M.D., medical attendance, \$68; small items, \$8.50	76 50
Restigouche Co. (\$62.50) -	...
A.G. Ferguson, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to March 31, \$37.50; potatoes, 25 brls., \$25	62 50
Sunbury Co. (\$339.39) -	...
Medical attendance: M.G. Dundas, M.D., \$6.50; J. Peaks, M.D., \$226.15	232 65
Burial expenses, \$17.64; provisions, \$56.50; potatoes, 18 1/2 brls., \$13.87; small items, \$18.73	106 74
St. John Co. (\$66.50) -	...
Medical attendance: M. Case, M.D., \$46; S.M. Curren, M.D., \$20.50	66 50
Victoria Co. (\$993.77) -	...
R.W.L. Earle, M.D., medical officer, 9 m. to March 31, \$225; burial expenses, \$12.54	237 54
Medical attendance: P.H. Laporte, M.D., \$77.50; R.B. Wiley, M.D., \$118.25	195 75
Boots and clothing, \$29.73; provisions, \$461.75; wood, \$9	500 48
Seed: buckwheat, 17 1/2 bush., \$8.75; clover, 60 lbs., \$10.80; oats, 54 3/4 bush., \$21.90; potatoes, 9 brls., \$6.75; timothy, 4 1/2 bush., \$11.80	60 00
Westmoreland Co. (\$758.57) -	...
Medical officers to March 31: J.A. Leger, M.D., 9 m., \$150; J.D. Ross, M.D., 9 m., \$150	300 00
Medical attendance: E. Moore, M.D., \$205.75; J.F. Teed, M.D., \$205.45	411 20
Burial expenses, \$20.14; care of sick Indian, \$9; provisions, \$18.23	47 37
York Co. (\$799.18) -	...
Medical officers to March 31: R.H. McGrath, M.D., 9 m., \$112.50; W.J. Weaver, M.D., 9 m., \$75	187 50
Medical attendance; A.J. Murray, M.D., \$23.25; R.H. McGrath, M.D., \$9.50; H. McNally, M.D., \$5; J.A. Wainwright, M.D., \$30.55; W.J. Weaver, M.D., \$950	77 80
Admission fee to Provincial Asylum for insane patient, \$20; conveyance of insane, \$13.85	33 85
Boots and shoes, 20 pr., \$28.10; burial expenses, \$13.15; clothing, \$93.06	134 31
Oats, 47 1/2 bush., \$22.39; potatoes, 36 1/2 bush., \$11.75; garden seeds, \$9.75	43 89
Provisions, \$300.65; Union Jack, \$8.65; small items, \$12.53	321 83
...	6,906 10



<b>Indians of Prince Edward Island.</b>	\$ cts.
Agent, J.O. Arsenault: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$200; allowance for travel, \$100	300 00
Medical attendance: F.J. Hogan, M.D., \$35.75; A.E. Long, M.D., \$257.25; D.P. Murphy, M.D., \$8.50; M.D., \$20.50; R.D. McLauchlan, M.D., \$158.85; J.F. McNeill, M.D., \$24.85; Alexander Ross, M.D., \$84; J.A. Stewart, M.D., \$2.55; John G. Toombs, M.D., \$75.50	664 75
Arsenault, Clement, nursing sick Indian women, \$12; bedding destroyed, \$5	17 00
Arsenault, F.T., Higgins Road, flour, 1 3/4 brls.	11 21
Arsenault, J.F.H., Higgins baskets, 16 at \$1.78; boots and clothing, \$41.88	70 36
Boats, J., Tyne Valley: flour, 2 brls. at \$5; hay 500 lbs. at 3/4c.	13 75
Brown, J.W., Tyne Valley: boots and clothing, \$7.44; burial expenses, \$7.81; flour, 20 1/8 brls. at \$7, 20 3/4 at \$6.50, 2 3/8 at \$6, 8 1/4 at \$5.74; pork, 480 lbs. at 10c.; blankets, 2, \$3; lumber, 1,200 ft., \$15; shingles, 7 M., \$8; freight on flour, \$1.50	428 11
Brown, W.C.: hay, 3/4 ton, \$10.50; oats, 92 b., \$46; potatoes, 42 b., \$8.40; wheat, 10 b., \$15	79 90
Compton, H.A., Summerside: coffins, \$10; shroud, \$2.75	12 75
Cox, Robert N. & Co.: burial expenses, \$5.18; blankets, 4 pr., \$13.50; boots and clothing, \$6.63; flour, 6 1/2 brls. at \$7, 5 at \$6.70, 4 1/2 at \$6; pork, 167 lbs. at 10c., 80 at 90	153 71
Dryer, W.B., Alberton, medicines, \$79.70; John Newcomb, hay, 1 1/2 tons at \$15	102 20
McCaul, A.A., hay, 1 ton, \$14; Reddin Bros., medicines \$34.10	48 10
12 payments under \$10: burial expenses, \$6.44; extracting teeth, \$4.50; medicine, \$4.75; provisions, \$6.86; hay, 1.1 ton, \$15.90; postage, \$3.12; small items, \$1.91	43 48
...	1,945 32

**SUMMARY - Indians of Manitoba and North-west Territories**

Number.	Agencies.	...	Total.	Annuities.	Agricultural Implements.	Seeds.	Live Stock.	Supplies for Destitute.	Triennial clothing.	Schools.	Grist and Saw Mills.	General Expenses.	Number.
...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...
1	Clandeboye Agency	(Page J - 16)	18,314 27	9,320 00	61 90	17 64	...	3,802 97	6 87	2,634 55	...	2,470 34	1
2	Fort Francis Agency	(Page J - 17)	9,562 03	4,940 00	...	17 61	72 50	1,253 59	...	1,140 16	...	2,138 17	2
3	Manitowapah Agency	(Page J - 17)	18,440 09	7,225 00	469 49	9 42	232 50	2,300 37	16 01	6,432 66	...	1,754 64	3
4	Norway House Agency	(Page J - 19)	36,138 71	11,365 00	103 13	12 41	17 50	11,756 51	8 57	7,042 56	...	5,833 03	4
5	Pas Agency	(Page J - 20)	20,502 09	8,485 00	432 90	62 35	140 00	4,404 41	15 17	3,334 99	1,588 34	2,038 93	5
6	Portage la Prairie Agency	(Page J - 21)	5,229 60	2,395 00	61 35	...	136 73	785 44	9 40	638 33	...	1,203 35	6
7	Rat Portage and Savanne Agency	(Page J - 21)	21,545 65	10,485 00	95 22	85 89	...	3,220 20	...	5,520 15	...	2,139 19	7
8	Assiniboine Agency	(Page J - 22)	4,375 89	845 00	139 44	7 88	...	986 09	84 11	38 86	...	2,274 51	8
9	Battleford Agency	(Page J - 23)	24,110 81	3,995 00	200 20	354 28	350 00	7,605 36	...	3,539 58	11 60	8,054 79	9
10	Birtle Agency	(Page J - 25)	10,946 59	2,630 00	66 75	4 43	100 00	442 07	190 08	4,102 19	...	3,411 70	10
11	Blackfoot Agency	(Page J - 26)	36,450 70	4,380 00	52 40	199 18	5,616 68	15,673 67	293 84	5,018 62	...	5,216 31	11
12	Blood Agency	(Page J - 27)	68,592 24	6,185 00	66 86	35 88	9,581 08	35,116 18	292 74	5,471 00	...	11,843 50	12
13	Carlton Agency	(Page J - 30)	29,589 58	7,670 00	698 39	580 64	491 00	6,860 21	...	6,161 37	143 73	6,984 24	13
14	Crooked Lakes	(Page J -	15,782	2,855 00	142 89	3 91	...	1,835 58	188 98	4,875	65 00	5,814 99	14



	Inspectorate	52)	20										
31	Battleford Inspectorate	(Page J - 52)	3,433 06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,433 06	31
32	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate	(Page J - 52)	3,315 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,315 43	32
33	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate	(Page J - 52)	2,735 61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,735 61	33
34	Qu'Appelle Inspectorate	(Page J - 52)	4,088 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,088 52	34
35	Battleford Industrial School	(Page J - 53)	12,198 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,198 93	...	...	35
36	Brandon Industrial School	(Page J - 53)	14,987 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,987 49	...	...	36
37	Calgary Industrial School	(Page J - 53)	8,640 34	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,640 34	...	...	37
38	Elkhorn Industrial School	(Page J - 54)	13,556 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,556 43	...	...	38
39	Qu'Appelle Industrial School	(Page J - 56)	47,383 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,383 55	...	...	39
40	Red Deer Industrial School	(Page J - 56)	11,369 04	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,369 04	...	...	40
41	Regina Industrial School	(Page J - 57)	29,639 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,639 27	...	...	41
42	Rupert's Land Industrial School	(Page J - 58)	13,942 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,942 50	...	...	42
43	St Boniface Industrial School	(Page J - 60)	8,099 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,099 44	...	...	43
44	St Joseph's Industrial School	(Page J - 60)	15,177 79	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,177 79	...	...	44
...	Total	...	858,632 51	144,705 00	6,639 30	1,937 37	53,900 81	173,122 41	2,250 26	301,823 67	3,259 57	170,994 12	...

Table, see page J - 14

	\$ cts.
<b>Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba.</b>	
Annuities (\$9,320) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 12 at \$15; Indians, 1,741 at \$5; arrears, 22 at \$5; commutations, 5 at \$50	9,320 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$61.90) -	...
Davidson & Sveinson, Selkirk: scythes and snaths, 12 at \$2; small items, \$13.90	37 90
Millidge Bros., Selkirk: harrow teeth, 50	12 50
Small repairs: Pook, F., Selkirk, \$3.50; Thomas, Rev. E., Fort Alexander, \$8	11 50
Seeds (\$17.64) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds	17 64
Supplies for destitute (\$3,802.97) -	...
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg: medicines and medical supplies	86 66
Coates, Rev. R.E., Poplar Park: small items of provisions	13 00
Dynevor Hospital. Selkirk: grant, 18 m. to March 31, 1905	750 00
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto: tea, 175 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	30 63
Fox, Geo. H., Selkirk: beef, 358 lbs., \$28.70; tallow, 10c.	28 80
Frank & Bryce, Toronto: gilling twine, 711 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	408 82
Gibbs, W.H.G., Selkirk: medicines and medical supplies	302 05
Good, J.W., M.D., Winnipeg: operation on eye for Indian, and subsequent treatment	55 00
Hardman, Thos., Peguis: small items of provisions	18 00
Howell, J.A., Selkirk: hire of tug Frederick, 5 d. at \$18	90 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Fort Alexander: flour, 428 lbs., \$14.80; small items of provisions, \$20.92; shot, 825 lbs., \$49.33; twine, 247 lbs., \$47.84; sundry supplies, \$13.31	146 20
Horn Bros., Lindsay: yarn, 78 lbs. at 33c.	25 74
Imperial Fish Co., Selkirk: transport of sick Indian from Berens River	15 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Hull: bacon, 948 lbs. at 10 1/50c.	94 99
Moody & Son, Selkirk: coffins, 7, \$54.50; digging 2 graves, & c., \$6	60 50
McKenzie, J.K., Selkirk: provisions, \$25.23; blankets, 4 pr., \$11; small items, \$29.80	66 03
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg: flour, 36 bags at \$2.30	82 80
Pulford-Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg: medicines and medical supplies	165 49
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk: provisions, \$32.75; clothing, \$7.10	39 85
Sandison, J., West Selkirk: care of 2 Indian children	15 00
Winnipeg General Hospital: care of patient 11 d.	11 00
Wise, H.A. & Co., Winnipeg: medicine and medical supplies	43 05
Wood, G.D. & Co., Winnipeg: gunpowder, 237 1/2 lbs., \$45.12; fish hooks and lines, \$8.15	53 27
Payment under \$10: care of sick, \$15.60; camp furniture, \$4.70; dental services, \$5; fare \$5.55; gun caps, \$4.51; provisions, \$17.50; clothing, \$7.50; freight, \$4.55; various small items, \$12.23	76 69
Travel of J.R. Steep, M.D., medical officer: board and lodging, \$90; canoe men, \$35.50; fare, \$46.65; horse hire, \$98.50; transfers, \$3.75	274 40
Salaries: physician, J.R. Steep, 12 m. to June 30, \$800; dispensers, Rev. E. Thomas, Fort Alexander, 12 m.,	850 00

\$25; Rev. Father Valois, Fort Alexander, 12 m. \$25	
Triennial clothing (\$6. 87) -	...
Freight and cartage	6 87
Schools (\$2,634.55) -	...
Gibault & Cie., St. Boniface: set of tools for ex-pupil of St. Boniface Industrial School	26 00
Macdonald, A., Co., Winnipeg: biscuits, 3,650 lbs. at 5 19/20c.	217 18
McKenzie, J.K., Selkirk; yarn, 80 lbs. at 40c.	32 00
Templeton, W.A., Winnipeg: set of tools for ex-pupil of Elkhorn School	25 40
Freight charges on mission clothing, & c.: Canada Atlanta Ry., \$7.26; Canadian Pacific Ry., \$134.72; Dominion Exp. Co., \$5.40; Grand Trunk Ry., \$59.48; Père Marquette Ry. \$6.95; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry., \$14.63	225 44
Various small payments under \$5	15 11
Chisholm, Jas., Winnipeg: inspecting agency building at Fort Francis; services 4 d. at \$25; expenses, \$28.25	128 25
Millidge Bros., Selkirk: livery hire and bus for school children	27 50
Salaries of teachers: Brokenhead River, Mrs. M.L. Coates, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; D.A. Bruce, 6 m. to March 31, \$143.08; Fort Alexander, A.E. Leask, 9 m. to March 31, \$220; Muckle's Creek, B. McKenzie, 12 m. \$300; St. Peters, East, P. Harper, 12 m., \$300; St. Peter's. North, L. Leclair, 12 m. \$300; St. Peter's, South, S. Lewis, 9 m. to March 31, \$225, C.E.M. Ridgeway, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; St. Peter's, Roman Catholic, M. Fitzgerald, 12 M. \$296.59	1,934 67
General expenses (\$2,470.34) -	...
Bell Telephone Co., Selkirk: rent of telephone, 18 m. \$45; long distance messages, \$34.72	79 72
Douglas, W.J.: guarding seized wood, 90 d. at \$1.50	135 00
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk: warehousing treaty supplies, \$10; small items, \$5	15 00
Payments under \$10: interpreter, \$5, labourer, \$10.50; provisions, \$7.50	23 00
Keilbach, Jas., Beauséjour, hire of team and driver, 2 d.	10 00
Millidge Bros., Selkirk: livery hire, \$360.50; feed, stabling, & c., \$5.70	366 20
Lewis, J.O., agent: travelling expenses, \$22.75; office rent, 2 m. to June 30, \$33.32; petty expenses, \$9.05	65 12
Carried forward	16,537 97

<b>Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	16,537 97
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Semmens, John, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$63; cartage, \$13.36; fares, \$19.65; livery hire, \$36.50; provisions, & c., \$66.44; use of steamer Redwing, 5 d., \$125; assistance, \$7.10; clerical assistance; \$97.75; cook, \$7.50; interpreter, \$19, police services, \$23.50; postage, \$10; rent of office, 10 m., \$166.29; suit case, \$4; telephone messages, \$16. 10; small items, \$18.90	694 09
Salaries: agents, John Semmens, 10 11/30 m. to April 11, \$780.52; J.O. Lewis, 2 m. to June 30, \$166.66; clerk, P.H. Sutherland, 3 m. and 3 d., \$123.03; constable, T. Peebles, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1904, \$12	1,082 21
...	18,314 27
<b>Fort Francis Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$4,940) -	...
Chiefs, 14 at \$25; headmen, 28 at \$15; indians, 801 at \$5; arrears of annuities, 33 at \$5	4,940 00
Seeds (\$17.61) -	...
Garden seeds: Darch & Hunter, London, \$5.66; H. Williams Co., Fort Francis, \$11.95	17 61
Live stock (\$72.50) -	...
Cochran, Tom, Fort Frances: ox, \$55; freight on ox, \$17.50	72 50
Supplies for destitute (\$1,253.59) -	...
Fraleigh, W.E., Fort Frances, medicines and medical supplies	89 83
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 417 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	239 78
Horn Bros., Lindsay, yarn, 48 lbs. at 33c.	15 84
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg; twine, 148 lbs., \$28.52; shot, 500 lbs. at 5 1/70c.	57 02
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 846 lbs. at 9.82c.	83 08
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, flour, 40 bags at \$2.30	92 00
Williams, H., Co., Fort Frances: blankets, 7 pr., \$17.75; dress goods, 79 1/2 yds., \$17.40; flour, 12 sacks at \$2.90; pork, 106 lbs., \$14.35; items under \$10, \$13.07	97 37
Wood, G.D., & Co., Winnipeg: gunpowder, 137 1/2 lbs. at 19c.; fish hooks and lines, \$6.46	32 58
Payments under \$10: tea, 50 lbs., \$8.75; vaccine \$8; freight and cartage, \$18.58; small items, \$3.21	38 54
Medical attendance: R. Moore, M.D., \$20.30; D.C. McKenzie, M.D., \$37.25	57 55
Salary of physicians R. Moore, M.D., 12 m. to June 30	450 00
Schools (\$1,140.16) -	...
Macdonald, A., Co., Winnipeg, biscuits, 1,200 lbs. at 5 19/20c.	71 40
Wright, J.P., Fort Frances. repairs, \$5.25; Freight and cartage, \$7.24	12 49
Various small payments: freight charges, \$17.57; items under \$5, \$13.30	30 87
Salaries of teachers: Couchiching, Rev. H.M. Brassard, 12 m., \$247.20; E. McMahan, 10 d., \$11.36; Long Sault, Janet McLeod, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150, J. Johnston, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; Manitou Rapids, R.H. Bagshaw, 12 m., \$300; Seine River, Peter Spence, 7 m. to June 30, \$166.84	1,025 40
General expenses (\$2,138.17) -	...



Bryce, Alex., Fort Frances: labour, 3 d. at \$2; wood, 16 cords at \$2	38 00
Jourdain, P., Fort Frances, building wire fence and ditching, 15 d. at \$1.75	26 25
Leslie, John, Winnipeg, camp bed, pillow and camp chairs	10 00
Philip, David, Winnipeg, Remington typewriter	88 75
Rainy River International Telephone Co., telephone service, 6 m. to June 30	17 50
Williams, H., Co., Fort Frances; barbed wire, 235 lbs., \$10.55; plain wire, 555 1/2 lbs., \$25.01; wire fencing, 160 rods, \$99.20; items under \$10, \$20.45	155 21
Wright, A., Winnipeg, blankets, 2 pr. at \$5.25	10 50
Small payments: freighting, \$8.75; labour, \$13.25; postage and P.O. box, \$14.17; repairing canoe, \$7; various small items, \$2.92	46 09
Wright, J.P., agent, travel and other expenses: board and lodging, \$111.10; canoemen, \$51.25; constables, \$13.50; interpreters, \$97.75; labour, \$24; fares, \$130.20; freight, \$10.16; livery hire, \$39.50; oars, \$3.50; provisions, \$64.91	545 87
Salary of agent, J.P. Wright, 12 m. to June 30	1,200 00
...	9,562 03
<b>Mainitowapah Agency, Manitoba.</b>	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$7,225) -	...
Chiefs, 7 at \$25; headmen, 23 at \$15; indians, 1,334 at \$5; arrears, 21 at \$5; commutation, 1 at \$50; total, \$7,345, less \$120 refunded on account of scrip	7,225 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$469.49) -	...
Emarsson, H., The Marrows, freighting supplies	32 98
May, W.J., Portage la Prairie: ploughs, 2 at \$16; wagon, \$69.50	101 50
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Portage la Prairie: horse-rake, \$25; mower, \$49	74 00
Carried forward	7,433 48

<b>Manitowapah Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,433 48
Agricultural implement, cts. - Concluded.	...
Millar, T. & W., Portage la Prairie: axes, 25 at \$1; carpenter's tools, \$10; grub hoes, 40 at 56 1/2c.; hay forks, 30 at 45c.; platform scales, 2 at \$8.50; scythes, 37 at 75c.; nails, 600 lbs. at 4c.; supplies under \$10, \$36.35	176 20
Prout, T.W., Portage la Prairie, brush breaker plough	24 50
Rat Portage Lumber Co., Winnipeg: windows, 53 at \$1; freight, \$1.52	54 52
Stewart, Duncan, Portage la Prairie, freight on implements	5 79
Seeds (\$9.42) -	...
Darch & Hunter. London: garden seeds, \$7.67, postage and cartage, \$1.75	9 42
Live stock (\$232.50) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., bull, \$75; Rosser, J.J.G., Winnipegosis, 2 bulls, \$155; driving bulls, \$2.50	232 50
Supplies for destitute (\$2,300.37) -	...
Canadian Pacific Ry.: fares, \$5.60; freight on supplies, \$17.19	22 79
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto: tea, 375 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 15 lbs. at 39c.	71 47
Emarsson, H., The Narrows, freighting supplies	145 85
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 288 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	165 60
Gladstone Drug Co., Gladstone, medicine and medical suppliers;	20 45
Hill, J.K. Portage la Prairie: medicines, \$242.86; freight, & c., \$6.38	249 24
Horn Bros., Lindsay, yarn, 120 lbs. at 33c.:	39 60
Hudson's Bay Co.: shot, 1,100 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; twine, 109 lbs., \$21.06; freighting, \$5.02	88 78
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 3,706 lbs. at 10.12c.	375 05
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, flour, 35 sacks at \$2.55, 135 sacks at \$2.35	406 50
Vrooman, W.A., Portage la Prairie: drugs and medicines, \$306.89; freight, & c., \$1.75	308 64
Wood, G.D. & Co., Winnipeg: gunpowder, 275 lbs. at 19c.; fish books and lines, \$3.85	56 10
Various small payments under \$10	18 95
Lyall, W.G., M.D. Carberry, medical officer at annuity payments, 29 d. at \$8	232 00
Medical attendance: J.W. Armstrong, M.D., \$11; D.R. Livingstone, M.D., \$38.50; F.B. Lundy M.D., \$14.50	64 00
Marlatt, S.R., inspector, expenditure detailed in Lake Manitoba inspectorate, (Page J - 52)	16 05
Swinford, S., agent, freight paid on supplies	19 30
Triennial clothing (\$16. 01) -	...
Kingston and Pembroke Ry., freight charges	16 01
Schools (\$6,432.66) -	...
Chisholm, Jas., Winnipeg: inspecting school building at Sandy Bay, services, 3 d., \$75; expenses, \$19.20	94 20
Emarsson, H., The Narrows, freighting supplies	43 67
Housser Lumber Co., Portage la Prairie, storm sashes, 4	10 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipegosis: sundry supplies, \$5.90; freight, \$6.25	12 15
Macdonald, A. Co., Winnipeg, biscuits, 6,250 lbs. at 5 19/20c.	371 87
Millar, T. & W., Portage la Prairie, various small supplies for schools	21 78

Standard Lumber Co., Winnipegosis, shingles, 5 1/2 M	20 90
Freight charges on mission clothing, & c.	46 30
Various small payments under \$10	17 22
Grants to schools: Pine Creek Boarding School, 9 m. to March 31, \$3,240; Pine Creek Day School, 9 m. to March 31, \$135	3,375 00
Salaries of teachers: Ebb and Flow Lake, Miss A. Ramsay, 6 m. to March 31, \$150; Lake Manitoba, L.E. Martel, 12 m., \$300; Lake St. Martin, C.H.S. Fryer, 12. m., \$300; Little Saskatchewan, J.E. Favell, 12 m., \$300, Lower Fairford, R. Bruce, 9 m. to March 31, \$225, T. Storr, 3 m. to June 30, \$76; Sandy Bay, Miss K. O'Donnell, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$103.80, Miss E. McMahon, 9 m. to June 30, \$140.77; Shoal River, T.H. Dobbs, 12 m., \$300; Upper Fairford, G. Bruce., 9m. to March 31, \$225; Water Hen River, L. Guillot, 12 m., \$300	2,419 57
General expenses (\$1,754.64) -	...
Garrioch, K.M., Portage la Prairie, wages as interpreter, 32 d.	40 00
Small payments: insurance and postage, \$9.15; fares, \$8	17 15
Agents S. Swinford, 8 m. at \$100, 1 m. to March 31, at \$126; R. Logan, 3 m. to June 30, \$249.99	1,174 99
Dispensers and issuers: Rev. G. Bruce, 12 m., \$50; R. Bruce, 9 m. to March 31, \$37.50; Rev. A. Chaumont, 12 m., \$50; T.H. Dobbs, 12 m., \$60; L. Guillot, 12 M., \$50; J.E. Favell, 12 m., \$50; C.H.S. Fryer, 12 m., \$50; L. E. Martel, 12 m., \$50; J. Moar, 12 m., \$50; E. McMahon, 6 m. to March 31, \$25; Miss K. O'Donnell, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$12.50; Miss A. Ramsay, 6 m. to March 31, \$25; T. Storr, 3 m. to June 30, \$12.50	522 50
...	18,440 09

	cts.
<b>Norway House Agency, Manitoba.</b>	
Annuities (\$11,365) -	...
Chiefs, 4 at \$25; headmen, 11 at \$15.; indians, 2,209 at \$5; arrears, 11 at 5	11,365 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$103.13) -	...
Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on 3 pit saws from Duck Lake	2 18
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk: ox collars, 6, \$15; ox harness, 2 sets, \$21; saws, 3, \$11.89; 1 scythes and snaths, 10, \$14.50; small items of implements, \$38.56	100 95
Seeds (\$12.41) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds.	12 41
Live stock (\$17.50) -	...
Ewing & Fryer Fish Co., Selkirk, freight on ox	17 50
Supplies for destitute (\$11,756.5 ) -	...
Carson J.H., Winnipeg, shoes and ankle braces for Indian child	14 50
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto, tea, 200 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	35 00
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, No. 25, 954 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	548 55
Horn Bros. Lindsay, yarn 69 lbs. at 33 c.	22 77
Hudson's Bay Co., Norway House: shot and twine, \$4.61; freight on contract supplies to Little Grand Rapids, 2,750 lbs. at 4c.	114 61
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 2,436 lbs. at 10 1/5c.	244 09
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 125 bags at \$2,30	287 50
St Boniface Hospital: care of Indiana at 50c. a d., \$122; medicines, & c., \$50.25; laundry, \$12	184 25
Wise, H.A., & Co., Winnipeg: anti-toxin, 236 packages, \$628; streptolytic, 50 pkgs., \$150; drugs and medical supplies, \$1,469.76	2,247 76
Dr. J.W. Good, Winnipeg, attendance on W. Hardisty	10 00
Dr. C.J. Jamieson, Winnipeg, visiting agency, July 4 to Aug. 13, 1904	400 00
Dr. D.G. Ross, Selkirk: operations, 4, \$120; attendance, & c., \$8	128 00
Small items under \$10	25 46
Expenses of Dr. Spurgeon Campbell and nurses to agency -	...
Dr. S. Campbell: services, 169 d. to April 10 at \$25; expenses, \$15	4,240 00
Miss Bessie Langridge: nurse, 228 d. to June 8 at \$4; fare, 60c.	912 60
Miss Jean Webster: nurse, 228 d. to June 8 at \$4; fare, 60c.	912 60
Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., Selkirk: fares, \$66; freight on drugs, \$7	73 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Norway House: board of Dr. Campbell and nurses at \$30 a m., \$316; fares and freight, \$13; camp supplies, \$25.74; dry goods, \$18,35; provisions, \$59.63: assistance, \$29.35; men with dog teams, 115 d., \$304.70; forerunner, 34 d., \$51; wage's and supplies for men with dog teams to Icelandic River, \$94.50; canoe hire, various items under \$10, \$31.95	954 22
Norway House Boarding School: board of nurses, 8 1/2 w. each, \$51; quilts, 19, \$15; small items, \$3.10	69 10
Salaries of dispensers: J.T. Blackford, Poplar River, 18 m. to March 31, \$75; D.A. McIver, Cross Lake, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, 6 m. to June 30, 1905, \$37.50; Rev. T. Neville, Beren's River, 12 m. to June 30, \$100; Rev. E.R. Steinhauer, Fisher River, 12 m. to Dec. 31.\$120	332 50

Triennial clothing (\$8,57)	...
Kingston and Pembroke Ry., freight ou clothing	8 57
Schools (\$7,042.56) -	...
Blackford, J.T., Poplar River, repairing and painting school house	46 20
Hudson's Bay Co, freight, \$12; Leslie, J., Winnipeg, desks, 12, \$56	68 00
Macdonald, A., Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, biscuits, 2,350 lbs. at 5 19/20c.	139 82
Neville, Rev. T., Beren's River, repairing school house	14 00
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk: flour, 30 sacks, \$52.50; tea, 75 lbs., \$15; brick, 700, \$31.50; doors, 12, \$58.50; nail 10 kegs, \$38.40; lumber, 17,931 ft., \$478.02; 17 galls., \$27.85; shingles, 100 bundles, \$112.50; windows, 32, \$57.60; small items, \$26.30	898 17
Freight on mission clothing, & c.: Can. Pac. Ry., \$33.08; Grand Trunk Ry., \$38.91; Michigan Central Ry., \$2.86; Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry., \$3.10	77 95
Various small payments under \$5	11 55
Grant to Norway House Boarding School, 12 m. to March 31	3,084 60
Salaries of teachers: Beren's River, E. Postill, 12 m., \$300; Black River, Geo. Slater, 12 m., \$300; Bloodvein River, J. Rundle, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Cross Lake, Miss J. D'Eschambeault, 12 m. to Dec. 31, \$262.50; Mrs. E.J. Armstrong, 12 m. to June 30, \$264.77; Fisher River, A. McKenzie, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; Geo. Sinclair, 3 m. to Dec. 31, \$75; Mrs. E.R. Steinhauer, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; Hollow Water River, J. Sinclair, 12 m., \$300; Jack Head, L. LeRonde, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; G.C. Smith, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; Little Grand Rapids, W. Inens, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; Poplar River, J.T. Blackford, 3 m. to March 31, \$75; Rossville, L.R. Lonsley, 12 m., \$300	2,702 27
General expenses (\$15,833 03) -	...
Anderson & Thomas, Winnipeg, stoves and pipes, 2, \$13.70; Canadian Pacific Ry., freight, \$1.33	15 03
Dominion Fish Co., Selkirk, purchase of steamer Redwing	2,800 00
Hudson's Bay Co, Norway House: canoe, \$12; fish for dogs, 400, \$29.80; logs, 204, \$306; wages of men with dogs, \$105.50; wood, 9 1/2 cords, \$18.2,5; small items, \$27.95	499 50
Carried forward	33,620 21

<b>Norway House Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	33,620 22
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Kennedy, V. W., Selkirk: dog harness, W, rubber wrappers, \$4	14 00
Leslie, John, Winnipeg: desk, \$29.70; filter, \$8.10; table and chairs, \$4.46	42 26
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk: provisions, \$72.50; scales, 1 set, \$7.50	80 00
Santinier, A., Oxford House: dogs, 4 at \$10; dog whip, \$1	41 00
Svanson, Jas., Norway House, 1 dog	10 00
Neil Gilmour agent: salary, 12 7/30 m. to June 30, \$917.50; advance for buildings, \$900; board and lodging, \$123.35; dog feed, \$12.40; fares, \$15; freight, \$27; interpreting, \$14; postage, \$6.75; wood, \$9.25; small items, \$19.99	2,075 24
A. Robertson, interpreter, 2 m. to Feb. 28, \$56; John Semmens, acting agent, \$200	256 00
...	36,138 71
<b>Pas Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$8,485.00) -	...
Chiefs, 4 at \$25; headmen, 11 at \$15; indians, 1,546 at \$5; arrears, 105 at \$5, total, \$8,520, less \$35 retained on account of rent	8,485 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$432.90) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: axes, 21, \$24.50; grindstones, 7, \$17.25; grub hoes, 54, \$43.80; harness, 1. set, \$29; hay forks, 31, \$24.25; nails, 11 kegs, \$76.50; pit saws, 2, \$18; planes, 8, \$9 50; saw files, 94, \$20.15; scythes, 35, \$35; shovels, 21, \$27.50; tee hinges, 51 pr., \$13.35; windows, glazed, 44, \$84.50; small items, \$9.60	4,32 90
Seeds (\$62.35) -	...
Various small payments: seed potatoes, 74 bush., \$55.50; vegetable seeds, \$6.85	62 35
Live Stock (\$140) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., bulls, 2 at \$70	140 00
Supplies for destitute (\$4,404.41) -	...
Dominion Fish Co. Ltd., Grand Rapids: provisions, \$20.16; clothing \$2.70	22 86
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 4,273 lbs., \$801.90; flour, 159.40; rice, 200 lbs., \$18.90; tea, 367 lbs., \$99.30; tobacco, 25 lbs., \$13.40; blankets, 70, \$203; gingham and flannelette 681 yds., \$76.61; drawers, 8 doz., \$43.20; socks, 10 doz., \$22; trousers, 100, \$170; tweed, 100 yds., \$35; undershirts, 16 doz., \$86.40; brass snaring wire, 18 lbs., \$7.66; gilling twine, 651 lbs., \$582.12; gun caps, 22 3/16 M., \$17.24; gunpowder, 431 1/4 lbs., \$121.56; shot, 1,725 lbs., \$164.50; twine, 19 lbs., \$6.08; freight, \$69.65; small items, \$16.45	3,059 37
Knight, J., Grand Rapids: care of insane, 21 d., \$21; quarantine guard, 3 d. \$3	24 00
North-west Fish co., Winnipegosis, freight on medicines	20 25
Vrooman, W.A., Portage la Prairie, medicine and medical supplies	329 95
Payments under \$10, guarding insane, \$5; maintenance of Indian, 5.60; quarantine officer, \$3.50	19 10
Larose, A., M.D.: medical officer, 12 m. to June 30, \$900; firewood for dispensary, 21 1/2 cds., \$26.88; interpreting, \$2	928 88
Triennial Clothing (\$15.17) -	...

Kingston & Pembroke Ry., freight	15 17
Schools (\$3,334.99) -	...
Courtney, Jas., agent, expenses of industrial school pupils visiting parents: board and lodging, \$36.55; fares, \$15.95; freight, \$4.50, provisions, \$13.25; small payments, \$3.20	73 45
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg; biscuits, 3,500 lbs., \$278.50; soap, 80 lbs., \$5 70; yarn, 172 lbs. \$103.20; small items, \$33.24	420 64
Mackay, Rev. J.A., Prince Albert: rent of mission chapels for school purposes, 12 m., to June 30	160 00
Freight on mission clothing: Can. Pacific Ry., \$27 34., Grand Trunk Ry., \$12.25; Père Marquette Ry., \$1.99	41 58
Salaries of teachers: Big Eddy, A.W. Smith, 12 m., \$300; Chemawawin, F. Barker, 12 m., \$300; Cumberland, A. Seymour, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225, E. Jones, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; Grand Rapids, Miss M.J. Simpson, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, \$75, M.S. Simpson, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$53.41, Rev. J. Brown, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; Moose Lake, I. Badger, 12 m., \$300; Red Earth, C. Quinney, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, \$75, G. Crane, 9 m. to March 31, \$225 to March 31, \$225; Shoal Lake L. Cochrane, 15 m. to June 30, \$375; The Pas, R.F. McDougall, 15 m. to June 30, \$410.91	2,639 32
Grist and Saw Mills (\$1,588.34) -	...
Brown, J. & E. Portage la Prairie, wood saw	67 00
Hudson's Bay Co., loading saw mill machinery	14 00
Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford, engine and machinery for saw-mill	1,800 00
General expenses (\$2,038.93) -	...
Enterprise Machine Co., Minneapolis, Remy magnets and valves for launch	10 65
North-west Fish Co., Winnipegosis, freight on gasoline, & c.	18 61
Winnipeg Oil Co., Winnipeg: gasoline, 20 cases, \$80; cylinder oil, 5 galls., \$3	83 00
Carried forward	18,868 08

<b>Pas Agency, Manitoba - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	18,868 08
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Payments under \$10: insurance, \$2.25; postage, \$8.69; provisions, \$2.03	12 97
Courtney, J., agent: building boat house, \$513.55; camp supplies, \$11.25; interpreting, \$5; office rent, 12 m., \$200; provisions, \$8.80; small items, \$8.10	289 70
A. Larose, M.D., medical officer: canoeman, \$1.50; interpreting, \$10	11 50
Salaries: agent, J. Courtney, 12 m., \$1,000; interpreter, P. Marcellais, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; dispensers and issuers, L. Badger, 12 m., \$50, F. Barker, 12 m., \$50, Rev. J. Brown, 9 m. to June 30, \$37.50, L. Cochrane, 12 m. \$50, G. Crane, 9 m. to March 31, \$37.50, Rev. Father Rossignol, 12 m., \$50, A. Seymour, 12 to., \$50, M.S. Simpson, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$12.50, A.W. Smith, 12 m. \$50	1,612 50
...	20,794 75
LESS - Contributed by Indians on account of saw-mill	292 66
...	20,502 09
<b>Portage La Prairie Agency, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$2,395) - Chiefs, 5 at \$25; headmen, 13, at \$15; indians, 409 at \$5; arrears, 6 at \$75	2,395 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$61.35) -	...
Downey, A.E., Swan Lake: hay forks, 6, \$7.20; manure forks, 6, \$4.50.	11 70
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Swan Lake: plough, \$16; horse rake, \$32	48 00
Tucker, Geo., Rathwell, repairs to implements	1 65
Live Stock (\$136.73) - Mayers, D., Holland, bay mare	136 73
Supplies for destitute (\$785.44) -	...
Bell & McCaul, Dominion City bacon, 600 lbs. at 10c; tea, 50 lbs. at 25c.	72 50
Frank & Bryce, Toronto: gilling twine, 93 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	53 48
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: shot, 600 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; twine, 36 lbs., \$6.93	41 13
Irvine, M.D., Dominion City: medicines and medical supplies	43 75
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull: bacon, 200 lbs. at 10 9/100c., 459 lbs. at 10 7/100c.	66 40
Morrison, G.E., Dominion City: flour, 25 sacks at \$2.10	52 50
O'Reilly J., Portage la Prairie, flour, 14 sacks at \$2.05	28 70
Tucker, Geo., Rathwell, flour, 750 lbs. at 2 13/20c.	19 88
Vrooman, W.A., Portage la Prairie, medicines and medical supplies	23 60
Wood, G.D. & Co., Winnipeg; gun powder, 150 lbs. at 19c.; fish hooks and line, \$1.73	30 23
Medical attendance: F.B. Lundy, M.D., \$80; M. Macklin, M.D., \$148.20; M.C. O'Brien, M.D., 890; J.E. Tyndall, M.D., \$10	328 20
Payments under \$10: tea, 50 lbs., \$8.75; yarn, 24 lbs., \$7.92; small items, \$8.40	25 07
Triennial clothing (\$9.40) - Kingston and Pembroke Ry., freight	9 40
Schools (\$638 33) -	...



Macdonald, A. Co., Winnipeg, biscuits, 800 lbs. at 5 c.	47 60
Moffatt, Thos., Dominion City: building 2 closets, \$20; material for ferry boats, \$19.90	39 90
Freight charge on mission clothing, & c.: Can. Northern Ry., \$1.82; Can. Pacific Ry., \$10.96; Grand Trunk Ry., \$39.25	52 03
Various small items under \$5	11 30
Salaries of teachers: Roseau Rapids, A. Ramsay, 3 m. to Sept.30, \$75; J.F. Girardeau, 3 m. to March 31, \$75; E. McMahon, 1 1/2 m. to June 30, \$37.50; Swan Lake, K.M. Garrioch, 12 m., \$300	487 50
General expenses (\$1,203 35) -	...
Bell Telephone Co., Ltd.: rent of telephones, 6 m. to Dec. 31	15 00
McDole, R., Swan Lake, draught mare, 6 years old	190 00
Logan, R., agent: board, \$6.55; small item, \$5.90	12 45
Swinford, S., agent: board and lodging, \$31.25; fares, \$27.30; livery hire, \$24.75; postage, \$16; small items, \$22.67	121 97
Salaries: farmers, M. Campbell, Swan Lake, 12 m., \$400; J.C. Ginn, Roseau 12 m., \$300; interpreters and caretakers, W.H. Garrioch, Portage la Prairie, 12 m., \$40; J.S. Telfer, Portage la Prairie, 9 m., \$30; issuer, Geo. Tucker, Indian Gardens, 12 m., \$40; typewriters, E.W. Markle, 10 1/2d., \$10, C.R. Marlatt, 41 d., \$43.93	863 93
...	5,229 60
<b>Rat Portage and Savanne Agencies, Manitoba.</b>	...
Annuities (\$10,485) - Chiefs, 15 at \$25; headmen, 31 at \$15; indians, 1896 at \$5; arrears, 33 at \$5	10,485 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$95.22) -	...
Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on supplies	16 45
Fife, A.T. & Co., Rat Portage: scythes and snaths, 6, \$10.92; small items, \$16.92	27 84
Rat Portage Hardware Co.: hoes, 18, \$11.20; scythes and snaths, 15, \$24.70; small items, \$15.03	50 93
Carried forward	10,580 22

<b>Rat Portage and Savanne Agencies - Concluded.</b>	<b>\$ cts.</b>
Brought forward	10,580 22
Seeds (\$85.89) -	...
Cameron & Heap, Rat Portage potatoes, 57 bush. at 75c.; sacks, 41 at 9c.	46 44
Darch & Hunter, London: seeds, \$6.36; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, 59c.	6 95
Hudson's Bay Co.: potatoes, 25 bush. at \$1; freight, \$7.50	32 50
Supplies for destitute (\$3,220.20) -	...
Brunsel, N., Rat Portage: canoe, paddles and canoe repairs	13 00
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., freight on supplies	55 57
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 225 lbs. at 172,c.	39 38
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 917 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	527 27
Hudson's Bay Co.: shot, 1,150 lbs., \$65.55; twine, 316 lbs., \$61.04; freighting, \$155.34	281 93
Humble, J.W., Rat Portage, rent of office and storage, 12 m. to Dec. 31, 1904	144 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 2,297 lbs. at 9.91c.	227 63
McLaurin, Mrs. G.A., Savanne: board and attendance for sick Indian, 3 M., \$50; drugs, \$5.50	55 50
Newton, J.J., expenses taking chief John Brown to insane asylum	19 40
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 89 bags at \$2.30	204 70
Wood, G.D. & Co., Rat Portage: gunpowder, 325 lbs. at 19c.; fish hooks and lines, \$11.31	73 06
Wood, J.E., Rat Portage, drugs and medical supplies	333 00
Medical attendance, A.D. Stewart, M.D., Savanne, \$15; F.A. White, M.D., Wabigoon, \$15.50	30 50
Payments under \$10: gun caps, 13 1/5 M., \$5.41; yarn, 30 lbs., \$9.90	15 31
Medical officer, T. Hanson, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$700; board, \$25 75; fares, \$60.25; freight, \$4.25; horse hire, \$107; provisions, \$124.20; wages of guides and canoemen, 136 d., \$178.50	1,199 95
Schools (\$5,520.15) -	...
Board of Education, Rat Portage: school desks, 8 at \$3.50; freight, \$1.72	29 72
Debridge, C.C., Rat Portage; freighting school supplies	12 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Dinorwic: cartage, \$10, freight, \$37.31; preparing materials and putting up porch, \$13.25 paint oil, 10 galls., \$12.50; item, un or \$10, \$18.70	91 76
Macdonald (A.) Co., Winnipeg, biscuits, 2,350 lbs. at 5 19/20c.	139 83
Power, J.F., school inspector: fee for inspection, \$6; expenses, \$20.60	26 60
Rideout, H., & Co., Rat Portage: desk, \$10.98; tables, 2, \$12, 10; small items, \$7.72	30 80
Scott & Hudson Building Co., Rat Portage: blackboard, \$9; small items, \$2.05	11 05
Wood, J. A., Rat Portage, drugs and medicines	65 78
Freight on mission clothing, & c.: Can. Pacific Ry., \$20.33; Dominion Express Co., 32c.; Grand Trunk Ry., \$35.70	56.35
Payments under \$16: repairs to schools, \$7.75; freight, \$6; small items, \$6.71	20 46
Grants to boarding schools: Cecilia Jeffrey school, \$1,525.80; Rat Portage school, \$2,160	3,685 80
Salaries of teachers; Assabasca, S. Dargue, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; Eagle Lake, J. Fox, 6 m. to June 10, \$150; Frenchman's Head, C.N. Chapman, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; R. Clough, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; Islington, D.W.	1,350

Wood, 12 m., \$300; Wabigoon, J.S. Newton, 12 m., \$300; Wabus kang J. Fox, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, \$75	00
General expenses (\$2,139.19) -	...
May, Geo. & Sons, Ottawa, leather case for holding annuity money	17 50
Philip, David, Winnipeg, Remington typewriter	17 50
Peltier, R.J.N., Kenora, rent of storehouse, 12 m. to June 30	72 00
Various small payments under \$10	25 96
R.S. McKenzie, agent: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,000; living allowance, 12 m., \$200; board and lodging, \$72.25; fares, \$94.60; provisions, \$153.64; canoemen and guides, postage, & c., \$19.25; small items, \$58.62	1,934 98
...	21,545 65
<b>Assiniboian Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$845) -	...
Chief, 1, \$25; headmen, 3 at \$15; indians, 155 at \$5	845 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$139.44) -	...
Bray, S.V., Wolseley, lumber, 650 ft., \$16,54; Moody, J.W., repairs to implements, \$26.90	43 44
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Sentaluta, parts of implements and repairs	30 35
Touriguy, G.E., Wolseley, parts of mower	12 55
Wilson, J. G. Sentaluta: machine oil, 9 galls., \$6.70; whiffletrees, 1 set, \$7; small items, \$20.65	34 35
Various small payments under \$10	18 75
Seeds (\$7,88) -	...
Small payments: seed oats, 19 1/2 bush., \$6.82; vegetable seeds, \$1.06	788
Carried forward	992 32

	\$ cts.
<b>Assiniboine Agency, N.W.T. - Concluded.</b>	
Brought forward	992 32
Supplies for destitute (\$986.09) -	...
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 103 lbs. at 171c.	18 02
Garland J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 99 1/4 yds. at 22 1/5 c.; shirting, 57 yds. at 13 1/8c.; men's cloth trousers, 20 prs. at \$1.29	55 31
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 21 at \$2.09; yarn, 6 lbs. at 33c.	45 87
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 30 lbs. at 39c.	11 70
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: gunpowder, 50 lbs. at 23 1/5c.; shot, 200 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; small items, \$3.12	26 12
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 736 1/2 lbs. at 10 13/20c., 5 lbs. at 11 2/5c.	84 13
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 54 sacks at \$2.35	126 90
Reeve, T.H., Sinaluta: beef, 171, lbs., \$15.16; pork and fish, \$4.91	20 07
Rider, Chas., breaking oxen, \$20; French, W.R., medicines, \$49.25	69 25
Indians: beef, 725 lbs. at 5c.; steers, 3 at \$45 (to replace those killed for beef)	171 25
Medical attendance, Dr. Cooke, services in absence of regular physician	50 00
Payments under \$10: breaking oxen, \$6; freight, \$9.02; print, 99 yds., \$7.92; rice, 100 lbs., \$3.75; soap, 108 lbs., \$4.86; trousers, 5 prs., \$5.75; small items, \$3.23	40 53
V. Boujou, M.D., medical officer, 10 21/31 m. to May 21 at \$25	266 94
Triennial clothing (\$84 11) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfit, \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 3 at \$20.60; case, 61c.	84 11
Schools (\$38.86) -	...
Freight on mission clothing: Can. Pacific Ry., \$36; Intercolonial Ry., \$2.86	38 86
General expenses (\$2,274.51) -	...
Anderson, D.R., Sinaluta, linoleum, 6 yds. at \$2.25	13 50
Dutton, D.J., Sinaluta: postage, \$12; oats, 15 bush., \$7.10; small items, \$4.75	23 85
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto: tea, 72 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	12 60
Elliott, W., blacksmithing, \$10.85; T.W. Irwin, V.S., veterinary services, \$10	20 85
Hannah, Geo., Sinaluta, oats, 50 bush. at 40c.	20 00
Magee & Thompson, Wolseley: coal, 6.48 tons, \$55; office desk, \$16; beef, \$1.22	72 22
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: sleigh, \$30; pole and whiffle-tree, for sleigh, \$10	40 00
Matthews, (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull: bacon, 1,035 lbs. at 11 2/5c., 50 lbs. at 10 13/20c.	123 32
McCubbin, W.W., Sinaluta, eave troughing for building, 249 1/2 ft. at 12 1/2c.	31 19
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd, Winnipeg, flour, 16 sacks at \$2.35	37 60
Reeve, T.H., Sinaluta, meat rations for agency employees	81 09
Scott, James, Wolseley, oats, 98 bush. at 50c.	49 00
Thompson, A.J., Wolseley: coal stoves, 2, \$15.80; iron gate \$10: shingle stain, 25 gals. \$28.75; small items,	

\$26.75	81 30
Wilson, J.G., Sintaluta: coal oil, 20 gals., \$8; roof paint, 25 gals., \$33.75; small items, \$25.20	66 95
Payments under \$10: coal, 1.01 tons, \$7.83; horseshoeing, \$6.90; linoleum, \$7.34, medicine, \$5.60; oats, 19 1/2 bush., \$8.20; making cupboard, \$7; repairs to vehicles and harness, \$21.70; small items, \$24.80	89 37
T.W. Aspdin, agent: salary, 12 m. to June 30 \$900; board, \$23.45; feed and stabling, \$18.55; horse, \$135; labour, \$14.25; office chair, \$8; wood, 20 loads, \$34.50; small items \$14.55	1,148 30
Salaries of farmers: A.T. Baker; 5 24/31 m. to Dec. 31, \$144.35 W.S. Grant, 9 days to July 9, \$4.36; J. Hassan, 3 4/31 m. to June 30, \$125.16; A. Thompson, 3 18/31 m. to April 30, \$89.50	363 37
...	4,375 89
<b>Battleford Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,99,5) -	...
Chief, \$25; indians 766 at \$5 arrears 28 at \$5	3,995 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians, (\$200.20)	...
Day, J.P.G., agent, disbursements: boiler inspection, \$5: freight, \$5.60	10 60
Latour, W., hardwood lumber, 100 ft., \$10; Nicholson, J.G., plough handles, \$10.50	20 50
Prince Bros., Battleford: bluestone, 200 lbs., \$20; iron and steel, 628 lbs., \$36.30; rubber belting, \$65; small items, \$15.20	136 50
Waterous Engine Works Co., repairs to engine and thresher	32 60
Seeds - (\$354.28) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, \$12.83; freight and express \$8.91	21 74
Finlayson, D.M., Battleford, seed wheat, 150 bush. at 75c.	112 50
Speers, R., Battleford: oats, 25; bush. at 75c; wheat, 201 at \$1	220 04
Live Stock (\$350): - J.J. Day, Battleford: thorough-bred bulls, 7 at \$125, 1 at \$100, total \$975, less \$625 paid from bull fund (Trust Account No. 201)	350 00
Supplies for destitute (\$7,605.36) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry freight, \$63.96; Courtney and Brown, Ottawa, soap, 412 lbs. at 4 12c.	82 50
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 392 lbs. at 17c.	68 60
Carried forward	5,050 58

<b>Battleford Agency, N.W.T. - Continued.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,050 58
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 24 lbs. at 57 1/2	13 80
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 301 yds. at 22 1/5; shirting, 169 3/4 lbs. at 13 1/8c.; trousers, men's, cloth, 65 pr. at \$1.29	172 95
Horn, Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 100 at \$2.09; yarn, 24 lbs. at 33c.	216 92
Hudon & orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 180 lbs. at 39c.	70 20
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 9,390 lbs. at 11 9/10c.; machine oil, 30 gal. at 75c; nails, 182 12 lbs., \$12 98; shot, 1,000 lbs at 5 7/10c.; items under \$10, \$38.99	1,248 88
Interior Dept., (Immigration Branch), bacon, 4774 lbs. at 11.78c	562 38
Leslie & Wilson, Saskatoon, flour, 180 sacks at \$2.25	405 00
Macdonald, (A.) Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, rice, 290 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	10 87
Matthews, (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 2,063 lbs. at 11.33c	233 74
Nault, Eli, Battleford, quarantine officer in smallpox epidemic, 38 d.	38 00
Nisbet & Auld, Toronto, boys' cloth trousers, 20 pr. at \$1.15	23 00
Ogilvie Milling, Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 25 sacks at \$2.45.	612 50
Royal North-west Mounted Police: expenses re quarantine, \$132; supplies for destitute, \$6.83	138 83
Sparling & Wakelin, Battleford, medicines and medical supplies	175 00
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 250 lbs. at 22 3/4c.	56 88
Indians: beef, 40,000 lbs. at 5c.; freighting supplies, \$446.11	2,446 11
Payments under \$10: cartage, \$2.85; gun caps, 15 M., 96.15; vaccine, \$3.20	12 20
S.T. Macadam, M.D.: medical officer, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; livery hire, \$417	1,017 00
Schools (\$3,539.58) -	...
Courtney & Brown, soap, 200 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; Hudson's Bay Co., small items, \$2.95	11 95
Daoust. J.E., Battleford, painting boarding school buildings	250 00
Favel, Basil, Battleford, repairs to school-house at Poundmaker's reserve	75 00
Macdonald Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: biscuits, 1,600 lbs. at 5 19/20c.; rice, 300 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	106 45
Macfarlane, B., Battleford: force pump, \$30; hose and nozzle, \$11.50	11 50
Prince Bros., Battleford: barbed wire, 101 lbs., \$4.59; small items, \$10.55	15 14
Sparling & Wakelin, Battleford: medicine and medical supplies	39 13
Freight on mission clothing: Can, Pac. Ry., \$59.58; Grand Trunk Ry., \$6.71; Northern, Nav. Co., \$3.56	69 85
Indians: freighting, \$19.86; repairs to school-houses, \$13	32 86
Grant to R.C. boarding school, Thunderchild's reserve, 12 m. to June 30	1,435 20
Salaries of teachers: Eagle Hills, M. Leffler, 12 m. to June 30, \$262.50; Little Pine's, C.T. Desmarais, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; Poundmaker's, R. Arcand, 3 m. to Sept. 30, \$75; J. Warden, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; Red Pheasant's, Mrs. R. Jefferson, 12 M., to June 30, \$300; Thunderchild's, C.F. Gibbs, 12 m. to June, 30, \$300	1,462 50

Saw mills and grist mills (\$11.60) - Crosscut saw, \$9; freight, \$2.60	11 60
General expenses (\$8,054.79) -	...
Boughey, Chas., Battleford: building new agency office, \$690; repairing old office, for clerk's, house, \$27.50	717 50
Churchill, Jas., V.S., Battleford, veterinary services	30 00
Côté, M., Battleford: harness, 1 set, \$30; harness supplies and repairs, \$50.50	80 50
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 408 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	18 36
Day, M.J., Battleford, rent of house for blacksmith and engineer, 12 m. to June 30,	48 00
Daoust, J.E., Battleford, shingling and painting roof of agent's house	96 28
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 408 lbs. at 17c.	71 40
Hamilton, Geo., Battleford, ferriage, \$16.90; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$15.94	32 84
Hope, Robt., Battleford, plastering and kalsomining farmhouse	25 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: axes, 6, \$6; coal oil, 97 galls. at 50c.; small items, \$13. 80	68 30
Latour, Wilfrid, Battleford: buckboard, \$75; shoeing horses, \$7.50	82 50
Lund, Geo., Battleford, repairing agency.farm house, 7 d. at \$2.50:	17 50
Macdonald (A.) Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, rice,:306 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	11 48
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 2,040 lbs. at 11.33c.	231 13
Nault, Eli, Battleford:, oats, 24 bush. at 80c.; building agency stable, \$300	319 20
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 100 sacks at \$2.45	245 00
Pottman & Dunn, Battleford, oats, 43 bush. at 75c.	33 75
Philip, David, Winnipeg Remington Typewriter	88 75
Prince Bros., Battleford: alabastine, 22 pkgs. at 55c.; boiled oil, 13 galls. at \$1.25; binder twine, 100 lbs at 17c.; hay. 7 loads, \$29; oats, 20 bush. at 75c.; lumber, 874 ft., \$25.06; shingles, 22 1/4 M., \$108.06; small items, \$37.49	259 96
Prince, J.G., Battleford: postage, \$10; rent of post office box, \$4	14 00
Indians: beef, 2,086 lbs. at 5c.; freighting, \$100.32; wood, 50 cords at \$3	354 62
Payments under \$10: express, \$8.81; postage, \$3.23; small items, \$215	14 19
Day, J.P.G., agent, disbursements: hay, 7 loads, \$23.50; oats, 6 1/5 bush. at 75c., 134 bush. at 55c., 22 1/4 M., bush. at 50c.; telegrams and freight, \$5.90	128 99
Salaries (to June 30): agent, J.P.G. Day, 12 m., \$1,000; clerk, C.J. Johnson, 12 m., \$660; engineer and blacksmith, B. Macfarlane 12 m., \$600; farmers, W. Dewan, 1 15/31 M. Aug. 15, \$59.35; R. Jefferson, 12 m., \$480; E. Langlois, 3 m., \$120; M. L'Heureux,	...
Carried forward	19,045 27

<b>Battleford Agency, N.W.T. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	19,045 27
General Expenses - Concluded.	...
11 14/31 m., \$458.06; A. 2 Nolin, 12 22/30 m., \$468.13; Jas. Sayers, 8 m., \$320; S. Warden, 12 m., \$480; overseer, P. Villebrun, 3 m., \$60; interpreters and teamsters, S. Desjardins, 2 21/30 m. to Sept. 21, \$81; M. Venne, 9 9/30 m., \$279	5,065 54
...	24,110 81
<b>Birtle Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities, \$2,630: chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; indians, 481 at \$5; arrears, 9, at \$5 commutation, 1 at \$50	2,630 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians, (\$66.75)	...
Duke & McDonald, Minnedosa, platform for Deering binder	20 00
Massey Harris Co., Ltd.: harrow and evener, \$16; plough, \$26	42 00
Small payments machine oil, 9 galls.	4 75
Seeds, (\$4.43): small items; vegetable seeds, \$3 16; freight, \$1.27	4 43
Live stock, (\$100): Cameron, Neil, Rolling River, horse	100 00
Supplies for destitute, (\$442.07)	...
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle, flour, 15 sacks at \$2.25	33 75
Batram, J.A., Birtle, medicines, \$29.40; Canadian Pacific Ry., freight, \$10.71	40
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 50 yds. at 22 1/5c.; trousers, 10 pairs at \$1.29	24 00
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 10 at \$2.09	20 90
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 30 lbs. at 39c.	11 70
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: shot, 375 lbs. at 5 7/19c.; twine, 30 lbs. at 31c.; small items, \$3.92	34 60
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 170 lbs. at 10.38c.	17 65
Speer, W.H., Birtle, medicines and medical supplies	34 21
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 125 lbs. at 20 1/2c.	25 63
Payments under \$10: medicines, \$9.80; tea, 50 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; small items, \$6.77	25 32
Medical attendance: G.D. Shortreed, M.D., \$55.20; J.S. Stewart, M.D., \$25.85; J.W. Wickware, M.D., \$39.50; T.A. Wright, M.D., \$53.65	174 20
Triennial clothing, (\$190.08): Kingston Penitentiary; chief's outfits, 3 at \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 6 at \$20.60; case, \$1.38	190 08
Schools, (\$4,102.19).	...
Batram, J.A., Birtle, medicine, \$5, 80; Beirnes, W.T., Birtle, ox harness, 3 sets, \$48	73 80
Brown, J. & E., Portage la Prairie: fixing engine, 2 d. \$12; battery cells, 4, \$4	16 00
Canadian Pacific Ry., fare for S. Swinford and two mechanics	20 85
Crawford, E.H., Birtle, lowering water pipe, (moving 200 sq. yds. earth)	40 00
Hay, E. & W., Birtle, cutting and fitting water pipes	55 00
Hunter, S. & Co., Miniota: seed for ex-pupils; oats, 15 1/2 bush. at 40c.; wheat, 25 bush. at 80c.	26 20



Preston, R.F., Birtle, yoke of working oxen for ex-pupils of industrial school	100 00
Seal, Geo., Blenheim, seed wheat for ex-pupils of industrial school, 48 bush. at 85c.	40 80
Taylor & Mitchell, Birtle, set of tools for ex-pupil of industrial school	26 05
Freight on mission clothing, & c.: Canadian Pacific, Ry., 108.41; Grand Trunk Ry., \$76.93	185 34
Payments under \$10: pairs, painting & c.	15 35
Medical attendance and medicines: J.W. Wickware, M.D.	123 00
Grant to Birtle Boarding School, 12 m. to June 30	3,079 80
Salary of teacher: Okanase school, J.M. MacAlister, 12 m. to June 30	300 00
General expenses (\$3,411.07).	...
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle: bran, 17.85 sacks, \$12; oat chop, 260 lbs. \$2 60	14 60
Beirnes, W.T., Birtle: horse blankets, 2, \$7; repairs to harness, \$10.20	17 20
Birtle corporation: acetylene gas supply, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$15.20; gas pipes, 96 1/2 ft., \$7.30	22 50
Copeland, T.W.B., Birtle, wood, 10 cords at \$5	50 00
Dudley, J.C., Birtle; green wood, 10 cords at \$3.75; taking affidavits, \$4	41 50
Hill, W.P., Birtle: painting and erecting flag-pole, \$30; painting agency house, 95 hours at 15c.	44 25
Hough & Wickware, Birtle: oats, 58 bush. at 35c., 58 bush. at 40c.; wood, 1 cord, \$4	47 50
Judson, A.L., Birtle: hay, 683 tons, \$34.15; Legget, J., Birtle, oats, 250 bush., \$75	109 15
Mitchell, W., Birtle, labour on agency house, 197 1/2 h. at 25c.	49 38
O'Donnell, H., Birtle, wood, 4 1/2 cords at \$4.50	20 25
Paterson Bros., Birtle: lumber, 1,587 ft. \$55.43; coal, 4.717 tons at \$5.50, 1.99 tons, at \$6; wood, 12 cords at \$4; small items, \$40.24	181 55
Pentland, B. Birtle, papering and painting agency house	15 00
Taylor & Mitchell, Birtle: eavetroughing, \$10.75; paint, 12 5/16 gals., \$26,80; small hardware items, \$29.38; coal, 1.11 tons at \$13	81 38
Carried forward	8,229 78

<b>Birtle Agency, N.W.T. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	8,229 78
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Wood, W.H., Birtle: postage and P.O. box, \$27; wall paper, 103 rolls, \$15.85	42 85
Yeandle, Thos., Birtle.: horseshoeing, \$28; repairs to vehicles, & c., \$24	52 00
Payments under \$10: hay, 2.97 tons at \$5; veterinary services, \$7; small items, \$9.03	30 78
Wheatley, G.H, agent; board and horse feed, \$187.90; fares, \$19.75; horse hire, \$30; interpreting, \$49.75; hay, 3 3/10 tons, \$17.80; wood, 3 loads, \$13.50; small items; \$11.20	329 90
Salaries to June 30: agent, G.H. Wheatley, 12 m. \$1,200; clerks, S.M. Dickinson 8 m. to Feb. 28, \$533.28; H.O. Armstrong, 3 m. to June 3, \$168; teamster: H. Baker, 12 m., \$360	2,261 28
...	10,946 59
<b>Blackfoot Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities: (\$4,380) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 11, at \$15; indians, 828 at \$5	4,380 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$52.40) -	...
Loden Bro., Kananaskis, lime, 50 bushels at 30c.	15 00
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: machine oil, 46 1/2 galls. at 40c.; freight, \$1.20	19 80
Payments under \$10: freight, \$9.45; sundry hardware, \$8.15	17 60
Seeds (\$199.18) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, seeds, \$12.82; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$1.60	14 42
McNeill, D.B., Gleichen, potatoes, 298 bush. at 62c.	184 76
Live stock (\$5,616.68) -	...
Beaupré, V.J., Gleichen: coal tar, 16 galls. \$16; lime, 4 bush. \$2.60; lumber, 9,581 ft.	210 22
Bray C.J., Gleichen: bolts, 446, \$24 08; nails and Spikes, 382 lbs., \$18.60; sundry hardware, \$43.62	86 30
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$18.09; Church, W.J., carpenter, 310 h. at 50c.	173 09
Chapman, J.A., Beresford, thoroughbred Hereford bulls, 8 at \$136	1,088 00
Clarke, John, Crowfoot, stallions, 3 - yr. old, 1 at \$200, 2 - yr. old, 2 at \$155	510 00
Griesbach, E., Gleichen: lumber, 5,694 ft., \$123.60; sulphur, 2,00,0 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; pump, & c., \$19.50	233 10
Harrison, H., Gleichen, hardware supplies for dipping tank	24 55
Kerstein, S., Gleichen, Clyde ranch bred stallion, 3 - yr. old	200 00
Landers, Robt., Gleichen, Clyde ranch bred stallion, 5 - yr. old	150 00
McHugh Felix, Calgary, Clyde ranch bred stallions, 3 and 4 - yr. old, 2 at \$200	400 00
Renske, C., Gleichen, building dipping vat and well, 205 h. at 35c	71 75
Royal, Jos., Gleichen, carpenter's work on tank, 127 h, at 25c.	31 75
Scott, Harry, Gleichen, Clyde stallion, 3 - yr. old	130 00
Stuart Machinery Co., Winnipeg., steam boiler for dipping tank	168 77

Territorial Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary, bulls, 8, delivered at Gleichen	851 00
Indians: logs for dipping tank, 100, \$50; digging well, \$18.75; building corrals, \$44; sundry labour, \$34.10; cows and heifers, 32 at \$28, 2 at \$25, 12 at \$18	1,308 85
Supplies for destitute (\$15,673.67)	...
Barnes, M.J., C eadie beef, 697 lbs. at 6c., 577 lbs. at 5c.	70 66
Beaupré, J.A.E., Gleichen: coal, 2.41 tons at \$6; freight, \$1	15 46
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: kitchen ware, \$17.25; sundry hardware, \$27.10	44 35
Brown, W.W., Gleichen, beef, 472 lbs. at 6 1/2c	30 68
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$21.12; Clark, J., beef cows, 9 at \$32	9 12
Clark, Duncan, Gleichen: beef cows, 22 at \$32; steers, 2 at \$35	774 00
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 484 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	84 70
Edmonton Milling Co., floor, 23,520 lbs. at \$2.55, 33,520 lbs. at \$2.50; 39,372 lbs. at \$2.42 1/2	2,392 53
Findlay, Jas., Calgary: drugs and medicines, \$213.16; freight, & c., \$3.61	216 77
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa, kersey, 68 3/4 yds. at 22 1/5c.	15 26
Harkness Thos., Brandon, heifers, 2 - yr. old, delivered at Gleichen, 100	2,800 00
Head, W, Calgary, plumbing repairs at hospital	13 60
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 65 at \$4.09	135 85
Lawson, Thos., Gleichen: beef steers, 20 at \$40; delivering cattle, \$5	805 00
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd. Hull, bacon, 1,777 lbs. at 11 19/20c., 1,455 lbs. at 11 1/5c.	375 31
Messurier, E.L., Brandon: steers, 11 at \$41; cow, 1 at \$32	483 00
McKay, Frank, Gleichen, beef cows, 8 at \$30	240 00
McNeill, D.B., Gleichen: beef cows, 7 at \$30; beef steers, 16 at \$40, 3 at \$35; coal, 4 1/2 tons, \$32; coal oil 4 cas., \$16.75; fruit, 8 cases, \$15.75; hay, 17 loads, \$35.56; linoleum, 10 yds., 12.50; medicine and surgical supplies, \$90.88; potatoes, 30 bush. \$15; sugar, 3 sks. \$19.40; tea, 50 lbs. \$15; sundry provisions and hospital supplies, \$161.10; deepening well and repairing pump, \$21.50; wood, 12 1/2 loads, \$23.25	1,413 68
Carried forward	20,488 93

	\$ cts.
<b>Blackfoot Agency - Concluded.</b>	
Brought forward	20,488 93
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
McNeill & McDougall, Gleichen: sugar, 3 sks., \$21.25; medicine and surgical supplies, \$36.47; small items, \$71.03	128 75
Rose, W., M.D., Gleichen, fumigating farmer Jones' house	10 00
Scott, Harry, Gleichen, beef cow, \$40; Smart, J. & Co., Calgary, coffin, etc., \$15	55 00
Stainer, D., hay 30 tons at \$2.50; Wyndham, E.A., cows, 6 at \$30	255 00
Indians: beef, 59,242 lbs. at 6 1/2c.; coal, 23,143 tons, \$114.90; hay, 47 tons at \$2.50, 125 loads at \$2	4,333 14
Payments under, \$10: gunpowder, \$5.50; rice, \$5.77; small items, \$8.8	20 13
Lafferty, J.D., M.D., Calgary: salary as physician, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; fares, \$46.60, horse hire, \$3; telegrams, \$2.08	651 68
Triennial clothing, (\$293.84) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfit, 3 at \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 11 at \$20.60; freight, \$2.14	293 84
Schools (\$5,018.62) -	...
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: nails, 240 lbs., \$11.80; sundry hardware, \$16.40	28 20
Breckenridge-Lund Lumber & Coal Co., Calgary: lime, 15 sacks, \$9.75; lumber, 25,765 ft., \$516.54; shingles, 12 M., \$30, tar paper, 12 rolls, \$12; freight, \$40.93	609 22
Findlay, Jas., Calgary: drugs and medicines, \$78.61; 68c.	79 29
Griesbach, E., Gleichen: laths, 3 M., \$15.75 lumber, 2,073 ft., \$48.20; lime, & c., \$7.45	71 40
Wilson, J.A., Gleichen, pork, 1.17 lbs. at 6c.	7 02
Freight on mission clothing & c.: Can. Pac. Ry., \$47.60; Grand Trunk, Ry., \$20.29	67 89
Grants to boarding schools, 12 m. to June 30: Crowfoot's, \$1,746; Old Sun's, \$2,409.60	4,155 60
General expenses (\$5,216.31) -	...
Beaupré, V.J. Gleichen: postage stamp \$23; small items, \$8.25	31 25
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: boiled oil, 9 gals., \$11.40; stove, \$19; white lead, 138 lbs., \$13.80; small items, \$91.79	135 99
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 216 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	37 80
Edmonton Milling Co.: flour, 6,480 lbs. at \$2.55, 6,480 lbs. at \$2.50	327 24
Griesbach, Emile, Gleichen, oats, 280 29/34 bushels at 35c.	98 30
Laycock, J.L., Gleichen: beef, 614 lbs. at 6c.; parts of harness, \$12.60	49 44
MacLean, Peter, Bassano: mutton, 210 lbs. at 9c	18 90
McNeill, D.B., Gleichen: coal oil, 49 galls., \$24.01; bran, 16 sks., \$20; small items, \$11.73	55 74
Scott. Harry, Gleichen, milch cow, \$35; Service, Wm., blacksmithing, \$122.75	157 75
Sparrow, A.C., Calgary: beef cows, 4 at \$32; steers, 4 at \$42	296 00
Walbeck, H., Gleichen, digging and cribbing well, 80 ft. at \$1.50	120 00
Labour building agency cottage: 9 3/5 d. at \$6, 12 1/4 d. at \$3, 577 3/4 h., \$224.56	318 91
Indians: coal, 51.85 tons, \$161.75; hay, 16 loads, \$45; ice, 20 tons, \$20; labour on cottage, 84 h., \$21; posts, 605, \$30.25; wood, 14 loads, \$34.45; small items, \$6.99	319 44

Items under \$10: freight, \$10.43; oats, \$6.18; rice, \$6.08; soap, \$9.72; small items, \$13.45	45 97
Legal services, Short & Stewart, Calgary	10 00
Sibbald, H.E., agent: removal expenses, \$44.22; travel, \$42,80; telegrams, \$6.56	93 58
Salaries to June 30, 1905: agent, H.E. Sibbald, 12 m., \$1,000; clerk, W.H. James, 12 m., \$660; farmers, W.S. Cosgrove, 12 m., \$600; A.E. Jones, 12 m., \$540; teamsters at \$25 a m.; Joe Donnelly, \$7.25; One Runner, \$142.75; D. McMaster, \$100; Jos. Glover, \$50	3,100 00
...	36,471 40
LESS - Paid by ranchers for dipping cattle	20 70
...	36,450 70
<b>Blood Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$6,185) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 12 at \$15; indians, 1,190 at \$5; arrears, at \$5	6,185 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians, (\$66.86) -	...
Gardiner, R.J.E.: lime, 1,500 lbs. at 85c.; Indians freighting lime, \$2	14 75
Grady, A.F., Macleod: lime, 4,000 lbs., \$40; items under \$10, \$12. 11	52 11
Seeds (\$35.88) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds, \$3,88; Patterson, R., Macleod, potatoes, 3,200 lbs., \$32	35 88
Live stock (\$9,581.08) -	...
Baker & Shelding, Macleod, lumber. 31,031 feet	563 34
Bissett, T., Macleod, services as mason at dipping vat, 5 d.	25 00
Black, D, Campbellford, Ont., heifers, 2 - year old, 100 at \$28	2,800 00
Chapman, J., Beresford, Hereford bulls, pure bred. 15 at \$12	51,875 00
Clark, Jas., Crowfoot, 2 stallions, \$340; Foster & McLeod, bolts for dipping vat, 66 lbs., \$8.25	348 25
Carried forward	11,899 33

	\$ cts.
<b>Blood Agency - Continued.</b>	
Brought forward	11,859 33
Live stock - Concluded.	...
Grady, A.F., Macleod: camp equipment, \$33 18; nails, 7 kegs; \$40; oakum, 208 lbs., \$31.20; stove, \$23.50; tar, 20 galls. \$15; tanks for dipping chute, 2, \$77; tent, \$49, labour, 3 d., \$12; team-hire, \$11; hardware items under \$10, \$130.85	422 73
Harkness, T., Brandon, heifers, 2 - year old, 30 at \$28	840 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Macleod, sulphur for dipping vats, 5,020 brls	423 42
MacLachlin & Lambert, Macleod: steel scrapers, 2, \$25; team hire, \$27; small items, \$14	66 00
Reach & Co., Macleod, provisions for workmen at vat	38 40
Smith, J.E., Brandon, shorthorn bulls, 9 at \$100, 1 at \$85	985 00
Territorial Cattle, Breeder's Association, Calgary, 14 bulls	1,803 00
Wallace, R.A., High River, stallions, 5 at \$200	1,000 00
Labour building dipping vat: carpenters, 83 1/2 d. at \$4, 28 d. at \$3.50, 28 d. at \$3; Mason, 5 d. at \$5	541 00
Indians: freighting lumber, & c., \$283,50; hunting lost bulls, \$7; labour, 9 1/2 d., \$23.75	314 25
Supplies for destitute (\$35,116,18) -	...
Baker & Skelding, Macleod: lumber, 1,690 ft., \$36.65; shingles, 1 1/2 M., \$4.50	41 15
Barnes, R.B., Macleod, drugs and medical supplies	51 35
Brock, W.R. Co., Ltd., Toronto, print, 204 yds. at 8c.	16 32
Canada Flour, Mills Co., Ltd., Chatham, beans, 11,400 lbs. at 3 3/20c.	359 10
Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on supplies from Winnipeg	630 65
Cardston Milling Co., Cardston, flour, 720 sacks at \$2.40, 912 sacks at \$2.25	3,780 00
Cochrane Ranche Co., Macleod, beef, 31,289 lbs. at 6c.	1,877 34
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 456 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	20 52
Eckardt H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 466 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	81 55
Fleming, J.W., Brandon: drugs and medical supplies, \$534.88; freight, etc., \$23.35	558 23
Franklin, J., Macleod, beef, 54,690 lbs., live weight at 3 1/10c.	695 39
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 243 1/2 yds. at 22 1/5c; men's cloth trousers, 65 pr. at \$1.29; shirting, 17 1/4 yds. at 13 1/8c.	160 39
Grady, A.F., Macleod, Small items of hardware	38 10
Hallam, J.R., Stand Off., beef, 42,475 lbs., live weight at 3 1/10c.	1,316 72
Hewson, J.A., Belly River, beef, 1, 405 lbs. at 6c.,	84 30
Hillier, E.G., Macleod, beef, 8,460 lbs. at 3 1/10c.	262 26
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 70 at \$ 2.09	146 30
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 105 lbs. at 39c.	40 95

Johnstone, J.F., Porcupine Hills, beef, 825 lbs. at 6c.	49 50
Macdonald, A., Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, rice, 254 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	99 52
Matthews, Goo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,031 lbs. at 11 19/20c., 1,938 lbs. at 11 1/5c.	340 26
McNab, R.B. Macleod, beef, 13,850 lbs. live weight at 3 1/10c.	429 35
McNeil, E., Stand Off: apples, evap., 140 lbs., \$14; bacon 100 lbs., \$13; biscuits, 151 lbs. \$22.80; butter, 150 lbs., \$30; coal oil, 40 galls., \$18; lard, 93 3/4 lbs., \$13.75; potatoes, 2,000 lbs., \$20; rice, 150 lbs., \$10.50; rolled oats, 480 lbs., \$14.40; soap, 400 lbs. \$23.25; sugar 1000 lbs. \$62; syrup, 327 lbs. \$18.22; tea, 224 lbs. \$53.76; items of provisions under \$10, \$105.95; cotton, 86 yds., \$10.08; comforters, 6, \$13.25; flannelette, 184 yds., \$21.49; gingham, 90 3/4 yds., \$14.78; men's suits, 2, \$12; shawls, 6, \$12.25; trousers, 14 pr. \$18.25; small items of dry goods, \$38.78; small items of hardware, \$33.35	593 86
Nisbet & Auld, Toronto, boys' cloth trousers, 15 pr. at \$1.15	17 25
Paterson, Robt., Macleod, beef, 69,525 lbs, live weight at 3 1/10c.	2,155 27
Pearson, G., Stand Off: beef, 605 lbs. at 6c.; cartridges, 14 boxes, \$17.50; pump, \$10	63 50
Redford, A.B., Stand Off, beef, 2,313 lbs. at 6c.	138 78
Shannon, T.F., Rapid City, heifers, 187 at \$28, 16 at \$23	5,604 00
St. Boniface Hospital: hospital treatment, 28 d. at 50c.; medicine;, \$2	16 00
Territorial Cattle Breeders Association, Calgary, bulls, 10	1,040 00
Wilson; David, Stand Off., beef, 14,605 lbs. at 6c.	876 30
Indians: beef, 170,290 lbs. at 6 1/2c., 606 lbs. at 6c.; butchering cattle, \$207.25, capping blocks, 12, \$15; cutting ice, \$9.75; freighting, \$121; hay, 14 3/10 tons at \$3, 160 tons at \$4; supplying coal to hospital, 39 tons at \$2; wages for herders, \$160	12,760 14
Medical attendance: W. Rogers, M.D., \$5; J.R. Steep, \$16; W.R.D. Sutherland, M.D., \$5	26 00
Salaries to June 30, 1905: physician, O.C. Edwards, M.D., 12 M., \$1,200; matron, Sister St. Eusèbe, 12 M., \$180; nurses, Sister St. Germaine, 12 m., \$120, Sister St. Leblanc, 12 M., \$120	1,620 00
Travel of physician, O.C. Edwards, M.D.	15 25
Triennial Clothing, (\$292.74) - Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfits, 2 at \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 12 at \$20.60; case, \$2.14	292 74
Schools (\$5,471) -	...
Baker & Skelding, Macleod, lumber, 1,979 ft. at \$30, 150 ft. at \$24, 4,600 ft. at \$18	145 77
Butcher, W., Macleod, labour on boarding school, 22 d.	55 00
Cochrane Ranche Co., Macleod, beef, 430 lbs. at 6c.	25 80
Hudson's Bay Co., Macleod, paints and oils	29 00
Carried forward	55,197 34

<b>Blood Agency - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	55,197 34
Schools - Concluded.	...
Macdonald, A., Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: biscuits, 800 lbs. at 5 19/20c.; rice, 100 lbs. at 3 3/4 c.	51 35
McNeil, E., Belly River, small hardware supplies	13 65
Wilson, D., Macleod, beef, 411 lbs. at 6c.	24 66
Indians: beef, 4,028 lbs. at 6 1/2c.; freighting, \$12.28	274 10
Freight on mission clothing: Can. Pacific Ry., \$106.18; Central Ontario Ry., \$6.62; Grand Trunk Ry., \$37.41	150 21
Various small payments under \$5	10 95
Grants: Church of England boarding school, 12 m. to June 30, \$2,670; Roman Catholic boarding school, 12 m. to June 30, \$2,140.80, less \$342.31 for beef supplied	4,468 49
C.H. Collinson, teacher, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
General expenses (\$11,843.50) -	...
Alberta Railway & Coal Co., coal, 100 1/2 tons at \$2,75	276 37
Baker & Skelding, Macleod: lumber, 9,600 ft. at \$36, 2,225 ft. at \$24, 2,172 ft. at \$18.50, 7,292 ft. at \$18, 1,600 ft. at \$10, 2,188 ft. for \$42.97; doors, 5, \$12.25; windows, & c., \$21.95	663 62
Callie Bros, & Maclean, Macleod: wall paper, 93 rolls, \$28.70; border, 11 rolls, \$12.50	41 20
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$12.85; Cardston Milling Co. flour, 88 sacks at \$2.25	210 85
Chappell, Jas Macleod: plastering, 146 yds. at 15c.; building chimney, \$8	29 90
Cochrane, Ranch Co., Macleod, beef, 558 lbs. at 6c.	33 48
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 384 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	17 28
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 884 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	67 20
Fernie Lumber Co., Ltd., Fernie: lumber, 18,418 ft. at \$15.50, 1,248 ft. at \$17.50, 3,770 ft. at \$21, 4,500 ft. at \$26, 520 ft. for \$8.40; shingles, 24 M., at \$3; laths, & c., \$10.48	594 33
Foster & McLeod, Macleod: horseshoeing, \$113; ice tongs, 4 pr. for \$16; repairs, \$25.50	154 50
Grady, A.F., Macleod: axes, 10, \$11.25; boiled oil, 43 galls., \$49.45; brushes, 11, \$13.45; coal oil, 12 cases, \$51; conductor pipe, 80 ft., \$12; eave trough and elbows, \$53; galvanized iron, 157 lbs., \$15.70; heater and drum, \$17; hinges, 62 pr., \$18; kitchen range, \$48; lime, 1,800 lbs., \$18; padlocks, \$11, \$10; Page fencing, 40 rods, \$38; white lead, 1,000 lbs., \$95; small hardware items, \$177.01	626 86
Great West Saddlery Co., Macleod, harness supplies and repairs	11 00
Heap, S., Macleod: postage stamps, \$40; rent of P.O. box, \$10	50 00
Heney, Miss J., Macleod, harness supplies and repairs	25 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Macleod: bran, 1 ton, \$25; chop, 2,055 lbs., \$25.69; cotton, \$4.48	55 17
Lachance, Philip, Macleod, oats, 8,700 lbs. at 1c.	87 00
Macdonald (A). Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, rice, 288 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	10 80
Maclachlan & Lambert, Macleod: refrigerators, 2, \$200; water tank and fittings, \$38; window sashes, 13, \$29.50; lime, brick, & c., \$16.20	283 70
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,200 lbs. at 11 19/20c.	143 90
McDonald, Miss B., Macleod, board of mechanics, 239 d. at 50c.	119 50
McNab, R., Macleod, oats, 9,965 lbs. at 1c.; Shire, Ogle, Macleod, oats, 13,945 lbs, at 1c.	2399



	10
Perry, A., Cardston: board, \$27; feed and stabling, \$7.25	34 25
Western Stock Growers' Association, dues and assessment on 1,000 head of cattle	20 00
Wilson, David, Macleod, beef, 270 lbs. at 6c	16 20
Winlaw, J.B., Winlaw, lumber, 14,936 ft. at \$14, 6,069 ft. at \$15, 748 ft. at \$16	312 10
Payments under \$10: blacksmithing, \$19; postage, \$10.61; small items, \$26.26	55 87
Indians: beef, 7,182 lbs. at 6 1/2c.; freighting, \$632.75; hay, 25.365 tons, \$76.10; labour, \$10.50; supplying 51 1/2 tons coal, \$102	1,288 17
Labour of carpenters: 11 1/2 d. at \$2, 167 1/2 d. at \$2.50, 10 d. at \$2.75, 62 d. at \$3.50, 20 d. at \$5, 174 hrs. at 20c., 115 hrs. at 15c.	1,038 30
Jowett, J.W., clerk, travel, board, lodging and horse feed	7 30
Wilson, R.N., agent: travel, board and lodging, \$123.25; fares, \$146.55; feed, & c. \$110.25	380 05
Salaries to, June 30: agent, R.N. Wilson, 12 m., \$1,200; Clerk, J.W. Jowett, 12 m., \$900; farmers, R.C. McDonald, 12 m., \$600; J.A. Webb, 12 m., \$506.29; W. Damon, 9 m. to March 31, \$450; Geo. D. Winder, 5 7/31 m. to June 30, \$220.32; E.G. Hillier, 3 m. to June 30, \$120; issuer, Fred Rhodes, 2 m. to Aug. 31, \$90; Jas. McDonald, 4 6/31 m., \$204.39; interpreter, D. Mills, 12 m. to June 30, \$420; scouts, David Milk, 4 m. to Dec. 31, \$40; Donald Gamoose, 2 2/3 m. to Sept. 20, \$27; J. Aberdeen, 2 m. to Aug. 31, \$20; Joe Mountain Horse, 5 5/30 m. to Feb. 28, \$53; mail carrier, Joe Ely, 4 m. to June 30, \$40; stenographer, Miss B.A. Jowett, 2 m. to Nov. 9, \$60	4,951 00
...	72,259 25
LESS - Paid from Bull Fund, Trust Account No. 201, \$1,500; half cost of dipping plant paid by ranchers \$964.31; paid by Indians for rations, \$1,199.72; Canadian Pacific Ry. for biscuits lost, \$2.98	3,667 01
...	68,592 24

<b>Carlton Agency, N.W.T.</b>	cts.
Annuities (\$7,670) -	...
Chiefs, 6 at \$25; headmen, 25 at \$15; Indians, 1,419 at \$5; arrears, 10 at \$5	7,670 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$698.39) -	...
Agnew, T.J., Prince Albert: broad axes, 6, \$22.40; grub hoes, 20, \$24; sashes, 10 prs., \$21; scythes, 6, \$10.80; spades, 12, \$10.20; items under \$10, \$34.58	122 98
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Duck Lake: binder, \$155 mower and rake, \$83; ploughs 2, \$81; repairs to mowers and takes, \$45.05	364 05
McIntyre, J.A., Duck Lake: blacksmith's coal, 600 lbs., \$12; small items, \$5.60	17 60
McIntyre Bros., Duck Lake: scythes and snaths, 6, \$9.60; repairs, \$1.60	11 20
Mc ellan, D.C., Prince Albert, ox harness, 4 sets	48 00
Stewart, A.S., Prince Albert: plough shares, 2, \$6; road scraper, 2, \$26	32 00
Treen, H.L., Prince Albert, plough handles and repairs	22 13
Indians, freighting supplies	47 74
Payments under \$10: bluestone, 76 lbs., \$7.60; freight, \$5.67; lime, 10 bush., \$6; scythes and snaths, 3, \$6; various small items, \$7.40	32 67
Seeds (\$580.64) -	...
Almanofsky Co., Carlton: barley, 90 bush. at 75c., 122 1/3 bush. at 60c.; oats, 41 bush. at 75c., 200 bush. at 60c.; potatoes, 50 bush. at 75c.; wheat, 110 bush. at 75c.; total, \$411. 65, less \$30.85, proceeds of sale of barley	380 80
Anderson, C., Sturgeon Lake, potatoes, 31 bush. at 50c.	15 50
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, seeds, \$5.70; Can. Pac. Ry., freight,	7 58
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds	13 93
Hudson's Bay Co., Lac La Ronge, potatoes, 15 bush. at \$1.88	15 00
McIntyre, J.A., Duck Lake, oats, 86 bush. at 60c.	51 60
Indians freighting supplies	96 23
Live stock (\$491) -	...
Badger, J., Mistowasis, driving two bulls to Sturgeon Lake	6 00
Dreaver, J. & Co., Mistowasis: cow and calf, \$35; steers, 2 at \$27.50	90 00
Isbister, R., Mistowasis, yoke of oxen	95 00
Morin, P.C., Meadow Lake, heifers, 5 at \$30, 1 at \$2.5	175 00
Peterson, C., Guelph, Hereford bulls, 2 at \$125, \$250, less \$123 paid from bull fund	125 00
Supplies for destitute (\$6,860.21) -	...
Brock, (W.R.) Co., Ltd., Toronto, print, 224 ads. at 8c.	17 92
Can. Pacific Ry., freight, \$92.89; De la Ronde, P., Mont Nebo, heifer, \$20	112 89
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 324 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	14 58
Dreaver; J., Mistowasis. beef, 684 lbs. at 5 1/2c.; Fisher, C., agent, relief, \$30	67 62
Duck Lake Milling Co., flour, 23,535 lbs. at \$2.07 1/2	488 36
Eckardt, H.P & Co., Toronto, tea, 439 lbs. at 17 1/2	76 83
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 288 lbs. at 57 1/2	165 60

Garland, J.M., Son, & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 401 1/4 yds. at 22 1/5 men's cloth trousers, 45 prs. at \$1.29; shirting, 178 1/2 yds. at 13 1/8c.	169 90
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 75 at \$2.09; yarn, 18 lbs. at 33c.	162 69
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 60 lbs. at 39c.	23 40
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: cod lines, 25 at 46c.; flour, 3,930 lbs., \$96.04; shot, 1,600 lbs. at 5 7/16c.; twine, 790 lbs., \$188.98; freight, \$189.65; small items, \$7.61	584 98
Laframboise, Jos., Mistowasis: beef, 509 lbs. at 5c.; freight, \$2.37	27 82
Laronde, Wm., Green Lake, beef, 700 lbs. at 5c.	35 00
Ledoux, Jos., freighting, \$10.52; Gibson, Ed., cartage, \$10.50	21 02
Lewis Bros. & Co., Montreal, gun caps, 26 M. at 41c.	10 66
Marcellin, A., Marcellin, beef, 1,875 lbs. at 5c.	93 75
Matthews, Gen. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 7,174 1/2 lbs. at 12.22c., 1,347 lbs. at 11.47c., 1,791 lbs. at 11.43c.	1,235 93
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake, beef, 1,159 lbs. at 5c.; Morin, P.C., freighting, \$51.60	109 55
McDonald, Chas., Mistowasis, drugs and medicines	321 92
Nisbet & Auld; Toronto, boys' cloth trousers, 19 prs. at \$1.15	21 85
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 149 sacks at \$2.81	418 69
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 400 lbs. at 23c.	92 00
Union Trading Co., Prince Albert: flour, 9 sacks at \$2.50; freight, \$1.71	24 21
Wise, H.C. & Co., Winnipeg, vaccine, 250 points	20 00
Indians: beef, 21,107 lbs. at 5c.; freighting supplies, \$232.19; ox, \$45; care of aged Indian, \$12.50	1,345 04
Payments under \$10: freighting, \$12.15; provisions, \$8.50; small items, \$8.35	29 00
Medical officer, T.D. Tyerman, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$900; livery hire, \$196; medicines, \$73	1,169 00
Schools (\$6,161,37) -	...
Agnew, T.J., Prince Albert: metallic shingles, 12 sqs. at \$4.75; small items, \$13.46	70 46
Dreaver, J. & Co., Mistowasis: yoke of oxen, \$100; nails, 25 lbs. \$1.56	101 56
Hudson's Bay Co.: freight on machinery and supplies, \$302.73; glass, paint, & c., \$15.29; nails, 26 kegs, \$101.85; tar paper, 5 rolls, \$6.25; windows, 30 at \$1.80	480 12
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert, various small items of hardware	20 75
Macdonald (A.) Co., Winnipeg: biscuits, 3,775 lbs. at 519/20c.; rice, 700 lbs. at 3 3/4	250 86
McIntyre, J.A. Duck Lake, ox harness, 4 sets	48 00
Carried forward	17,271 99

<b>Carlton Agency - Continued.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	17,271 99
Schools - Concluded.	...
Shannon Lumber Co. Prince Albert: doors and sashes, \$15.20; lumber, 2,704 ft., \$60.94	76 14
Smith & Ferguson Co., Ltd., Regina, carpenters' tools	26 00
Sinclair, John, Green Lake: work on school house, 16 d. at \$2, 10 d. at \$1.50, 10 d. at \$1; sundry labour, \$8; saw logs, 30, \$10	75 00
Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, engine for saw mill	1,190 00
Indians: freighting, \$36.94; labour on school houses, \$4.38	41 32
Freight on mission clothing, & c., Brockville, Westport and North-western Railway, \$4.73; Canadian Atlantic Railway, \$4.39; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$253.03; Dominion Express Co., \$10.90; Grand Trunk Railway, \$11.44; Intercolonial Railway, \$3.46	287 95
Various small items under \$510	10 15
Grant to Isle à la Crosse boarding school, 12 m. to June 30	1,440 00
Salaries of teachers to June 30, 1905: Ahtahkakoops, L. Ahenakew, 12 m., \$247.72; Lac la Ronge, S. Abraham, 8 m. to Mch. 31, \$225; Big River, Jas. Isbister, 51 d., to Sept. 30, \$57.95, W. Bear, 9 m. to June 30, \$225; Meadow Lake, P. Villebrun, 12 m., \$300; Mistowasis, Jennie W. Moore, 12 m., \$300; Montreal Lake, J.R. Settee, 15 m., \$387.39; Sturgeon Lake, Robt. Bear, 12 m., \$300	2,043 06
Saw and grist mills (\$143.73) -	...
Agnew, T.J., Prince Albert, small items of hardware	24 89
MacIntyre, J.A., Duck Lake: machine oil, 25 gal., \$15; sacks, 50, \$12.50	27 50
Walter, W., Whitewood, inspecting boilers	10 00
Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford: rip saw, \$25; freight, \$3.34	28 34
Small payments, \$3; Indians, wood, 33 cds. at \$1.50	53 00
General expenses (\$6,984.24) -	...
Agnew, T.J., Prince Albert, various small items of hardware	38 91
Almanofsky Co., Carlton: lime, 29 3/8 bush., \$11.75; oats, 433 bush., \$71.35; freighting, \$6.15	89 25
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 336 lbs. at 4 1/2c. Canadian Pacific Railway, freight, \$10.10	25 22
Dreaver, J., Mistowasis: coal oil, 63 gal., \$27.; nails, 83 lbs., \$6.65	33 93
Duck Lake Milling Co., flour, 6,465 lbs. at \$2.07 1/2c.	134 14
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto, tea, 336 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	58 80
Fisher, A., Mistowasis, painting agent's dwelling, 70 hrs. at 20c.	14 00
Gilmour, W.T., Prince Albert, roller top desk	35 00
Holland, Fred. J., Winnipeg, premiums on insurance	18 25
Holmes, Andrew, Prince Albert, rent of storehouse, 2 years to June 30, 1905	136 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 1,080 lbs., \$26.46; small items, \$2	28 46
Hurd, J.W., Prince Albert, carpenter's work on building, 103 hrs. at 40c.	41 20
Ledoux, Jos., Mistowasis, oats, 127 bush. at 40c.	50 80

MacIntyre, J.A. Duck Lake: coal oil, 18 gal., \$11.90; halters and hobbles, \$12.60; items under \$10, \$40.95	65 45
Marcellin, A., Marcellin: lumber, 942 ft., \$22.60; shingles, 1 M., \$2.40	25 00
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, twine, 100 lbs.	16 00
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,680 lbs. at 11.43c.	192 02
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake.: paints, varnish, & c., \$26.85; wire, 2,137 lbs., \$88; items of hardware under \$10, \$35.02	149 87
McKenzie, W., fireman, 24 d., \$10.88; M., meals for plasterer, 47, \$11.75	22 63
McLellan D.C., Mistowasis, harness supplies repairs	40 30
Pollard, Chas., Gillies, services plastering buildings, 135 hrs. at 30c.	40 50
Prosser, H., Duck Lake, horseshoeing, \$18; Settee J.R., interpreting, \$25.50	43 50
Turcotte, L., Duck Lake: horseshoeing, \$10, jumper, \$40; painting and repairing sled, \$10; whiffletrees, \$4	64 00
Woodman, A.H., Prince Albert, canoe with sail and copper air tanks	95 00
Indians: beef, 3,262 lbs. at 5c., freighting, \$67.55; oafs, 45 bush, \$18.10; repairing buildings, well, & c., 52 1/2 d., \$63.35; wood, 50 cord at \$1.50; small items, \$1.65	388 75
Payments under \$10: carrying mail, \$9.75; cartage, \$5.25; door, \$5; horseshoeing \$6.25; lime, \$6.25; postage, \$6.79; labour \$12; small items, \$44.94	96 23
Anderson, P., farmer: board and lodging, \$22.12; livery, \$3; stabling, \$16	41 12
Fisher, Chas., agent: board and lodging, \$163; fares, \$17.20; freight, \$5.88; feed and stabling, \$8.30; postage, \$10; small items, \$3.26	207 64
Jackson, T.E., clerk: board and lodging, \$37.15; feed and stabling, \$25.60; provisions, \$40; transport of party and supplies, \$84.95	187 70
Jones, W.E., agent, travelling expenses	19 50
Price, J.H., clerk, Duck Lake: boards, \$107.75; feed and stabling, \$16,15; horse-hire,\$2; provisions, \$13.65; postage, \$10; small items, \$2	171 55
Salaries: agents, W.E. Jones, 1 m. to July 31, \$83.33; C. Fisher, 8 22/31 m. to June 30, \$725.78; clerk, T.E. Jackson, 12 m., \$630; miller, J. McKenzie, 12 m., \$600; farmers, J. Sevard, 12 m., \$480; P. Anderson, 12 m., \$480; J. Clare, 1 m. to May 31, \$20, J. Dreaver, 12 m., \$480; interpreter, R. Pratt, 12 m., \$420; overseers, J.	...
Carried forward	25,176 06

<b>Carlton Agency, N.W.T. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	25,176 06
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Salaries - Concluded.	...
R. Settee, 12 m., \$60; P. Villebrun, 9 m. to March 31, \$160; fireman, A. McKenzie, 2 m., \$25; labourers, J. Dreaver, 7 m. to Jan. 31, \$156.77; J. Matheson, 1 m. to May 31, \$27.50; J. Baptiste, 1 m. to June 30, \$30; waterman, L. Arcand, \$8; P. Machadoo, \$2.14; issuing rations and medicines, J. Clare, \$25	4,413 52
...	29,589 58
<b>Crooked Lakes Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$2,855) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; Indians, 538 at \$5; arrears, 12 at \$5; total, \$2,890, less \$35 retained on account of scrip	2,855 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$142.89) -	...
Brown & Mitchell, Brandon: carriage bolts, 900, \$13.84; coal, 1 ton, \$12; files, 45, \$13.70; horseshoe nails, 80 lbs., \$11; iron, 346 lbs., \$920.06; small items, \$59.49	130 09
McNaughton, R.D. Co., Moosomin, plough clevises, 6	1 80
Rasborough, C.J., Grenfell, line, 22 bush. at 50c.	11 00
Seeds (\$3.91) -	...
Bennett, R.B., Grenfell, oats, 116 1/2 bush. at 40c.	46 60
Criddle, P.H., Cotham, oats, 45 bush. at 50c.	22 50
Darch & Hunter, London, seeds, \$3.06; Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, 85c.	3 91
Gaddie, F.A., wheat, 151 bush. at 80c.	120 80
Grenfell Milling Co., Grenfell, wheat, 76 1/2 bush. at 80c.	61 20
Supplies for destitute (\$1,835.58) -	...
Bird, J.R., & Co., Whitewood, drugs and medicines	130 62
Brock (W.R.) Co., Ltd., Toronto, print, 140 yds. at 8c.	11 20
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, \$30.73; Eckardt, H.P., & Co., tea, 137 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	54 71
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 21 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	12 08
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 181 1/2 yds. at 22 1/5c.; men's clothing trousers, 25 p. at \$1.29; shirting, 113 3/4 yds. at 13 1/8c.	87 47
Horn Bros Lindsay; blankets, 30 at \$2.09; yarn, 6 lbs. at 33c.	64 68
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 30 lbs. at 39c.	11 70
Hudson's Bay Co. Winnipeg: gunpowder, 100 lbs., \$23.25; shot, 400 lbs. at 5 7/16c.;small items, \$6.18	52 23
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1601 lbs. at \$11.33	181 39
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 65 sacks at \$2.43	157 95
Steep, J.R., M.D., Winnipeg, medical attendances	44 00
St. Boniface Hospital, hospital care and medicines	23 00
Taché Hospital, St. Boniface, care of patients at 60c. a day	73 20

Indians, beef, 6,214 lbs. at 5c.; sundry services, \$7.60	318 30
Various small payments under \$5	13 05
J.R. Bird; M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30	600 00
Triennial clothing (\$188.98) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfits, 2 at \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 7 at \$20.60; case, \$1.38	188 98
Schools (\$4,875.82) -	...
Bird, J.R., Whitewood, drugs and medicines	39 09
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$121.53; Courtney & Brown, soap, 20 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	122 43
Macdonald, A., Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: biscuits., 100 lbs., \$5.95; rice, 100 lbs., \$3.75	9 70
Grants: Cowessess' Boarding School, 12 m. to June, 30, \$2,886; Round Lake Boarding School, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,818.60	4,704 60
Saw mills and grist mills (\$65) -	...
Mayhew, Wm., Whitewood, inspecting boilers, 3 at \$5	15 00
Thorburn & Sons, Broadview, lumber, shingles, & c., for engine shed	50 00
General expenses (\$5,814.99) -	...
Boulton, C.R., Broadview: twine, 100 lbs., \$14; wagons, 2 at \$75	164 00
Colquhoun, A.R., & Son, Broadview: coal oil, 61 galls. at 35c.; small items, \$11.14	32 49
Courtney & Brown, soap, 288 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; Eckardt, H.P. & Co., tea, 288 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	63 36
Edwards Bros., Broadview: mover and rake, \$80; repairs to buggy, \$1.40	81 40
Gardner, A.E., Broadview, harness supplies and repairs	41 40
Hourie, P., Broadview, material and putting up porch	18 22
Hyland, D., Broadview, building farm house	940 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: Bain wagon, \$15; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$23.44	98 44
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,365 lbs., at \$10.58	144 42
McClellan, M.P., Grenfell, attendance on horses	14 00
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 60 sacks at \$2.43	145 80
Paull Bros., Broadview, sundry small hardware supplies	16 85
Philp, D., Winnipeg, Remington typewriter	88 75
Rosborough, C.J., Grenfell: lumber, 10,280 ft., \$335.08; nails, \$15.29; shingles, 12 1/2 M. at \$3 tar paper, 17 rolls, \$20.45; windows, 6 at \$2; small items, \$18.71	439 03
Carried forward	12,506 44

<b>Crooked Lakes Agency N.T.W. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	12,506 44
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Stevenson, J.J., Broadview, repairing farm house	25 00
Thorburn, W.C., Broadview: lumber 1689 ft., \$207.95; nails, \$12.80; shingles, 21 M., \$66.75; tar paper, 12 rolls at \$1.10, small items, \$8.54	309 24
Whitworth, P., Broadview, beef, 508 1/2 lbs. at 10c.	50 85
Indians: beef, 1,300 lbs. at 5c.; wood, 30 cords at \$1.50	110 00
Payments under \$10: beef, 90 lbs., \$9; horseshoeing, \$8.50; lime, 22 1/2 bush, \$9; postage, \$8.21; rice, 216 lbs., \$8.10; small items, \$6.83	49 64
Sutherland, J.A., acting agent: board and lodging, \$22.25; feed and stabling, \$12; horseshoeing, \$4; wood, \$45	83 25
Millar, M., agent, board and lodging, \$10.55; fares, \$10.40 material and labour for bull stables, \$52; small items, \$11.25	4 20
Nichol, H., clerk, removal expenses: board and lodging, \$20.75; fares, \$81.30; freight, \$34.96	137 01
Salaries: agent, M. Millar, 4 m. to June 30, \$433.32; J.A. Sutherland, farmer, 12 m. to June 30, \$600, extra allowance as acting agent, \$200; clerk, H. Nichol, 3 m. to June 30, \$120; farmers, J. Pollock, 9 m. to March 31, \$341.03; G.A. Sutherland, 3 m. to June 30, \$98.67; P. Howie, 12 m. to June 30, \$480; interpreter, H. Cameron, 12 m. to June 30, \$296.77	2,570 69
...	16,033 27
LESS - Refunded by Indians for seed	251 10
...	15,782 17
<b>Duck Lake Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3.350) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 7 at \$15; indians, 624 at \$5; arrears, 15 at \$5	3,350 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$1,057.94) -	...
Agnew, T.J., Prince Albert: iron, 232 lbs. \$13.92; small items, \$20.66	34 58
Canadian Territories Corporation, Ltd., Rosthern: 8-horse power sweep, \$284; parts of implements, \$13.40	297 40
Can. Pacific Ry., freight on threshing outfit	32 00
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: iron, 159 lbs. \$10.34; small hardware items, \$13.87	24 21
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: binder, \$155; disc harrows, 3, \$102; repairs, \$75.35	332 35
Mitchell, H., Duck Lake: trace chains, 12 prs. \$10.20; small items, \$17.95	28 15
MacIntyre, J.A., Duck Lake: shoe drill, \$85; oil, \$2	87 00
McIntyre Bros., Duck Lake: small hardware supplies	19 45
Stewart, A.S., Prince Albert: harrows, 1 set, \$15; plough, \$28; shoe drill, \$80; small items \$15.19	138 19
Turcotte, T., Duck Lake, blacksmithing and repairs to implements	16 55
Indians: lime, 50 bush., \$24; repairs to plough, \$3; freighting, \$1.96	28 96



Payments under \$10: blacksmithing, \$12.60; lime, \$4.50; bluestone, \$2	19 10
Seeds, (\$56.30) -	...
Marion, Geo., Batoche, seed wheat, 30 bush. at 60c.	18 00
Thompson, Jos., Glenmary, seed oats, 22 1/4 bush., at 65c.	14 46
Small payments: vegetable seeds, \$13.10; freight and freighting, \$10.74	2 84
Live stock (\$2) -	...
Peterson, C., Guelph: bulls, 2 at \$125; delivering bulls, \$2	252 00
Supplies for destitute (\$4,082.98) -	...
Brock, W.R. Co., Toronto, print, 204 1/2 yds. at 8c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$53.71	70 07
Duck Lake Milling Co.: flour, 15 sks. at \$2.65, 80 sks. at \$2.05	203 75
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto, tea, 236 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	41 30
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 33 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	18 97
Garland J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 202 1/2 yds. at 22 1/2c.; men's cloth trousers, 35 pr. at \$1.29; shirting, 111 yds. at 13 1/8c.	104 68
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 40 at \$2.09; yarn, 12 lbs. at 33c.	87 56
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 105 lbs. at 39c.	40 95
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 125 sacks, \$279.30; shot, 1,000 lbs., \$57; small items, \$33.30	369 60
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 3,709 lbs. at \$12.22; 1,312 1/2 lbs. at \$11.43; 1,973 1/2 lbs. at \$11.47	829 61
McDonald, Chas., Prince Albert, drugs and medicines	155 85
Nisbet & Auld, Toronto, boys' cloth trousers, 15 pr. at \$1.15	17 25
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., flour, 25 sacks at \$2.81	70 25
Prince Albert Victoria Hospital, medical attendance, 68 d. at \$1.50	102 00
Russell, Geo., Prince Albert, beef 630 lbs. at 5c.	31 50
Shepherd, R.T., Duck Lake, medicines; and medical supplies	73 80
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 250 lbs. at 23c.	57 50
Carried forward	6,990 88

Duck Lake Agency - Continued.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	6,990 88
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Indians: beef, 9,693 lbs. at 5c., freighting flour, 740 lbs. \$3.70; cattle, 2 head, \$85; freighting, \$57.45	630 80
Various small payments under \$10	35 90
Medical attendance: W.R. Hall, M.D., \$20; G. Penner, M.D., \$25; H.A.L. Reid, M.D., \$100; A.B. Stewart, M.D., \$171.75	316 75
Salaries of physicians: V. Bourgeault, M.D., 7 3/4 m. to Feb. 21, \$224.89; W.R. Hall, M.D., 2 m. to June, \$50, H.A.L. Reid, 12 m. to June 3, \$550	824 89
Schools (\$16,789.15) -	...
Agnew, T.J. Prince Albert, cook stove, \$45; farmer's boiler, \$33; small items, \$66.32	144 32
Anderson, Walter, Prince Albert, lime, 31 bush., at 50c.	15 50
Charlebois, Rev. O., Duck Lake: material and labour on root house, \$162.25; lumber, 8,050 ft., \$188.25 paints, 16 galls, \$26.05; labourers, 2 m. \$70; small items, \$79.94	526 49
Edward & Alexander, Prince Albert, lathing, & c., 39 d. at \$2	78 00
Frazer, W., Prince Albert: plastering, 5 d. at \$4; lime, & c., \$2	22 00
Godfrey, Wm., Fort à la Corne, painting, & c., 8 d. at \$2	16 00
Holmes, Andrew, Prince Albert, labour at school, 3 d. at \$4	12 00
Macdonald, A., Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: biscuit 500 lbs. at 5 19/20c.; rice, 300 lbs. at 3 3/4 c.	41 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: breaker plough, \$22; disc drill, \$110	132 00
McDonald, Chas. Prince Albert: drugs and medicines, \$56.01; freight, \$1.53	57 54
McIntyre Bros., Duck Lake: mower, \$60; rake, \$36	96 00
Peterson, C., Prince Albert, bull, 1 delivered at school	125 00
Pritchard, Mrs. R.J., Prince Albert, wheat, 60 bush., at 90c.	54 00
Sanderson, J.H., Prince Albert: lumber, 1,230 ft., \$5.01; lath, & c., \$3.15	28 16
Stewart, A.B., M.D., Duck Lake, medical attendance at schools	141 75
Sterton, J.B., Prince Albert, seed oats, 50 bush., at 60c.	30 00
Wilkinson, John, Prince Albert, labour, deepening well, & c.	15 00
Will & Mansell, Prince Albert, oats, 50 bush., at 60c.	50 00
Freight: Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Ry., \$4.57; Can. Pac. Ry., \$95.90; Dom. Express Co., 45c.; Grand Trunk Ry., \$28.09	129 01
Indians: building, \$18; freighting, \$5.43; ox, \$45; repairs, \$2	70 43
Payment under \$10: furniture, \$7.20; soap 120 lbs, \$5.40; small items, \$17.40	30 00
Grants, 12 m. to June 30: Duck Lake Boarding School, \$9,916.65; Emmanuel College, \$3,901.80	13,848 45
Salaries of physicians: V. Bourgeault, M.D., 7 3/4 m. to Feb. 28, \$96.50; J.J. Labrecque, M.D., 12 m. to June 30, \$150	246 50
Salaries of teachers, 12 m. to June 30: Miss A.A. Godfrey, \$300; D. Macdonald, \$300; Ethel Shipman, \$300	900 00
General expenses (\$6,253.70) -	...
Agnew, T.J., Prince Albert, small hardware items	17 29

Can. Pac. Ry., freight \$12.87: Can. Pac. Ry. Co's. Telegraph, telegrams, 95c.	13 82
Canadian Territories Corporation, Ltd. Rosthern: furnace and installing same, \$217; bricks, 1,300, \$20 80; lime, 7 bush., \$4.20	242 00
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 264 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	11 88
Duck Like Milling Co.: bran, 1 1/4 tons, \$17.25; flour, 55 sacks, \$118.75; small item \$5.75	141 75
Dyke, J.J., Rosthern, expenses impounding bull	20 40
Eckardt, H.P. & Co. Toronto, tea, 264 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	46 20
Grant, Mrs. M.J., Duck Lake: postage stamps, \$30; rent of P.O. box, \$5	35 00
Harper, Frank, Kinistino, harness supplies and repairs	12 00
Holmes, Andrew, Duck Lake, rent of storehouse, 12 m. to June 30	56 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 11 sacks, \$26.95; small items, \$19.74	46 69
Kernaghan, J.B., Prince Albert: box stove, \$7; sundry hardware, \$40.05	47 05
MacIntyre, J.A., Duck Lake: boiled oil, 25 galls. at 95c.; small items, \$21.93	45 68
Mackie, Jas., Kilpatrick, threshing 164 bush. grain	10 00
Marcotte, E.N. Kinistino: horseshoeing, \$18.15; repairs, \$8.60	26 75
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto: sleigh, 850; twine, 220 lbs. at 15c.	83 00
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,080 lbs. at \$12.22, 360 lbs. at \$11.47. 720 lbs., \$11.43	255 55
Mitchell, Hillyard, Duck Lake, sundry paints, hardware, & c.	29 30
McEwen, H.A., Rosthern, 18 rolls wall paper, 64 yds. border	14 75
McGregor, C.F., Prince Albert, services of Stallion	45 00
McIntyre Bros., Duck Lake, sundry paints, hardware, & c.	15 95
McLellan, D.C., Prince Albert, harness, 1 set :	24 00
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 25 sacks at \$2.81	70 25
Prosser, H., Duck Lake: horseshoeing, \$17.10; sundry repairs, \$16.60	34 00
Sheppard & Spriggs, Duck Lake, beef, 169 1/2 lbs at 8c.	13 56
Steward, A.S., Prince Albert, 1 set bob-sleighs	30 00
Talmay, R., Wapella, building chimney, 23 hrs. at 65c., 20 hrs. at 25c.	19 95
Treen, H.L., Prince Albert: horseshoeing, \$17.50; sundry repairs, \$18.45	35 95
Carried forward	27,035 14

<b>Duck Lake Agency - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	27,035 14
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Turcotte, L., Duck Lake: horseshoeing, \$11; general repairs, \$44	55 00
Whylera, F., Prince Albert, veterinary services	30 00
Indians: beef, 3,107 lbs., \$155.35; building blacksmith's shop, \$25; delivering bulls, \$10.50; freight, \$12.51; labour, 106 d., \$95; lumber, \$11.40; threshing, \$38; wood, 40 1/2 cords, \$83; small items, \$36.40	467 16
Payments under \$10: labour, \$26; repairs, \$16.25; small items, \$65.62	107 87
Adams, H., farmer, travel, & c.: meals and horsefeed, \$14.40; postage, \$6.41	20 81
Campbell, A., farmer, travel: board and lodging, \$9.50; stabling, \$12	21 50
Marion, J., farmer, travel: board and lodging, \$10.35; stabling, \$14.45	24 80
McArthur, J., agent, travel: board, lodging and stabling, \$241.73; fares, \$32.70; livery, \$15; provisions, \$9.30; transport, \$9; small \$11,60	319 33
Salaries to June 30: agent, J. McArthur, 12 m., \$1,000; clerks, J.A. McArthur, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$180, J.H. Price, 12 m., \$600; farmers, H.C. Adams, 12 m., \$480, A. Campbell, 11 m., \$440, J.S. Letellier, 1 m. to July 31, \$40, L. Marion, 12 m., \$480; interpreters, J.P. Demarais, 4 2/30 m. to Nov. 30, \$122, G.N. Pratt, 5 8/30 m. to April 30, \$169, J.J. Seesequasis, 2 2/30 m. to June 29, \$63; labourers, H. Gardipie, 3 1/5 m. to June 30, \$96.23, T. Oulette, m. to Sept. 30, \$30.23; switchman, A.H. Gordon, 12 m. to June 30, \$60	3,760 46
...	31,842 07
LESS - Paid from bull fund, Trust account 201, for bulls purchased by Indians	250 00
...	31,592 07
<b>Edmonton Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,580) -	...
Chief, 2 at \$25; headmen, 9 at \$15; indians, 671 at \$5; arrears, 9 at \$5; total, \$3,585 less \$5 retained for scrip	3,580 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$82.45) -	...
Great West Saddlery Co., Ltd., Edmonton, 1 set of ox harness	10 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Edmonton, repairs to implements	13 75
Revillon Bros., Ltd, Edmonton, repairs and parts of implements	32 50
Ross Bros., Edmonton, road scraper, \$10; tools, & c., \$14.70	24 70
Schram, Jacob, Stony Plain, repairs to mower, & c.	1 50
Seeds (\$101.50) -	...
Gibbons, Jas., Edmonton, seed oats purchased, 166 1/2 bush. at 40c.	66 60
Potter & MacDougall, Edmonton, vegetable seeds	19 40
Payments under \$10: oats, 20 9/24 bush., \$8.10; vegetable seeds, \$7.40	15 50
Live stock (\$385) -	...
Bard D., Rivière Qui Barre, hay, 12 loads	34 00
Territorial Cattle Breeders Association, Calgary, bulls, \$575; delivery, \$10	585 00

Supplies for destitute (\$3,467.69) -	...
Archibald, A., Edmonton, drugs and medicines	14 55
Bronx, D., Spruce Grove, beef, 3,276 lbs	243 11
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary: bacon, 1,608 lbs. at 12 c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$49.19	242 15
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 237 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	10 66
Eckardt, H.P., Toronto: tea., 237 lbs. at 17 1/2c; tobacco, 90 lbs. at 39c.	76 57
Edmonton General Hospital, maintenance indians, 14 d	14 00
Edmonton Milling Co., flour, 17,300 lbs. at \$2.45, 17,292 lbs. at \$2.32 1/2	825 89
Flynn, E., Rivière Qui Barre, beef, 840 lbs. at 7c.	58 80
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 51 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	29 32
Garland, John M., Sons & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 293 1/2 yds. at 22 1/5c.; men's cloth trousers, 30 pr. at \$1.29; shirting, 112 yds. at 13 1/8c.	118 56
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 25 at \$2.09; yarn, 6 lbs. at 33c.	54 23
Hudson's Bay Co.: shot, 800 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; twine, 182 lbs., \$33.97; cartage, &c, \$17.50	97 07
MacDonald, D.W., Edmonton, drugs and medicines	111 55
Matthews, Geo. Co. Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,023 lbs. at \$11.68 1/2	119 53
Nisbet & Auld, Toronto, boys' cloth trousers, 10 pr. at \$1.15	11 50
Revillon Bros., Ltd., Edmonton, gunpowder, 200 lbs. at 23c.	46 00
Indians: beef, 10,864 lbs. at 5c.; ice for ration house, \$12	555 20
Payments under \$10: gun caps, 12 M., \$4.92; print, 100 yds., \$\$; rice, 150 lbs. \$5.63	18 55
Medical attendance: J.D. Harrison, M.D., \$37.50; J.A. Tierney, M.D., \$64.20	101 70
Salaries of physicians: J.D. Harrison, M.D., 7 15/29 m. to Feb. 15, \$468.75; J.A. Tierney, M.D., 4 m. to June 30, \$250	718 75
Carried forward	7,850 64

	\$ cts.
<b>Edmonton Agency - Concluded.</b>	
Brought forward	7,850 61
Schools (\$6,093.85) -	...
Archibald, A., Edmonton, drugs and medicines	66 13
Fraser, D.R. & Co., Edmonton: lumber, 1,830 ft, \$54.71; shingles, 10 M., \$27.49	82 20
Hopkins, E., White Whale Lake: repairing school and carting lumber, \$46.89; less \$8.25 allowed for lumber	38 64
Macdonald, A. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: biscuit, 200 lbs., \$11.90 rice, 20 lbs. 75c.	12 65
Ross Bros., Edmonton: paint, 9 1/4 galls., \$20.60; small items of hardware, \$9.05	29 65
Freight: Can. Pacific Ry., \$15.39; Dominion Express Co., 96c.	16 35
Small Payments, soap, stationery, & c.	2 23
Grant to St. Albert Boarding School, 12 m. to June 30	5,082 00
Teachers: W.G. Blewett, White Lake, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; Constance de Cazes, St. Joseph's School, 9 m. to March 31, \$225	525 00
Physicians: J.A. Tierney, M.D., 12 m. to June 30, \$200; livery hire, \$37.50; medicine, \$1.50	239 00
General expenses (\$4,694.45) -	...
Bronx, D., Spruce Grove, beef, 443 lbs. at 9c., 201 lbs. at 8c.	55 95
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 1,350 lbs. at 12c.	162 00
Cacciho, M., Rivière Qui Barre, oats, 150 bush. at 25c.	37 50
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$14.29; Courtney & Brown, soap, 288 lbs. at 41c.	27 25
Gibbons, Jos., Edmonton, expenditure: work on chimney, \$17.50; mortar, & c., \$5.50	23 00
Cushing Bros. Co., Edmonton, window sash, & c., for farmhouse	18 20
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 288 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	50 44
Edmonton Milling Co.: flour, 27 sacks at \$2.45, 27 at \$2.32 1/2	128 92
Fleming, E., Edmonton, coal, 4 tons at \$4	16 00
Flynn, E., Rivière Qui Barre: beef, 245 lbs. at 7c.; lumber, 1,260 ft. \$25.20	42 35
Fraser, D.R., & Co., Edmonton: lumber, 2,672 ft., \$64.22; shingles, 9 1/4 M., \$27.75	91 97
Great West Saddlery Co. Ltd, Edmonton: harness, 1 set, \$40; oil, & c., 90c.	40 90
Gray, Frank M., Edmonton, wall paper and kalsomine for agent's house	11 63
Kelly & Beals, Edmonton, horseshoeing and repairs to implements	17 50
Martin, W.H. & Co., Edmonton, harness supplies and repairs	11 50
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 900 lbs at \$11.68 1/2	105 17
Moldenhaure, A.A., Paul's Reserve, paid for threshing grain crop	10 90
Morin, G., Leduc, coal, 15 tons at \$4	60 00
Pickering, S.H., Edmonton, veterinary attendance	10 00
Poirier, Jos.: Rivière Qui Barre: nails, 210 lbs. \$10.20; pain & c., \$2.55	12 75
Revillon Bros., Edmonton, coal oil, 61 galls. at 44c.; small hardware, \$16.75	43 59
Ross Bros., Edmonton, material and repairs to pump and buildings	32 59
Taylor Alex., Edmonton postage stamps	10 00

Indian's: beef, 1,617 lbs. at 5c.; building agency fence, \$60.30; hay 50 3/4 tons at \$2.50; labour sawing wood and cutting crop, \$15; rough lumber, 9,545 ft. at \$12; telephone poles, 8 at \$1	405 59
Payments under \$10: barrels, \$5; bran, \$7.50; bricks, \$5; horse shoes, \$11.25; rice, \$8.10; telephone messages, \$9.85; wall paper, \$6.70; small items, \$34.50	87 90
Band, D., farmer, Rivière Qui Barre: board and feed, \$27.75; carting provisions, \$7.50	35 25
Black, Wm. clerk, Edmonton: board, 50c.; paid for cutting wood, \$10	10 50
Gibbons, Jas., agent: board, lodging and horsefeed, \$160.05; livery hire, \$19	179 05
Pattison, A.E., farmer, board, lodging and horsefeed	20 25
Salaries to June 30: agent, J. Gibbon, 12 m., \$1,000; clerk, W. Black, 12 m., \$600; farmers, D. Band, 6 m. to Dec. 31, 4 22/28 m. to June 30, \$431.43; A.E. Patteson, 12 m. \$480; farmer and interpreter, John Foley, 12 m., \$370.85; interpreter, Vital Blanc, 54 d., \$53.56	2,935 84
...	18,638 94
LESS - Paid from bull fund, Trust account No. 201, on account of bulls	234 00
...	18,404 94
<b>Hobbema Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,395) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; indians, 647 at \$5; arrears, 4 at \$5	3,395 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$226.10) -	...
Jacobs, E.T., Wetaskiwin: machine oil, 20 galls., \$12; small hardware items, \$39.15	51 15
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Calgary: repairs and parts of implements	48 25
Rosenroll Lumber Co., Wetaskiwin: lime, 100 bush. at 65c,	65 00
Wallace, Geo. D., Wetaskiwin: blacksmith's coal, 1,000 lb., \$10; iron, 322 lbs. \$16.10; tire upsetter, \$20: small items of hardware, \$6.95	53 05
Small items: bluestone, 75 lbs. \$6.75; repairs to implements, \$1. 90	8 65
Carried forward	3,621 10

	\$ cts.
<b>Hobbema Agency - Concluded.</b>	
Brought forward	3,621 10
Seeds (\$13.40) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds	13 40
Live stock (\$983.05) -	...
Grant, W.S., agent: horse, including feed and attendance	16 05
Harkness, Thos., Brandon, bulls, 2, \$199; Naessens, A., Dunbow, stallion, \$300	499 00
Territorial Breeders Association, Calgary: bulls, 4, \$460; delivering bulls, \$8	468 00
Supplies for destitute (\$4,270.39) -	...
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$53 69 Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 332 lbs. at 4 1/2.c	68 63
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto tea, 262 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 90 lbs. at 39c.	80 95
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona: flour, 144 sacks at \$2.50, 185 at \$1.96	722 60
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 21 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	12 08
Garland, John M., Sons & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 217 3/4 yds. at 22 1/5c.; men's cloth trousers, 50 pr. at \$1.29; shirting, 113 yds. at 13 1/8c.	127 67
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 50 at \$2.09; yarn, 24 lbs. at 33c.	112 42
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: shot, 1,000 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; twine, 55 lbs., \$12.51; small items, \$9.62	79 13
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull: bacon, 3,998 lbs. at \$12.36, 3,200 lbs. at \$11.61	865 67
Nisbet & Auld, Toronto: boys' cloth trousers, 15 pr. at \$1.15	17 25
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 250 lbs. at 23 1/4c.	58 13
Ward, R.C., Wetaskiwin, medicines	111 56
Medical attendance, R.D. Robertson, M.D.	248 00
Indians: beef, 10,867 lbs. at 6c., 21,902 lbs. at 5c.	1,747 12
Payments under \$10: print, 101 yds. \$8.08; gun caps, 15 M., \$6.15; rice, 132 lbs., \$4.95	19 18
Schools (\$4,185.55) -	...
Macdonald (A.) Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: biscuits, 500 lbs. at 5 19/20c.; rice, 100 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	33 50
Freight charges: Can. Pac. Ry., \$12.54; Dom. Exp. Co., \$3.86; Grand Trunk Ry., 80c.	17 20
Various small payments under \$5	5 65
Grant to Ermineskin's Boarding School, at \$72 a pupil a year	3,529 20
Salaries of teachers: Louis Bull's, Miss A.A. Goodhand, 12 m., \$300; Sampsons, Miss. Sue Kleppert, 12 m., \$300	600 00
Grist and saw mills (\$401.33) -	...
Allan, R.H., Ponoka, iron, 31 lbs. \$1.55; Can. Pacific Ry., freight, \$36.58	38 13
Dickson, A.R. Wetaskiwin, cotton, 375 yds., at 12c.	45 00
Jacobs, E.T., Wetaskiwin: nails, 2 kegs, \$9. 50; small items of hardware, \$10.35	19 85
Wallace, Geo. D., Wetaskiwin, various small hard ware supplies	28 35
Waterous Engine Works, Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, planer, matcher and moulder	270 00



General expenses (\$5,512.50) -	...
Allan, R.K. Ponoka: iron, 181 lbs., \$10.32; small items of hardware, \$13.52	23 84
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 288 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$16.24	29 20
Dickson, A.R., Wetaskiwin: blankets and bedding, \$16.25; carpet, \$8.50; flour, 20 sacks at \$2.85; small items, \$5.25	86 95
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 288 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	50 40
Edmonton Milling Co., Edmonton, flour, 96 sacks at \$2.27 1/2	218 40
Finch, H.A., Wetaskiwin: harness, 1 set, \$32; harness supplies, \$11.65	43 65
Gould, N.W., Wetaskiwin: paint, 4 galls., \$9.60; small items, \$6.50	16 10
Linden & Talbot, Wetaskiwin, coal, 4 tons at \$7.35	29 40
Matthew (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,525 lbs. at 12.36c., 793 lbs. at 11.61c.	280 55
Pel Cad, Ponoka, work in saw mill, 2 11/31 m. at \$40	94 20
Philip, David, Winnipeg, new model Remington typewriter	88 75
Richards, J.F., Wetaskiwin, harness, 1 set	30 00
Rosenroll Lumber Co., Wetaskiwin: brick, 1,000, \$17; doors, 4, \$11.70; laths, 5 M., \$27; lumber, 4,500 ft., \$1,34; windows, 8, \$13.60; window and door frames, 9, \$27; small items, \$37.25	267 55
Wallace, Geo. D., Wetaskiwin: coal oil, 7 1/2 cases, \$33.75; dresser and stand, \$16; iron bed and spring, \$12; nails, 350 lbs., \$18.75; stove and pipes, \$15; paint, 15 galls., \$27.50; items under \$10, \$33	156 00
Indians: beef, 2,269 lbs. at 5c., 3,096 lbs. at 6c.; wood, 75 cords at \$1	374 21
Payments under \$10: postage, \$8.47; rice, 216 lbs., \$8.10; small items, \$10	26 57
Grant, W.S., agent: travel, board and lodging, \$47.75; feed and stabling, \$15.50; fares, \$14.45; postage, \$10	87 70
Salaries: agent, W.S. Grant, 12 m., \$1,000; clerk, J. Hollies, 12 m., \$600; blacksmith, C.F. Carson, 12 m., \$480; farmers, E.E. Chandler, 12 m. to April 30, \$400, T.W. Lucas, 12 m., \$480, A. Kyatapew, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$60, D. Baptiste, 6 m. to June 30, \$60; interpreter, H. Blanc, 12 m., \$360; mailmen, J. Baptiste, 6 m. to July 31, 3 m. to June 30, \$40, J. Raggat, 8 m. to March 31, \$80	3,609 03
...	18,987 32

<b>Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T.</b>	\$ cts.
Annuities (\$995) -	...
Headmen, 6 at \$15; indians, 179 at \$5; arrears, 2 at \$5	995 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$167.47) -	...
Greig, G.W., Carlyle, ox harness, 2 sets, \$22; Keller, R., Carlyle, repairs, \$10.50	32 50
Lawford, G., Carlyle, repairs, \$2.35; Rattray, G.G., Carlyle, repairs, \$8.90	11 25
Porteous, L.C., Carlyle: blacksmith's coal, 1,000 lbs., \$10; drill, \$13; iron and steel, 289 lbs., \$15; small items of hardware, \$28.90	66 90
Riddle, Geo., Carlyle, lumber, 2,087 2/3 ft.	56 82
Seeds (\$6.14) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seeds, \$5.35; freight, 79c.	6 14
Supplies for destitute (\$875.49) -	...
Dodds, J.H., Carlyle, drugs and medicines	28 10
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto: tea, 154 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 30 lbs. at 39c.	38 65
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 24 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	13 80
Garland, John M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 67 1/2 yds. at 22 1/5c. men's cloth trousers, 20 pr, at \$1.29; shirting, 52 1/4 yds. at 13 1/8c.	47 64
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 25 pr. at \$2.09; yarn, 18 lbs. at 33c.	58 19
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg: bacon, 580 lbs. at 11 3/4c.; gunpowder, 100 lbs., \$23; shot, 400 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; twine, & c., \$11.16	125 11
Kemp, C., Carlyle: flour, 1000 lbs. at 2 3/5c., 3,840 lbs. at 2 3/10c.	114 32
Matthew (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 562 lbs. at 10.54c.	59 23
Indians: beef, 1,241 lbs. at 5c.; various small payments under \$10, \$28.40	90 45
J.G. Hardy, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30	300 00
Triennial clothing (\$124.52) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: headmen's outfits, 6 at \$20.60; case, & c., 92c.	124 52
Schools (\$378.37) -	...
Macdonald (A.) Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: biscuits, 650 lbs. at 5 19/20c.; rice, \$4.50	43 19
Riddell, Geo., Carlyle, lumber, 658 ft., \$20.26; shingles, & c., \$2.65	22 91
Various petty expenses, under \$10	12 28
Teacher's salary, E.C. Scott, White Bear, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	300 00
General expenses (\$1,958.21) -	...
Barnes, W.T., Birtle, doing chores for agent, 51 hrs.	10 20
Dodds, J.H., Carlyle, wall paper for agent's house 15 rolls	10 00
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto, tea, 96 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	16 80
Greig, G.W., Carlyle, harness supplies and repairs	15 55

Hamilton, Bros. & Co., Carlyle, provisions, \$24.45; Hinds, C.R.H., taking declarations, \$10.25	34 70
Hudson's Bay Co., bacon, 200 lbs., \$23.50; King, J., V.S., veterinary services, \$15	38 50
Kemp, A.C., Carlyle, flour, 10 sacks; at \$2.60, 21 3/5 sacks at \$2.30	75 69
Lawford, G., Carlyle, horseshoeing and repairs to vehicles, & c.	40 40
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull bacon, 100 lbs. at \$10.54	10 54
Mitchell, C.J., Carlyle, beef 660 lbs. at 12 1/2c., 193 1/2 lbs. at 12c.	105 71
Philip, David, Winnipeg, Remington typewriter and cover	88 75
Porteous L.C., Carlyle: c al oil, 32 galls., \$11.20; small items of hardware, \$28.10	39 30
Shields, J.S., Carlyle: wall paper, 34 rolls, \$12.30; paints, & c., \$5.75	18 05
Wensley, W.H., Carlyle: window shades, 10, \$7.75; wall paper, 21 rolls, \$3.93	11 68
Indians: beef, 720 lbs. at 5c.; carting refuse, carrying mail, \$30; threshing, \$8.49	81 99
Payments under \$10: co d, 50 lbs., \$7.25; freight, \$4.29; small items, \$15.95	24 09
Dickinson, S.M., agent, removal and travelling expenses: board, lodging and horse, feed, \$34.60; fares, \$18.45; freight, & c., \$37.20; cartage, \$13.50; packing furniture, \$27.35; small items, \$14.10	143 20
Murison, W., agent., board, lodging and horse feed	32 75
Salaries agents, W. Murison, 7 m. to Jan. 31, \$525, S.M. Dickinson, 4 m. to June, \$283,32; labourer and farmer, Jas. Jack, 12 m., to June 30, \$345; mail carrier, Tom Komekechen, 1 m., \$5	1,158 32
...	4,505 20
<b>Onion Lake Agency.</b>	...
Annuities (\$4,655) -	...
Indians, 906 at \$5; arrears, 25 at \$5	4,655 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$347.86) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., Onion Lake: axle grease, \$4.10; rope, \$7.40	11 50
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Battleford: harrows, 4 sets at \$17; ploughs, 2 sets at \$30; small items, \$5	133 00
Prince Bros., Battleford: ploughs, 4, at \$30; repairs to implements and vehicles, \$41.21; items under \$10, \$42.15	203 36
Seeds (\$141.18) -	...
Prince Bros., Battleford, freight on 2,550 lbs. oats at 1/2c.	12 75
Sigler, H., Edmonton, potatoes, 25 bush. at 75c.	18 75
Spence, Geo., Bresaylor, oats, 125 bush. at 73c.	93 75
Payments under \$10: freight, \$7.06; seeds, \$8.87	15 93
Carried forward	5,144 04

	\$ cts.
<b>Onion Lake Agency - Concluded.</b>	
Brought forward	5,144 04
Live stock (\$505.84) -	...
Harkness, Thos., Brandon, thoroughbred Hereford bulls, 6	472 00
Transport of bulls: Prince.Bros., Battleford, \$9; S. Whitford, Saddle Lake, \$24.84	33 84
Supplies for destitute (\$2,770.45) -	...
Brock, W.R. Co., print, 134 yds. at 8c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$10.10	50 82
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto: tea, 306 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 90 lbs. at 390	88 65
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 45 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	25 89
Garland, J.M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 291 1/4 yds. at 22 1/5c.; men's cloth trousers., 40 prs. at \$1.29; shirting, 59 1/4 yds. at 13 1/8c.	124 04
Horn Bros., Lindsay; blankets, 50 at \$2.09; yarn, 12 lbs. at 33c.	108 46
Hudson's Bay Co. Winnipeg: bacon, 2,077 lbs. at 11 9/10c.; shot, 800 lbs, at 5 7/10c.; small items, \$16.28	309 05
Leslie & Wilson, Saskatoon, flour, 75 sacks at \$2.25	168 75
Matthews (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 989 lbs. at \$11:33	112 05
McDonald, Chas., Prince Albert, drugs and medicines	72 84
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 27,030 lbs. at 2 9/20c.	662 24
Potter, G.W.A., Onion Lake, cartage, \$22.15; Prince Bros., Battleford, freight, \$219.29	241 44
Sparling & Wakelin, Battleford, drugs and medicines	142 71
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 200 lbs. at 22 3/4c.	45 50
Indians, freighting supplies	287 26
Payments under 810: drugs and medicines, \$15.82; various small items, \$14.94	30 76
Physician, E.B. Matheson, M.D., 12 m. to June 30	300 00
Schools (\$4,270.33) -	...
Halson, Miss. K., Toronto, freight paid on mission clothing	99 48
Sparling & Wakelin, Battleford, drug and medicines	40 23
Walter, John, Onion Lake: lumber, 3,180 ft., \$67.55; shingles, 2 M., \$5.50; freight, \$30	112 05
Freight: Can. Pac. Ry., \$103.88; Grand Trunk Ry, \$27.74; Prince Bros., 75c.	132 37
Grants, 12 m. to June 30: Onion Lake Protestant boarding school, \$1,062; Onion Lake Roman Catholic boarding school, \$2,824.20	3,886 20
Saw-mills and grist-mills (\$942.97) -	...
Canadian Pacific, Ry. Co., freight charges on machinery	86 01
Lovell, L., Onion take, carpenter work on mill	15 00
Prince Bros., Battleford: freight, \$54; machine oil, 10 galls. \$7; oats, 8 bush., \$5.80	66 80
Ross, J.B., agency clerk, expenses on trip for planer and shingle mill	21 20
Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg: planer, matcher and moulder, \$270; shingle mill, \$265; shingle packer, \$25; six-knife wheel jointer, 36 m., \$45; wood saw, \$100; repairs for engine, \$29.96	734 96
Various small payments	19 00
General expenses (\$3,184.91) -	...

Côté, M., Battleford, harness supplies and repairs	21 65
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto, tea, 144 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	25 20
Govt. Telegraph Service, telegrams, \$17.82; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$7.93	25 75
Hall, Scott & Co., Lloydminster: oats, 50 bush. at 78c.; small items, \$1.10	40 10
Hudson's Bay Co.: bacon, 540 lbs. at 11 9/10c.; coal oil, 40 galls. at 70c.; small items, \$31.20	123 46
Leonard, C.W., Saddle Lake, stallion	250 00
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 2,970 lbs. at 2 9/10c.	72 76
Prince Bros., Battleford: horse blankets, 4, \$10; box stove, \$17.50; cook, stove, \$31; pipes and elbows, \$10.55; small items, \$20.15	89 20
Sweetapple, C.H.H., V.S., Fort Saskatchewan, veterinary services	10 00
Indians: freighting supplies, \$26.65; logs, 398, \$102.65; work on saw-mill, \$58.35	187 65
Payments under \$10: freight and express, \$4.40; horse-shoeing, \$8.75; postage, \$11.29; small items, \$32.15	56 99
Sibbald, Wm., agent: board and horse feed, \$18.60, small items, \$42.90	61 50
Salaries to June 30: agent, Wm. Sibbald, 12 m., \$900; clerk, J.B. Ross, 8 m., \$400; engineer and interpreter, Jos. Taylor, 12 m., \$400; farmers, L. Lovell, 2 m. to Aug. 31, \$100; Wm. Dewar, 10 m. to May 31, \$380.65; T.J. Slater, 1 m. to June 30, \$40	2,220 65
...	16,818 54
<b>Peigan Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$2,565) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; indians, 494 at \$5; arrears, 2 at \$5	2,565 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$116) -	...
Grady, A.F., Macleod: wagon, \$80; rake, \$30	110 00
Gooderham, T.H., Indian agent, paid for freighting wire to Brockett	6 00
Seeds (\$7.99) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seeds, \$6.39; freight, \$1.60	7 99
Carried forward	2,688 99

<b>Peigan Agency, N.W.T. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,688 99
Live stock (\$10,360) -	...
Clark, Duncan, Crowfoot, stallions, 2 - year old, 2	320 00
Read, S.L., & Sons, Rapid City, thoroughbred shorthorn bulls, 15	1,400 00
McCrea, D., Guelph, thoroughbred Galloway bulls, 12 at \$125	1,500 00
Talbot, P., Lacombe, yearling heifers, 140 at \$20	2,800 00
Territorial Cattle, Breeder's, Association: thoroughbred bulls, 4, \$375; delivering bulls, \$8	383 00
Wallace, R.H., High River: bulls, 6 at \$100; Clyde stallions, 5, \$975	1,575 00
Indians: heifers, 79 at \$28, 20 at \$22; gathering cattle for dipping, \$30	2,682 00
Supplies for destitute (\$11,797.71) -	...
Barnes, R.B., Macleod: drugs and medicines, \$129.40; express, \$1.20	130 60
Canada Flour Mills Co., Chatham, beans, 275 bush. at \$1.87	514 25
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$43.35; Courtney & Brown, soap, 318 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	59 01
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto: tea, 258 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 90 lbs. at 39c.	80 25
Fleming, J.W., Brandon: drugs and medicines, \$44.60; freight, & c., \$2.46	47 06
Garland, John M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 145 1/4 yds. at 22 1/5c.; men's cloth trousers, 40 pr. at \$1.29; shirting, 114 yds. at 134c.	98 81
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 35 at \$2.09; yarn, 12 lbs. at 33c.	77 11
Hudson's Bay Co., coarse salt, 10 brls. at \$1.87	18 70
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,041 lbs. at \$11.95, 171 lbs. at \$11.20	143 55
Maunsell Bros., Macleod, beef, 24,049 lbs. at 6c.	1,442 94
Nisbet & Auld, Toronto, boys' cloth trousers, 10 pr. at \$1. 115	11 50
Raymond Milling and Elevator Co., Ltd., flour, 50,000 lbs. at 2 1/2c., 36,220 lbs. 2 3/10c.	2,083 06
Indians: beef, 89,117 lbs. at 7c.; butchering 190 head of cattle, \$95; freighting supplies, \$109.20; hay, 37, loads, \$100	6,542 39
Payments under \$10: print, 99 yds., \$7.92; rice, 200 lbs., \$7.50; small items, \$7.30	22 72
Physician, O.C. Edwards, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; board and horse feed, \$42; livery hire, \$22	664 00
Triennial clothing (\$104.85) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfit, 1, \$21.70; headmen's outfit 4 at \$20.60; case, 75c.	104 85
Schools (\$3,532.37) -	...
Berry, William & Son, Pincher Creek: white magnite, 175 lbs. \$21; alabestine, & c., \$9	30 00
Gooderham, I., Macleod, lumber, 666 ft. at \$15	10 00
Grady, A.F., Macleod: pump, \$45; paint and varnish, \$16.65	61 60

Northent, H., Pincher Creek: lumber and hardware for coal shed, \$25.70 repairing plaster in school room, \$34.30	60 00
Freight; Can. Pac. Ry., \$16.36; Central Vermont Ry, \$5.57; and Trunk Ry., \$18.59	70 52
Grant to boarding schools, 12 m. to June 30; Church of England, \$1,522.40; Roman Catholic, \$1,777.80	3,300 20
General expenses (\$5,883.29) -	...
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., Lethbridge, coal, 49 1/2 tons at \$4.30	212 85
Baker & Skelding, Macleod, democrat, \$90: chop feed, 1,065 lbs. at 1 1/2c.	105 98
Burns, P., & Co. Macleod: mutton, 177 lbs, \$20.03; pork, 137 lbs. \$14.63	34 66
Eckardt, H.P., & Co. Toronto, tea, 192 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	33 60
Foster, McLeod, Macleod, horseshoeing and blacksmithing;	94 75
Grady, A.F., Macleod: boiled oil, 30 galls., \$30.75; coal oil, 6 cases, \$26. 50; goat robes, 2, \$20; horse blankets, & c., \$21.25; nails, 310 lbs., \$16.50; oats, 354.14 bush. at 42 1/2c., pump, \$15; small hardware, \$98.90	379 41
Great West Saddlery Co., Macleod, saddle blankets and harness supplies	21 30
Heap, S., Macleod: postage stamps, \$20; rent of P.O. box, \$10	30 00
James, A.E., V.S., Ottawa, inspecting cattle: services, \$45; travel, \$32.10	77 10
Maclachlan & Lambert, Macleod: moving and repairing clerk's house, \$77.10; building 6 - roomed house, \$1,200	1,277 10
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull. bacon, 504 lbs. at 11 1/5c.	56 45
Maunsell Bros., Macleod, beef, 842 lbs. at 6c.	50 52
Raymond Milling and Elevator Co., flour, 3,780 lbs. at 2 3/10c.	86 94
Western Stock Growers' Association, dues and assessment on 2,000 head of cattle	40 00
Indians: beef, 3,486 lbs. at 7c.; freighting coal, & c., \$58.80; carpentering at 15c. an hour, \$31.50; sinking well, 15 ft., \$10; small items, 7.20	351 52
Payments under \$10: drugs, \$9.20; horse shoes, \$8; oats, 10 bush., \$8.50; soap, 192 lbs., \$8.64; freight, \$7.12; rice, 144 lbs., \$5.40; small items, \$12.27	59 13
Gooderham, T.H., agent, travel, & c.: board, lodging and horse feed, \$190.55; fares and pullmans, \$14.75; lumber, 3,495 ft., \$53.42; freighting \$2	260 72
Salaries to June 30, 1905: agent, T.H. Gooderham, 12 m., \$1,000; clerk, G.H. Rose, 12 m., \$660; stockman, C.H. Clarke, 12 m., \$600; farmer, A. Aldersmith, 2 m., \$84; interpreters, T. Scott. 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$225; J. English, 3 m. to June 30, \$75; mail carriers, Gard, 1 m. to July 31, \$10, Many Guns, 8 in to Mar. 31, \$80, Wolf Robe, 3 m. to June 30, \$30	2,764 00
...	34,858 19
LESS - Paid from Bull Fund Account No. 201, on account of bulls, \$300; beef and flour supplied to schools, \$138.24; beef supplied R.N.W. Mounted Police, \$52.74	490 98
...	34,367 21

<b>Pelly Agency, N.W.T.</b>	cts.
Annuities (\$247,5) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 6 at \$15; indians, 460 at \$5; arrears, 2 at \$5	2,475 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$610.83) -	...
Carment, W.M., Kamsack, small items of hardware	12 55
Collacott, F.S., Yorkton: oak plank, 100 ft., \$10; small items of hardware, \$41.80	51 80
Hall, J.T., Yorkton: agitator and gear for separator, \$37.10; repairs to implements, \$25.65	62 75
Martin, H.E., Grandview, mower knives, 4	14 40
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Yorkton: binder, \$145; horse rakes, 2 at \$32; mowers, 2 at \$531	315 00
Miles, T., Kamsack: binding twine, 80 lbs. at 14 1/2c.; ox harness 3 sets at \$10	41 60
Nix, W.D., Kamsack: lime, 37 bush. at 50c.; lumber, 1,011 ft. \$25.05	43 55
Indians, labour freighting supplies, &c	23 20
Payments under \$10: freight and express, \$8.23; harness leather, 22 1/2 lbs., \$8.55; machine oil, 8 galls. \$5.20; post drill, \$9.95; repairs to wagon, \$9; small items, \$5.05	45 98
Seeds (\$3.70) -	...
Darch & Hunter, London, vegetable seeds	3 70
Supplies for destitute (\$2,050.77) -	...
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle, flour, 120 sacks at \$2.41	289 20
Brock, W.R. Co., Ltd., Toronto, print, 158 1/2 yds. at 8c.	12 68
Cameron, Geo. H., Dauphin: drugs and medicines \$155.70; freight, & c., \$3.95	159 65
Can. Northern Ry., freight, \$12.69; Eby, M.A. & Co., drugs, & c., \$23.85	36 54
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 305, lbs. at 17 1/2c.	53 38
Garland, J.M., Sons & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 98 yds. at 22 1/2c.; men's cloth trousers, 15 pr. at \$1.29; shirting, 108 1/4 yds. at 13 1/8c.	55 32
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 25 at \$2.09; yarn, 18 lbs. at 33c.	58 19
Hudon & Orsali, Montreal, tobacco, 45 lbs, at 39c.	17 55
Hudson's Bay Co.: salt, 2 brls. at \$1.87; shot, 600 lbs. at 5 7/10c.	37 94
Matthews, Geo. Go., Ltd., Hull: bacon, 1,371 lbs. at \$11.36, 754 lbs. at \$10.61, less \$2.45 for freight paid	233 30
Regina Victoria Hospital, care of indian, 18 d. at \$1	15 00
St. Boniface Hospital: care of indian, 29 d. at 50c.; medicines, \$10.50	25 00
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 150 lbs. at 22c.	33 00
Indians: beef 2,110 lbs. at 50c.; freighting, \$51.84	157 34
Payment under \$10: twine, 12 lbs., \$6.90; vaccine points, 200, \$30; small items, \$25.38	62 28
Medical attendance: E.L Cash, M.D., \$215.10; C.M. Henry, M.D., \$358.50; G.D. Shortreed, M.D., \$149.80; J.R. Steep, M.D., \$78	801 40
Triennial clothing (\$190.88) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary, 3 chiefs' outfits at \$21.70, 6 headmen's outfits at \$20.60; case, \$1.38; Indians, freighting, 80c.	190 88
Schools (\$3,550.98) -	...



Bigham & Nix, Crowstand, birch lumber, 800 ft	30 40
Cameron, Geo. H., Dauphin, drugs and medicines	46 73
Carment, W.M., Kamsack, barbed wire and staples, 313 lbs	11 85
Christie, J.W., Yorkton, work on school house, with block and tackle, 4 d. at \$15	60 00
Hall, J.T., Yorkton, ox harness, 3 sets at \$10	30 00
Martin, H.E., Grandview: harrows, 4 sets, \$73.50; ploughs, 6 at \$17; freight, \$4.90	180 40
Mackenzie, E.A.W.R., Fort Pelly, oxen, 2 yoke	325 00
Freight: Can. Northern Ry., \$2.71; Can. Pac. Ry., \$79.92; brand Trunk Ry., \$6.87	89 50
Indians: freighting supplies, \$5.50; work on schools, \$15.40; oxen, 1 yoke, \$160; small items, \$6.07	186 97
Payments under \$10: work on boarding schools, \$9.60; small items, \$7.13	16 73
Grant to Crowstand Boarding School, 9 m. to March 31	2,348 40
Rev. Owen Owens, teacher, Key's Reserve, 9 m. to March 31	225 00
General expenses (\$6,029.45) -	...
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle, flour, 30 sacks at \$2.41	72 30
Caldwell, A., Coté, building log stable	35 00
Challoner, F.L., Kamsack, beef, 184 lbs. 9 1/2c.	17 48
Christie, J.W., Yorkton: building labourer's house, \$395; painting labourer's house, \$54.50; installing furnace in agent's house, \$450; raising warehouse and putting in foundation logs, \$50; plastering kitchen of agent's house, \$15; sundry repairs, painting agent's house and building new house for farmer, \$2,205	3,169 50
Collacott, F.S., Yorkton: circular saw, \$12; small hardware items, \$14.55	26 55
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto. tea, 120 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	21 00
Leslie John, Winnipeg: roll top desk. \$35; small items, \$12.40	47 40
Matthews, (Geo.) Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 710 lbs	79 08
McVey & Martin, Grandview, bran and shorts, 1,200 lbs	12 00
Nix, W.D., Kamsack: boiled oil, 45 1/2 galls. \$48.25; coal oil 42 galls., \$15.12; lumber, 6,068 ft., \$136.08; paint, 277 lbs., \$17.10; shingles, 5 1/4 M., \$15.94; small items, \$2.30	234 79
Simpson, T.V., V.S., Yorkton, veterinary services and medicines	33 00
Indians: beef, 1,350 lbs. at 5c.; freighting supplies, \$14.34; hay, 2 tons at \$3; painting outbuildings, \$101; threshing, \$22; wood, 35 1/2 loads, \$89.25; small items, \$7.50	307 59
Carried forward	12,937 85

<b>Pelly Agency, N.W.T. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	12,937 85
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Payments under \$10; board, \$7.50; part, of harness, \$7; repairs to harness and buggy, \$9.25; small items, \$32.87	56 62
Carruthers, H.A., agent, travel, & c.: board and horse feed, \$118.40; fares, \$66.60; livery, \$9.50; postage, \$11; telegrams, \$11.98; small items \$12.16	229 64
Salaries to June 30: agent, H.A. Carruthers, 12 m., \$1,000; clerk, F. Fisher, 12 m., \$660; farmer, W.S. Rattray, 12 m., \$600; labourers, J. Brass, 10 m. to April 30, \$250, T.E. Mudie, 1 m. to May 31, \$25, P.A. Davies, 1 m. to June 30, \$25; mail carrier, F. Severight, 5 m. to June 30, \$27.50	2,587 50
...	15,811 61
<b>Qu'Appelle Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,270) -	...
Chiefs, 2 at \$25; headmen, 10 at \$15; indians, 597 at \$5; arrears, 7 at \$5; commutation, 1 at \$50	3,270 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$26.55) -	...
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Indian Head, garden seeder	15 00
Small payments, parts of instruments and repairs	11 55
Seeds (\$7.93) -	...
Small payments: vegetable seeds, \$6.95; freight, 97c.	7 93
Live stock (\$6) -	...
T. Redmond, feeding and stabling bull for 25 d.	6 00
Supplies for destitute (\$1,424.82) -	...
Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd., Regina, drugs and medicines	144 61
Can. Pac. Ry. Co., freight, \$37.75; Hall, W., M.D., attendance, \$57.50	95 25
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 42 at \$2.09; freight, \$3.04	90 83
Orchard, A.G., Indian Head, medicines and medical supplies	17 60
McDonald, D.H. & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, lumber for coffins, 1,000 ft.	26 00
Indians: care of helpless Indians, 2 m. at \$7, 52 weeks at \$1.50	92 00
Payments under \$10: hospital treatment. \$5.50; medicines, \$14.68; provisions, \$8.35	28 53
Salaries of physicians: C.E. Carthew, M.D., 4 m. to Oct. 31, \$120; R. Harvey, M.D., 7 m. to June 30, \$210; W.H. Kalbfleisch, M.D., 12 m. to June 30, \$600	930 00
Triennial clothing (\$208.63) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfit, at \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 9 at \$20.60; case, \$1.53	208 63
Schools (\$1,335.28) -	...
Anderson & Auld, Abernethy, plough, \$27; Desnomnies, J., labour, 6 d. \$7.50	34 50
Dinnin, J.R., Abernethy: plough, \$26.50; whiffletrees, 2 sets, \$6	32 50
Gibson Lumber Co., Abernethy: lumber, 1,687 ft. \$51.35; shingles, 3 1/2 M., \$12.25	63 60

Lady Minto Hospital, Indian Head: care of Indians, 202 d. at \$1; medicines, & c., \$25.50	227 50
James Robertson Co., Winnipeg: carpenter's tools, \$25.91; shoemaker's supplies, \$25.45	51 36
Freight charges: Can. Pacific Ry., \$123.38; Grand Trunk Ry., \$23.04	146 42
Grant to File Hills Boarding School, 9 m. to March 31	779 40
General expenses (\$9,373.90) -	...
Anderson Grisdale, Balcarres, horse blankets, 2 pr	12 00
Asham, J. jr., Fort Qu'Appelle, rebuilding stable	20 00
Bellegarde, A., hay, 13 tons at \$2.50; Brown, J., brick, 1 2/5 M. at \$12. 50	50 00
Courtney & Brown, soap, 472 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; Dillon, J., hardware supplies, \$21.16	42 40
Dumont, F., Balcarres: carrying mail, \$8; coal oil, 100 1/2 galls. at 40c.; sand, 22 loads at 50c.; wood, 88 load, \$187.50; small items, \$7.10	253 80
Eckardt, H. P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 450 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	78 75
Gibson Lumber Co., Abernethy: lumber, 8,953 f t., \$252.45; shingles, 1434 M. at \$3.50; small items, \$17.10	321 15
Houze, H.E., V.S., veterinary services, \$13; Hugonnard, Rev. J., jumper, \$11.50	24 50
Hunt & Ross, Saltown: installing pump and making repairs, \$86.45; nails, 299 lbs., \$15.05; small hardware items, \$33.50	85 00
Lynch, J., Indian Head: painting agency barn, \$234.80; paint, 19 galls. at \$2; small items, \$6.25	279 05
Macdonald, A.: Co Ltd., Winnipeg, rice, 342 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	12 82
Mackay, F.L. & 60., Indian Head: plaster, 2 brls. at \$6; small items, \$10.36	22 30
Massey Harris Co., Ltd., repairs to drill and wagon	12 20
Matthews, (Geo.) Go., Ltd.; Hull, bacon, 1,144 lbs. at 11 2/5c., 1,102 lbs. at 10 13/20c.	247 78
McDonald, D.H., & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle: doors, 17, \$51.25; laths, 9 4/5 M., \$55.55; lumber, 40,357 ft. \$1,134.02; shingles, 17 3/4 M., \$60.52; small items, \$25.13; total, \$1,329, 47, less \$400 paid from Ranch account, Trust Fund acct. No. 201	929 47
McDonald, J.A., Fort Qu'Appelle, binder twine, 200 lbs. at 16c.	32 00
McKenzie, J.W., Indian Read, plastering, 676 yds. at 18c.	121 50
Peck, Mrs. Geo., Fort Qu'Appelle, board, 728 meals at 12 1/2c. for men working on agency buildings	91 00
Carried forward	8,914 96

<b>Qu'Appelle Agency - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	8,914 96
General expenses - Concluded.	...
Pray, W.H., & Co., Abernethy: lumber, 1,789 ft., \$52.04; shingles, 3 M., \$10.45	62 49
Qu'Appelle Industrial School: carpenters work, 42 d. at \$3, 251 d. at 2.50, 33 d. at \$1 door frames, 15, \$26.50; window frames, 31, \$66.25; window sashes, 27, \$49.55; storm sashes, 39, \$95.75; blacksmithing and harness repairs, \$31.35; small items, \$27.16	1,086 06
Regina Lumber & Supply Co.: lumber, 12 M. ft., \$136; tar paper, \$5	141 00
Sherwood, A.W., Indian Head: lumber, 665 ft., \$32.98; oak door, \$13; small item, \$41.10	87 08
Simper & Rigbey, Balgonie, twine, 90 lbs. at 14c.	12 60
Spencer, G.J.: carpenters work, \$36.63; Thomson, W., postage stamps, \$25	61 63
Walker, A., Indian Head: eavetrough, \$11.40; gates, 2, \$18; nails, 2,075 lbs., \$98; sundry hardware, \$43.25	170 65
Sundry labour: carpenters 20 1/10 d., 60.30; engineer, 5 d. at \$5; farm instructor, 3 m., \$120.90; mason, 10 d. at \$3.50	241 24
Indians: carrying mail, \$16; interpreting 1 13 m. \$33.52; threshing grain, 1,949 bush. at 4c., 2,400 bush. at 3c.; wood, 34 loads at \$2.50; small items, \$11.20	295 69
Payments under \$10: board and horse feed, \$10.50; flag, \$8.65; oil, 25 gall., \$9.30; provisions, \$23.16; repairs to vehicles and harness, \$36.10; small items, \$26.60	114 31
Ashdown, R.L., agent, travel: board and lodging, \$43.50; feed and stabling, \$29; livery hire, \$11.50; small items, \$3.05	87 05
Salaries to June 30, 1905: agent, R.L. Ashdown, 12 m., \$900; clerk, A.W. Tye, 12 m., \$360; farmers, W.F. Davidson, 12 m., \$480, G. Gilbey, 10 m., \$400, H. Hawes, 11 m., \$440, J. Hawes, 9 m. to March 31, \$450, A.H. Miles, 12 m., \$600, D.G. Rattray, 3 m., \$120; stockman, G.W. Peck, 12 m., \$380; interpreters, J. Ironquill, 1 14/31 m., \$36.30, Mark Ward, 9 m. to March 15, \$212.10	4,378 40
...	15,653 11
<b>Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,860) -	...
Chief, 1, \$5; headmen, 4 at \$15; indians, 750 at \$5; arrears, 5 at \$5	3,860 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$412.20) -	...
Bellamy Co., Edmonton: parts of mowers, \$13; express, \$2	15 00
Kelly & Beals, ploughshares, 4, \$14; Mann, G.G., freight paid, \$3.25	17 25
Massey-Harris Co., Edmonton disc harrow, \$35; mower, \$55; plough shares, 6, \$21; shoe drill, \$80; repairs and parts of implements, \$55.55	246 56
Ross Bros., Edmonton: blacksmith's coal, 1,200 lbs. \$10; iron, 345 lbs., \$17.75; machine oil, 26 1/2 galls., \$15.90; sundry tools and hardware, \$59.57	103 22
Tompkins, P., small hardware items, \$4.75; Indians, freighting, \$25.43	30 18
Seeds (\$13.85) -	...
Darch & Hunter, vegetable seeds, \$10.70; C.P. Ry., freight, \$3.15	13 85
Live stock (\$433.06) -	...

Harkness, Thos., Brandon, thoroughbred Hereford bulls, 2 at \$92	184 00
Territorial Cattle Breeder's Association, Calgary, bulls, at \$137, 1 at \$102	239 00
Whitford, S., transport of bulls	10 06
Supplies for destitute (\$5,654.02) -	...
Aylen, P., M.D., Fort Saskatchewan, medicine. and medical supplies	363 96
Brock, W.R., Co., Ltd.: print, 162 yds. at 8c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$57.19	70 15
Burns, P. & Co., bacon, 4.057 lbs. at 12c.; Carey, E., oxen, 1 yoke, \$120	606 84
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 224 lbs. at 4 1/2c	10 09
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto: tea, 259 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 60 lbs. at 39c.	68 72
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona, flour, 26,760 lbs. at 2 9/20c, 23,380 lbs. at 2 2/5c.	1,216 74
Frank & Bryce, Toronto, gilling twine, 150 lbs. at 57 1/2c.	86 25
Garland, John M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 193 1/4 yds. at 22 1/5c.; shirting, 57 1/4 yds. at 13 1/8c.; mens cloth trousers, 60 prs. at \$1.29	114 91
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 50 at \$2.09; yarn, 12 lbs. at 33c.	108 46
Hudson's Bay Co.: shot, 1,200 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; twine, 116 lbs., \$24.10; small items, \$26.05	118 55
Laboucan, Dion, beef steers, 11 at \$40, 7 at \$39; total, \$713. less \$92 paid from general expenses	621 00
Lewis, Bros. Co., gun caps, 18 M. at 41c.; Matthews, Geo, Co., bacon, 3,425 lbs. at \$11.64	407 59
Nisbet & Auld, Toronto, boys' cloth trousers, 15 prs. at \$1.15	17 25
Royal North-west Mounted Police, expenses of small pox quarantine: board and lodging, \$207.85; feed and stabling, \$53:15; horse hire, \$50; small items, \$9.93	320 93
Revillon Bros., Edmonton, gunpowder, 300 lbs. at \$23c.	69 00
Indians: beef, 455 lbs. at 6c., 1,640 lbs. at 5c.; freighting supplies, \$459.29	568 59
Medical attendance, P. Aylen, M.D.	885 00
Carried forward	10,373 13

Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T. - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	10,373 13
Schools (\$3,505.41) -	...
Aylen, P., M.D., Fort Saskatchewan, medicines and medical supplies	41 69
Hughson, R.L., Whitford, oxen for ex-pupils, 5 yoke at \$131	655 00
Kelly & Beals, Edmonton, ploughs for ex-pupils, 2	45 00
Lambert, Alex., Saddle Lake, repairs to school building: repairs to foundation \$150; raw oil, 53 1/2 galls. at 75c.; scaffolding, \$13; freight, 14.25; items under \$10, \$50.15	309 53
Macdonald, A. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, biscuit, 300 lbs. at 5 19/20c.	17 85
Martin, W.H., & Co., Edmonton, ox-harness for ex-pupils, 5 sets at \$10	50 00
Freight, Can. Pac. Ry., \$22.74; Grand Trunk Ry., \$7.72; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry., \$3.72	34 18
Various small payments under \$10	10 31
Grant to Blue Quill's Boarding School, 12 m. to June 30	1,848 00
Salaries of teachers: Goodfish Lake, V. Smith, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; Whitefish Lake, Jeanette S.R. Batty, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; Walter R. Chappelle, 3 m. to March 31, \$43.85	493 85
Grist mills and saw mills (\$106.60) -	...
Chambers, A.T. & Co., Fort Saskatchewan, small items of machinery	12 40
Ross Bros., Edmonton: machine oil, 30 galls., \$22; small items, \$7.00	29 90
Walker, J., Strathcona, repairs to engine	43 40
Payments under \$10; freight, \$4.40; inspecting boiler, \$5; repairs, \$11.50	20 90
General expenses (\$3,742.82) -	...
Burns, P. & Co., bacon, 960 lbs. at 12c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$12.41	127 61
Cushing Bros., Edmonton: lumber, 2,200 ft., \$72.18; shingles, 18 M. at \$3; windows, 7 at \$1.90	139 48
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 216 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	37 80
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona, flour, 3,240 lbs. at 2 9/20c., 1,620 lbs. at 2 2/5c.	118 26
Government Telegraph Service, telegrams	14 01
Laboucan, D., beef cattle, (see supplies for destitute, above)	92 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: binding twine, 100 lbs. at 14c.; wagon, \$80	94 00
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon 560 lbs. at \$11.68 1/2	65 44
Ross, Bros., Edmonton: coal oil, 43 galls., \$15.48; hard oil, 4 galls., \$10.75; window blinds, 6, \$12.30; hardware items under \$10, \$29.82	68 35
Indians: beef, 45 lbs. at 6c., 988 lbs. at 5c.; freighting, \$113.33; wood, 25 cds., \$50	215 43
Payments under \$10: oats, 23 bush. at 40c.; halter, 4, \$7; horse shoeing, \$6; rice, 162 lbs. at 3 3/4c.; soap, 216 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; small items, \$11. 68	49 68
Mann, Geo. G., agent: travel, & c., board and stabling, \$37; stage fares and team hire, \$35; horse-shoeing, \$9; postage, \$13.25; small items, \$6.55	100 80
Salaries, 12 m. to June 30: agent, G.G. Mann, \$999.96; clerk, Blanche E. Mann, \$240; farmers, \$480, P. Tompkins, \$600; interpreter, S. Whitford, \$300	2,619 96
...	17,727

	96
<b>Sarcee Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$1,095) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; indians, 200 at \$5; arrears, 2 at \$5	1,090 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$142.55) -	...
Calgary Saddlery Co, horse harness, 2 sets	80 00
Jarrett Bros., Calgary: horse shoeing, \$6,50; repairs to implements, \$36.05	42 55
Massey Harris Co., Ltd., repairs to mower and wagon	6 20
McBride, A., & Co., Calgary: machine oil, 10 galls, \$6; small items, \$7.80	13 80
Live stock (\$21,239.89) -	...
Alberta, Stock Yards Co., Ltd., Calgary, hay, 1 1/2 tons	30 00
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Ltd., Calgary: hinges, 45 prs. \$20.71; nails, 12 kegs, \$55; pump, \$20; tar paper, 14 rolls, \$13; sundry hardware, \$13.99	122 70
Calgary Milling Co., Ltd.: oat chop 2 1/2 tons, \$76.20; bran, 400 lbs. \$4	80 20
Cushing Bros., Calgary: lumber, 10,453 ft. at \$21, 700 ft. at \$22; sundry lumber, \$3.08	263 35
Devlin, E., Ottawa, heifers, 2 - yrs old, 222 at \$30	6,660 00
Harkness, Thos., Brandon: bulls, 5, \$385; heifers, 2 - yrs. old, 195 at \$30	6,235 00
Martin, Samuel, Ranthwaite, bulls, 1 at \$125, 4 at \$115, 10 at \$90	1,485 00
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: bolts, \$16.79; hinges, 8 prs. \$16; iron pipe, 123 1/2 lbs., \$55.48; nails, 445 lbs., \$20.75; labour, 25 1/2 hrs., \$18.25; small hardware items, \$46.44	173 71
McHugh, F.A., Calgary, Clyde stallions, 2	405 00
Stephen, Jas, Midnapore, carpenter work, 36 d. at \$3	108 00
Stuart Machinery Co., Winnipeg: boiler and fittings, \$183.20; freight \$32.86	216 06
Territorial Cattle Breeders Association, Calgary, short-horn bulls, 5	435 00
Twohey, Jos., Calgary, heifers, 2 - yrs. old, 98 at \$30	2,940 00
Indians freighting, \$24; hay, 779 1/2 tons, \$1,948.75; labour, 103 1/2 d., \$113.12	2,085 87
Carried forward	22,477 44

	\$ cts.
<b>Sarcee Agency - Concluded.</b>	
Brought forward	22,477 44
Supplies for destitute (\$4,058.56) -	...
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, beef, 30,859 lbs. at 6 19/20c., \$2,144.68, less 7 hides at \$1.50	2,134 18
Calgary Indian Missions, board and attendance, 16 d. at \$1.25	20 00
Canada Flour Mills, Chatham, beans, 15 bush. at \$1.97; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$11.30	40 85
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto: tea, 104 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 30 lbs. at 39c.	29 90
Garland, John M. Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 106 3/4 lbs. at 22 1/5c.; men's cloth trousers, 35 prs. at \$1.29; shirting, 56 1/2 yds. at 13 1/8c.	76 25
Hatfield & McLaren, Calgary: salt, 3 brls. at \$3.25; tea, 100 lbs. at 20c.; tobacco, 10 lbs. at 75c.	37 25
Horn Bros., Lindsay, blankets, 20 at \$2.09	41 80
Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, bacon, 200 lbs. at 11 3/4c.	23 50
Maclean, Wendell, Calgary, drugs and medicines	189 92
Matthews Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 372 lbs. at 11 1/4c.	41 85
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 80 sacks at \$2.90, 188 sacks at \$2.57	715 16
Indians: beef, 4,824 lbs. at 6 19/20c., \$335.27; payments under \$10; \$11.63	346 90
Lafferty, J.D., M.D., Calgary: physician, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; livery hire, \$61	361 00
Triennial clothing (\$104.86) - Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfit, 1, \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 4 at \$20.60; case, 76c.	104 86
Schools (\$1,074.17) -	...
Freight on mission clothing: Can. Pac. Ry., \$11.79; Grand Trunk Ry., \$9.98	21 77
Grant to Sarcee boarding school, 12 m. to June 30	1,052 40
General expenses (\$5,421.12) -	...
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Calgary: galvanized chimney, \$13.50; wire, 28,015 lbs., \$1,084.18; small items of hardware, \$33.29	1,130 97
Burns, P., Co., Calgary: bacon, 88 1/2 lbs., \$13.73; beef, 3,433 lbs. at 6 19/20c.; mutton, 203 lbs. at 15c.; sundry fish and meats, \$8.10	290 89
Calgary Saddlery Co., harness supplies and repairs	38 65
Canadian Elevator Co., Calgary: lumber, 552 ft., \$10.96; small items, \$7.15	18 11
Cushing Bros., Co., Ltd Calgary: lumber, 3,800 ft. at \$32, 2,350 at \$31, 3,603 ft. at \$21, 667 ft. at \$20, 1,439.58 ft. at \$10; sundry lumber, \$24.57; shingles, 10 M., \$27.50; doors and frames, 7, \$22.40; windows and frames, 7, \$21.70	406 96
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 96 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	16 80
Jarrett Bros., Calgary: horseshoeing, \$11; repairs to wagons, \$7.25	18 25
King, C.C., Calgary, postage stamps	10 05
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: coal oil, 28 galls., \$12.75; hinges, 19 prs. \$13.10; nails, 535 lbs., \$26.50; tar paper, 10 rolls, \$110; small items of hardware, \$2.40	64 75
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd, Winnipeg, flour, 12 sacks at \$2.57	30 84
Oliver & Page, Calgary: horseshoeing, \$18; repairs, \$1.25	19 25



Peet, G.L., Calgary, coal, 15 1/2 tons at \$5.75, 8 tons at \$8	153 12
Stephen, Jas., Midnapore: stone, 3 cords, at \$10; lime and sand, \$3; labour, 40 d., \$120	153 00
Indians: beef, 348 lbs. at 6 19/20c.; freighting, \$26; labour, 114 d., \$125.76; logs, 80, \$20	195 94
Payments under \$10: bacon, 50 lbs., \$5.88; hay, 400 lbs., \$4; horseshoeing, \$9.80; lumber, 644 ft., \$8.70; soap, 96 lbs., \$4.32; veterinary services, \$8; small items, \$9.84	50 54
McNeill, A.J., agent, travel: board and lodging, \$56 fares, & c., \$22; feed and stabling, \$45	123 00
Salaries to June 30, 1905: agent, A.J. McNeill, 12 m. \$1,100; stockman, A. Marshall, 11 m., \$550; interpreter, G. Hodgson, 12 m., \$480; Scout, Otter, 12 m., \$120; herders at \$15 a month, Bull Collar, \$45; Dodging a Horse, \$45; John One Spot, \$165; Jim Starlight, \$15; Sarcee Woman, \$75; Wolf, \$45; assistant issuer, Tom Godin, 12 m., \$60	2,700 00
...	33,136 15
<b>Stony Reserve, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$3,375) -	...
Chiefs, 3 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; indians, 645 at \$5 arrears, 3 at \$5	3,375 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building material for indians (\$80.20) -	...
Beno, L.T., Morley, carpenter's tools, set in chest	15 00
Oliver & Page, Calgary, making brands and squeegees for branding cattle	48 95
Various small payments under \$10	16 25
Seeds (\$115.30) -	...
Darch & Hunter, vegetable seeds, \$7.13; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$1.72	8 85
Leeson & Scott, Morley: brome grass seed, 200 lbs., \$20; oats, 131 bush. at 55c.	92 05
McDougall, D., Morley, vegetable seeds	14 40
Live Stock (\$2,947.48) -	...
Chapman, J.A., Beresford, Hereford bulls, 2 - yr. old, 8 at \$136	1,088 00
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$2.25; Griesbach, E., stock pump, \$14.55	16 80
Loder Bros., Kananaskis, lime, 50 bush. at 35c.	17 50
Maclean, Wendell, Calgary: sulphur, 3,140 lbs. at 4c.; freight, \$8.16	133 76
Carried forward	4,826 56

	\$ cts.
<b>Stony Reserve - Continued.</b>	
Brought forward	4,826 56
Live stock - Concluded.	...
McBride, A. & Co., Calgary: coal tar, 2 brls., \$18; carriage bolts, 412, \$13.01; hinges, hasps and bolts, 482 lbs. at 9c.; nails and keys, \$35 70; road scraper, \$10.75; items under \$10, \$76.53	197 37
Sibbald, Frank, Jumping Pond, Clyde stallions, 2 at \$200	406 00
Stuart Machine Co., Winnipeg: 8 - horse power boiler, \$190; freight prepaid, \$39.40	229 40
Territorial Cattle Breeder's Association, Calgary, short horn bulls, 2	194 00
Labour building dipping plant: carpenters, 53 d. at \$3, 47 d. at \$2.50; labourer, 58 d. at \$2	392 50
Indians: labour, 31 d. at \$1.16 d. at 50c.; building, 3/4 miles wire fence, \$30; corral posts and poles, 38 37/128 cords at \$2.75; hay, 25 tons at \$3; freighting, \$29.40	278 65
Supplies for destitute (\$5,332.06) -	...
Burns, P. & Co., Calgary, bacon, 170 lbs. at 12c.	20 40
Canada Flour Mills Co., Chatham, beans, 20 bush. at \$1.99	39 80
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$29.57; Courtney & Brown, soap, 340 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	44 87
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto: tea, 155 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 30 lbs. at 39c.	38 83
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona, flour, 280 sacks at \$2.42 1/2	679 00
Garland, John M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 150 yds. at 22 1/5c.; men s cloth trousers, 20 pr. at \$1.29; shirting, 113 1/2 yds. at 13 1/8c.; tweeds, 52 3/4 yds. at 45c.	97 74
Graham, Wm., Morley: beef, 14,747 lbs. at 7 1/2c., 5,020 lbs. at 70., 420 lbs. at 6 1/2c., 1,650 lbs. at 5 1/2c.	1,575 45
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 25 at \$2.09; yarn, 12 lbs. at 33c.	56 21
Hudson's Bay Co.: shot, 200 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; small items, \$4.99	16 39
Loder Bros., Kananaskis, lime, 75 bush. at 35c.	26 25
Maclean, Wendell, Calgary: medicine, and medical supplies, \$221.15; express, \$8.50	229 61
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 287 lbs. at 11 3/10c.	32 43
Ogilvie Flour Bulls Co., Winnipeg, 130 sacks at \$3.05	396 50
Tiger Metal Co., Montreal, gunpowder, 50 lbs. at 22 3/4c.	11 38
Indians; beef, 17,987 lbs. at 7 1/2c., 5,494 lbs. at 7c.; payments under \$10, \$18.27	1,751 85
Medical officer, J.D. Lafferty, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$399.96; fares, \$31.35; postage and telegrams, \$1.75	433 06
Triennial clothing (\$148.57) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfits, 3 at \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 4 at \$20.60; case and packing, \$1.07	148 57
Schools (\$4,069.12) -	...
Macdonald, A., Co., Winnipeg: biscuits, 300 lbs at 5 19/20c.; rice, 100 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	21 60
Ramsay & Bates, Calgary, contract work on McDougall Orphanage: earth excavated, 117 c. yds. at 50c.; rock excavated, 675 c. yds. shale at \$2, 105 c. yds. solid at \$3; water-pipe laid, 1,750 ft. at 40c.; relaying sewer pipe, \$51; building reservoir, \$300.75; small items, \$36; total, \$2,811.25, less \$1,418.63 paid in 1903 - '04 on progress estimates	1,392 62
Richards & Hatt, Morley, lumber, 1,000 ft.	15 00

Suitor, D., Calgary, pipe and castings	19 85
Thorold, F.W., C.E.: services, 11 1/2 d. at \$10; assistant, \$3; travel, \$44	162 00
Warnock, J.D., Morley, repairing furnace at McDougall Orphanage, 12 d. at \$2.50	30 00
Young & Burnett, Calgary: repairing 2 furnaces, \$115; putting in additional registers, \$93.75; plumbing repairs, \$41	249 75
Freight on mission clothing: Can. Pac. Ry., \$20.91; Grand Trunk Ry., \$7.89	28 80
Grant to McDougall Orphanage, 9 m. to March 31	2,142 00
Various small payments under \$5	7 50
General expenses (\$6,084.14) -	...
Apow, Jos M ley: horse shoeing, \$22.25; repairs to vehicles, \$19.95	42 20
Burns, P., & Co., bacon, 320 lbs. at 12c.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$38.59	76 99
Canadian Elevator Co, Calgary: lumber, 7,103 ft., \$202.32; shingles, 18 M. at \$2.75; small items, \$7.44; freight, \$21.41	280 67
Collins, Peter, Cochrane: brick, 1 1/2 M. at \$14; freight prepaid, \$6	27 00
Cushing Bros. Co., Calgary: base board, 18 - m. 544 ft., \$20.32; casing and moulding, 1,506 ft., \$28.90; doors. 9, \$28.70; door and window jams 305 ft., \$14.64; lath. 2 1/4 M. at \$4.50; 25 M. at \$2; lumber, 1,127 ft. \$90.84; shingles, 33 M. at \$2.75; windows, 22, \$36; wood finishings, \$46.82; hardware, \$2.40 freight, \$1.53	421 02
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto: tea, 120 lbs at 17 1/2c.	21 00
Edmonton Milling Co., Strathcona, flour, 20 sacks at \$2.42 1/2	48 50
Graham, T.H., Morley, horse, \$125; Hatt, G., lumber, 10,539 ft. \$173.99	298 99
Graham, Wm., Morley: beef, 1,160 lbs. at 7 1/2c.; 120 lbs. at 7c.	95 40
Leeson & Scott, Morley: coal, 7 tons at \$5 60; potatoes, 30 bush. \$19.50; small items, \$19.06	77 76
Loder Bros., Kananaskis, lime, 150 bush. at 35c.	52 50
Massey-Harris Co., Calgary: buggy pole, \$10; wagon box and reach, \$17.50	27 50
Matthews, Geo., Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 180 lbs. at 11 3/10c.	20 34
Carried forward	17,675 81

<b>Stony Reserve - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	17,675 81
<b>General Expenses - Concluded.</b>	...
McBride, A., & Co., Calgary; boiled oil, 49 galls. at 90c.; cement, 8 sks. at \$1.40; door sets, 15, \$12.70; eave troughing and spouting, 140 ft. at 12 1/2c.; floor and wall registers, 8, \$18; galvanized iron, 18 sq. ft. \$10; nails, 27 kegs, \$126.50; plaster of Paris, 2 brls., \$11; range with closet, \$52; red oxide, 200 lbs. 410; rope 60 1/2 lbs. \$13.10; sink and fittings, \$10; tar paper, 29 rolls, \$30.90; turpentine, 19 galls. \$26; varnish, 5 1/2 galls. \$12; white lead, 350 lbs., \$29.50; window glass, 32 lights, \$10.70; small items of hardware, \$149.49; freight prepaid, 13.82	608 51
McDougall, D., Morley: bran, 1 ton, \$23; coal oil, 37 galls. at 50c.; chop feed, 1 ton, \$25 oats, 300 bush. at 40c.; potatoes, 10 bush. at 65c.; sacks, 118 at 10c.	204 80
Nicol, Mrs. H., Morley, board of carpenters and bricklayers, 340 d. at 40c.	136 00
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg, flour, 20 sacks at \$3.05	61 00
Richards Bros., Morley, lumber for warehouse 4,576 ft.	75 21
Richards & Hatt, Morley: flooring, 2,000 ft. at \$22; lumber, 3,232 ft. at \$15	92 48
Riley & McCormick, Calgary repairs	29 30
Vanwart & Bell, Calgary: road wagon, \$111.50; freight, \$1.47	112 97
Labour on agency buildings: carpenters, 116 1/2 d. at \$3; 160 1/10 d. at \$2.50; masons, 2 d. at \$2; building chimney, \$13; plastering, 750 yds. at 15c.	879 25
Indians: beef, 2,200 lbs. at 7 1/2c.; farming, 37 d. at \$1.25; herding, 50 d. at 75c.	248 75
Legal services, J. Short, Calgary, King vs. Bangs	42 35
Payments under \$10: border, \$6.66; flags, 2 \$8.56; farming, 4 d., \$5.32; ink, \$3.50; rice, 90 lbs., \$3.38; 120 lbs. \$5.40; whiffle trees, \$2.: express, \$7.25	42 07
Fleetham, T.J., agent, removal expenses front Winnipeg: fares, \$67.30; freight, \$92.40; small items, \$47.75	207 45
Fleetham, T.J., agent, travel, etc.: board, \$42.75; fares, \$17; heating stove, \$25; small items, \$11 05	95 80
Salaries to June 30: agent, T.J. Fleetham, \$1,000; clerk, H. Nicol, 9.m. to March 31, \$360; farmer, A. Baptie, 10 d. to June 30, \$13.33; interpreters, V. Blanc, 1 m. to Sept. 30, \$30; E. Schmidt, 9 m. to June 30, \$315; herder, G. McLean, 2 m. to August, 31, \$40	1,758 33
...	22,270 08
LESS - Refunded by Indians on account of rations	117 71
...	22,152 37
<b>Touchwood Agency, N.W.T.</b>	...
Annuities (\$4,315) -	...
Chief, 1 at \$25; headmen, 4 at \$15; indians, 830 at \$5; arrears, 16 at \$5	4,315 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$261.79) -	...
Dillon, Jas. & Co., Lipton: iron, 1,224 lbs., \$46.28; roof paint, 40 galls. at \$1.40; hardware items tinder \$10, \$15.82	118 10
McDonald, J.A., Lipton: disc barrow, \$35; combination ploughs, 2, \$50	85 00

Smith & Fergusson Co., Ltd., Regina: blacksmith's coal, 1,500 lbs., \$10.50; small items, \$21.60	32 10
Payments under \$10: blacksmith's repairs, \$9.25; freighting, \$14.11; small items, \$3.23	26 59
Seeds, (\$24.86) -	...
Small payments: garden seeds, \$3.14; oats, 20 bush. at 40c.; potatoes, 10 bush. at 60c.; wheat 10 bush. at 65c.; freight, \$1.22	24 86
Live Stock (\$300) -	...
P.M. Breet, Regina, thoroughbred bulls, 3 at \$100	300 00
Supplies for destitute (\$2,998.46) -	...
Brock, W.R. Co., Ltd., Toronto, print, 208 yds. at 8c.	16 64
Canada Drug & Book Co., Regina., drugs and medicines	67 26
Eckardt. H.P., & Co., Toronto: tea 163 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; tobacco, 60 lbs. at 39c.	51 92
Frank & Bryce, gilling twine, 21 lbs. at 57 1/2 lbs.; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$16.65	28 72
Garland, John M., Son & Co., Ottawa: kersey, 99 yds. at 22 1/2c; shirting, 112 3/4 yds. at 13 1/8c.; men's cloth trousers, 30 pr. at \$1.29	75 48
Horn Bros., Lindsay: blankets, 50 at \$2.09; yarn 12 lbs. at 33c.; freight, 73c.	109 19
Hudson's Bay Co.: gunpowder, 300 lbs. at 23 6/10c; shot, 1,200 lbs. at 5 7/10c.; small items, \$3.25	142 45
Lady to Hospital, Indian Head, hospital care of indian, 27 d	31 00
Matthews, Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull. bacon, 2,590 lbs. at 10 13/20c, 1,763 lbs. at 11 2/5c.	476 82
Ogilvie Milling Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 120 sacks at \$2.69, 174 2/5 sacks at \$2.36	734 38
Regina Trading Co., Ltd., Regina, medicines and medical supplies	45 47
Tait and Sutherland, Melfort, bacon, 300 lbs. at 12 1/2c.	37 50
Turner & McMichael, Melfort, flour, 20 sacks at \$3	60 00
Yorke, F., freighting supplies	19 97
Carried forward	6,798 45

<b>Touchwood Agency - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	6,798 45
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Indians: beef, 145 lbs. at 6 1/2c., 8,709 lbs. at 5c., freighting flour, \$72	516 87
Payments under \$10: gun caps 18 M. at 41c.; rice, 100 lbs. at 3 3/4c.; soap, 168 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; medicines, \$5; board of indian, en route to reserve, \$1.75	25 44
Medical attendance, J.G. Grant, M.D.	109 35
Salaries of physicians: C.E. Carthew, M.D., 4 m. to Oct. 31, at \$45; H. Harvey, M.D., 6 m. to June 30 at \$45	450 00
Triennial clothing (\$168.22) -	...
Kingston Penitentiary: chief's outfits, 2 at \$21.70; headmen's outfits, 6 at \$20.60; case, \$1.22	168 22
Schools (\$4,993.02) -	...
Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd., Regina, drugs and medicines	33 24
Dillon, J. Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, paint, 35 1/4 galls. at \$1. 40	49 35
Heubach, M.A. Touchwood Hills: lumber, 479 ft., \$19.16; small items, \$14	33 16
Macdonald, A. Co., Winnipeg: biscuits, 1,075 lbs, at 5 19/20c.; rice, 200 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	71 46
McDonald, D.H. & Co., Lipton, lumber, 1,606 ft	49 85
Qu'Appelle Furniture Co., school desks, 14 at \$5.25, 10 at \$5, 4 at \$4.75	142 50
Freight on mission clothing, & c.: Bay of Quinte Ry, \$2.65; Brockville, Westport & North Western Ry., \$3.40; Canada Atlantic Ry., \$4.67; Canadian Pacific Ry., \$75.36; Dominion Express Co., 40c.; Grand Trunk Ry., \$9.13; Michigan Central Ry., \$7.88; Kingston & Pembroke Ry., \$2.82	106 31
Indians: repairs to school and tank, \$17; freighting, \$10.80	27 80
Payments under \$10: medicine, \$3.05; lime, 15 bush. \$7.50; soap 120 lbs. \$5.40	15 95
Grants to boarding schools, 12 m. to June 30: Gordons, \$1,76.60; Muscovequans, \$2,086.80	3,863 40
Salaries of teachers, 12 m. to June 30: Day Stars, Sophia E. Smythe, \$300; Fishing; Lake, A.W. Anderson, \$300	600 00
General expenses (\$5,741 91).	...
Cochrane, Wm., material and labour, plastering interpreter's house	10 50
Courtney & Brown, Ottawa, soap, 312 lbs. at 4 1/2c.	14 04
Dillon, James, Fort Qu'Appelle, glass and hardware	13 55
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 312 lbs. at 17 1/2c.	54 60
Favel, Chas., in charge of agency building at Keetawa, 12 d.	12 00
Fee, W., oats, 170 bush. at 50c.; Frain, D. harness repairs, \$21.20	106 20
Fuller, A.J., repairing house: labour, 5 1/2 d. at \$4; hanging 125 rolls paper at 20c.; paint, 5 gal. \$10; wall paper, 125 rolls, \$37.50; small items, \$5.10	99 60
Hall, John A., repairing clerk's house, 5 1/4 d. at \$2	10 50
Heubach, W.A., Touchwood Hills: binding twine, 100 lbs. at 15c.; leather bag, \$6.50; tent, hardware supplies, \$32.76	89 26
Hudson's Bay Co.: lime, 41 1/2 bush. at 50c.; nails, 25 lbs. at 5c.	22 00
Isbister, Gilbert, Kutawa, firewood, 28 cords at \$2.50	70 00

Lindenburg, A.V., Kutawa: postage, \$7; telegrams, \$3.20	10 20
Matthews Geo. Co., Ltd., Hull, bacon, 1,260 lbs. at 11 2/5c.	143 64
McDonald, J.A., Fort Qu'Appelle, Bain wagon	85 00
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, flour, 75 3/5 sacks at \$2.36	178 42
Smith & Fergusson Co., Ltd., Regina coal oil, 73 galls., \$21.90; 16 cases, \$11.60; items under \$10, \$14.85	48 35
Thibault, N., Wishart, repairing plaster and chimney in agent's house, 4 d.	10 00
Watson, Alex., Hayward, oats, 67 bush. at 40c.	26 80
Webster, A.M., South Qu'Appelle: shoeing horses, \$9.10; repairs to vehicles, \$2.25	11 35
Indians: beef, 709 lbs. at 6 1/2c., 2,500 lbs. at 5c.; firewood, \$35.50; freighting supplies, \$3.56; horse, \$100; hay \$19; horseshoeing and repairing vehicles, & c., \$23.75	352 89
Payments under \$10: freighting, \$12.74; postage, \$7.17; photographs of schools. \$8; rice, 234 lbs. at 3 3/4c.: small items, \$6.35	43 03
Beatty, R., overseer, travel, horse hire visiting reserve, 20 d. at \$2	40 00
Martineau, H., agent, travel, & c.: board, lodging and horse feed, \$80.05; livery hire, \$24; guide and interpreter, \$15.25; small items, \$25.33	144 63
Murison, W., agent, travel, & c.: \$29.50; guide and interpreters, \$15; small items, \$24.20	68 70
Salaries to June 30: agents, H. Martineau, 5 m. to Nov. 30, \$490; W. Murison, 5 m. to June 30, \$416.65; clerk, E. Stanley, 12 m., \$600; farmers, J.D. Finlayson, 12 m., \$480; P.J. Hamilton, 12 m., J. Lewis, 1 1/2 m. to April 15, \$60; Josiah Pratt, 12 m., \$360; W.B.H. Robinson, 12 m., \$480; overseer, R. Beatty, 12 m., \$180; teamster, C.T. Pratt, 12 m., \$300	3,846 65
...	18,803 26

	\$ cts
<b>Miscellaneous and General.</b>	
Seeds (\$1), Darch & Hunter, London, packing cases	1 00
Supplies for destitute (\$14,461.73) -	...
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, medicines, \$112.77; Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$4.49	117 26
Calder, J.G., M.D., Medicine Hat, medical attendance on Indians	159 05
Cochran, L.B., Medicine Hat, supplies for Indians: blankets, 13 pr., \$46.50; underclothing, 11 suits, \$16; medicines, \$12.20; provisions, \$126.40	201 10
Hudson's Bay Co., relief supplies for Indians at the following posts: - Abitibi, \$117.92; Albany, \$169.79; Barrière, \$10.30; Churchill, \$67.78; Dease, \$33.16; Flying Post, \$37.07; Fort Hope, \$52.06; Fort Good Hope, \$740.98; Fort Liard, \$146.05; Fort McPherson, \$81.84; Fort Nelson, \$127.64; Fort Norman, \$579.57; Port Providence, \$155.67; Fort Simpson, \$456.35; Fort Smith, \$3.60; Fort St.James, \$288.13; Fort Vermilion, \$127.02; Fraser's Lake, \$32.20; God's Lake, \$152.04; Island Lake, \$5.07; Isle à la Crosse, \$1,001.34; Lac Seul, \$808.29; Long Lake, \$262.90; Long Point, \$13.94 Matogami, \$39.16; Missanabie, \$32.70; Montizambert, \$118.13; Moose Factory, \$441.49; Nelson House, \$21.59; New Brunswick, \$56; Nepigon House, \$60.46; Norway House, \$230 48; Osanburgh, \$719.47; Oxford House, \$255.31; Portage la Lache, \$333.71; Rae, \$854.64; Romanie, \$157.56; Savanne, \$232.17; Severn, \$176.33; Split Lake, \$283.73; Sturgeon Lake, \$88.95; St.Augustine, \$50.68; Trout Lake, \$199.14; Ungava District, \$385.52; Weernusk River, \$3.64; White Dog, \$223.72; Wrigley, \$208.53; York Factory, \$314.91	10,978 73
Moberly, H.J. Macdowall, vaccinating, quarantining and disinfecting, 19 d.at \$4.	76 00
Moore Fort Hospital, James Bay, grant, 12 m.to June 30	450 00
McCullough, J.H., M.D., Battleford: quarantining, disinfecting and vaccinating Indians of Isle à la Crosse District, Jan. 15-May 28, 1904; services, 135 d. at \$15; assistant, \$62; board, \$41; transport, \$23; printing, \$5; total, \$2,156, less \$200 advanced to Hon. D. Laird in 1903 - 04	1956 00
McDonald, Chas., Prince Albert, drugs and medicines	62 59
McLean, Donald, repayment of amount deducted from beef contract, 1902 - 03	396 50
Wise, H.A., Winnipeg, vaccine, 200 points at 8c	16 00
Expenses, re. Caroline Spence, insane: P.F. Grain, M.D., medical examination, \$5 D.G. Ross, M.D., medical examination, \$5; A.J. Baker, expenses, \$18.50; Dominion Fish Co., fares, \$20	48 50
Schools (\$3,638.42) -	...
Lafferty, J.D., M.D., Calgary, medical officer, expenses to Ottawa and return	200 00
Lomes, Jos. H., material for the construction of schools at Island Lake	100 00
Ogilvie, R.M., Ottawa, inspecting Qu'Appelle and other schools, May 13 to July 18, 1905: board, & c., \$109.80; fares, \$148.50; valise, \$16.50; unexpended balance refunded to credit of Casual Revenue, \$27	301 80
Freight on mission clothing, & c.: Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., \$4.34; Can.Pacific Ry., \$105.36; Central Ontario Ry., \$4.83; Dominion Express Co., \$4.70; Grand Trunk Ry., \$19.64; Hudson's Bay Co., \$1,000.16; Kingston and Pembroke Ry., 22.41; Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry., \$3.25; White Pass and Yukon Ry., \$21.93	1,186 62
School grants: Albany Mission, R.C., James Bay, 6 m. to Dec. 31, 1904, \$150; York Factory, 12 m.to June 30, \$200; 5 day schools in Moosonee diocese, 12 m.to June 30, \$1,000	1,350 00
Salaries of teachers: Jack River, C.A. Wilkins, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; Nelson House, S.D. Gaudin, June and Dec. qrs., 1904, \$100; Providence Mission, Sister St. Elzear, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1904, \$150; St.David's Mission, Rev. J. Lucas, June and Dec. qrs. 1904, Mar. qr., 1905, \$150	500 00
General expenses (\$1,375.64) -	...
Coxe, S.A., V.S., Brandon: inspecting cattle, services, 3 d.at \$10; travel, \$11.30	41 30



Dominion Express Co., express charges	16 03
Gamble, R., Ottawa, inspecting clothing: services, 23 d. at \$10; board, \$27.50; fares, \$49; cabs and livery, \$8	314 50
Hadrill, George, Montreal, inspecting tea, soap and tobacco samples	33 00
Scott, Wm. & Co., Ottawa, examining, and reporting on 36 flour samples	144 00
Steep, John R., M.D., Winnipeg, examining requisition for drugs, 12 m. to June 30	100 00
Prizes for Indians at Regina agricultural exhibitions	194 00
Advertising for tenders for supplies	406 56
Commission on advances, 1 p.c.: Bank of Montreal, \$63.28; Hudson's Bay Co., 17c.; D.H. McDonald & Co., \$2.26; Union Bank of Canada, \$17.76	83 47
Dominion Express Co., express on samples	4 93
Samples supplied: G. Olafson & Co., Winnipeg, \$5.45; Woods Ltd., Ottawa, \$32.40	37 85
...	19,476 79
<b>Treaty 8.</b>	...
Annuities (\$25,000) -	...
Annuities distributed, 1903 - 04: chiefs, 15 at \$25; headmen, 31 at \$15; indians, 3,473 at \$5; arrears, 239. \$1,355; gratuities, 23, \$161; advances for annuities, 1905, \$25,000; unexpended balance of advances, 1903 - 04, refunded to casual revenue, \$779; total, \$45,500, less \$20,500 advanced in 1903 - 04	25,000 00
Carried forward	25,000 00

<b>Treaty 8 - Continued.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	25,000 00
Agricultural implements, tools and building materials for indians (\$516.44) -	...
Hudson's Bay Co., freight, \$9.52; Kelly & Beals, Edmonton, 1 waggon, \$75	84 52
Ross Bros., Edmonton: carpenter tools in chests, 5 sets at \$40, 1 at \$39 90; scythes and snaths, 5 doz., \$42.28; farming tools, \$44.31; freight prepaid, \$52.28	378 77
Stovel, J.A., Edmonton: carpenter tools in chest, 1 set, \$39.25; farming tools, \$13.90	53 15
Seeds, (\$52.70); Hudson's Bay Co., cartage and freight on seed	52 70
Supplies for destitute (\$13,831.63) -	...
Archibald, A., Edmonton, medicines and medical appliances	127 95
Brick, Fred., Vermillion: bacon, 150 lbs. at 25c.; flour, 8 sacks at \$9.50; tea, 30 lbs. at 31c.; tobacco, 17 lbs. at 55c	132 15
Braithwaite & Hislop, M.D's., professional service on Indian in Edmonton hospital	44 00
Carson, W.H., Peace River Crossing, cutting hay on 48 3/4 acres at \$2 per acre	97 50
Edmonton Public Hospital, board and care of Indian, 7 2/3 w. at \$6	46 00
Hudson's Bay Co., Dunvegan: bacon, 209 lbs. at 25c.; flour, 620 lbs. at 10c.; tea, 37 lbs at 50c.; coffins, 4 at \$4; cotton, 4 yds., 41c	149 16
Macdonald, D.W., Edmonton, medicines, \$50.05; A.A. Morrow, medicines, \$151.34	201 39
Revillon Bros., supplies at Dunvegan: bacon, 425 lbs. at 21c.; flour, 1,700 lbs. at 8.6c.; tea, 40 lbs. at 294c.; tobacco, 16 1/2 lbs. at 67c.; gunball, 100 lbs. at 12.6c.; gun caps, 6 M. at 68c.; gunpowder, 175 lbs. at 27 1/4c.; shot, 325 lbs. at 11 1/2c.; gilling twine, 59 lbs. at 78c.; seine twine, 25 lbs at 30c., 12 at 28c.; less underpaid on tea, \$1.68	415 19
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fond du Lac: bacon, 758 lbs. at 22c., 968 at 21c.; flour, 2,900, lbs. at 9.6c., 3,000 at 9.4c.; overpayment on flour, 50c.; tea, 120 lbs. at 30 1/3c.; tobacco, 66 lbs. at 67c.; gunball, 1,600 lbs. at 13.9c.; gun caps, 26 M. at 70c.; gunpowder, 800 lbs. at 29.4c.; holland twine, 400 lbs. at 57c.; seine twine, 90 lbs. at 30c., 50 lbs. at 28c	1,756 36
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort Chipewyan: bacon, 888 lbs. at 19c., 1,153 lbs. at 18c.; flour, 3,500 lbs. at 7.4c., 3,500 at 7.2c.; tea, 145 lbs. at 28 1/3.; tobacco, 82 1/2 lb.at 65c.; gun caps, 18 M. at 67c.; gunpowder, 450 lb. at 27 3/20c.; shot, 1,700 lbs. at 10 3/4c: gilling twine, 445 lbs. at 76c; seine twine, 150 lbs. at 28c., 60 lbs. at 26c.	1,694 76
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort McMurray: bacon, 700 lbs. at 18c.: flour, 2,450 lbs. at 5.9c.; tea, 55 lbs. at 26 1/3c.; tobacco, 49 1/2 lbs. at 64c.; gun ball, 100 lbs. at 10.8c.; gun caps, 6 M at 65c. gunpowder, 150 lbs. at 25.65c.; shot, 350 lbs. at 9 3/4c.; gilling twine, 150 lbs. at 75c. seine, twine, 40 lbs. at 27c., 40 at 25c	537 44
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort Resolution: bacon, 2,109 lbs. at 22c.; flour, 3,600 lbs. at 9.6c., 3,600 lbs. at 9.4c.; tea, 150 lbs. at 30 1/3c.; tobacco, 82 1/2 lbs. at 67c.; gun ball, 325 lbs. at 14.3c.; gun caps, 20 M at 70c.; gunpowder, 625 lbs. at 29.4c. shot, 1,250 lbs. at 13c.; holland twine, 340 lbs. at 57c.; seine twine, 80 lbs. at 30c., 45 at 28c	1,885 89
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort Smith: bacon, 510 lbs. at 21c., 601 at 20c.; flour, 3,800 lbs. at 8.2c.; tea, 75 lbs. at 29 1/2c.; tobacco, 49 lbs. at 66c.; gun ball, 250 lbs. at 13c.; gun caps, 15 M at 68c.; gunpowder, 400 lbs. at 27.9c.; shot, 725 lbs. at 12c.; holland twine, 180 lbs. at 56c.; seine twine, 45 lbs. at 28 1/2c., 35 at 26 1/2c.; overpaid on tobacco, 33c	957 78
Revillon Bros., supplies at Fort Vermillion: bacon, 748 lbs. at 21c., 1,001 lbs. at 20c., flour, 6,000 lbs. at 9 1/2c.; tea, 125 lbs. at 30 1/2c.; tobacco, 66 lbs. at 78c. gun ball, 250 lbs. at 13.6c.: gun caps, 16 M at 69c.; gunpowder, 500 lbs. at 27.4c, shot, 975 lbs. at 12c.; holland twine, 250 lbs. at 57c.; seine twine, 50 lbs. at	1,482 17

29c., 35 lbs. at 27c	
Revillon Bros., supplies at Hay River: bacon, 601 lbs. at 22 1/2c.; flour, 2,400 lbs. at 10.45c; tea, 40 lbs. at 31 1/3c.; tobacco, 16 1/2 lbs. at 68c. gun ball, 100 lbs. at 14.8c. gun caps, 5 1/2 M at 71c. gunpowder, 175 lbs. at 30.15c.; shot, 325 lbs. at 13 1/2c.; holland twine, 70 lbs. at 57 1/2c.; seine twine, 25 lbs. at 30 1/2c., 18 at 28 1/2c	578 14
Revillon Bros., supplies at Lesser Slave Lake: bacon, 1,563 lbs. at 19c.; flour, 5,600 lbs. at 6.05c.; tea, 155 lbs. at 27c.; tobacco, 82 1/2 lbs. at 76c.; gun ball, 150 lbs. at 10.45c.; gun caps, 8 1/2 M at 66c.; gunpowder, 275 lbs. at 25c.; shot, 525 lbs. at 9.4c.; gilling twine, 174 lbs. at 75c.; seine twine, 50 lbs. at 27c., 36 at 25c	1,032 71
Revillon Bros., supplies at Little Red River: bacon, 2.50 lbs. at 22c.; flour, 1,000 lbs. at 10.4c.; tea, 20 lbs. at 31 1/3c.; tobacco, 16 1/2 lbs. at 79c.; gunball, 50 lbs. at 14.6c. gun caps, 2 M at 70c.; gunpowder, 75 lbs. at 29.15c. shot, 125 lbs. at 13c.; holland twine, 40 lbs. at 63c.; seine twine, 10 lbs. at 32c., 8 at 30c	255 91
Revillon Bros., supplies at Peace River Crossing: bacon, 940 lbs. at 20c.; flour, 1,800 lbs. at 7.8c., 900 at 7.6c.; tea, 80 lbs. at 28 1/3c.; tobacco, 49 1/2 lbs. at 76c.; gun ball, 25 lbs. at 11.8c.; gun caps, 1 M. at 67c.; gunpowder, 50 lbs. at 26 1/2c.; shot, 75 lbs. at 10 3/4c.; gilling twine, 12 lbs. at 76c.; seine twine, 4 lbs. at 28c., 3 at 26c.	493 03
Revillon Bros., supplies at Sturgeon Lake: bacon, 401 lbs. at 21c.; flour, 1,500 lbs. at 8.05; tea, 40 lbs. at 28 1/21c.; tobacco, 16 1/2 lbs. at 78c.; gun ball, 100 lbs. at 12.55c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M. at 68c.; gunpowder, 175 lbs. at 26.4c.; shot, 325 lbs. at 11 1/2c.; gilling twine, 59 lbs. at 76 1/2c.; seine twine, 25 lbs. at 28c., 20 lbs. at 26c.	386 44
Revillon Bros., supplies at St.John: bacon, 334 lbs. at 24c.; flour, 1,200 lbs. at 11 1/5c.; tea 25 lbs. at 32 1/3c.; tobacco, 16 lbs. at 80c.; gun ball, 25 lbs. at 15c.; gun caps, 1 1/2 M. at 70c.; gunpowder, 50 lbs. at 29.9c.; shot, 75 lbs. at 14c.; gilling twine, 18 lbs. at 82c.; seine twine, 8 lbs. at 34c., 3 lbs. at 32c.	284 13
Carried forward	38,127 24

<b>Treaty 8 - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	38,127 24
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Revillon Bros., supplies at Wabiscow: bacon, 903 lbs. at 19c.; flour, 3,000 lbs. at 6.05c.; tea, 80 lbs. at 28c.; tobacco, 33 lbs. at 76c.; gun ball, 225 lbs. at 10.55c.; gun caps, 7 M at 66c.; gunpowder, 225 lbs. at 26c.; at 425 lbs. at 9 1/2c.; gilling twine, 159 lbs. at 76c.; seine twine, 50 lbs. at 28c., 36 at 26c.	671 99
Revillon Bros., supplies at Whitefish Lake: bacon, 402 lbs. at 20c.; flour, 1,500 lbs. at 7.05c.; tea, 40 lbs. at 29c.; tobacco, 16 1/2 lbs. at 77c.; gun ball, 100 lbs. at 10.55c.; gun caps, 5 1/2 M at 66c.; gunpowder, 175 lbs. at 26c. shot, 325 lbs. at 9 1/2c.; gilling twine, 57 lbs. at 76 c.; seine twine, 25 lbs. at 28c., 20 at 26c.	356 54
St.Bernard's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake, maintenance, 17 m. at \$7, 12 m. at \$6	191 00
St.Peter's Mission, Lesser Slave Lake : maintenance of Indian, 6 m.at \$7; clothing and blankets, \$15	57 00
Triennial clothing (\$93.96) -	...
Dom. Ex. Co., express, 90c.; Hudson's Bay Co., freight and cartage, \$26.26	27 16
Kingston Penitentiary : chief's outfit, \$22.75; headmen's outfit, 2 at \$21.73; case 57c.	66 80
Schools (\$13,462.03) -	...
Freight charges : Brockville, Westport & North-western Ry., \$6.38; Can. Pac. Ry., \$175.64; Dom.Express Co., 32c.; Galt, Preston & Hespeler Street Ry. Co., \$4.29; Grand Trunk Ry., \$53.67; Hudson's Bay Co., \$613.73; Kingston & Pembroke Ry., \$5.91; Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry., \$7.17; North-west Transportation Co., \$13 32; Pere Marquette Ry., \$6.80	887 23
Grants to boarding schools (\$72 per capita per annum); Holy Angels (Fort Chipewyan) 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$1,990.20; Great Slave Lake (Fort Resolution) 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$872.40; Hay River, 18 m. to Dec. 31, 1904, \$2,128.80, arrears 1902 - 03, \$586.80 Lesser Slave Lake (Protestant), 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$442.80, (Roman Catholic), 12 m. to June 30, \$2,826; Smoky River, (St.Augustine), 12 m. to June 30, \$730.80; Vermillion (St.Henri) 9 m. to Dec.31, 1904, \$135; Wabiscow Lake, (C.E.), 12 m. to June 30, \$613.20; Wabiscow Lake (R.C.), 12 m. to June 30, \$1,723.80	12,049 80
Salaries of teachers : St.Anthony, Rev. A. Desmarais, 3 m. to June 30, \$75, Rev. L. Girard, 3 m. to Mar.31, \$75; Upper Peace River, Lilian Millen, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; Whitefish Lake, C.D. White, 9 m. to Mar.31, \$225	525 00
General expenses, (\$8,929.10) -	...
Bank of Montreal, express and postage on annuity money	57 20
Conroy, H.A., inspector, travel etc.: trip paying annuities, Nov. 24, 1904 - Jan. 21, 1905 : assistant, F.H. Conroy, 55 d., \$183.20; cook, 37 d., \$61.65; interpreter, \$17; labourers, \$50: board and lodging, \$165.80; provisions, \$139.36; clothing, \$12; laundry, \$9.50; boxes, 5 at \$5; tent, \$25.20; tent equipment, \$36.80; 2 teams, 44 d.at \$10; horse hire, \$5.25; hire of dog teams, 2 \$65; hay, \$33.50; oats, 99 bus., \$88.30; freight, \$25.92; trip, Ottawa to Edmonton, Nov. 29 - Dec. 3, 1904, \$108.05; trip, Edmonton to Ottawa, Jan. 27 - Feb. 3, 1905, \$108.75; advanced on account of travel, \$4,549.76; total, \$6,150.04; less \$550.04 advanced in 1903 - 04	5,600 00
Hudson's Bay Co., freight, \$5.65; A.W. Ponton, preparing field notes, 3 d. \$30	35 65
Topley, Wm. J., Ottawa : Kodak, \$25; photographing supplies, \$11.25	36 25
Salaries, 12 m. to June 30: R.A. Conroy, agent, \$2,000; C.W. West, M.D., physician, \$1,200	3,200 00
...	61,888 86

<b>Commissioner's Office - Winnipeg.</b>	...
Salaries at Ottawa (Page J - 4)	3,361 74
Salaries at Winnipeg, 12 m. to June 30: commissioner, Hon. David Laird, \$3,200; assistant commissioner, J.A.J. McKenna, \$2,600; secretary, J.B. Lash, \$1,900; inspector of Roman Catholic Schools, G.A. Betournay, \$1,300; clerks, E. Jean, \$1,100; Hugh Richardson, \$999.41; stenographers, Margaret Gordon, \$550; Elizabeth Robson, \$660; messengers Wm. Ivey, \$360; caretaker, Mrs. E.L. Fewtrell, \$144	12,813 41
Laird, Hon. D., commissioner, travel : Montreal to Ottawa, \$14.90; Winnipeg to Regina, with secretary, \$83.34; livery, visiting St.Paul's school, \$4	102 24
Lash. J.B., secretary, travel: board, \$6.75; cabs and and pullman, \$3.75	10 50
McKenna, J.A.J., assistant commissioner, removal expenses Ottawa to Winnipeg, 1903: fares, 8, \$299.20; board in Toronto en route, \$63.10; board in Winnipeg, \$178; pullmans, \$16.50; freight, cartage and storage on furniture, \$161; packing and unpacking furniture, \$79.22; small items, \$19.50; total, \$816.52; less \$650 advanced in 1903 - 04	166 52
McKenna, J.A.J., assistant commissioner, travel in Manitoba and North-west Territories, board and lodging, \$117.15; cabs and transfers, \$24.50; fares, \$145.90; livery hire, \$45; pullmans, \$42; tug tire, 4 d., \$123; small items, \$22.50	520 05
McKenna, J.A.J., assistant commissioner, trip to Ottawa, Nov. 24 - Dec. 24, 1904 : board, \$130; cabs and transfers, \$5; fares, \$40.40; pullmans, \$28	203 40
Carried forward	17,177 86

<b>Commissioner's Office - Winnipeg - Concluded.</b>	cts.
Brought forward	17,177 86
Swinford, S., removal expenses, Portage la Prairie to Ottawa, March, 1905 : board and lodging, \$44.90; fares, 4, \$162; pullmans, \$24; transfers, \$1.65	232 55
Bell Telephone, Co. Ltd. Winnipeg: rent of telephones: commissioner's office, \$50; commissioner's residence, \$30; assistant commissioner's residence, \$30; long distance messages, \$28.25	138 25
Buchanan & Gordon, Winnipeg: rent space in warehouse, July 1 -Sept. 30, 1904 and May 1 to June 30, 1905, 5 m. at \$40	200 00
Craig, Geo.Co., Winnipeg: hessian, 260 yds.at 18c.; bags, 20, \$4.57	51 37
Davis, Owen & Son, Winnipeg, painting and graining 2 cupboards	11 00
Gibson, McLaughlin Carpet Co., Winnipeg : rug \$10; window shades, 2, \$5.15	15 15
Hudson's Bay Co., portmanteau	25 00
Leslie, John, Winnipeg: chair, \$17; repairs to furniture, \$44.80	61 80
Miller, J.C., services in warehouse, packing supplies, 26 2/3 d. at \$1.50	40 00
Star Electric Co., electric fixtures, \$11.10; White, W., repairs to office, \$32.75	43 85
Sundry expenditure: directory, \$5; express, \$16.70; ink, \$5.35; postage, \$160; post office box, \$8; repairs, \$18.65; small office supplies, \$36.84; subscription, \$19; telegrams, \$154.73	424 27
...	18,421 10
<b>Alberta Inspectorate.</b>	...
J.A. Markle, inspector: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,800; board and lodging, \$326.90; fares, \$237.15; livery hire, & c., \$31.75; pullmans, \$21.25; tips, \$15.75; small items of travel, \$17.90; clerical assistance, \$4; Ericson engine for pump for inspector's house, \$102 custom's charges on engine, \$26.25; freight, \$23.60; postage and telegrams, \$20.80; suit case, \$25; typewriter, \$70; petty general expenses, \$15.85	2,738 20
<b>Battleford Inspectorate.</b>	...
W.J. Chisholm, inspector: 12 m.to June 30, \$2,000; board, lodging and stabling, \$600.85; fares, \$17.85; laundry, \$15.75; provisions, \$11.55; team-hire, & c., \$14.50; blacksmithing, \$13.60; harness repairs, \$21.30; hay, 12 tons, \$90.90; oats, 158 bush., \$104.41; postage, \$12; rent of office, stable, and wagon house, 1 y., \$120; teamster and interpreter, 12 m., \$360.75; typewriting, \$12.75; petty general expenses, \$36.85	3,433 06
<b>Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.</b>	...
S.R. Marlatt, inspector : 12 m. to June 30, \$2,000; board and lodging, \$160.50 camp bed and blankets, \$13.86; fares, \$110.05; freight, \$15.83; horse hire, cartage, & c., \$56.78; provisions, \$195.89; transport by canoe, & c., \$169; small items of travel, \$17.92; gasoline for launch, 341 galls., \$86.93; casing for launch, \$47; repairs to launch, \$25; repairs to engine of launch, \$46.32; painting launch, \$55.70; sundry supplies for launch, \$41.17 cook on launch, 33 d., \$57.75; pilot, 32 d., \$40; confectionery for schools, \$25; gratuities to poor Indians, \$19.50; interpreter, \$60.50; postage, \$12; telegrams and telephones, \$16.88; telephone rent, 6 m., \$15; typewriting, \$16; petty general expenses, \$26.90	3,331 48
LESS - Amount charged to 'Supplies for Destitute', Manitowapah agency	16 05
<b>Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.</b>	...
S.J. Jackson, inspector: salary, 3 11/31 m. to Oct. 11 at \$2,000, \$559.12 board and lodging, \$16.25; boat and	

canoe hire, \$19.75; canoe men, 60 d., \$75.50; constables, 19 d., \$28.50; fares, \$47.70; guides, 9 1/2 d., \$14.25; interpreter, \$52; hire of launches, \$483; livery hire, \$13; provisions, \$293.06; small items of travel, \$7.65; blankets and bedding, \$31; camp equipment, \$21.40; office rent, \$96; repairing desk, \$20; rubber boots, \$2.25; suit case, \$10.50; tents and flag, \$44.55; umbrella, \$3; waterproof coat, \$10; wood, 5 cords, \$18.75; petty general expenses, \$19.50	1,886 73
John Semmens, inspector: salary, 2 19/30 m. to June 30, \$438.88; board, \$13; horse hire, \$19; unexpended balance of advance to be refunded, \$68; material and labour on steamer Redwing, \$310	848 88
...	2,735 61
<b>Qu'Appelle Inspectorate.</b>	...
W.M. Graham, inspector, 12 m. to June 20, \$1,800; E.D. Sworder, clerk, 12 m. to June 30, \$900; board and lodging, \$447.47; express, \$11.40; fares, \$165.80; feed and stabling, \$80.20; horse hire, \$57.50; provisions, \$34.05; pullmans, \$43.25; small items of travel-	...

<b>Qu'Appelle Inspectorate - Concluded.</b>	...
W.H. Graham - Concluded.	...
ling, \$17.80; blacksmithing, \$11.95; camp furniture, \$24.65; camp bedding, & c., \$58.20; cook and teamster, \$25; guides and interpreters, \$17.25; democrat wagon, \$100; harness, set, \$55; harness supplies and repairs, \$25.80; kitchen range, \$55; postage, \$15; repairs and furniture for office, \$35.90; telegrams, \$10.80; typewriter, \$70; petty general expenses, \$26.50	4,088 52
<b>Battleford Industrial School.</b>	...
Maintenance (\$11,440.78).	...
Physician, S.T. Macadam, M.D.: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; horse, hire, \$15	315 00
Grant at \$145 a year per pupil, 12 m. to June 30	10,916 06
McDonald, Chas., Prince Albert: drugs and medicines, \$172.93; freight, \$8.79	181 72
Noel, L.P.O., Battleford, copy of evidence re B. Underwood	16 40
Postage, \$10; express charges, \$1.60	11 60
Repairs and Equipment (\$758.15).	...
Prince Bros., Battleford: lumber, 11,436 ft. at \$35, 200 ft. at \$33, 7,960 ft. at \$30 shingles, 22 1/2 M. at \$5	758 15
...	12,198 93
<b>Brandon Industrial School.</b>	...
Maintenance (\$12,015.03).	...
Salaries: M.S. Fraser, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30, \$480; Ethel Brundige, nurse, 2 m. to April 30, \$60	540 00
Grant, 12 m. to June 30, at \$120 per pupil per annum	11,182 00
Brandon General Hospital, treatment of pupils at \$1 a day	144 00
Clement, D.E., Brandon, drugs and medicines	43 20
Coxe, S.A., Y.S., Brandon, veterinary services	32 50
Dickson, J., L.D.S., Brandon, dental services	12 50
Fleming, J.W., Brandon, drugs and medicines	58 58
Sundry payments: candies, \$10; postage, \$20; stationery, \$2.25	32 25
Repairs and Equipment (\$2,942.46).	...
Anderson, N., Brandon, plastering, 586 2/3 yds. at 15c.	88 00
Brandon Brick & Lumber Co., brick, 1,090	15 00
Brandon Heating and Plumbing Works: contract for plumbing in school building and principal's house, \$1,400; plumbing repairs, men's time, \$33; pipe, 176 ft. at 12 1/2c.; plumber's supplies, \$41.40; total, \$1,496.40 less \$1,000 advanced on contract in 1903 - 04	496 40
Brown & Mitchell, Brandon: boiled oil, 139 gal., \$98.80; drain tiles, 100 ft., \$10; glass, 131 lights, \$27.40; jellstone, 375 lbs., \$17; nails, 313 lbs., \$19.20; turpentine, 19 gals., \$23.75; white lead, 1,280 lbs., \$86.70; items under \$10, \$89.39	372 24
Hughes & Co., Brandon: brick, 1,350, \$25.50; casing, 506 ft., \$17.50; doors, 5, \$11.20; lath, 10 M. \$49.50; lime, 26 brls., \$44.35; lumber, 13,237 ft., \$388.97; shingles, 3 M., \$10.50; storm sash, 22, \$57.90; windows, 10, \$26.25; window frames, 5, \$19.20; sundry items of lumber and hardware, \$119.91	770 78



Johnson & Co., Brandon: supplying and installing 2 furnaces and 3 radiators, \$1,040; cement, 9 sks., \$11.75; cistern, \$15; gallvanized iron, 172 lbs., \$13.76; hot air drums, 2, \$10; repairs to furnace and plumbing \$85.12; wire nails, 450 lbs., \$17; small items, \$41.91; total, \$1,234.54, less, \$60 allowed for old furnace	1,174 54
Payments under \$10; freight, 50c.; lime, 5 bbls., \$9.25; repairs to windmill, \$15.75	25 50
...	14,987 49
<b>Calgary Industrial School.</b>	...
Maintenance (\$6,807.74).	...
Salaries to June 30, 1905: principal, Geo. H. Hogbin, 12 m., \$600; matron, Mrs. C.P. Hogbin, 12 m., \$180; medical officer, Dr. J.D. Lafferty, 12 m., \$199.99; teachers, W.M. Abick, 1 m. to July 31st, \$30; housekeeper, Miss J.C. Dunlop, 12 m., \$180; cook, Mrs. E.M. Marriott, 12 m., \$210; teacher, C. King, 10 m. to June 30, \$300; carpenter, C.F. Piffy, 10 m. to April 30, \$400; farmer, R.H. Young, 2 m., \$500	2,629 99
Hogbin, Geo. H., principal, travel with pupils: board, \$20.30; fares, \$34.80; express \$2	57 10
King, Chas., teacher, travel with pupils, board and lodging	1 75
Lafferty, J.D., M.D., medical officer: horse hire, \$13,50; transport of pupils \$48.90	62 40
Carried forward	2,751 24

<b>Calgary Industrial School - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,751 24
Maintenance - Concluded.	...
Advertising: tenders for supplies, \$22.14; teacher wanted, \$6.24	28 38
Brown, O.E., Elbow River, oats, 80 bush. at 50c.	40 00
Calgary Cattle Co.: beef, 4,968 lbs. as 6 19/20c.; fish, 325 3/4 lbs., \$34.41; mutton, 420 lbs. at 9 3/4c.; pork, 368 lbs. at 8c.; suet, 259 1/4 lbs. at 5c.	463 02
Calgary Clothing Co.; braces, 2 doz., at \$3.50; duck suits, 31 at \$2.50; mitts, 26 pr. at 70c., shirts, 4 doz. at \$8 50; socks, 5 doz. pr. at \$4.20	157 70
Calgary Milling Co., Calgary: apples, evaporated, 685 lbs., \$54.90; bacon, 732 lbs., \$95.12; baking powder, 70 lbs., \$25; coal oil, 37 1/2 cases at \$3.40; flour, 186 sacks, \$469.10; lard, 14 pails at \$2.25; rolled oats, 1,180 lbs., \$31.40; sugar, 1,400 lbs., \$79.30; soap, 13 cases, \$64.50; syrup, \$30.75; washing powder, \$47; items under \$25, \$284.54	1,340 61
Calgary city, coal, 8.02 tons at \$9	72 20
Calgary postmaster: postage, \$10; rent of P.O. box, \$2	12 00
Can. Pac. Ry., freight, \$68.26; Cruis, John, threshing, \$10	78 26
Darch & Hunter, London: vegetable seeds, \$33. 71; shipping charges, \$3.74	37 45
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co., Calgary, sawdust, 10 loads at \$1.50	15 00
Eckardt, H.P., & Co., Toronto: tea, 300 lbs. at 17 1/2c.; freight, \$7.16	59 66
Glanville, J.F., & Co., Calgary: flannelette, 132 yds. at 15c.; linen, 25 yds. at 54c.; small items, \$7.75	41 05
Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, hospital attendance, 15 w. at \$10	150 00
Hudson's Bay Co.: coal oil, 2 cases, \$7; tea, 25 lbs. at 35c.; small items, \$8.05	23 80
Scott, C.S., Calgary, coal, 48 3/20 tons at \$6.75	325 00
McLean, Wendell, Calgary, drugs, medicines, & c.	105 23
Midnapore Woollen Mills, Calgary, under clothing, 120 suits at \$1.25	150 00
Palmer, J.A., Calgary: boots, 86 prs. \$162.90; laces, 4 gross, \$12; moccasins, 18 prs. \$11.50	186 40
Peel, G.L., Calgary, coal, 5 tons at \$5.75, 2 tons at \$8	44 75
Pitman's Stores, Calgary: bacon, 291, lbs. at 16c., 87 3/4 lbs. at 13c.; beef, 761 lbs. at 7c.; small items, \$22.11	91 49
Riley McCormick, Ltd., Calgary, duck, 20 yds. at \$1.25	25 00
Robertson's Clothing House, Calgary: overalls, 26 suits at \$3.25, 18 pairs at \$1.12 1/2, 12 pairs at \$1; trousers, 30 pairs at \$2.25; socks, 1.0 doz. at \$3, 40; smocks, 20 at \$1; tuques, 24 at 45c.	249 05
Robinson & Co., Calgary: gingham, 60 yds. at 17c.; sheeting, 65 yds. at 27c.	27 75
Turner, James, Calgary, cutting and stacking hay, 127 1/4 tons at \$1	127 25
Indians, 64 3/4 cords of wood at \$3, \$194.25; payments under \$10, \$11.20	205 45
Repairs and Equipment (\$1,832.60).	...

Calgary Saddlery Co., harness supplies and repairs	11 25
Canadian Elevator Co., Calgary: lime, 20 bush., \$8; lumber, 268 ft., \$7,06	15 06
Cushing Bros. Co., Calgary: lumber, 6,671 ft., \$294.42; small supplies, \$21.22	315 64
Ellis & Grogan, Calgary, vulcanite roofing, 3 rolls at \$4.25	12 75
Glanville, J.F., & Co., Calgary: linen, 25 yds. at 50c.; sheeting, 54 3/4 yds. at 30c.; table oil cloth, 24 yds. at 40c.; towelling, 50 yds. at 15c., 100 yds. at 12c.; small items, \$9,39	67 42
Johnston, John, Calgary, twine, 100 lbs. at 14 1/4c.	14 25
McBride, A., & Co., Calgary: band iron, 483 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; barbed wire, 441 lbs. at 4 1/4c.; files, 122, \$19.50; glass, 444 lights, \$46.20; screws, \$16.80; turpentine, 8 galls., \$11.25; items under \$10, \$182.93	317 19
Oliver & Page, Calgary: horseshoeing, \$48.50; repairs to vehicles, \$34.75	83 25
Robertson & Co., Calgary, towels, 3 doz. at \$4	12 00
Stuart, T.R., & Co., Calgary, sash hangers end fasteners, 16 doz. at \$7.50	11 25
Van Wart & Bell, Calgary: mower, \$63; wagon, Fairchild, \$85	150 00
Young & Burnett, Calgary: changing and renewing heating system, \$215; enamel baths, 2, \$74; remodelling plumbing system, \$265; repairs and materials for Ericsson pump engine, \$113.39; repairing furnace, \$28.30; labour, 40 h., \$16.70; pipe, 240 ft., \$91.20; plumbing repairs. \$47 52; total, \$851.11; less foundation for engine and galvanized tray in bath room, \$30; scrap lead, 725 lbs., \$18.12	802 99
Payments under \$10: screw for vice, \$6.60; compressed air sprayer, \$4; small items, \$9.05	19 55
...	8,640 34
<b>Elkhorn Industrial School.</b>	...
Maintenance (\$11,438.67).	...
Salaries: principal, A.E. Wilson, 12 m. \$1,000; assist. principal. Mrs. S.C. Wilson, 12 m. \$500, physician, M. Goodwin, M.D., 12 m. \$200; teacher, Miss. A.M. Marks, 12 m. \$415; carpenter, J.E.P. Gooding, 12 m. \$450; farmer, T.T. 12 m. \$480;	...

<b>Elkhorn Industrial School - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Maintenance - Concluded.	...
Salaries - Concluded.	...
supervisor. L. Ingram, 12 m. \$480; matrons, M.A. Hindmarsh, 26 m. to Sept. 15, \$72; Miss. C.C. MacLachlin, 6 22/30 m. to May 31, \$203, Miss. C.M. Hacking, 1 m. to June 30, \$30; cooks, Miss. J. Trevithick, 5 m. to Nov. 30, \$100, H. Watters, 3 m. to March 20, \$69.67, Miss. C. Stamway, 17 m. to June 30, \$28.39; assistant cooks, Miss. E. Burrows, 18 d. to July 18, \$4. 64, Miss. C.H. Harper, 11 m. to June 30, \$88; laundress, Miss. W.T. Burrows, 11 d. to July 18, \$11.61, Miss. McLachlin, 3 m. to June 30, \$65.80, seamstresses, Miss. A.E. Valens, 9 m. to Nov. 31, \$180, Miss. M. Poston, 11 12/31 m. to June 30, \$228.38; nurse, Miss. M.A. Webster, 4 m. to Oct. 31, \$160; captains, J. Learko 2 m. \$10, F.A. Flett, 10 m. \$50	4,826 49
Courtney, J. Indian agent, The Pas Agency: transport of self, assistant and pupils	97 90
Gooding, J.E.P., carpenter, board, lodging and horsefeed	4 00
Harper, W.D.: travelling expenses with pupils	9 95
Wilson, A.E., principal, travel of self and Mrs. Wilson; board, \$19.75; fares, \$14.30	34 05
Transport of pupils and parents	314 45
Adams, D.E., Winnipeg, coal, 27 3/4 tons at \$11.35	314 97
Clingan, Scales Wilcox, Virden: duck coats, 12 at \$1; duck trousers, 60 at \$1; flannelette, 1 piece, \$12.81; uniform suits, 12 at \$5; uniform trousers, 18 pairs at \$1.90; items under \$10, \$85.84	264 80
Cushing, N.M., Elkhorn: postage, \$30; rent of P.O. box, \$4	34 00
Darch 12; Hunter, London: garden seeds, \$14.11; freight \$2.44.	16 55
Fisher, E.C., Elkhorn: apples, 3 brls. and 400 lbs. \$51.50, baking powder, 96 lbs. \$21.12; coffee, 58 lbs. \$22.64; lard, 140 lbs. \$19.60, lye, 3 cases, \$14.40; prunes, 100 lbs. \$10.50; rice, 448 lbs. at 6c.; soap, 16 boxes at \$5; syrup, 344 lbs. at 4 1/2c.; items under \$10, \$102.01	364 13
Goldie, J., Elkhorn, cleaning and repairing clothes	13 50
Jaffray, Wm. jr., Elkhorn, team hire and threshing	91 47
Lidster, Geo., Elkhorn: beef, 13,734 3/4 lbs. at 8c.; mutton, 130 lbs. at 12 1/2c. 21 1/2 lbs. at 15c.; pork, 163 lbs. at 10c.; suet, 377 1/2 lbs. at 6c., 15 lbs. at 10c.; items under, \$10, \$32.45	1,191 13
Marlatt, S.R., inspector, Portage la Prairie: presents to pupils at visit	10 40
Marsh, Geo. W., Elkhorn: apples, 3 brls. at \$3.75; beans, 3 sacks, \$13.49; butter, 1,050 lbs. \$167.25; eggs, 123 doze \$19.86; fruits, 168 lbs., \$33.60; prunes, 350 lbs. \$28; rolled oats, 14 sacks, \$34.95; salmon, 64 tins, \$10.40, sugar, 2,700 lbs. \$161.05; syrup, 336 lbs. \$16.80; tea, 339 lbs, \$88.14; boots, 116 pr. \$180; boot laces, 5 grs. \$13.75; clothes, 11 suits, \$68; mattresses, 3, \$14.50; moccasins, 15 pr. \$19; rubbers, 22 pr. \$17.34; sole leather 139 1/2 lbs. at 36c., 20 1/2 lbs. at 25c.; items under \$10, \$230.18	1,182 90
Mooney, J., Elkhorn: drugs and medicines, \$126.88; items under \$10, \$17.75	144 63
Silvester, G., Elkhorn; coal, 32 1/2 tons at \$8	260 00
Trumbell, C., Elkhorn: bread, 22,128 lbs. at 2 7/8c., fruit, 200 lbs. at 10 1/2c.	657 17
Wilcox, W.J. & Co., Virden: boy's suits, 48 at \$5.50; braces, 4 doz. at \$3; caps, 3 doz. at \$7.20; coats, 3 doz. at \$21; cotton, 210 yds. at 7 3/4c.; drugget, 100 yds. at 22 1/2c.; flannelette, 386 yds. at 12 1/2c.; gingham, 69 1/3 yds. at 15c., girl's vests, 4 doz. at \$4.50; hose, 8 doz. pr. at \$4.20, jackets 3 pr. \$13.50, mitts, 4 doz at \$4.80, 4 doz. at \$3; overcoats, 12 at \$5; trousers, 4 doz. pr. at \$21; underwear, 10 doz. suits at \$7.50; items under \$10, \$70.79	844 12
Windatt & Co., Winnipeg: egg coal, 64 1/10 tons at \$11.35	727 52
Payments under \$10: barley, \$5; expenses searching for runaway pupils, \$5, sewing, & c., \$9.50; seed potatoes, \$7; small items, \$7.99	34 49

Repairs and Equipment (\$2,117.76).	...
Ashdown, (J.H.) Hardware Co., Winnipeg: cultivator and seeder, \$12.50; enameled baths, 4 at \$30; items under \$10, \$18.50	151 00
Canadian Pacific Railway, freight, \$12.32; J. Starry, services of bull, \$14	26 32
Marsh. G.W., Elkhorn: clothes, 3 suits at \$6; sealers, 8 doz., \$10; items under \$10, \$15.25	43 25
McKim, M.W., Elkhorn: binder twine, 150 lbs. \$22.50; plow shares, 4 at \$4.50; parts of implements and repairs under \$10, \$28.80	69 30
Richardson & Bishop, Winnipeg: bibles, 3 doz. \$12.60; ink, 2 qts. \$1.70	14 30
Rodger, U., Elkhorn: horseshoeing, \$32.50; repairs to implements, \$38.65	71 15
Silvester, G., Elkhorn: brooms, 5 doz. \$17.75; brushes, 31, \$11.27; casket and telescope, \$21; coal, 33 1/10 tons at \$7.90, coal oil, 424 1/2 gal. at 32c.; dry earth closets, 3 at \$12; furnace fittings, \$27.50; glass, \$26.20; kitchen and tableware, \$95.65; lamps, & c., \$55.15; lining 6 sinks, \$22 lumber, 2,539 ft. \$79.43, paint oil, 55 gal. \$54.50; team harness, 1 set, \$35; whitelead, 9 tins at \$2; wood 32 cords at \$5; tinware, \$16.99; various items under \$10, \$130.17	1,203 94
Thompson, G., Elkhorn: coal, 36 1/2 tons at \$7.65; kitchen and tableware, \$21.80; lumber, 900 ft., \$32.40; stove castings, 2 sets, \$24.90; whitelead, 5 tins, \$10.50; items under \$10, \$62.50	431 35
Whaley, Royce & Co., Winnipeg, band books, 3 sets	12 85
Wilcox, W.J. & Co., Virden: cotton, 165 1/2 yds., \$13.20; pins, 1 gas., \$3.60; quilts, 12 at \$1	28 80
Wilson, E., principal: drawings and etchings, \$10; photos of school, \$10	20 00
Payments under \$10: express, \$8; lawn mower, \$8.50; repairing harness, 15.60; small items, \$13.40	45 50
...	13,556 43

<b>Qu'Appelle Industrial School.</b>	\$ cts.
Maintenance (\$19,707.71).	...
Grant, 9 m. to March 31, 1905, at \$120 per pupil per annum	18,442 00
Medical officers: M.M. Seymour, M.D., 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; H.G. Nyblett, M.D., 5 m. to June 30, \$250	550 00
Sister Weekes, nurse: salary, 6 m. to Feb. 28, \$180; travelling expenses, \$37.25	217 25
Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd., Regina, medicines and medical supplies	129 42
Crossley, Wm., Lebret, postage stamps and cards	47 00
Oxford Manufacturing Co., Oxford, N.S.: blankets, 25, \$64.69; tweed, 92 1/4 yds. at \$1.15; packing, 65c.; less \$1.54 freight	169 89
Thompson, W.M., Fort Qu'Appelle, ink and stationery	8 35
Wheeler, Frank, Montreal: suits, 12 at \$2.50 ; trousers, 48 prs. at \$2.35; case, \$1	143 80
Repairs and Equipment (\$27,675.84).	...
Chisholm, J., Lebret, lime, 200 bush. at 40c.	80 00
Graves Bros., Ottawa: school bell, \$12 ; band bells, 7, \$6.20	18 20
Hugonnard, Rev. J., Lebret, disbursements: bricks, 15,655 at \$8; hauling bricks, 106 M. at \$2.50; hauling lumber, \$308.15; lime, 2,2311 bush., \$903.40; stone, 189 cords at \$3.25; advance on account of building, \$6,000	8,216 04
Imperial Elevator Co., Balcarries: doors, 24, \$67.20; laths, 75 4/5 M., \$351.90; lumber, 29,802 ft. at \$40, 8,389 ft. at \$27, 23,732 ft. at \$24, 24,505 ft. at \$23.50, 15,479 ft. at \$22.50, 44,041 ft. at \$20.75, 43,335 ft. at various prices, \$1,104.88; paper, 32 rolls, \$52.90; sashes, 48 prs., \$96; shingles, 27 M., \$70.85	5,569 56
McDonald, D.H. & Co., Qu'Appelle: doors, 6 at \$3; laths, 30 4/5 M. at \$5; lumber, 26,518 ft. at \$40, 26,957 ft. at \$26, 36,070 ft. at \$24, 47,701 ft. at \$23.50, 31,523 ft. at \$22, 32,664 ft. at \$21.50, 56,815 ft. at various prices, \$1,646.02; paper, 34 rolls at \$1; shingles, 10 1/4 M. at \$3.50; small items, \$2.75	7,034 63
Peltier, C., Indian Head, bricks, 106 M. at \$7.50	795 00
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, board and lodging of men building school, 2,837 d. at 70c.	1,985 90
Robertson, James Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, road scrapers, 2 at \$6	12 00
Smith, Alf., Lebret, cement, 4 1/2 brls. at \$4.80	21 60
Walker. A., Lebret : cement, 4 brls. at \$5 ; hoes, 12 at 50c.; stone hammer, \$1.40	27 40
Whitla, R.J. & Co., Winnipeg: blankets, 21 prs. at \$2.40, 29 at \$2.05; baling, 75c.	110 60
Labour: carpenters, from 50c. to \$2.50 a d., \$874.60 ; labourers, from 65c. to \$2 a d., \$1,460.80; masons, from \$1.50 to \$3.75 a d., \$1,187.88; men with teams, 51 3/20 d. at \$3.50, 22 d. at \$2.50, 3 1/2 d. at \$2.30; sundry labour, \$29.92	3,795 27
Small payments: blasting powder, 25 lbs. at 30c.; express, \$2.14	9 64
...	47,383 55
<b>Red Deer Industrial School.</b>	...
Maintenance (\$10,349.85).	...
Grant, \$130 per pupil per annum	9,207 23
Medical attendance, Mrs. E.H. Denovan, 12 m. to June 30	480 00

Travel of T. Ferrier, principal: board, \$17.25; fares, \$57.71; transport of pupils, \$3.76	78 76
Drs. Denovan & Denovan, Red Deer, services during quarantine, 10 d.	150 00
Brumpton & Gaetz, Red Deer, duck, 52 yds. at 25c.	13 00
Gaetz, H.H., Red Deer: ink, \$2.45; medicines, \$265.76; postage, \$15	283 21
Grieve, R.W., Red Deer, medicines, \$12.65; Dom. Express Co., charges, 40c.	13 05
Kingston. Miss S., Red Deer, attendance on sick, 89 d. at \$1.40	124 60
Repairs and Equipment (\$1,019.19).	...
Bawtenheimer & Sons, Red Deer: doors, 6, \$15.20; lumber, 17,862 ft., \$403.71 ; small items, \$6.80	425 71
Cushing Bros. Co, Red Deer: lumber, 2,877 ft., \$51.03; small items, \$5.97	60 00
Canadian Pacific Railway, freight charges	26 70
Postill & Co., Red Deer: iron, 186 lbs., \$16.47; labour, 46 hrs. at 40c.; small payments, \$9	43 87
Red Deer Lumber and Brick Co., lumber, 10,626 ft.	199 15
Smith & Gaetz, Red Deer: boiled oil, 11 galls., \$11.88; cement, 4 1/2 brl., \$30.45 ; door rollers and track, \$12.72; duck, 124 yds., \$17.33; glass, 3 cases, 110 panes, \$43.47; nails, 1,175 lbs., \$52.16; white lead, 275 lbs., \$20. 10; small items, \$75.65	263 76
...	11,369 04

	\$ cts.
<b>Regina Industrial School.</b>	
Maintenance (\$11,438.84).	...
Medical officer, J.A. Graham, M.D., 12 m. to June 30	499 92
Medical attendance: H.H. Chown, M.D, \$200; R.M. Stephens, M.D., \$5; W.A. Thompson, M.D., \$5	210 00
Grant, 12 m. to June 30 at \$145 per pupil per annum	10,268 42
Canadian Pacific Ry., freight on mission clothing	49 77
Regina Trading Co., drugs, medicines and medical supplies	161 65
Regina Industrial School, board and lodging for 3 men, 121 d. at \$5 a week	86 43
Regina Victoria Hospital, maintenance of Indian patients, 90 d. at \$1	90 00
Petty expenses: express, \$2.75; eye-glasses, \$5; medicines, \$4.90; postage, \$60	72 65
Repairs and Equipment (\$11,50981).	...
Department of Interior, lease of section 29, township 17, range 20	51 20
Gate, Chas. E. & Sons, contract for installing steam-heating apparatus	4,300 00
North-west Government: material for bridge, \$80.61; freight charges, \$78	158 61
Deficit on Maintenance (\$13,690.62).	...
Ames-Holden Co., Montreal, boots, 86 pr.	90 55
Armour, Hugh, Regina: beef, 18,147 lbs. at 8 1/2c.; pork, 19 lbs., \$1.14; suet, 193 1/2 lbs., \$9.67; turkey, 166 lbs., \$29.88; whitefish, 361 lbs., \$28.88; total, \$1,612; less \$102.91 for pork purchased	1,609 15
Ashdown, J.H., Hardware Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: bolts, \$22.16; glass, 5 boxes, \$24.95; nails, 400 lbs., \$14.20; screens, 82 grs., \$18.14; hardware items under \$10, \$58.23	137 68
Bailey, J.A. & Co., Winnipeg; coal oil, 40 galls., \$12; sundry oils, \$23.50	35 50
Ballantyne, Jas., Regina, eggs, 400 at \$5 a hundred	20 00
Bank of Montreal: note, Rev. J.A. Sinclair, \$1,231.50; Rev. J.A. Sinclair, overdraft \$459.37; note, B. Friel, for supplies, M3.45; interest at 7 p.c., \$45.58	2,019 90
Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd., Brandon: shafting, 61 ft., \$85.90; wood pulleys, 2, \$14.75; galvanized stacks, 20 ft., \$12; small items, \$14.55	127 20
Canada Drug and Book Co., Ltd., Regina: drugs and medicines, \$19.55; books, 9, \$10.20; footballs, 6, \$18.75; garden seeds, \$50.26; small items, \$33.60; total, \$132.36; less \$4 for pork purchased	128 36
Chalcroft, W.E. & Co., Toronto: uniform suits, 47 at \$6.15, 20 at \$5.15; packing, \$1	393 05
Colbeck, Geo., Regina; picture lining and moulding, \$19.16; small items, \$11.83; interest, 12 m., \$2.16	33 15
Crapper, F.M., Regina, paint and painter's supplies	20 40
Darke, V.N., Regina: beef, 6,816 lbs., \$556.31; small items, \$14.33; interest, \$25.36; total, \$596, less 1,492 lbs. pork, \$97.59	498 41
Dominion Government Dairy Commissioner, butter, 200 lbs. at 25c.	50 00
Engel, Geo., Regina: sole leather, 1 side, \$6.75 ; repairing boots, \$5.15	11 90
Fergusson, R.B., Regina: window-shades, 13, \$13.75; small items, \$23.90	37 65
Frost & Wood Co., Regina, binder	145 00
Kelly, Alex., Brandon: flour, 20 sacks, \$48; rolled oats, 6 sacks, \$9.20; shorts and grit, 12 1/2 sacks, \$12.50	69 70
King, Malcolm, Regina, ice, 25 loads at \$1	25 00



Lucas, A.J.W., Regina: coffee, 10 lbs., \$4.50; tea, 106 lbs., \$31.80; small items, \$6.25	42 55
Macdonald, A. Co., Winnipeg: beans, 18 bushels, \$30.10; canned goods, 61 cases, \$136.73; evaporated apples, 10 cases, \$31.83; evaporated apricots, 5 cases, \$22.39; lard, 46 pails, \$87.65; raisins, 12 boxes, \$24.47; rice, 3 bags, \$21.49; soda biscuits, 3 brls., \$12.61; sugar, granulated, 2,142 1/2 lbs., \$108.52; sugar, yellow, 1,956 lbs., \$86.16 ; syrup, 1 brl., \$24.95; soap, 14 boxes, \$63; tea, 257 lbs., \$56.50; washing powder, 4 boxes, \$16.40; yeast cakes, 17 doz. boxes, \$20.43; items under \$10, \$132.14 ; interest, \$42.64	918 00
Macdonald, D.A., Regina: strawcutter, \$170; lumber, 779 ft., \$78.80; small items, \$4	252 80
Macdonald, John & Co., Toronto: gingham, 124 3/4 yd., \$13.10; handkerchiefs, 19 doz., \$12.10; hose, 6 doz., \$12.70; overalls, 7 doz., \$50.50; quilts, 107, \$90.70; sheeting, 201 1/4 yds., \$37.24; shirting, 218 yds., \$21.80; sweaters, 5 doz., \$22.50; small items, \$52.20	312 84
Marshall, J.R., Regina: canvas cover for separator, \$13.50; wire cable, \$15; sundry hardware, \$13.73 ; total, \$42.23, less 53 lbs. pork at 8c.	37 99
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto: gang plow, \$75; disc harrows, 1 set, \$42; repairs to implements, \$40.33	157 33
Mollard, Geo., Regina, horse feed, May 5, 1903 to June 19, 1904	21 45
McCarthy, E. & Co., Regina; hats, 2, \$15; leather, \$8.80; small items, \$24.90	48 70
Neilley, J.A., Regina: horseshoeing, \$14.75 ; repairs, \$5.30	20 05
Pollard, G.A., D.D.S., dental services	66 83
Pope, J.C., services of bulls, \$24; Pozer, 54 cds at \$3.10	191 40
Regina Lumber and Supply Co., Regina: lumber, \$931.08; interest on note, \$25.20	956 28
Regina 'Standard' advertising, \$4.75; inks, wrappers, & c., \$6.10	10 85
Carried forward	24,338

<b>Regina Industrial School - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	24,338 32
Deficit on Maintenance - Concluded.	...
Regina Trading Co.: blouses, 7, \$10.15; boots and shoes. 105 prs, \$160.95; braces, 3 1/2 doz. prs., \$10.03; caps, 34, \$25.15; coal oil. 217 1/2 galls., \$72.63; coats, 8, \$47.15 ; cotton, 506 1/2 yds., \$84.08; crockeryware, \$22.70; clothes, 5 suits, \$38; fur coat, \$22; fur collar, \$12.50; glass-ware, \$14.30; gloves, 55 prs., \$38.95; handkerchiefs, 56, \$11.71; hats, 45, \$37; hose, 66 prs., \$22.47; mitts, 42 prs, \$19.75; moccasins, 21 pr. \$30.22; overalls, 43 prs., \$36.39; pots, kettles, etc. \$11.25; provisions, \$894.35; rug, \$13.50; shirts, 12, \$11.50; skates, 8 prs., \$13.50; soap, \$35.85; spools, \$15.75; sweaters, 16, \$16.40; tobacco, 17 lbs., \$13; trousers, 48 prs, \$50.95; trunks, 4, \$16.60; underwear, \$32.82; clothing and hardware items under \$10, \$206.28	2,047 88
Smith & Fergusson Co., Ltd., Regina: cement, 8 bls., \$44.30; coal, 659.1076 tons, \$4,192.37: coal oil, \$107.85; crematory closets, 3, \$85.50; plumbing for closets, \$10; furnace castings, 370 lbs., \$46.25; glass, 160 lights, \$42.51; hot blast heater, \$20; labour, \$91.20; material and labour on waterworks, \$220.75; oils, 21 1/4 galls., \$23.10; pans, \$29; skates, 86 prs., \$52.65; smoke ventilating flues, 3, \$100 ; sundry items under \$10, \$726.36; total, \$5,791.84, less \$5,001.97 paid by school	789 87
Western Hardware Co., Regina: castor oil, 25 1/2 galls., \$11.47; cement, 9 brls., coal oil, 136 galls., \$25.62; cooking range, \$54; glass, \$34.83; graniteware, \$10.10; labour, \$14.20; metallic ceiling, \$15.90 radiator sections, 56 ft. \$25.20; sundry iron, \$26.13; tar paper, 9 rolls, \$10.10 turpentine, 11 1/4 gall., \$14; items under \$10, \$314.05	599 60
Williamson's Fruit Exchange, Regina: apples, \$15.50; sundry fruit, \$11.20	26 70
Wylie, R.A., Winnipeg: carbide, 20 drums at \$4.50	90 00
Small payments: economic burners, 2 doz., \$6.10; horseshoeing, \$6; potatoes, \$8.10; repairing rubber rolls, \$5.50; veterinary services, \$5.50; small items, \$32.17	63 37
Salaries: Miss E. Baird, matron, 8 m. to June 30, \$200; E.L. Cornelius, teacher, 4 m. to June 30, \$100; W. Cowan, cooking instructor, 3 m. to June 30, \$57.50; J.J. Glassford, teacher, 3 m. to June 30, \$120; J. Hendry, farm instructor, 2 m. to June 30, \$80; John Hunter, fireman, 10 m. to June 30, \$136.33; Mrs. S. McKenzie, cooking instructor, 5 8/31 m. to May 8, \$105.16; J. Quigley, asst. principal, 2 m. to June 30, \$80; Miss A.E. Ross, 4 m. to June 30, \$60; Rev. J. Sinclair, balance of salary to June 30, \$472.04; Miss A. Thompson, laundress, 2 5/30 m. to June 30, \$32.50; J.A. Tripp, mechanical instructor, 6 m. to June 30, \$240	1,683 53
...	29,639 27
<b>Rupert's Land (St. Paul's) Industrial School.</b>	...
Maintenance (\$11,983.11).	...
Principal, Jos. Thompson, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,000; drill instructor, W.T. Tranter, 5 m. to June 30, \$25	1,025 00
Matrons: F. Bussell, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$180; A.M. Guest, 3 5/31 m. to Mar. 31, \$94.84; A. Wilson, 3 m. to June 30, \$90	364 84
Teachers: E. Cree, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; J. McAskill, 2 7/30 m. to June 30, \$77; W.H. Murich, 9 17/30 m. to June 30, \$377.67	754 67
Engineers: J. Sellars, 1 m. to July 31, \$35; G.F. Cullen, 11 m. to June 30, \$385; W.D. Tranter, 2 8/30 m. to Jan. 31, \$112.90	532 90
Carpenters: J.W. Brushman, 10 m. to April 30, \$345; C. Martin, 2 m. to June 30, \$50	395 00
Farmers: E. Howe, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$210; J. Balderstone, 6 11/31 m. to June 30, \$222.42; A. Sinclair, 1 m. to	

July 31, \$22	454 42
Night watchman, J. Fidler, 4 m. to April 17	101 26
Cooks: H. Brown, 5 20/31 m. to Dec. 20, \$112.90; S.A. Patrick, 3 25/31 m. to April 30, \$78.71; Miss E. Normam, 2 m. to June 30, \$40	231 61
Laundresses C. Tranter, 4 d. to July 4, \$3.23; C. Finlayson, 11 24/31 m. to June 30, \$141.29	144 52
Seamstresses: C. Bumbel, 2 m. to Aug. 31, \$34 Elizabeth Cree, 9 25/30 m. to June 30, \$167.17	201 17
General help, Margaret Umperville, 6 m. to June 30	48 00
Steep, J.R., M.D., medical officer, 100 visits at \$2.50	250 00
Travel, principal J. Thompson, with pupils: board and lodging, \$35.40; fares, \$43.10; livery and stabling, \$56.75; provisions, \$57.55; transport, \$15; sundry assistance, \$38.50; small items, \$48.62	294 92
Travel, agent J.P. Wright, railway fares with pupils	12 50
Transport of pupils: railway fares, \$45.40 team hire, \$3	48 40
Advertising: tenders for supplies, \$16.62 advertising for teachers, 95c.; printing tender forms, \$6	23 57
Ames-Holden Co., Montreal: boots pr. at prices ranging from 80c. to \$2.10, \$396.97; laces, 10 grs., \$12.73; mitts, 10 1/12 doz., \$44.06; socks, 4 1/3 doz. \$49.26; small items, \$3.69; total, \$506.71, less \$3.79 discount	502 92
Ashby, J.B., repayment of amount credited to Casual Revenue in 1896 - 97	11 00
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, drugs, medicines and medical supplies	239 21
Carried forward	5,635 91

<b>Rupert's Land (St. Paul's) Industrial School - Continued.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,635 91
Maintenance - Concluded.	...
Campbell Bros. & Wilson, Winnipeg, butter, 134 lbs. at 16c.	21 44
Clouston, J.W., Pigeon Bluff, threshing grain, 904 bush. at 4 1/2c.	40 68
Darch & Hnter, London: garden seeds, \$15.39; express, \$2.37	17 76
Eckardt, H.P. & Co., Toronto, tea, 600 lbs. at 171c.	105 00
Gunn, John & Sons, Winnipeg, poplar wood, 53 cords at \$3.75	198 75
Holiday, J.M.L., Winnipeg: boys suits, 40 at \$4.50; overcoats, 12, \$70.75	250 75
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: floor oil, 25 1/2 galls., \$10.96; gasoline, 497 1/5 galls., \$123.63; total, \$134.59, less \$12 allowance of r 8 empty barrels	122 59
Irvin, J.D., Winnipeg: beef, 652 lbs. at 9c., 430 lbs. at 7c.; small items, \$13.48	102 26
Keith & Co., Winnipeg, vegetable and garden seeds	12 12
Kobold & Co., Winnipeg: beef, 518 lbs., \$44.59; small items, \$7.13	51 72
Maber, (F.O.) Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: beef, 19 1/2 lbs. at 15c., 2,613 lbs. at 9c., 83 lbs. at 8c., 30 lbs. at 7c., 6,233 lbs. at 6c.; fowl, 88 1/4 lbs., \$15.69; suet, 1,019 lbs., \$71.03; gasoline, 1,715 3/4 galls., \$473.21; small items, \$14.96	1,195 71
Martin, W.E., V.S. Winnipeg, veterinary services	21 25
Olafson, G. & Co., Winnipeg: barley, 92 11/12 bush., \$47.15; bran, 1 3/10 tons, \$20.50: chop, 5,133 lbs., \$54.80; millfeed, 1 4/5 ton, \$21.10; oats, 348 bush., \$105 30; screenings, 9 19/20 tons, \$82.70; shorts, 1,300 lbs., \$10.90; small items, \$13.90	359 35
Pritchard, Hugh, Middle Church, postage stamps	30 00
Royal Crown, Ltd., Winnipeg, soap, 256 lbs. at 5c.	12 80
St. Boniface Hospital: treatment of patients, 30 d. at 60c., 239 d. at 50c.; medicines and dressing, \$28; laundry, \$4	169 50
St. Roch Hospital: treatment of patients 47 d. at 50c.; medicines, \$8	31 50
Taylor, Geo., Middle Church, firewood, 187 cords at \$3.75, 32 cords at \$4.25	837 24
Thompson, J., Winnipeg, coffins, 4 at \$10	40 00
Vandal Bros., Middle Church: apples, evaporated, 400 lbs., \$32; apples, green, 1 brl., 4 cases, \$12.50; bacon, 252 lbs., \$35.28; biscuits, 205 1/2 lbs., \$21.38; brooms, 6 doz., \$18; butter, 123 lbs., \$25.91; cheese, 102 lbs., \$11.96; coal oil, 185 galls., \$51.86; currants, 270 lbs., \$20.25; eggs, 74 1/2 doz., \$14.50; flavouring extracts, 4 doz., \$11.60; flour, 237 sacks, \$556.95; lard, 12 pails, \$26.95; prunes, 700 lbs., \$32; raisins, 262 lbs., \$21.96; rice, 285 lbs., \$12.83; rolled oats, 1,047 lbs., \$31.40; salt, \$11.07; shoe polish, 13 doz., \$11.70; soap, \$141; starch, 113 lbs., \$11.42; sugar, 4,004 lbs., \$188.85; syrup, \$17.60; vinegar, 24 galls., \$10.80; items under \$10, \$186.80	1,516 51
Whitla, R.J. & Co., Winnipeg: braces, 7 doz., \$10 45; buttons, 16 gross, \$15.13; caps, 8 doz., \$25; corsets, 7 doz., \$32; cotton, 684 3/4 yds., \$49.29; dress duck, 205 3/4 yds., \$20.58; dress goods, 317 1/6 yds., \$118.89; etoffe, 161 1/4 yds., \$66.90; flannelette, 106 yds., \$18.46; grey denim, 230 1/4 yds., \$45.61; horse covers, 4, \$10.50; kersey, 90 yds., \$18.63; shirting, 513 1/4 yds., \$56.22; spools, 4 gross, \$21.60; socks, 17 doz., \$271.50; tweed, 87 3/4 yds., \$34.01; vests. 8 1/2 doz., \$24.13; items under \$10, \$97.05	691 98
Windatt & Co., Winnipeg, coal, 52 1/2 tons at \$9.45	496 12
Payments under \$10: digging graves, \$6; whitefish, 145 lbs., \$7.97; small items, \$8.20	22 17

Repairs and Equipment (\$1,959.39).	...
Anderson & Thomas, Winnipeg: asbestos paper, 2 rolls, \$12; furnace, \$73; iron, \$16.35 iron tank, \$37.50; paints, \$12.70; solder, \$22.95; stove pipe, \$13.10; tin, 335 sheets, \$33.50 ; zinc, \$22.60; time putting in furnace, 240 hrs., \$60; lining tank; \$58.75 hardware items under \$10, \$150.13	512 58
Bannatyne, Wm., Winnipeg: lumber, 192 ft. at \$68.504 ft. at \$64, 685 ft. at \$34, 2,804 ft. at various prices, \$69.89; shingles, 6 M. at \$2.50; freight, \$12	183 90
Bell Telephone Co.: rent of telephone, 12 m., \$70; long distance messages, \$1.65	71 65
Bellington Bros, Winnipeg, harness supplies and repairs	14 60
Canadian Machine Plough Co., No. 5 sweep rake	22 00
Devlin, E.L. & Co., Winnipeg: syphon pump, \$27.50; express, & c., \$4.60	32 10
Gowans, Kent & Co., Winnipeg: crockery ware, \$11.85; small items, \$18.35	30 20
Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., Middle Church: furnace, \$118; range boiler and stand, \$32.90; sundry fittings, \$10; labour, 14 hrs., \$5.60	166 50
Holiday, J.M.L., Winnipeg: fireworks for Victoria and Dominion Day, \$23.20; toys for Christmas entertainment, \$35.03; footballs, 5, \$9; small items, \$9.20	76 43
Jakusan, P., Kildonan, bricklaying, 2 1/2 d. at \$4	10 00
Leskie, Robt., Winnipeg, ceiling and wall paper, 289 rolls	18 33
Leslie, John, Winnipeg, small items of furniture	15 85
Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg: clamps, 6,000, \$21; clampers, 1 pr., \$5; uprights, 1,000, \$18	44 00
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.: binder twine, 125 lbs., \$15.60; mower, \$53; small items, \$4.80	73 40
McLean, J.J.H. & Co., Winnipeg, rent of piano, 7 m.	24 50
Robinson, Wm., Selkirk, lumber, 1,004 ft., \$92.17; small items, \$4.57	96 74
Ross, H., Winnipeg: electric fixtures and repairs, \$15.34; repairing engine, 55 hrs., \$27.50	42 84
Tranter, W.D., Middle Church: horseshoeing, \$43.55; repairs to wagons, \$59.30; sundry repairs, \$43.15; work on gasoline engine, & c., \$21.65	167 65
Carried forward	13,586 38

<b>Rupert's Land (St. Paul's) Industrial School - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	13,586 38
Repairs and Equipment - Concluded.	...
Thompson, J., Middle Church, materials. purchased for Exhibition at Winnipeg	16 05
Vulcan Iron Works Co., Winnipeg, repairs to gasoline engine	42 80
Winnipeg Saddley Co., Ltd., harness supplies and repairs	10 00
Wood, Geo., D. & Co., Winnipeg: basin cocks, 4, \$10 80; glass, 6 cases, \$25.25; nails, 5 kegs, \$17.16; paints, & c., \$14.64; pipe, \$23.25; tin, \$10; hardware items under \$10, \$142.65	243 75
Payments under \$10: bags, 75, \$6; belting, 4 - ply., 45 ft., \$8.29; freight and express, \$6.83; veterinary services, \$5; small items, \$17.40	43 52
...	13,942 50
<b>St. Boniface Industrial School.</b>	...
Grant, \$110 per pupil per annum	7,675 73
J.R. Steep, M.D., medical officer, 115 visits with own horse at \$2	230 00
Sister Weeks, nurse, 2 m. to Aug. 31, 1904, at \$30	60 00
Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, drugs and medicines, \$93.07; Dom. Express Co., charges, 64c.	93 71
St. Roch Hospital: hospital attendance, 67 d. at 50c.; medicines, \$6.50	40 00
...	8,099 44
<b>St. Joseph's Industrial School, High River.</b>	...
Maintenance (\$10,771.55).	...
Grant, \$130 per pupil per annum	9,924 34
J.D. Lafferty, M.D., physician: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; horse hire, \$52	352 00
Sister Weekes, nurse: salary, 4 m. to June 30 at \$30; fares, \$14.95; board, \$3.10	138 05
Finlay, J., Calgary, medicines, \$269.70; Dom. Express Co., charges, \$13.46	283 16
Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, hospital treatment, 15 d. at \$1	15 00
Stewart, A.C., Davisburg, postage stamps	30 00
Stewart, C.J., M.D., Calgary, assisting Dr. Lafferty in 3 operations	15 00
Welch, H.W., M.D., Okotoks: professional services, \$8; travelling expenses, \$6	14 00
Repairs and Equipment (\$4,406.24).	...
Brackenridge-Land Lumber & Coal Co., Ltd., Calgary: ceiling, 500 ft. at \$25; flooring, 2,215 ft. at \$35	90 00
Gate, Chas. E., & Son, Winnipeg: installing heating apparatus, \$2,985; installing gas-lighting plant, \$650	3,630 00
Head, W., Calgary: enamelled bath, \$33.15; jacket heater, \$21.75; wash tubs, 4 sets, \$86; items under \$10, \$17.37	158 27
McBride, A., Calgary, sundry items of hardware	42 88

McMahon, W.G., Calgary, ceiling, 386 ft. at \$55	21 23
Okotoks & High River Lumbering & Development Syndicate, Ltd.: lumber, 9,894 ft., \$192.46; shingles, 56 M., \$124.40	316 86
Paterson & Sons, Okotoks: nails, 350 lbs., \$15.95; small items of hardware, \$14 05	30 00
Board of men installing heating apparatus, 112 d. at \$1	112 00
...	15,177 79
<b>Sioux.</b>	...
General -	...
Grant to Portage la Prairie Boarding School, 12 m. to June 30	1,586 40
Salaries: Miss L.M. Baker, teacher, Sioux Mission, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; C.D.L. Harris, teacher, Oak River, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; Mrs. W.R. Tucker, teacher, White Cap, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; F.B. Lundy, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30, \$100; Drs. Turnbull and McCullough, physicians, 12 m. to June 30, \$250; W.R. Tucker, overseer, 12 m. to June 30, \$240; Miss Allie Tillen, overseer, 4 m. to Oct. 31, \$16.66; E.H. Yeomans, farmer, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; Peter Ross, constable, 12 m. to June 22, \$25; Pah-doskasin, scout, 11 m. to May 31, \$55; Thos. Mayakoga, 1 m. to June 30, \$5	1,891 66
Birtle Sioux, Birtle Agency -	...
Batram, J.A., medicines, \$25.80; Darch & Hunter, garden seeds, \$3.48	29 28
Hill, A.E., Co.: rent of P.O. box, 1 yr., \$4; cupboard, \$4.50; small items, \$6.26	14 76
Taylor, S.W.: 1 25 - brl. tank, \$25; pump. sink and pipes, \$10.20; paint, 10 1/2 galls., \$23.95; dry paint, 30 lbs., \$3; white lead, 50 lbs., \$4; small items, \$8.50	74 65
Wickware, J.W., M.D., medical attendance	49 75
Carried forward	3,646 50

<b>Sioux - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,646 50
Birtle Sioux, Birtle Agency - Concluded.	...
Yeomans, E.H., farmer, travel: board and stabling, \$5.50; interpreter, \$1	6 50
Freight charges: C.P. Ry., \$4.65; C.V. Ry., \$3.78; Dom. Ex. Co., 90c.; G.T. Ry., \$2.17	11 50
Indians: hay, 4 tons, \$12; oats. 167 bush. at 30c.	62 10
Moose-jaw Sioux, Assiniboine Agency -	...
Aspdin, Thos. W., agent, travel: board, \$13.50; fares, \$21.60; livery, & c., \$13.40	48 50
Small payments: provisions, \$5.05; lumber and nails, \$4.10; medicines, \$3; corn, \$2.31	14 46
Portage la Prairie Sioux, Portage la Prairie Agency -	...
Brown, J. & E., provisions, \$20.88; A.D. Chisholm, lumber, 1,322 ft., \$28.06	48 94
Kill, J.K., medicines, \$22.70; McNicol & Pitt, provisions, \$22.65	45 35
Taylor, S.W.: paint, 3 galls., \$6.65; nails, 25 lbs., \$1.25; builder's paper, 2 r., \$2	9 90
Standing Buffalo Sioux, Qu'Appelle Agency -	...
Davidson, W.F., travelling expenses, talking sick Indian to hospital	6 75
Kemp, J.W., M.D., amputating foot of indian woman	50 00
Lady Minto Hospital, Indian Head, hospital attendance and board, 38 d	43 00
Wahaspaton Sioux, Carlton Agency -	...
Macdonald, A. Co.: biscuits, 800 lbs. at 5.95c.; rice, 100 lbs. at 3 3/4c.	51 35
Stewart, A.S.: combined plough, \$28; set 3 section harrows, \$15	43 00
Small payments: freight, \$5.39; rice, 124 lbs., \$4.65; tea, 25 lbs., \$4.37; small items, \$5.20	19 61
White Cap Sioux -	...
Blain, E.S., medicines, \$55.85; Geo. Matthews Co., bacon, 391 lbs. at 11.33c.	100 15
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., flour, 30 bag at \$2.45	73 50
Stewart, P.D., M.D., Saskatoon, 2 trips to reserve at \$20	40 00
Freight: C.P. Ry., \$24.08; G.T. Ry., 817.44; Pere Marquette Ry. Co., \$3.54	35 06
...	4,356 17
<b>Surveys.</b>	...
General -	...
Department of Interior, iron survey posts, 200 at 25c.	50 00
North-west Government, grant towards drainage of Leech Lake	500 00
Reid, J. Lestock, D.L.S. -	...
Assistants at \$3 per d.: J.C. Elliott, \$30; N.C. McKinnon, \$33; J.J. McNabb, \$36; O.C. Novig, \$96; chainmen and interpreters, 29 d. at \$2	253 00
Cook, 182 d. at \$1.66 labourers, 86 d. at \$1.50, 422 at \$1.25, 1,136 at \$1,153 at 75c.	2,209 37



Ration allowance: surveyor Reid and assistants, 474 d. at \$1; labourers, 1,868 d. at 60c.	1,544 80
Axes, 18, \$22.30; camp arid field equipment, \$142.57; band chains, 3, \$21.50	186 37
Board arid lodging, \$200.10; fares, \$388.28; pullmans, \$73.50; baggage, \$13	674 88
Despatch box, 10; despatch bag, \$7; freight and express, \$174.60	191 60
Horses, 12, \$945; hay, 1 bale, \$15, 4 loads, \$20.62; oats, 219 b., \$89.90; livery, \$59	1,129 52
Repairs: field instruments, \$9.77; wagons, \$8; harness, \$37.70; stabling, \$36.90	92 37
Ferriage, \$4.75; medicines, \$5.35; survey posts, 50 at 33c.; wagon covers, 3, \$16	421 60
Team hire, \$114; telegrams, \$22.43; sundry services, \$12	148 43
Advance on account of survey, 1905 - 06, \$2,270; allowance for loss of supplies, \$150	2,420 00
...	9,492 94
LESS - J.L. Reid, advance, 1903 - 04, \$1,740; proceeds of sale of horses and outfit, \$739.50; 294 lbs. beef supplied party at Sarcee reserve, \$21.17	2,500 67
...	6,992 27
<b>Yukon Indians.</b>	...
Supplies for destitute (\$5,977.50) -	...
Blackie, P.R., Whitehorse, transporting outfit of a destitute Indian, Kluane Lake to Champagne's Landing	108 75
Des Brisay, M. & Co., Dawson, provisions for destitute	11 80
Dickson, H.J., D.L.S., Whitehorse, survey of reserve at Cariboo Crossing	150 00
Good Samaritan Hospital, Dawson, hospital attendance, 108 d. at \$2.50	270 00
Madore, G., M.D., R.N.W.M. Police, Selkirk, attendance on Indians to June 30, 1904, 309 visits at \$2	618 00
Nicholson, F.J., M.D., Whitehorse, medica attendance on Indian	5 00
Norquay, H.C., M.D., medical attendance on Indians at Lansing Creek, \$500, less \$100 paid in 1903 - 04 (A.G's. Report, page J - 81)	400 00
Royal North-west Mounted Police, supplies at Dawson and vicinity: bacon, 823 lbs. at 22c.; beef, 493 lbs. at 28c., 18 lbs. at 20c.; dried fruit, 105 lbs., \$17.35; flour, 2,340 lbs., \$132.17; rice, 120 lbs. at 11c.; sugar, 291 lbs. at 11c., 15 lbs. at 9 1/2c.; tea, 67 1/4 lbs. at 30c., 11 lbs. at 25c.; small items of provisions, \$49.45; medicines, \$155.30; rakes, 4, \$3; wheelbarrows, 2 at \$9; wood, 1/2 cord, \$6	773 54
Carried forward	2,337 09

<b>Yukon Indians - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,337 09
Supplies for destitute - Concluded.	...
Royal North-west Mounted Police, supplies at Whitehorse and vicinity: bacon, 306 3/8 lbs. at 25c.; biscuits, 258 1/2 lbs. at 10c.; small items of provisions, \$29.97; hospital treatment, 76 d. at \$2.50; medicines, \$188	510 41
Shindler, D.A., Dawson, salmon net	35 00
Strait, E.S., Dawson, rowboats, 2 at \$10	20 00
Stewart River Co., Dawson: fare for Indian, \$40; Freight on 5 dogs, \$15	55 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson, hospital treatment, 428 d. at \$2.50	1,070 00
Salaries of physicians at \$50 a month: S.M. Fraser, M.D., Dalton Trail, and Whitehorse, 3 m. to Sept. 30, 1904, 6 m. to June 30, 1905, \$450; G. Madore, M.D., Selkirk, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; L.A. Paré, M.D., Whitehorse, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$300; W.E. Thompson, M.D., Dawson, 12 m. to June 30, \$600	1,950 00
Schools (\$3,695.60) -	...
Bompas, Rt. Rev. W.C., grant in aid of Indian schools	3,000 00
Manitoba Institution for Deaf and Blind, maintenance of Susie Ellis, 15 m. to June 30	375 00
Ross, John, superintendent of schools, expenses: board and lodging, \$108; fares, \$212.60	320 60
...	9,673 10



14	Industrial School	J - 70)	2,111 42	...	...	...	...	...	2,111 42	...	...
15	All Hallows Boarding School	(Page J - 70)	1,897 39	...	...	...	...	...	1,897 39	...	...
16	Clayoquot Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	6,500 00	...	...	...	...	...	6,500 00	...	...
17	Coqualeetza Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	8,630 84	...	...	...	...	...	8,630 84	...	...
18	Kamloops Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	6,500 00	...	...	...	...	...	6,500 00	...	...
19	Kootenay Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	7,499 79	...	...	...	...	...	7,499 79	...	...
20	Kuper Island Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	6,500 00	...	...	...	...	...	6,500 00	...	...
21	Lytton Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	2,766 82	...	...	...	...	...	2,766 82	...	...
22	Metlakatla Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	2,757 18	...	...	...	...	...	6,757 18	...	...
23	Port Simpson Girl's House	(Page J - 70)	2,550 00	...	...	...	...	...	2,550 00	...	...
24	Port Simpson Boy's School	(Page J - 70)	1,291 00	...	...	...	...	...	1,291 00	...	...
25	Squamish Boarding School	(Page J - 70)	3,000 00	...	...	...	...	...	3,000 00	...	...
26	St. Mary's Boarding School	(Page J - 70)	3,600 00	...	...	...	...	...	3,600 00	...	...
27	Williams Lake Industrial School	(Page J - 70)	5,687 50	...	...	...	...	...	5,687 50	...	...
...	Total	...	147,458 54	21,320 00	8,002 84	276 15	17,407 59	10,931 04	69,975 19	5,189 20	14,356 53

	\$ cts.
<b>Indians of British Columbia; Victoria, Office.</b>	
British Columbia Telephone Co.: rent of telephone, 12 m. to June 30, \$48; long distance messages, \$1.60	49 60
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co's. Telegraph, telegrams	20 36
Fawcett, F.W., Victoria, drugs and medicines	32 30
Hudson Bay Co., supplies to sick and destitute Indians at northern ports: cartridges, 1,840, \$90.65; flour, 1,06 lbs., \$385.56; rice, 273 lbs., \$71.37; small items of provisions, medicines, & c., \$185.45	733 03
Jones, A.M., Victoria: Smith Premier typewriter \$102.50; repairs and cleaning, \$9	111 50
Phinley, Thos., Victoria, second-hand safe	65 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, treatment and medicines for Indians, 15 d.	15 40
Victoria Postmaster: postage stamps, \$100; rent of P.O. box, \$5	105 00
Vowell, R.W., Victoria, transport of sick and destitute Indians	11 50
Medical attendance, H.E. Young, M.D	162 50
Subscriptions: Victoria 'Colonist,' \$10.20; Victoria 'Times,' \$9	19 20
Small payments: B.C. directory, \$5; freight, \$9.13; rent of cabin for sick Indians, \$6; sundry provisions and office supplies, \$32.51	52 64
Salaries to June 30, 1905: A.L. Cameron, stenographer, 12 m., \$360; Thos. Deary, constable, 12 m., \$900; H.G. Dalby, clerk, 12 m., \$720; A.E. Green, school inspector, 8 26/31 m. to June 30, \$736.54; A.H. Green, surveyor, 12 m., \$1,800; O.M. Jones, M.D., physician, 12 m. \$500; D. McLachlan, messenger, 12 m., \$600; Wm. MacLaughlin, clerk, 12 m., \$1,800; W.A. Stevens, clerk, 12 m., \$1,200; A.W. Vowell, superintendent, 12 m., \$3,200	11,816 54
Travel, T. Deary, constable: board and lodging, \$11.75; fares, \$9.95; small items, \$1.20	52 90
Travel, A.E. Green, school inspector: board and lodging, \$176.75; fares, \$293.45; berths, \$21.50; hire of canoes and canoemen, \$46; horse-hire, \$14.50; postage, \$11; small items, \$7.95	571 15
Travel, A.W. Vowell, superintendent: board and lodging, \$113.65; fares, \$60.30; pullmans, & c., \$23.50; horse-hire, \$25; hire of launch, \$6; cabs and transfers, \$16.75	245 20
...	14,063 82
<b>Babine Agency, B.C.</b>	...
Cunningham, P. & Son., transport of 10 destitute Indians	50 00
Hall & Co., Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$62.04; freight, & c., \$4.99	67 03
Hazelton Hospital, treatment of Indians, at \$1 a day	1,006 00
Hudson Bay Co., Hazelton: blankets, 3 pr. \$14; coal oil, 3 cases, \$21; flour, 48 sacks, \$134.25; postage stamps, \$10; wood, 11 cds., \$38.50; small items, \$13.75; freight on supplies, \$9.10	240 60
Jay & Co., Victoria: vegetable seeds, \$36.65; postage, \$1.95	38 60
Jones, A.M., Victoria: Smith Premier typewriter, \$105; freight, & c., \$2.10	107 10
Howny, F.W., purchase of 2 1/4 acres of land, with dwelling and outhouses	3,000 00
Moore & Whittington, Victoria: blackboard, \$6.75; crating and freight, \$4.05	10 80
Perry & Marrett, Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$39.50; freight, \$1.50	41 00
Medical attendance, T.A. Wilson, M.D.	120 00

Salaries of teachers: Rev. W.H. Pierce, Kispiax, 6 m. to March 31, \$164.25; J.A. Lampre, Gitumgak, 7 m. to June 30, \$175; J.P. Thorkildsen, Glen Vowell, 9 m. to June 30, \$225	564 25
Medical officer, H.C. Wrinch, M.D., 12 m. to June 30	300 00
Agent: R.E. Loring, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,200; services of packers and axemen at \$2.50 a day, \$225; hire of canoes and canoemen, \$84; services of man with dog team, \$24.50; provisions, \$64.70	1,598 20
...	7,143 58
<b>Cowichan Agency, B.C.</b>	...
Bazett, C., Duncan, provisions and clothing for destitute	17 55
Chemainus General Hospital, treatment of Indians at \$1 a day	440 00
Crawford, J.W., Saanich; pilot bread, 380 lbs., \$18; small supplies, \$5.85	23 85
Ford, David, Quamichan, postage stamps, \$30; rent of P.O. drawer, \$6.25	36 25
Ford, W., Quamichan, building and painting fence at Indian office	82 91
Grice, J.E. Victoria: coal, 1 ton, \$6.50; wood, 1 1/2 cds., \$8.63	15 13
Green, O.H., Victoria, paid labourers, & c., repairing Cowichan river banks	51 00
Hanna, W.J., Victoria, burial expenses of Indians	10 00
Haslam, A., Nanaimo, shingles, nails, & c.	11 65
Holmes, J.B., Comox, provisions for sick Indians	10 60
Humphrey, Mrs. J., Chemainus: flour, 1,400 lbs., \$16.35; sugar, 140 lbs., \$10.55; clothing, \$12.50; small items of provisions, \$9.10	78 50
Knott, W.J., Nanaimo: wood, 1 cord, \$4.50; repairs to blackboards, & c., \$6.05	10 55
Mearns, Jas., Kokselah: flour, 500 lbs., \$15.65; small items of provisions, \$5.75	21 40
Milne, E., Milne's Landing: flour, 400 lbs., \$13.85; sugar and tea, \$5	18 85
Morley, W., Tzouhbalem: flour, 2,150 lbs., \$69.60; sugar, 199 lbs., \$14.55; tea, & c., \$13.55	97 70
Carried forward	925 94

<b>Cowichan Agency - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	925 94
Potts, G.S., Duncans: flour, 1,700 lbs., \$54.35; stove, \$13; sugar, 150 lbs., \$10; wood, 12 cords, \$15; small items of provisions and hardware, \$28.25	120 60
Public Hospital for Insane, New Westminster, treatment of Indian patient, 7 5/8 weeks at \$5	38 57
Robertson, W.R., Duncans: scrubbing office, \$8; re-shingling roof, \$9; telegrams, & c., \$2.10	19 10
Rolston, W.G.M., Duncans, clerical-assistance, 7 d. at \$2 50	17 50
Rowe, M.A., Nanaimo, small items of provisions	16 90
Smith, Antoine, Hagan, firewood, 8 cords at \$1.25	10 00
Speed Bros., Victoria: flour, 1,000 lbs., \$30; sugar, tea, & c., \$22.15	52 15
White, J.J., Sydney: flour. 1,800 lbs., \$57.10; sugar, tea, & c., \$20.55	77 65
Medical attendance; Jos. Gibbs, M.D., \$38.50; A.A. King, M.D., \$45.50; D.G., Perry, M.D., \$5	89 00
Indians: care of insane Indian, 69 d. at 50c.; wood, 8 cords, \$10; freighting, 35c.	44 75
Small payments: care of sick Indian, \$7.50; provisions, clothing, & c., \$27. 40; postage, \$5; sundry labour, \$7.50; wood, 7 cords, \$8.75; small items, \$8 60	64 75
Agent, W.R. Robertson: 12 m. to June 30, \$1,200; constable, Tom, 12 m. to June 30, \$240	1,440 00
Physicians, 12 m. to June 30: W.F. Drysdale, M.D., \$500; H.P. Millard, M.D., \$240; H.P., Rogers, M.D., \$300; P.W. Rolston, M.D., \$400	1,440 00
Teachers, to June 30, 1905: Sister May Berchman, Songhees, 12 m., \$300; Rev. H. Durand, Quamichan, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; Miss V. Hagan, Tsartlip, 12 m., \$300; Rev. C. Ordans, Quamichan, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; W.J. Knott, Nanaimo, 12 m., \$300; E.M. Scheelen, Somenos, 12 m., \$300; Wm. Thompson, Saanich, 12 m., \$300	1,800 00
Travel, A.H., Lomas, agent: board, \$6: fares, \$10.15; horse-hire, \$6	22 15
Travel, W.R. Robertson, agent: board, lodging and horse feed, \$136.75; fares, \$79.10; horse-hire, \$120.50; cartage, \$4.50; provisions, \$18.40; hire of men and canoes, \$55.50; despatch case, \$11.50	426 25
...	6,605 31
<b>Fraser Agency, B.C.</b>	...
Adams, G., New Westminster: flour, 25 sacks, \$40.70; twine, 16 lbs., \$12.80; small items of provisions, \$17.52	71 02
Anderson, R.F. & Co., New Westminster: cook stove, \$11.50; freight, 75c.	12 25
Armstrong & Edwards, Vancouver, burial expenses of Indian	10 00
Ashwell, G.R. & Son, Chilliwack: flour, 16 sacks, \$27.50; salmon twine, 16 lbs., \$14.50; small items, \$14.60	56 60
Brine, Geo., New Westminster, rent of office, 12 m. to June 30	120 00
B.C. Agricultural & Industrial Society, admission of Indians to exhibition	200 00
B.C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co.: lumber, 3,701 ft., \$48.53; windows, 6, \$10.95; small items, \$10.47; freight, \$23.17	93 12
Clarke & Rogerson, Vancouver, provisions for destitute	10 85

Coulter & Berry, Langley: provisions, \$12.75; salmon twine, 8 lbs., \$8	20 75
Creighton, D.J., Yale: flour, 13 sacks, \$22.15; small provisions, \$10.10	32 25
Dale, J.M., Port Hammond: flour, 7 sacks, \$11.85; sugar and tea, \$4.93	16 78
Dominion Grocery, Vancouver: flour, 7 sacks, \$12.25; small items of provisions, \$11.35	23 60
Gilley Bros., New Westminster, coal, 3 tons at \$6.50	19 50
Harrison Mills Timber & Trading Co: flour, 32 sacks, \$54; salmon twine, 16 lbs., \$16; sugar and tea, \$24.10; blankets and flannel, \$8.75	102 85
Henderson, A.C., Chilliwack: flour, 15 sacks, \$25.65; salmon twine, 12 lbs., \$10.60; tea, sugar, & c., \$11.65; clothing and blankets, \$20.50	68 40
Inkman, C., Ruby Creek: flour, 54 sacks, \$94.26; sugar, 216 lbs., \$15.35; rice, 270 lbs., \$17.40; tea, 27 1/2 lbs., \$13.25; blankets, and clothing, \$12.40; nails, \$6. 10; salmon twine, 24 lbs., \$24	182 70
Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry., freight on mission cloting	16 30
Larsen, N.J., New Westminster: flour, 7, sacks, \$12.25; small items, \$9.25	21 50
Logan, J.A., Ladner: blankets, 2 pairs, \$6; flour, 17 sacks, \$30.30; sugar, tea, &c, \$12.50	48 80
McMillan, J.A., North Vancouver: flour, 19 sacks, \$33.25; small provisions, \$17.10	50 35
New Westminster Corporation, lighting office, 12 m. to June 30	15 00
New Westminster Postmaster: postage stamps, \$50; rent of P.O. box, \$3	53 00
Purcell, G., Samaquane: flour, 63 sacks, \$109.85; rice, 236 lbs., \$14.75; sugar, 295 lbs., \$14.75; tea. 29 1/2 lbs., \$14.75; salmon twine, 8 lbs., \$7; flannel, shoes, & c., \$4.50	165 60
Sechelt Trading Co.: flour, 24 sacks, \$44; small items of provisions and clothing, \$23.45	67 45
St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, board and treatment of Indians, 334 d. at \$1	334 00
St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, board and treatment of Indians, 90 d. at \$1	90 00
Thulin Bros., Lund, clothing and provisions for Indians	11 90
Trapp, T.J. & Co., New Westminster, repairs to mower	10 00
Wardle, Jas., Hope: provisions, \$10.80; salmon twine, 8 lbs., \$8	18 80
York, L.C., Whonnock: provisions, \$7.95; salmon twine, 12 lbs., \$12	19 95
B.C. 'Gazette': advertising notice re Cha-with-an Indian Reserve	9 00
Medical attendance: A.A. King, M.D., \$153.50; A.J. Stuart, M.D., \$185.50	339 00
Carried forward	2,311 32



<b>Fraser Agency, B.C. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,311 32
Small payments: flour, 5 sks., \$8.30; fruit trees, 23, \$9.90; hospital attendance, 7 d., \$7; small items of provisions and clothing, \$15.60; vaccine, 5 pkgs., \$4.50	45 30
Agent, R.C. McDonald, 12 m., \$1,200; clerk, E. McDonald, 7 m. to June 30, \$350; caretaker, G.D. McMurphy 12 m., \$60	1,610 00
Physicians: Jack Bryden, M.D., 12 m., \$1,200; C.A. Elliott, M.D., 6 m. at \$500, 6 m. at \$750; Drs. Hall & Drew, 12 m., \$1,200; J.O. Henderson, M.D., 12 m., \$300; R.F. Grier, M.D., 1 17/31 m. to June 30, \$64.50	3,389 46
Travel of agent, R.O. McDonald: board and lodging, \$188.95; canoe-hire, \$46.50; express and small items, \$23.55; fares, \$179.20; hire of launch, \$10; horse-hire, \$71; provisions, \$12.95	532 15
...	7,888 23
<b>Kamloops - Okanagan Agency.</b>	...
Anthony, J.H., Lytton, flour, 16 sks., \$25.25; small items of provisions, \$19.75	45 00
Armstrong, G.B., Lower Nicola, flour, 15 sks., \$33.75; small items of provisions, \$37.95	71 70
Can. Pacific Ry., 2 fares, Spence's Bridge to Vancouver	14 30
City of Vancouver, burial expenses of 3 Indians	32 00
Black, Annie, Clinton, services as nurse, 43 d. at \$20 a month	28 00
House, A.E., Nicola Lake: flour, 12 sks., \$24; small items, \$3.85	27 85
Lytton Indian Hospital, grant to hospital	1,250 00
Mallery's Drug Store, Kamloops, drugs and medicines	112 05
Pigeon, Napoléon, Sheep Lake, transport of Indian with broken leg	19 50
Slavin, W.T., Kamloops: postage stamps, \$20; rent of P.O. box, \$4	24 00
Vancouver General Hospital, board and treatment of Indian, 13 d. at \$1	13 00
White, R.B., M.D., toward purchase of artificial leg for destitute Indian	25 00
Woodward, Miss R.M., Lower Nicola: flour, 20 sks., \$43; small items, \$1.30	44 30
Ashcroft 'Journal,' advertising water notice re Hot Creek Indians	3 00
Freight charges: Can. Pac. Ry., \$57.05; Central Ontario Ry., \$5.73; Dom. Express Co., \$4.80; Grand Trunk Ry., \$9.20; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co., \$20.74	97 52
Medical attendance, O. Harris, M.D., \$4.50; G. Sanson, M.D., \$69; M.S. Wade, M.D., \$27.60	101 10
Various small payments under \$10	36 68
Salaries of physicians, 12 m. to June 30; H.L.A. Keller, M.D., \$300; E.J. Offerhaus, M.D., \$210; G. Sanson, M.D., \$420; G.H. Tuthill, M.D., \$480; M.S. Wade, M.D., \$780; H.A. Whillans, M.D., \$120; R.B. White, M.D., \$420; G. Williams, M.D., \$300.	3,030 00
Agent, A. Irwin: 12 m. to June 30, \$1,200; board, lodging and horse-feed, \$204.25; fares, \$170.80; horse-hire, \$151.50; small items, \$4.35	1,730 90
...	6,705 90

<b>Kootenay Agency, B.C.</b>	...
Canadian Pacific Ry., fares for 2 sick Indians	10 40
Carlin & Durick, Fort Steele: flour, 41 sks., \$73.10; sugar, 215 lbs., \$19.35; tea, 21 1/2 lbs., \$10.75; small items of provisions, \$10.50; ploughs, 4, \$80; mattocks, 4, \$7	200 70
Geary, Geo., Fort Steele, wood, 10 cds. at \$2.50	25 00
Gibson, H.P., Fort Steele, cleaning office, 11 m. to May 31	27 50
Langley, W.J., Gateway, hay, 12 tons at \$16	192 00
St. Eugène Hospital, board and treatment of Indians, 42 d. at \$1	42 00
Medical attendance: Drs. Hall & McLennan, \$10; F.P. Patterson, M.D., \$7.50	17 50
Payments under \$10: provisions and medicine, \$10.30; postage and telegrams, \$8.66	18 86
Salaries, to June 30: agent, R.L.T. Galbraith, 12 m., \$1,200; physician, Hugh Wall, M.D., 3 m. at \$30, 9 M. at \$40	1,650 00
Travel, agent, R.L.T. Galbraith: board, lodging and horse-feed, \$109.65; boat-hire, & c., \$4.25; fares, \$94.20; livery, \$112.50	320 60
...	2,504 56
<b>Kwahkewlth Agency, B.C.</b>	...
Alert Bay Cannery; biscuits, 195 lbs., \$15.25; coal oil, 4 cases, \$14; flour, 32 sacks, \$40; sugar, tea, & c., \$19.50	88 75
Alert Bay Postmaster, postage stamps	15 00
Bella Bella Hospital, board and care of indians at \$1 per d.	26 00
Bergh, H.O., Quatsino: biscuits, 714 lbs., \$56.75; flour, 20 sacks, \$25; sugar, 185 lbs., \$12.20; rice, tea, & c., \$13.55	107 50
Bergh & Sherberg, Quatsino, flour, 18 sacks at \$1.25	22 50
Bishop, F.P., Vancouver, lining, papering and painting agency office, as per contract	242 75
Campbell, Duncan E., Victoria, drugs and medicines	33 55
Carried forward	536 05

<b>Kwahkewlth Agency, B.C. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	536 05
Center & Hanna, Vancouver, burial expenses of Indians	17 00
DeBeck, G.W., agent, outlay: labour repairing agency buildings, 26 1/2 d. at \$1.50; lumber, nails, & c., \$10.44; plumbing repairs, \$14.75; medicine and other small items, \$5.65	70 59
Fawcett, F.W., Victoria: drugs and medicines	12 80
Galley, W.H., Harbledowd IsIand: biscuits, 210 lbs., \$18.50; rice, 224 lbs., \$13; sugar, 180 lbs., \$11.25; tea, 18 1/2 lbs., \$9.50; oatmeal and flour, \$9	61 25
Jackson, Wm. & Co., Victoria, drugs and medicines	24 43
Kalevan-Kansa Colonization Co., Sointula: door and casing, \$5.75; labour, 3 d. at \$3.50; lumber, 2,676 ft., \$47.45; shingles, 111 M., \$23	86 70
Leeson, J.L., Quatsino: biscuits, 249 lbs., \$20.75; rice, 102 lbs., \$8.50; medicine, 85c.	30 10
McGregor, A. & Son, Victoria: box stove and pipes, \$13; lime, 2 brls., \$3.40; freight, \$2.30	18 70
Pidcock Bros. & Co., Quathiaski Cove: biscuits, 209 1/4 lbs., \$23.25; sugar, 188 lbs., \$11.75; tea, & c., \$21.05	56 05
Spencer, David, Victoria, red flannel, 50 yds. at 40c.	20 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, 6 days' hospital attendance and medicine	11 09
St. Paul's Hospital. Vancouver: hospital treatment of Indians, 55 d. at \$1; ambulance, \$3	58 00
Indians: cash paid indian for food, & c., \$10; assistance taking census, \$4; services as nurse, 18 d. at \$1.25; wood, 12 cords at \$3.75	81 50
Medical attendance, R.F. Greer, M.D	105 00
Payments under \$10: drugs, & c., \$5.35; garden seeds, \$9.95; provisions, \$9.50; small items, \$8.10	32 90
Salaries of teachers: Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; Herbert Pearson, Gwazasdums, 6 m. to June 30, \$150; Rev. J. Edward Rendle, Cape Mudge, 9 m. to March 31, \$225	675 00
Agent, G.W. DeBeck, salary, 12 m. to June 30	1,200 00
Travel, G.W. DeBeck, agent: board and lodging, \$12.75; fares, \$10; provisions, \$110.39; gasoline for launch, \$234.26; 2 iron drums to hold gasoline, \$10.80; supplies, materials and repairing launch Gi-Kumi, \$66.75; assistant for launch, 12 m. at \$20; freight on gasoline, \$7.65. wood, \$4	696 60
...	3,793 81
<b>Northwest Coast Agency B.C.</b>	...
Alert Bay Cannery, biscuits, 6 boxes at \$2	12 00
Alert Bay Sawmill: blankets, 2 prs., \$10; beef, 601 lbs., \$72.12; flour, 500 lbs., \$20; sugar, 350 lbs., \$21; tea, biscuits, & c., \$16.75	139 87
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co., Skeena River, charter of steamer taking Indian to hospital	25 00
Bella Bella Hospital, treatment of Indian patients, 942 d. at \$1	942 00
Bowes, Cyrus H., Victoria, drugs and medicines	40 74
Brynildsen, B., Bella Coola: gunpowder, 150 lbs., \$33; fuse and caps, \$2.65	35 65
	132

Campbell, Duncan E., Victoria: drugs, & c., \$126.74; freight, & c., \$5.55	29
Canadian Pacific Ry.: freight charges, \$7.22; fares, \$24	31 22
Clarke & Stuart, Vancouver: wall paper, 40 rolls, \$11.20; small items, \$15.38	26 58
Cochrane, John, Victoria: medicines, \$250.46; freight, & c., \$8.70	259 16
Collinson, Chas., China Hat, flour and provisions for destitute Indians	10 00
Cunningham, R. & Son, Port Essington: lumber, 31,000 ft., \$550; charter of steamer conveying sick Indian from Port Essington to Port Simpson and return, 2 days at \$50	650 00
Dodds, P.D. & Co., Victoria: paints, 53 galls., \$59.25; sundry paints and brushes, \$27.22; freight, \$1.20	87 67
Fawcett, F.W., Victoria: medicines, \$122.76; freight & c., \$3.20	125 96
Fraser & Brehant, Vancouver: doors, 3, \$13.25; shingles, & c., \$15.95	29 20
Georgetown Sawmill Co., Port Simpson: building paper, 23 rolls, \$20.70; coal, 5 tons, \$40; lumber, 67,662 ft., \$1,237.47; nails, 950 lbs., \$36.80; paints, 37 galls., \$74; sash weights, 1,280, \$28.80; sawing and planing lumber, \$107.38; shingles, 31 bundles, \$23.25; sundry building materials, \$90.38; cartage on lumber, \$82.36	1,741 14
Gurd, Mrs. L., Kitkatla, supplies for destitute	13 76
Hall & Co., Victoria: medicines, \$175.24; freight, & c., \$5.60	180 84
Hudson's Bay Co., Port Simpson: blankets, 5 prs. at \$4.60; flour, 6 sacks, \$10.50; oilskin suits, 4, \$12.25; underwear, & c., \$15.50; small provisions, \$45.75	107 00
Keith & Hamilton, Port Nelson: blankets, 2 prs., \$10; provisions, \$4.80	14 80
Large, R.W., M.D., expenses taking insane Indian to New Westminster	54 70
MacPhail & Co., Vancouver: hardware, \$27.69; freight, \$1.95	29 64
Moore & Whittington, Victoria: desk and stool, \$6; freight, \$6.60	12 60
Morrow, George W., agent, outlay: repairing, painting, & c., on house and office, \$160.25; services interpreting and taking census, \$73.75; hauling wood and coal, & c., \$25.70; services of constable, \$13.50; wood, 5 cords, \$15; freight, \$11.55; small items, repairs, & c., \$24.95	324 70
Carried forward	5,026 52

North-west Coast Agency, B.C. - Concluded.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,026 52
Parker, F. & Co., Metlakatla, small provisions, clothing, &c., for destitute	22 25
Port Simpson General Hospital: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$500; treatment of outside Indians, \$500 at \$1, 605 at 75c. a day	1,453 75
Powell, Chas., & Son., Metlakatla: provisions, \$10.35; coal oil, 6 cases, \$21	31 35
Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, treatment, 11 3/7 w. at \$5	57 14
Rat Portage Lumber Co.: doors, 6, \$15.50; lumber, 3,650 ft., \$62.50; shingles, 14 M., \$21; windows, 10, \$45; window frames, 10, \$25; freight, cartage, & c., \$55.25	224 25
Scott, John R., Metlakatla, postage stamps	40 00
Speed Bros., Victoria: bacon, 50 lbs., \$11.50; sundry provisions, \$34.70	46 20
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, board and treatment for 3 Indians	79 02
St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, board and treatment, 38 d. at \$1	38 00
St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, board and treatment, 27 d. at \$1	27 00
Terry & Marett, Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$51.53; freight, & c., \$1.25	52 78
Vancouver General Hospital, treatment of Indian, 41 d. at \$1	41 00
Vancouver Sash and Door Co., doors, windows, & c.	19 30
White, J.L., & Co., Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$21.10; freight, 65c.	21 75
Wood, Vallance & Leggett, Vancouver: nails, 9 kegs, \$36.15; paints, 37 galls., \$62; tar paper & c. \$12.70	110 85
Irrigation and dyking: labourers, 3321 d. at \$2.50, 92 d. at \$1.75; horse-hire, \$15.75; hire of canoes, \$8.75; stumping powder, fuse, & c., \$11.10; preparing plans and investigating damage done to reserve, \$15	292 83
Medical attendance: R.F. Greer, M.D., \$27.50; Neil M. McNeil, M.D., \$75; J.C. Spencer, M.D., \$12.50; T.A. Wilson, M.D., \$148	263 00
Services of constables on the Nass River, to June 30, 1905: Charles Marven, 3 M., \$30; J.W. Mountain, 3 m., \$30; Alfred McKay, 3 m., \$30	90 00
Payments under \$10: coffin, \$5; fish, 200 lbs., \$12; provisions, \$24.60; small items, \$14.08	55 68
Salaries of teachers to June 30, 1905: Miss M.A. Beatty, Bella Bella, 12 m., \$328.26; Miss D. Boner, Kitimaat, 9 m. to March 31, \$327.69; Rev. W.E. Collison, Massett, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; Rev. W.H. Collison, Kincolith, 9 m. to March 31, \$231 Rev. R.H. Gurd, Kitkatla, 15 m., \$398.25; John A. Hamilton, Port Simpson, 12 m., \$302.01; Miss Helena Jackson, Metlakatla, 12 m., \$300.18; Peter R. Kelly, Skidegate, 3 m. to March 31, \$75. Rev. J.B. McCullagh, Aiyansh, 3 m., \$75; Miss Anna E. Nordscow, Bella Coola, 12 m., \$300; Mrs. F.H.M. Raley, Kitimaat, 9 m. to June 30, 1904, \$316.53; Rev. Geo. Read. Hartley Basy, 6 m. to March 31, \$150; Miss S.M. Stevenson, Skidegate, 6 m. to Dec. 31, \$150; Miss Kate Tranter, Port Essington, 12 m., \$300; E.W. Watson, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, \$75	3,478 92
Salaries of physicians to June 30; W.T. Kergin, M.D., 9 m. at \$30, 3 m. at \$60; R.W. Large D., 9 m. at \$10, 3 m. at \$50; J.L. Spencer, M.D., 2 m., \$50; T.A. Wilson, M.D., 8 m. at \$30, 4 m. at \$50	1,180 00
Agent, George W. Morrow, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,800; board and lodging, \$160; provisions, \$25.17; fares and meals, \$95.25; carrying baggage, mails, & c., \$13.75; hire of canoe and canoemen, \$109.25; canoe, \$30; mattress, \$12.50; hire of steam launches, & c., 29 d., \$557; 3 trips, \$60; freight on canoe, \$10; small items, \$25.40	2,898 32
...	15,549 91
LESS - Refunded by Indians for medical supplies	9 15

...	15,540 76
<b>West Coast Agency, B.C.</b>	...
Alberni Trading Co., Alberni: flour, 950 lbs., \$31 60; small items, \$16.15	47 75
Bird, George H., New Alberni: lumber, 2,619 ft., \$26.19; freight, & c., \$14.20	40 39
Bishop, C.F., Alberni: flour, 450 lbs., \$16.55; small items, \$6.35	22 90
Bownass, Wm., Victoria: small items of hardware, \$10.85; freight, \$1.40	12 25
Campbell, D.E., Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$18.99; freight, & c., 85c.	19 84
Charleson, Constant, Hesquiat: flour, 275 lbs., \$10.45; small provisions, \$6.60	17 05
Cochrane, John, Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$58.21; freight, & c., \$2	60 21
Dawley, Walter, Clayoquot: flour, 11 sacks, \$17.90; sugar and tea, \$1	18 90
Dean & Hiscocks, Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$28.95; freight, & c., 75c.	29 70
Dominion Paint Co., Victoria: paint, 18 galls., \$27.50; freight, 90c.	28 40
Ellis and Faker, Kynquot: flour, 1,200 lbs., \$39.60; small items, \$22.15	61 75
Erickson, Agnes, Alberni: postage samps, \$15; rent of p.o. box, \$4.50	19 50
Fawcett, F.W., Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$50.08; freight, & c., \$2	52 08
Hall & Co., Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$78.34; freight, & c., \$2.80	81 14
Hanna, W.J., Victoria, burial expenses for 3 Indians	54 50
Heath, A.W., Alberni: burial expenses, \$22 50; mending street lamps, \$2.50	25 00
Jackson, J.J., Port Juan: biscuits, 235 lbs., \$19.70; flour, blankets, & c., \$14.75	34 45
Jackson, Wm. & Co., Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$104.03; freight, & c., \$3.35	107 38
LaBelle, Augustus, Alberni, rent of office, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	66 00
Carried forward	779 19

<b>West Coast Agency, B.C. - Concluded.</b>	\$ cts.
Brought forward	779 19
Logan, D., Claoose: blankets, 2 pr., \$6; flour, 1,750 lbs., \$62.25; small provisions, \$20.50	88 75
Motion, Jas. R., Alberni, burial expenses of 2 Indians	12 50
McGregor, A. & Son, Victoria: stoves and pipes, 2, \$25.20; freight, \$3.80	29 00
McKee, A., Dodgers Cove: biscuits, 180 lbs., \$15.20; flour, 500 lbs., \$17.75; small items, \$4.50	37 45
McKenzie, M.J., Ucluelet: biscuits, 339 lbs., \$2,5.20; small items, \$8.30	33 50
Neill, A.W., agent, Alberni: time of men employed cleaning the outlet of McCoy Lake, 10 d. at \$3, 65 3/4 d. at \$2.50; cleaning and scrubbing office, \$8.75; cutting wood, \$10; material and labour installing telephone, \$37.46; axes, shovels, & c., \$8.58	259 16
Speed Bros., Victoria: flour, 850 lbs., \$25.50; rice, 162 lbs., \$11.35; small items, \$24.45	61 30
Stockham & Dawley, Clayoquot: blankets, 8 1/2 prs., \$34.50; flour, 5,391 lbs., \$176.40; tea, 24 1/2 lbs., \$10; small provisions and supplies, \$18.10	239 00
Sutton, J.E., Ucluelet: biscuits, 159 1/2 lbs., \$12.90; flour, 1,375 lbs., \$45.30; sundry provisions, & c., \$30.25	88 45
St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, board and treatment and medicines for Indians, 294 d.	373 31
Terry & Marett, Victoria: drugs and medicines, \$55.05; freight., &c, \$1.60	56 65
Thomson, Jas., Alberni: biscuits, 80 lbs., \$6.75; flour, 560 lbs., \$19.50; clothing, & c., \$11	37 25
Ucluelet Mercantile Co., shingles, 21 M. at \$2	42 00
Vowell, A.W., Victoria. transport for 17 Indians from Victoria to their homes	48 50
Waterhouse, A.E., New Alberni: postage stamps, \$15; 2 pumps and pipe, \$12; small provisions and clothing, \$18.35	45 35
Whittington, Rev. R., Claoose, half cost of reshingling school house	22 35
Indians, firewood cut and delivered, 9 cords	32 50
Medical attendance, R.F. Greer, M.D.	97 00
Payments under \$10: blankets, \$3.50; freight, \$11; making 6 police badges, \$7; provisions, \$10.20; shades, \$5.10; small items, \$9.05	45 85
Salaries to June 30, 1905: agent, A.W. Neill, 12 mos., \$1,200; physicians: Chas. McLean, M.D., 12 mos., \$660; S.A. Ross, M.D., 12 mos., \$420; teachers, Miss E.C. MacKay, Ucluelet, 3 mos. to Sept. 30, \$75; Rev. Chas. Moser, Clayoquot, 9 mos., \$225; Mrs. E. Nicholas, Nitinat, 9 mos., \$225; John Ross, Dodger's Cove, 3 mos., \$75; John Ross, Ohiat, 3 mos. to March 31, \$75; Rev. E. Sobry, 12 mos., \$288.46; Rev. Alois S. Stern, Yuquot, 9 mos., \$191.54; Mrs. M. Swartaut, Ucluelet, 9 mos., \$225	3,660 00
Travel, A.W. Neill, agent: board and lodging, \$66.90; livery hire, \$65.25; transport and fares, \$135,90; services of interpreters and guides, \$16; hire of launch, \$73.50; payments under \$10, \$28.23	385 78
...	6,494 84
<b>William's Lake Agency, B.C.</b>	...
Barkerville Royal Cariboo Hospital, board and care of Indian, 78 d. at \$1	78 00
Becher, F.M., Chilcoten, flour, 300 lbs	21 00
Cariboo Trading Co., Mile House; flour. 800 lbs., \$48; sugar, tea, & c., \$43.82	91 82
Carson, R., timothy hay, 3 tons at \$20	60 00

Cummings, Wm., Lillooet: blankets, 2 pr., \$7; flour, 5,850 lbs., \$243.35; nails, 100 lbs., \$7; rice, 735 lbs., \$58.50; sugar, 588 lbs., \$51.45; tea, 73 1/2 lbs., \$29.40	396 70
Dunlop, J. Lillooet: blankets, 2 prs., \$7; flour, 1,800 lbs., \$52.60; harness, 2 sets, \$72; ploughs, 2, \$46; rice, sugar, & c., \$21; stove and pipes, \$6.45	205 05
Fleming, J.I., Cariboo, horse hire for sick Indian	10 00
Gabriel, James: board of sick Indian, 6 22/30 mos. at \$15; livery, \$4	105 00
Hance, O.T., Hanceville, flour, 925 lbs	58 50
Hudson's Bay Co.: flour, 4,225 lbs., \$280.25; rice, 2.95 lbs., \$36.90; sugar, 236 lbs., \$29.50; tea, 46 lbs., \$23; medicines, \$4.45	374 10
Le Bourdais, A., postage stamps	24 00
Lee, Norman, Hanceville: flour, 300 lbs., \$21; rice, sugar and tea, \$20.20	41 40
Marion, T., Quesnelle: flour, 575 lbs., \$28.75, sugar, tea and rice, \$18.87	47 62
Moose, John E., Clinton: flour, 300 lbs., \$15.50; rice, sugar and tea, \$15	30 50
McDonald & McGillvray, Clinton: flour, 1,000 lbs., \$42.60; oats, 11 tons, \$60; rice, 200 lbs., \$16; small provisions, & c., \$39.01	157 61
Patrie, A., firewood, 5 cords at \$4	20 00
Phair, C.A., Lillooet: flour, 1, 925 lbs., \$81. 40; rice, 200 lbs., \$16; sugar, 160 lbs., \$16; tea, 20 lbs., \$10	123 40
Provincial Insane Asylum, New Westminster, treatment of Indians, 91 2/7 w. at \$5	456 40
Rogers, S.A.: blankets, 2 prs., \$10; flour, 50 lbs., \$4	14 00
Sautini, Paul, Lillooet: flour, 2,125 lbs., \$88.10; provisions, \$8. 09	96 19
St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, board and treatment for Indian, 12 d. at \$1	12 00
Webster, Wm., Alexandria; flour, 2,025 lbs., \$101.25; rice, 235 lbs., \$31.50; groceries, \$31.50	164 25
Advertising: Ashcroft 'Journal,' \$3; British Columbia 'Gazette,' \$5	8 00
Irrigation and dyking: lumber, 19,344 ft., \$286.60; fee for record of water, \$10.75	297 35
Legal expenses, F.W. Howay, Victoria	706 14
Carried forward	3,599 03



<b>Williams Lake Agency, B.C. - Concluded.</b>	...	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	3,599 03
Medical attendance: Michael Callahan. M.D., \$75; J.M. English, M.D., \$90.29; Geo. Sanson, M.D., \$100	...	265 29
Payments under \$10: flour, 300 lbs., \$15.10; provisions, \$12.39; telegrams, \$3.18	...	30 67
Salaries of physicians to June 30, 1905: S. Clarke, M.D., 12 m., \$480; J.M. English, M.D., 3 m. to May 31, \$75 A.D. Morgan, M.D., 1 m. to July 31, \$25; Mactyn-Hoops, M.D., 12 m., \$700	...	1,280 00
E. Bell, agent: 12 m. to June 30, \$1,200; board, lodgings and horse feed, \$233.75; provisions, \$16.30; fares, \$43.50; horse-hire, \$24; hire men and canoes, \$19; repairs to harness and wagons, \$20.50; horse-shoeing, \$10.50	...	1,567 55
...	...	6,742 54
<b>Boarding and Industrial Schools, B.C.</b>	...	...
Ahousaht Boarding School: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,500; desks, 10 at \$6; freight, \$78.24	...	1,638 24
Alberni Girl's Boarding School: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$2,562; desks, 6 at \$5.50, 3 at \$4.75; freight on mission clothing, \$67.76	...	2,677 01
Alert Bay Girl's Boarding School grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	368 03
Alert Bay Industrial School, grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	2,111 42
All Hallows Boarding School: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,830; freight on mission clothing, \$67.39	...	1,897 39
Clayoquot Industrial School, grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	6,500 00
Coqualeetza Industrial School, grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	8,630 84
Kamloops Industrial School, grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	6,500 00
Kootenay Industrial School, grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$6,500; expenses fixing dam, labour, 23 d. at \$4, 50 d. at \$3, 40 d. at \$2.50, 17 2/3 d. at \$2; lumber, 4,318 ft., \$55.15; nails, spikes, & c., 200 lbs., \$19; valve and key, \$15; machine banded wood stave pipe, 1,750 ft. at 20c., elbows, & c., \$12.50; freight, \$168.54; cartage, \$2.25	...	7,499 79
Kuper island Industrial School, grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	6,500 00
Lytton Industrial School, grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	2,766 82
Metlakahtla Industrial School: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$6,646.56; labour, building fence, 77 h. at 25c.; lumber, 2,100 ft., \$26.75; nails, \$5.60; pickets, \$12; roofing paper, 12 rolls at 95c.; freight, \$6.42; labour and materials for meat safe, \$29.20	...	6,757 18
Port Simpson Girl's Home: grant, 12 m. to June 30, \$2,100; iron beds, and mattresses, 45 at \$10	...	2,550 00
Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School, grant, 15 m. to June 30,	...	1,291 00

Squamish Boarding School, grant, 12 m. to June 30	...	3,000 00
St. Mary's Boarding School, grant, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	...	3,600 00
Williams Lake Industrial School, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	...	5,687 50
...	...	69,975 19
<b>Surveys and Reserve Commission, British Columbia.</b>	...	...
Expenditure on surveys by A.H. Greene, D.L.S. -	...	...
Axernen, 48 1/2 d. at \$2.50, 45 d. at \$1.75, 37 d. at 1.50	...	255 50
Cooks: 18 d. at \$2.50, 3 d. at \$2; interpreters and guide, & c., \$8.50	...	59 50
Chainmen: 11 d. at \$3, 26 1/2 d. at \$2.50; 5 d. at \$2; packers, 7 d. at \$1	...	116 25
Board and lodging, \$203. 22; provisions, \$101. 04 fares and transport, \$448	...	752 26
Hire of launches, \$40; hire of saddle and pack horses, \$35; canoe hire, \$17.25	...	92 25
Porterage and ferriage, \$10; transport of baggage, horses, & c., \$39.90; postage, \$5	...	54 90
Survey posts, \$18.50; binding, 12 vols. Gov. Gazette, \$30; small items, \$10.95	...	59 45
...	...	1,390 11
<b>Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Inspectors.</b>	...	...
Salaries at Ottawa	(Page J - 4)	4,000 00
P.H. Bryce, M.D., medical inspector, advance on account of travel	...	150 00
Geo. L. Chitty, timber inspector: board and lodging, \$35.20; fares, \$52.80; hire of tug, 10 d., \$30; livery hire and cartage, \$15.55; pullmans, \$9; trousers, 1 pr, \$3.25; small items, \$2.05	...	147 85
J. A. Macrae, inspector of agencies and reserves: board and lodging, \$334.90; boat hire, \$9.10; cabs and transfers, \$121.75; fares, \$199.39; livery hire, \$75.25; pullmans and staterooms, \$50.25; tips, \$41.70; clerical assistance, \$24; interpreters, \$18.50; messengers, \$11.55; stenographers, \$23.75; laundry, \$5.84; shining boots, \$7.90; shoes, 1 pr., \$2.50; telegrams, & c., \$17.48; tobacco for Indians, \$6.75; small items, \$15.85; total, \$966.46; less \$117.71 paid in 1905 - 06	...	848 75
...	...	5,146 60
Charged as follows: -	...	...
Salaries of inspectors	\$ 4,000 00	...
Travelling expenses	1,146 68	...
...	...	5,146 68

<b>Printing and Stationery, Outside Service.</b>	\$ cts.
Supplied by Department of Public Printing and Stationery.	...
Printing, binding, lithographing, & c.	853 47
Stationery supplied to inspectors and surveyors	87 80
Stationery supplied to agents, & c., Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces	257 80
Stationery supplied to agencies, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia	1,142 01
School material furnished Industrial schools	905 93
School material furnished boarding schools	778 93
School material furnished day schools	1,062 96
School supplies for Indian children attending public schools	6 08
Supplies Purchased Locally.	...
Clarke & Stuart, Vancouver, stationery	1 50
...	5,096 48
<b>Miscellaneous: To complete Improvements on Islands in River St. Lawrence.</b>	...
John A. Carnegie, services selecting islands and supervising the erection of pavilions and wharves	100 00
J.D. Warwick: contract for improvements on islands in the St. Lawrence River, \$14,400; less \$11,000 paid in 1903 - 04	3,400 00
...	3,500 00

<b>Indian Trust Fund - Summary of Balances.</b>	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, as shown by A.G.'s Report, 1903 - 04, page J - 92, and 1904 - 5, page J - 83	...	...	...	4,476,907 81
Interest accrued during the year on	\$1,091,828.72 at 6 p.c.	65,509 72	...	...
Interest accrued during the year on	595,865.64 at 5 p.c	29,793 28	...	...
Interest accrued during the year on	2,789,213.45 at 3 p.c	83,676 40	...	...
...	\$4,476,907.81	178,979 40	...	...
Government grant to aid Management Fund	...	14,000 00	...	...
Government grant towards suppression of liquor traffic	...	1,500 00	...	...
Government grant to Six Nations schools	...	450 00	...	...
Total interest and government grant	(Page J - 83)	...	194,929 40	...
Collections during the year	(Page J - 83)	...	194,808 03	...
Refunds and transfers credited	(Page J - 83)	...	122,900 96	...
Total credits	...	...	512,638 39	...
Expenditure during the year	(Page J - 8)	324,157 45	...	...
Refunds and transfers debited	(Page J - 83)	119,632 22	...	...
Total debits	...	...	443,789 67	...
Excess of credits over debits	...	...	...	68,848 72
Balance, June 30, 1905	(Page J - 83)	...	...	4,545,756 53

**Indian Trust Fund: Summary of Accounts.**

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	Indians of Ontario.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
135 39	37 20	...	98 19	211	Assabaska Band	129	131 45	3 94	...	...	135 39
65,854 54	61,959 87	3,086 67	808 00	1	Batchewana Indians, Capital	84	64,008 26	...	1,846 31	...	65,854 54
4,135 50	1,158 26	33 90	2,943 34	...	Batchewana Indians Current Account	84	1,602 19	1,968 31	565 00	...	4,135 50
2,470 45	2,470 45	...	...	105	Big Island Indians, Capital	119	2,470 45	...	...	...	2,470 45
1,006 03	692 43	...	313 60	...	Big Island Indians, Current Account	119	904 77	101 26	...	...	1,006 03
6 17	6 17	...	...	270	Buffalo Bay Band	149	5 99	0 18	...	...	6 17
42,643 77	40,186 69	160 73	2,296 35	2	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Capital	84	42,408 15	...	235 62	...	42,643 77
2,395 73	422 58	3 45	1,969 70	...	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Current Account	84	347 93	1,950 32	97 48	...	2,395 73
400,572 66	399,528 70	43 96	1,000 00	3	Chippewas of Nawash, Capital	85	400,080 44	...	439 64	52 58	400,572 66
18,380 70	2,751 14	45 35	15,584 21	...	Chippewas of Nawash, Current Account	85	3,225 34	14,957 86	197 50	...	18,380 70
50,352 99	49,040 08	122 15	1,190 76	4	Chippewas of Rama, Capital	86	50,352 99	...	...	...	50,352 99
3,496 25	543 64	3 09	2,949 52	...	Chippewas of Rama, Current Account	86	755 82	2,471 52	51 53	217 38	3,496 25

197,268 84	194,967 26	101 17	2,200 41	5	Chippewas of Sarnia, Capital	86	196,170 66	...	1,011 71	86 47	197,268 84
9,382 95	1,155 84	3 60	8,223 51	...	Chippewas of Sarnia, Current Account	86	952 61	8,159 69	260 00	10 65	9,382 95
313,455 002	313,036 56	43 96	374 50	6	Chippewas of Saugeen, Capital	87	312,989 64	...	465 38	...	313,455 02
15,771 96	2,748 45	8 85	13,014 66	...	Chippewas of Saugeen, Current Account	87	2,583 38	12,256 44	147 50	784 64	15,771 96
23,487 57	23,426 66	60 91	...	7	Chippewas of Snake Island, Capital	88	23,482 57	...	5 00	...	23,487 57
1,683 26	154 94	14 22	1,514 10	...	Chippewas of Snake Island, Current Account	88	294 17	1,152 10	236 99	...	1,683 26
70,604 67	70,592 67	12 00	...	8	Chippewas of Thames, Capital	88	70,604 67	...	...	...	70,604 67
7,704 51	1,186 88	9 20	6,508 43	...	Chippewas of Thames, Current Account	88	538 99	3,484 31	3,664 00	17 21	7,704 51
65,457 36	64,648 85	...	809 61	9	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Capital	89	65,448 28	...	...	8 08	65,457 36
4,671 50	553 34	51 21	4,066 95	...	Chippewas of Walpole Island, Current Account	89	973 78	2,848 33	827 50	21 89	4,671 50
14,620 57	14,370 68	...	249 89	244	Cockburn Island Indians, Capital	132	14,037 95	...	...	582 62	14,620 57
594 82	146 33	...	448 49	...	Cockburn Island Indians, Current Account	132	163 51	426 04	...	5 27	594 82
1,320 13	947 58	79 00	293 55	130	Coutchiching	122	398 18	11 95	910 00	...	1,320 13

					Band						
569 92	569 92	...	...	212	Dalles Band	148	553 32	16 60	...	...	569 92
1,154 72	1,154 72	...	...	182	Dokis Band, Capital	127	1,154 72	...	...	...	1,154 72
473 40	469 40	...	4 00	...	Dokis Band, Current Account	127	37 63	35 77	...	400 00	473 40
5,262 51	5,120 09	142 42	...	90	Eagle Lake Indians, Capital	116	3,838 23	...	1,424 28	...	5,262 51
1,235 63	1,179 25	...	56 38	...	Eagle Lake Indians, Current Account	116	1,087 85	147 78	...	...	1,235 63
15,547 78	14,894 02	653 76	...	10	Fort William Band, Capital	90	10,495 94	...	5,048 27	3 57	15,547 78
472 68	...	...	472 68	...	Fort William Band, Current Account	90	8 60	315 14	...	148 94	472 68
90,643 02	88,077 93	1,805 09	760 00	12	Garden River Indians, Capital	90	88,137 71	...	2,496 00	9 31	90,643 02
5,538 95	1,497 37	36 12	4,005 46	...	Garden River Indians, Current Account	91	2,226 03	2,710 92	602 00	...	5,538 95
900 35	892 85	7 50	...	123	Gibson Indians, Capital	121	825 35	...	75 00	...	900 35
200 96	68 76	132 20	...	...	Gibson Indians, Current Account	121	63 79	26 67	110 50	...	200 96
1,439,473 26	1,360,656 46	6,660 51	72,156 29	...	Carried forward	...	1,363,362 31	53,045 13	20,717 21	2,348 61	1,439,473 26

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,439,473 26	1,360,656 46	6,660 51	72,156 29	...	Brought forward	...	1,363,362 31	53,045 13	20,717 21	2,348 61	1,439,473 26
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Ontario - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...
109 20	109 20	...	...	43	Golden Lake Indians, Capital	106	106 02	...	...	3 18	109 20
3 18	...	3 18	...	...	Golden Lake Indians, Current Account	106	...	3 18	...	...	3 18
44 35	31 70	...	12 65	257	Grassy Narrows Indians	135	43 06	1 29	...	...	44 35
7,564 12	7,558 42	5 70	...	13	Henvey's Inlet Indians, Capital	91	7,507 12	...	57 00	...	7,564 12
440 83	158 31	...	282 52	...	Henvey's Inlet Indians, Current Account	91	209 34	231 49	...	...	440 83
171 24	160 59	10 65	...	131	Hungry Hall Band, No. 1	123	62 82	1 88	106 54	...	171 24
267 27	267 27	...	...	240	Hungry Hall Band, No. 2	148	259 49	7 78	...	...	267 27
1,400 25	1,397 00	...	3 25	318	Islands in Georgian Bay	140	...	...	1,045 00	355 25	1,400 25
149 38	93 65	...	55 7355 73	174	Islington Band	127	145 03	4 35	...	...	149 38
83 62	23 49	...	60 1360 13	273	Lac Seul Band	136	81 18	2 44	...	...	83 62
87,303 36	87,009 37	293 99	...	14	Lake Nipissing Band, Capital	91	84,363 39	...	2,939 97	...	87,303 36
5,533 42	2,490 04	17 64	3,025 74	...	Lake Nipissing Band, Current Account	91	2,629 63	2,609 79	294 00	...	5,533 42
255 80	135 26	0 90	119 64	61	Little Forks Band, Capital	112	246 80	...	9 00	...	255 80
7 47	7 47	...	...	...	Little Forks Band, Current Account	112	0 06	7 41	...	...	7 47
					Long Sault						



422 38	97 68	9 04	315 66	221	Band, No. 13 B	130	322 26	9 67	90 45	...	422 38
2,142 43	2,142 43	...	...	16	Maganettawan Indians, Capital	92	2,140 64	...	...	1 79	2,142 43
648 84	447 35	6 00	195 49	...	Maganettawan Indians, Current Account	92	470 51	78 33	100 00	...	648 84
2,377 49	2,066 43	144 36	166 70	208	Manitou Reserve, No. 1	129	906 63	27 20	1,443 66	...	2,377 49
37,806 24	37,059 42	249 21	498 61	15	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded), Capital	92	35,223 71	...	2,492 10	90 43	37,806 24
1,877 49	1,148 06	...	729 40	...	Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded), Current Account	92	796 84	1,080 62	...	...	1,877 46
151,095 11	147,144 66	1,092 68	2,857 77	17	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Capital	92	140,168 24	...	10,926 87	...	151,096 11
9,119 00	983 89	...	8,135 11	...	Mississaguas of Alnwick, Current Account	93	1,140 99	5,867 01	2,111 00	...	9,119 00
75,222 59	75,218 09	4 50	...	18	Mississaguas of Credit, Capital	93	75,151 64	...	45 00	25 95	75,222 59
9,448 52	2,167 66	178 00	7,102 86	...	Mississaguas of Credit, Current Account	93	2,474 50	4,398 30	2,536 52	39 20	9,448 52
37,395 14	37,384 28	10 86	...	20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Capital	94	37,233 56	...	108 63	52 95	37,395 14
2,322 40	441 13	...	1,881 27	...	Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Current Account	95	394 19	1,748 16	108 75	71 30	2,322 40
24,369 10	24,363 31	5 79	...	19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Capital	94	24,311 18	...	57 92	...	24,369 10
1,612 86	281 16	...	1,331 70	...	Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Current Account	94	152 49	1,118 61	333 76	8 00	1,612 86

11,485 07	11,482 75	2 32	...	21	Mississaguas of Scugog, Capital	95	11,461 82	...	23 25	...	11,785 07
1,490 82	245 43	27 96	1,217 43	...	Mississaguas of Scugog, Current Account	95	327 72	510 45	631 38	21 27	1,490 82
124,844 97	122,554 33	133 64	2,157 00	22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Capital	95	123,477 60	...	414 50	952 87	124,844 97
12,642 89	1,016 31	952 50	10,674 08	...	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Current Account	96	875 50	5,665 39	5,776 50	325 50	12,642 89

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
151,275 71	151,143 71	2 80	129 20	23	Moravians of Thames, Capital	96	151,018 12	28 00	...	229 59	151,275 71
6,756 11	1,070 35	225 18	5,460 58	...	Moravians of Thames, Current Account	97	1,017 43	5,314 07	414 00	10 61	6,756 11
26 47	24 82	1 65	...	136	Mouth of the Seine River Band, 25 B	123	9 68	0 29	16 50	...	26 47
2,129 38	2,049 65	...	79 73	24	Munceys of Thames, Capital.,	97	2,129 38	...	...	...	2,129 38
1,230 93	0 72	63 00	1,167 21	...	Munceys of Thames, Current Account	97	110 24	67 19	1,053 50	...	1,230 93
29 49	29 49	...	...	285	Nickickousemenecaming	149	28 63	0 86	...	...	29 49
28 69	*4 31	...	33 00	282	North-west Angle Band, No. 37	137	27 85	0 84	...	...	28 69
2,648 30	2,648 30	...	...	245	Obidgewon Indians, Capital	133	2,585 87	...	...	62 43	2,648 30
134 44	47 14	...	87 30	...	Obidgewon Indians, Current Account	133	54 66	79 22	...	0 56	134 44
159,818 18	159,818 18	...	...	26	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Capital	99	159,818 18	...	...	...	159,818 18
16,837 15	5,089 66	...	11,737 49	...	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, Current Account	99	10,750 10	6,077 05	...	...	16,827 15
133,181 82	133,181 82	...	...	27	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Capital	99	133,181 82	...	...	...	133,181 82
19,489 87	4,362 12	...	15,127 75	...	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Current Account	99	14,266 42	5,223 45	...	...	19,489 87
9,047 95	8,994 34	53 61	...	28	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Capital	99	8,509 97	...	536 19	1 79	9,047 95
854 43	579 18	...	275 25	...	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River, Current Account	100	458 49	269 05	125 00	1 89	854 43
132 77	132 77	...	...	29	Oneidas of Thames, Capital	100	132 77	...	...	...	132 77
632 86	356 86	6 00	270 00	...	Oneidas of Thames, Current Account	100	294 54	12 82	325 50	...	632 86
9,513 90	...	9,513 90	...	25	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Capital	97	...	...	9,513 90	...	9,513 90
278 72	...	94 22	184 50	...	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin, Current Account	99	...	...	278 72	...	278 72
68,802 98	68,802 98	...	...	30	Parry Island Indians, Capital	100	68,802 98	...	...	...	68,802 98

2,877 37	406 36	...	2,471 01	...	Parry Island Indians, Current Account	100	682 33	2,195 04	...	...	2,877 37
95 05	75 05	...	20 00	236	Pays Plat Band	131	92 27	2 78	...	...	95 05
12,245 45	12,221 93	...	...	80	Pointe Grondine Indians, Capital	114	12,010 18	...	235 27	...	12,245 45
6111 82	183 36	...	428 46	...	Pointe Grondine Indians, Current Account	114	244 19	367 63	...	...	611 82
5,827 76	5,624 57	...	203 19	31	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, Capital	101	5,827 39	...	...	0 37	5,827 76
565 83	43 84	15 75	506 24	...	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, Current Account	101	124 77	178 56	262 50	...	565 83
9,150 00	8,235 00	915 00	...	316	Rainy Lake, Reserve No. 26 A	140	...	...	9,150 00	...	9,150 00
7,150 00	6,435 00	715 00	...	317	Rainy Lake, Reserve No. 26 B	140	...	...	7,150 00	...	7,150 00
1,883 77	1,883 77	...	...	102	Reserve 38 A, Treaty 3, Capital	148	1,883 77	...	...	...	1,883 77
760 64	760 98	...	...	...	Reserve 38 A, Treaty 3, Current Account	148	683 62	77 02	...	...	760 64
6,111 78	6,091 98	19 80	...	32	Serpent River Indians, Capital	101	5,911 93	...	198 06	1 79	6,111 78
1,158 89	540 17	43 20	575 52	...	Serpent River Indians, Current Account	101	253 91	184 98	720 00	...	1,158 89
10,703 92	10,703 92	...	...	34	Shawanaga Indians, Capital	103	10,703 92	...	...	...	10,703 92
510 46	289 21	...	221 25	...	Shawanaga Indians, Current Account	103	182 86	326 60	...	1 00	510 46
34,771 82	34,771 82	...	...	246	Sheguiandah Indians, Capital	133	33,811 07	...	...	960 75	34,771 82
1,386 45	196 49	...	1,189 96	...	Sheguiandah Indians, Current Account	133	352 87	1,024 92	...	8 66	1,386 45
48,541 62	48,506 51	35 11	...	247	Sheshegwaning Indians, Capital	133	46,472 01	...	351 15	1,718 46	48,541 62
2,041 70	489 67	...	1,552 03	...	Sheshegwaning Indians, Current Account	133	557 28	1,410 88	...	73 54	2,041 70
19 84	...	19 84	...	196	Shingwauk Home	128	19 26	0 58	...	...	19 84
279 03	69 73	...	209 30	222	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve No. 39	130	270 90	8 13	...	...	279 03
186 81	71 36	...	115 45	223	Shoal Lake Indians, Reserve No. 40	130	181 37	5 44	...	...	186 81
889,783 72	881,850 42	11 30	7,922 00	33	Six Nations Indians, Capital	101	886,334 92	...	113 00	3,335 80	889,783 72
57,162 90	3,600 24	...	53,562 66	...	Six Nations Indians, Current Account	102	6,793 47	46,000 88	4,366 05	2 50	57,162 90
18,902 50	18,902 50	...	...	248	South Bay Band, Capital	134	18,152 69	...	...	749 81	18,902 50

550 88	55 35	42 03	453 50	...	South Bay Band, Current Account	134	...	544 58	...	6 30	550 88
7,203 45	7,201 93	1 52	...	35	Spanish River Indians, Capital	103	7,187 82	...	15 26	0 37	7,203 45
481 25	443 30	7 20	30 75	...	Spanish River Indians, Current Account	103	141 37	219 88	120 00	...	481 25
3,752,934 92	3,514,323 50	21,619 06	216,992 36	...	Carried Forward	...	3,508,119 57	146,011 22	87,341 61	11,462 52	3,752,934 92

[\*Debit items.]

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,752,934 92	3,514,323 50	21,619 06	216,992 36	...	Brought forward	...	3,508,119 57	146,011 22	87,341 61	11,462 52	3,752,934 92
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Ontario - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...
102 15	102 15	...	...	220	Stangecoming Band	148	99 17	2 98	...	...	102 15
28,462 30	28,462 30	...	...	249	Sucker Creek Band, Capital	134	27,428 30	...	...	1,034 00	28,462 30
1,399 58	328 98	...	1,070 60	...	Sucker Creek Band, Current Account	134	523 66	866 61	...	9 32	1,399 59
4,286 19	4,285 59	0 60	...	250	Sucker Lake Band, Capital	134	4,143 14	...	6 00	137 05	4,286 19
172 25	35 38	...	136 87	...	Sucker Lake Band, Current Account	134	45 37	125 66	...	1 22	172 25
28,700 88	28,574 42	126 46	...	36	Thessalon River Indians, Capital	103	27,540 49	...	1,156 82	3 57	28,700 88
1,113 87	274 95	...	838 92	...	Thessalon River Indians, Current Account	104	260 64	834 03	19 20	...	1,113 87
3,541 11	3,541 11	...	...	37	Tootoomenai's Band, Capital	104	3,541 11	...	...	...	3,541 11
283 59	200 01	...	83 58	...	Tootoomenai's Band, Current Account	104	163 51	120 08	...	...	283 59
206 21	188 71	17 50	...	95	Wabigoon Band, Capital	117	31 21	...	175 00	...	206 21
204 26	119 26	...	85 00	...	Wabigoon Band, Current Account	117	197 40	6 86	...	...	204 26
29,264 83	29,217 22	47 61	...	228	Wahnapitae Indians, Capital	131	28,781 52	...	476 17	7 14	29,264 83
1,418 86	315 10	4 32	1,099 44	...	Wahnapitae Indians, Current Account	131	469,33	877 53	72 00	...	1,418 86
28 90	28 90	...	...	254	Wahbuskang	148	28 06	0 84	...	...	28 90

					Band							
90,842 45	90,257 75	71 19	513 51	251	West Bay Band, Capital	135	86,742 11	...	711 92	3,388 42	90,842 45	
4,985 17	1,992 25	...	2,992 92	...	West Bay Band, Current Account	135	2,066 08	2,860 46	28 00	30 63	4,985 17	
2,389 49	2,389 49	...	...	81	Whitefish Bay Band, Capital	115	2,389 49	...	...	...	2,389 69	
2,517 87	2,151 06	...	366 81	...	Whitefish Bay Band, Current Account	115	2,374 94	142 93	...	...	2,517 87	
50,838 69	50,838 69	...	...	82	Whitefish Lake Indians, Capital	115	50,838 69	...	...	...	50,838 69	
2,232 71	467 88	3 00	1,761 83	...	Whitefish Lake Indians, Current Account	115	638 41	1,544 30	50 00	...	2,232 71	
24,511 31	24,412 49	98 82	...	38	Whitefish River Indians, Capital	104	23,523 11	...	988 20	...	24,511 31	
1,329 83	190 78	...	1,139 05	...	Whitefish River Indians, Current Account	104	605 96	723 87	...	...	1,329 83	
178 67	...	178 67	...	255	Wikwemikong Industrial School	135	173 47	5 20	...	...	178 67	
2,996 13	1,792 66	...	1,203 47	39	Wyandotes of Anderdon, Capital	105	2,900 63	...	95 50	...	2,996 13	
173 50	...	95 50	78 00	...	Wyandotes of Anderdon, Current Account	105	...	173 50	...	...	173 50	
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Quebec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,475 00	5,475 00	...	...	41	Abenakis of Bécancour, Capital	105	5,475 00	...	...	...	5,475 00	
560 68	457 93	...	102 75	...	Abenakis of Bécancour, Current Account	105	384 88	175 80	...	...	560 68	
1,960 7	1,867 67	72 04	21 00	40	Abenakis of St. Francis, Capital	105	1,855 71	...	105 00	...	1,960 71	
					Abenakis of							

680 68	...	0 90	679 78	...	St. Francis, Current Account	105	299 39	73 84	245 91	61 54	680 68
8,011 31	8,011 31	...	...	42	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, Capital	106	8,011 31	...	...	...	8,011 31
394 42	128 29	...	266 13	...	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, Current Account	106	146 59	244 83	...	...	394 42



Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,383 54	3,383 54	...	...	137	Betsiamits Indians, Capital	148	3,383 54	...	...	...	3,383 54
541 76	541 76	...	...	...	Betsiamits Indians, Current Account	148	427 44	114 32	...	...	541 76
7,937 35	6,483 51	500 00	953 84	44	Hurons of Lorette, Capital	106	4,700 90	...	3,236 45	...	7,937 35
290 91	211 91	...	79 00	...	Hurons of Lorette, Current Account	106	145 52	145 39	...	...	290 91
12,163 36	11,576 60	586 76	...	45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Capital	106	11,770 08	...	393 28	...	12,163 36
3,309 68	...	591 90	2,717 78	...	Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Current Account	107	...	384 30	2,377 94	...	3,309 68
55,170 71	54,127 10	0 80	1,042 81	46	Iroquois of St. Regis, Capital	107	55,145 53	...	8 00	...	55,170 71
3,553 17	1,135 24	265 17	2,152 76	...	Iroquois of St. Regis, Current Account	107	838 71	2,459 52	252 84	...	3,553 17
1,641 51	1,641 51	...	...	46a	Iroquois of St. Regis, Land Fund	108	1,350 99	40 52	...	...	1,641 51
4,074 64	4,067 11	7 53	...	47	Lake St. John Indians, Capital	108	3,999 25	...	75 39	...	4,074 64
463 98	437 13	...	26 85	...	Lake St. John Indians, Current Account	108	333 98	130 00	...	...	463 98
3,573 62	3,556 25	17 37	...	48	Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Capital	108	3,399 87	...	173 75	...	3,573 62
375 72	171 73	3 54	200 45	...	Lake of Two Mountains Indians,	108	198 40	118 32	59 00	...	375 72

					Current Account							
13 63	10 08	...	3 55	71	Micmacs of Maria	114	13 23	0 40	...	...	13 63	
104 12	4 62	54 50	45 00	92	Restigouche Indians	117	*20 27	*0 61	125 00	...	104 12	
33,192 39	30,673 84	220 11	2,298 44	50	River Désert Indians, Capital	109	30,989 46	...	2,201 14	1 79	33,192 39	
2,261 77	500 76	7 38	1,756 63	...	River Désert Indians, Current Account	109	4789 01	1,308 41	734 35	...	2,261 77	
15,232 70	14,312 63	31 61	888 46	49	Timiskaming Indians, Capital	108	14,916 55	...	316 15	...	15,232 70	
879 08	45 66	...	833 42	...	Timiskaming Indians, Current Account	109	210 28	453 80	215 00	...	879 08	
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of New Brunswick.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
131 67	94 46	1 50	35 71	...	Bathurst Indians	125	103 56	3 11	25 00	...	131 67	
193 76	174 39	19 37	...	...	Big Cove Indians	127	...	...	193 76	...	193 76	
26 27	26 27	...	...	...	Brothers Reserve	148	25 50	0 77	...	...	26 27	
137 20	137 20	...	...	...	Buctouche Indians, Capital	148	137 20	...	...	...	137 20	
134 87	134 87	...	...	...	Buctouche Indians, Current Account	148	126 95	7 92	...	...	134 87	
2,244 53	1,849 20	...	395 33	...	Burnt Church Indians	120	2,179 16	65 37	...	...	2,244 53	
1,872 37	1,685 92	1 50	184 95	...	Eel Ground Indians	118	1,793 57	53 80	...	...	1,872 37	
20 16	20 16	...	...	...	Fort Folly Indians	149	19 57	0 59	...	...	20 16	
222 86	222 86	...	...	...	Little South-west Reserve	148	216 37	6 49	...	...	222 86	
5,324 41	5,179 67	46 36	98 38	...	Red Bank Indians	120	4,709 53	141 28	473 60	...	5,324 41	
50 98	50 98	...	...	...	St. Croix reserve	149	49 50	1 48	...	...	50 98	

45 94	45 94	...	...	...	St. Mary's Indians, Capital	117	45 94	...	...	...	45 94
11,82	5 42	...	6 40	...	St. Mary's Indians, Current Account	117	10 14	1 68	...	...	11 82
17,477 99	17,024 63	78 36	375 00	...	Tobique Indians, Capital	113	16,689 53	...	783 67	4 79	17,477 99
554 69	54 15	8 03	492 51	...	Tobique Indians, Current Account	113	...	500 69	54 00	...	554 39
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...
155 16	...	...	...	98	Cumberland Co. Indians, Capital	148	155 16	...	...	...	155 16
11 87	...	...	...	...	Cumberland Co. Indians, Current Account	148	7 00	4 87	...	...	11 87
450 00	45 00	...	...	315	Franklin Manor or Halfway River Reserve	139	...	...	450 00	...	450 00
166 93	...	...	45 00	89	Middle River Indians	116	162 07	4 86	...	...	166 93
482 36	68 71	307 52	106 13	298	North Sydney Indians	139	468 31	14 05	...	...	482 36
110 67	107 76	2 91	...	73	Pomquet Reserve	114	60 36	1 81	48 50	...	110 67
759 07	759 07	...	...	101	Port Medway Indians	148	736 96	22 11	...	...	759 07
4,230,947 74	3,961,647 43	25,132 89	244,167 42	...	Carried Forward	...	3,949,790 10	160,505 78	103,693 15	16,958 71	4,230,947 74
[*Debit items.]											

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,230,947 74	3,961,647 43	25,132 89	244,167 42	...	Brought forward	...	3,949,790 10	160,505 78	103,693 15	16,958 71	4,230,947 74
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Nova Scotia - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...
522 38	520 38	...	2 00	311	Ship Harbour Indians	139	507 16	15 22	...	...	522 38
307 52	307 52	...	...	321	Sidney Indians	140	...	...	...	307 52	307 52
282 59	282 59	...	...	117	Wallabuck Lake Indians	148	274 36	8 23	...	...	282 59
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of Manitoba.	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 94	17 94	...	...	192	Bird Tail Sioux	148	17 42	0 52	...	...	17 94
47 71	47 71	...	...	60	Broken Head River Band, Capital	112	47 71	...	...	...	47 71
32 98	26 98	...	6 00	...	Broken Head River Band, Current Account	112	30 63	2 35	...	...	32 98
372 88	340 38	...	32 50	296	Crane River Band	138	362 02	10 86	...	...	372 88
128 50	128 50	...	...	91	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Capital	117	128 50	...	...	...	128 50
50 73	9 83	...	40 90	...	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Current Account	117	45 51	5 22	...	...	50 73
144 05	10 25	0 30	133 50	259	Fairford Band	136	135 00	4 05	5 00	...	144 05
46 26	46 26	...	...	63	Fort Alexander Band, Capital	113	46 26	...	...	...	46 26
106 70	103 94	2 76	...	...	Fort Alexander Band, Current Account	113	57 58	3 12	46 00	...	106 70
124 22	124 22	...	...	109	Kesekoweenew Band	148	120 60	3 62	...	...	124 22
34 97	1 47	...	33 50	127	Long Plain Band	122	33 95	1 02	...	...	34 97
989 98	429 73	560 25	...	85	Pagonakeshick's Band, Capital	116	989 98	...	...	...	989 98

1,307 86	1,307 86	...	...	...	Pagonakeshick's Band, Current Account	116	1,240 93	66 93	...	...	1,307 86
4,942 44	791 47	3,417 97	679 00	62	Rosseau River Band, Capital	112	686 69	...	4,255 75	...	4,942 44
364 33	153 73	...	210 60	...	Rosseau River Band, Current Account	113	333 71	30 62	...	...	364 33
1,094 93	792 08	...	302 85	59	St. Peter's Band, Capital	112	1,094 93	...	...	...	1,094 93
41 40	3 15	...	38 25	...	St. Peter's Band, Current Account	112	8 30	33 10	...	...	41 40
57 27	5 50	...	51 77	106	Swan Lake Band	119	42 01	1 26	...	14 00	57 27
35 44	35 44	...	...	299	Waterhen River Band	149	34 41	1 03	...	...	35 44
1,017 07	1,017 07	...	...	207	Wild Lands Reserve	148	987 45	29 62	...	...	1,017 07
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of North-west Territories.	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 90	28 90	...	...	190	Ahtahkakoop's Band	148	28 06	0 84	...	...	28 90
60 14	45 14	...	15 00	139	Alexander's Band	124	59 39	1 75	...	...	60 14
14 96	14 84	0 12	...	145	Assiniboine Reserve	124	12 58	0 38	2 00	...	14 96
15 54	6 41	0 40	8 73	191	Beardy's Band	128	8 48	0 26	6 80	...	15 54
3,563 53	3,119 93	313 60	130 00	138	Blackfoot Indians	123	401 48	12 05	3,150 00	...	3,563 53

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
613 08	613 08	...	...	173	Blood Indians, Capital	126	613 08	...	...	...	613 08
12,700 25	6,233 85	302 70	6,163 70	...	Blood Indians, Currant Account	126	6,686 28	218 98	5,045 00	749 99	12,7000 25
3 397 24	...	3,397 24	...	283	Chacastapasin Band	137	...	...	3,397 24	...	3,397 24
33 04	33 04	...	...	180	Chippewayan Band	148	32 08	0 96	...	...	33 04
3,260 49	1,625 28	272 30	1,362 91	142	Cote's Band, No. 64	124	519 89	15 60	2,725 00	...	3,260 49
57 25	56 58	0 67	...	184	Cowessess Band No. 73	127	44 71	1 34	11 20	...	57 25
18,362 21	13,622 15	...	4,740 06	293	Cumberland Reserve, Capital	137	15,844 24	...	...	2,517 97	18,362 21
948 27	26 60	...	921 67	...	Cumberland Reserve, Current Account	138	45 17	489 10	...	...	948 27
106,911 00	104,635 14	2,103 63	172 63	120	Enoch's Band, Capital	120	86,258 96	...	20,652 04	...	106,911 00
3,566 84	2,735 42	...	831 42	...	Enoch's Band, Current Account	121	900 07	2,614 77	52 00	...	3,566 84
68 14	15 14	...	53 00	167	Ermineskin's Band	126	66 16	1 98	...	...	68 14
9,914 70	9,435 77	478 93	...	261	Gambler's Band, Capital	136	5,125 31	...	4,789 39	...	9,914 70
3,04 02	304 82	...	...	...	Gambler's Band, Current Account	136	146 66	158 16	...	...	304 82
735 14	735 14	...	...	86	Gordon's Band, Capital	116	591 26	...	...	143 88	735 14
102 94	100 78	2 16	...	...	Gordon's Band, Current Account	116	47 77	19 17	36 00	...	102 94
183 79	183 79	...	...	135	John Smith's Band, Capital	123	147 82	...	...	35 97	183 79
214 13	240 01	...	190 12	...	John Smith's Band, Current Account	123	203 59	10 54	...	...	214 13
57 47	56 35	1 12	...	188	Kakewistahaw's Band	128	37 54	1 13	18 80	...	57 47
10 65	10 65	...	...	227	Key's Reserve	148	10 34	0 31	...	...	10 65
368 45	340 95	27 50	...	189	Lac la Ronge Band	128	90 73	2 72	275 00	...	368 45



2 59	2 34	0 25	...	195	Standing Buffalo Sioux	128	...	...	2 59	...	2 59
247 24	47 24	...	200 00	171	Stony Indians, Capital	126	247 24	...	...	...	247 24
4,480,596 73	4,157,852 96	38,043 60	264,700 17	...	Carried forward	...	4,123,932 10	165,722 67	160,112 00	20,829 96	4,470,596 73
[*Debit items.]											

[\*Debit items.]



Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,470,596 73	4,167,852 96	38,043 60	264,000 17	...	Brought forward	...	4,123,932 10	165,722 67	160,112 00	20,829 96	4,470,596 73
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of North-west Territories - Con.	...	...	...	...	...	...
137 58	12 36	6 29	118 93	171	Stony Indians, Current Account	126	24 49	8 15	104 94	...	137 58
143 15	143 15	...	...	166	Sturgeon Lake Band	148	138 98	4 17	...	...	143 15
15 87	15 87	...	...	265	Sweet Grass Band	149	15 41	0 46	...	...	15 87
405 60	36 04	40 56	...	305	Thunderchild's Band	139	...	...	405 60	...	405 60
55 65	55 65	...	...	185	Turtle Mountain Sioux	148	54 03	1 62	...	...	55 65
23 87	23 87	...	631 00	279	Wahspaton Sioux	149	23 17	0 70	...	...	23 87
26,899 30	25,288 08	979 52	605 43	121	White Bear's Band, Capital	121	17,814 16	...	9,085 14	...	26,899 30
605 43	...	...	...	...	White Bear's Band, Currant Account	121	...	534 42	...	71 01	605 43
580 50	580 50	56 99	9 00	295	William Twatt's Band	138	458 83	13 76	...	107 91	58 50
2,075 38	2,009 39	...	...	288	Yellow Quill's (Kinistino) Band	137	1,287 01	38 61	569 91	179 85	2,075 38
106 03	106 03	...	...	194	Yukon Indians	148	102 94	3 09	...	...	106 03
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of British Columbia.	...	...	...	...	...	...
341 56	341 56	...	...	286	Adams Lake Indians	149	331 61	9 95	...	...	341 56
598 79	598 79	...	...	200	Bella Coola Band	148	581 35	17 44	...	...	598 79
145 93	145 93	...	...	147	Boothroyd Band	148	141 68	4 25	...	...	149 93
774 40	774 40	...	...	161	Boston Bar Band	148	751 84	22 56	...	...	774 40

395 53	395 53	...	...	168	Bridge River Band	148	384 01	11 52	...	...	395 53
56 12	56 12	...	...	256	Campbell River Reserve	149	54 49	1 63	...	...	56 12
54 95	140 42	11 78	394 75	241	Capilano Creek Band	132	340 34	10 21	196 40	...	546 95
29 84	29 84	...	...	243	Chaicclisset Band	148	28 97	0 87	...	...	29 84
220 26	208 26	...	12 00	289	Cheam Indians	137	213 84	6 42	...	...	220 26
5,180 11	5,179 98	0 13	...	97	Chehalis Band, Capital	118	5,178 77	...	1 34	...	5,180 11
982 70	939 45	...	43 25	...	Chehalis Band, Current Account	118	803 24	179 46	...	...	982 70
267 79	267 79	...	...	57	Chemainus Band, Capital	111	267 79	...	...	...	267 79
161 21	160 01	1 20	...	...	Chemainus Band, Current Account	111	129 20	11 91	20 00	...	161 21
2 14	2 14	...	...	58	Chillaheetsa Band, Capital	148	2 14	...	...	...	2 14
1 83	1 83	...	...	...	Chillaheetsa Band, Current Account	148	1 71	0 12	...	...	1 83
343 84	343 84	...	...	177	Chuk-chu-kualk Band	148	333 63	10 01	...	...	343 54
60 02	60 02	...	...	52	Cowichan Indians, Capital	110	60 02	...	...	...	60 02
160 10	154 25	...	5 85	...	Cowichan Indians, Current Account	110	153 69	6 41	...	...	160 10
50 00	47 00	3 00	...	322	Esquimalt Indians	140	...	...	50 00	...	50 00
4,198 63	3,967 38	...	231 25	118	False Creek Reserve	120	4,067 34	122 29	...	...	4,198 63
17 19	2 19	...	15 00	312	Fort Rupert Band	139	16 69	0 50	...	...	17 19

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
99 72	99 72	...	...	291	Green Point Indians	149	96 82	2 90	...	...	99 72
187 30	187 30	...	...	141	Halalt Band	148	181 84	5 46	...	...	187 30
14 96	14 96	...	...	55	Harrison River Band, Capital	148	14 96	...	...	...	14 96
24 22	24 22	...	...	...	Harrison River Band, Current Account	148	23 08	1 14	...	...	24 22
3,621 51	3,621 51	...	...	85	Hope Band, Capital	115	3,621 51	...	...	...	3,621 51
473 42	464 57	...	8 85	...	Hope Band, Current Account	115	354 15	119 27	...	...	473 42
149 33	149 33	...	...	149	Kanaka Band	148	144 98	4 35	...	...	149 33
287 19	210 74	1 50	74 95	83	Kyoquot Band	115	254 55	7 64	25 00	...	287 19
110 25	104 00	...	6 25	258	Laichkwiltack Indians, Cape Mudge	135	107 04	3 21	...	...	110 25
311 14	311 14	...	...	292	Little Lake Band	149	302 08	9 06	...	...	311 14
728 85	726 20	...	2 65	111	Lower Kootenay Indians	119	707 62	21 23	...	...	728 85
9 94	4 94	...	5 00	151	Lytton Band	124	965 00	0 29	...	...	9 94
89 71	89 71	...	...	274	Mameet Band	149	87 10	2 61	...	...	89 71
270 16	268 66	1 50	...	242	Marktosis Band	132	238 02	7 14	25 00	...	270 16
164 13	125 20	9 53	29 40	129	Matsqui-sah- hah-com Band	122	66 77	2 00	95 36	...	164 13
78 67	78 67	...	...	284	Miyuke Band	149	76 38	2 29	...	...	78 67
28 11	28 11	...	...	53	Musqueam Band, Capital	110	28 11	...	...	...	28 11
63 64	59 34	...	4 20	...	Musqueam Band, Current Account	111	60 87	2 67	...	...	63 54
146 71	...	146 71	...	108	Numikamis Reserve	119	130 79	3 92	12 00	...	146 71

781 66	535 71	12 00	233 95	176	Nanaimo River	127	564 72	16 94	200 00	...	781 66
574 14	559 84	...	14 30	126	Nicoamen Band	122	557 42	16 72	...	...	574 14
34 24	5 24	...	29 00	275	Nimkeesh Band	136	33 24	1 00	...	...	34 24
1,685 98	1,685 98	...	...	217	Nisksainlith Band	148	1,636 88	49 10	...	...	1,685 98
15 78	15 78	...	...	276	Nisket Band	149	15 32	0 46	...	...	15 78
100 00	94 00	6 00	...	320	Nziskat Band	140	...	...	100 00	...	100 00
33 38	33 38	...	...	287	Oalthkyin Band	149	32 41	0 97	...	...	33 38
207 74	207 74	...	...	157	Ohamil Band	148	201 69	6 05	...	...	207 74
419 37	396 37	3 30	19 70	172	Ohiat Band	126	212 02	6 36	55 00	145 99	419 37
191 52	191 52	...	...	94	Okanagan Band, Capital	148	191 52	...	...	...	191 52
87 52	87 52	...	...	...	Okanagan Band, Current Account	148	79 39	8 13	...	...	87 52
10 00	9 40	0 60	...	323	Pavillion Reserve	141	...	...	10 00	...	10 00
126 56	126 56	...	...	162	Popkum Band	148	122 87	3 69	...	...	126 56
11 16	7 48	3 68	...	56	Quamicham Band, Capital	111	11 16	...	...	...	11 16
12 25	...	...	12 25	...	Quamicham Band, Current Account	111	7 99	0 58	...	3 68	12 25
27 25	27 25	...	...	88	Saanich Band	148	26 45	0 80	...	...	27 25
252 58	252 46	0 12	...	153	Salmon Arm Band	124	243 28	7 30	2 00	...	252 58
193 64	193 64	...	...	301	Scowban Reserve, Naas River Band	149	188 00	5 64	...	...	193 64
61 21	61 21	...	...	215	Seton Lake Band	148	59 43	1 78	...	...	61 21
597 66	597 66	...	...	315	Seymour Creek Band, Capital	148	597 66	...	...	...	597 66
235 75	235 75	...	...	...	Seymour Creek Band, Current Account	148	211 48	24 27	...	...	235 75
121 63	121 63	...	...	148	Siska Flat Band	148	118 09	3 54	...	...	121 63
205 11	64 05	...	141 06	158	Skawalook Band	125	199 14	5 97	...	...	205 11



Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,530,347 90	4,223,274 75	39,339 41	267,738 74	...	Carried forward	...	4,170,619 13	67,130 68	171,259 69	21,338 40	4,530,347 90
...	...	...	...	...	Indians of British Columbia - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 24	8 13	0 36	8 75	253	Somenos Band	135	10 91	0 33	6 00	...	17 24
10,824 46	10,834 46	...	...	51	Songhees Indians, Capital	110	10,824 46	...	...	...	10,824 46
1,936 25	949 66	27 27	959 32	...	Songhees Indians, Current Account	110	1,123 32	358 43	454 50	...	1,936 25
984 36	984 36	...	...	107	Spellamcheen Indians	148	955 69	28 67	...	...	984 36
176 75	176 75	...	...	160	Spuzzum Band	148	171 59	5 16	...	...	176 75
317 61	317 61	...	...	186	Stryen Band	148	308 36	9 25	...	...	317 61
73 00	29 45	...	453 55	112	Sumas Lake Band	119	70 88	2 12	...	...	73 00
1,393 95	1,189 32	...	204 03	124	Texas Lake Indians	122	1,352 77	40 58	...	...	1,393 35
20 00	18 00	2 00	...	314	Towinock Band	139	...	...	20 00	...	20 00
1,735 67	621 22	14 07	1,100 38	133	Tsoo-a-die Band	123	1,457 45	43 72	234 50	...	1,735 67
29 55	0 35	...	29 20	235	Ucluelet Band	131	29 69	0 86	...	...	29 55
594 21	580 11	...	14 10	159	Union bar Band	125	576 91	17 30	...	...	594 21
893 63	893 63	...	...	204	Umpukpulquam Band	148	867 60	26 73	...	...	893 63
38 73	33 73	...	5 00	313	Whonnock Band	139	37 60	1 13	...	...	38 73
963 94	940 37	0 72	22 85	125	Yale Indians	125	924 21	27 73	12 00	...	963 94
28 49	28 49	...	...	128	Yehwapsum Indians	148	27 66	0 83	...	...	28 49
153 51	18 16	1 50	133 85	119	Yukquodt Indians	120	124 77	3 74	25 00	...	153 51
...	...	...	...	...	Individual Indian Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...
725 06	725 06	...	...	70	J.B. Clench, Capital	148	725 06	...	...	...	725 06
1,822 98	1,822 98	...	...	...	J.B. Clench, Current Account	148	1,748 76	74 22	...	...	1,822 98
1,058 04	1,019 34	...	38 70	96	Marion Tenesco Comondo	118	1,027 22	30 82	...	...	1,058 04
3,424 49	3,325 49	...	99 00	237	John Bull Makateneni	132	3,324 75	99 74	...	...	3,424 49

1,568 01	1,522 17	...	45 84	238	Mary Anne Makateneni	132	1,522 34	45 67	...	...	1,568 01
65 10	...	...	65 10	72	James Menass	114	63 20	1 90	...	...	65 10
238 08	238 08	...	...	252	Jocko McDougall	148	231 15	6 93	...	...	238 08
287 43	287 43	...	...	229	Sugar Jacques Estate	148	279 06	8 37	...	...	287 43
1,556 58	1,511 58	...	45 00	224	Gabriel Tenesco	130	1,511 25	45 33	...	...	1,556 58
1,930 43	1,874 23	...	56 20	99	Peter Tenesco and C.T. Dubé	118	1,874 20	56 23	...	...	1,930 43
502 28	243 38	...	258 90	104	Heirs of J. Williams and Anne Ketsetsaronkwa	118	13 70	0 40	...	488 18	502 28

Total.	Balance June 30, 1905.	Refunds and Transfers.	Expenditure.	No. of Account.	Name of Account.	Page in Part J.	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest and Grants.	Collections.	Refunds and Transfers.	Total.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	...	...	...	General Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...
198,059 97	167,333 75	30,726 22	...	75	Indian Land Management Fund	14	198,059 97	...	...	...	198,059 97
73,777 63	...	47,033 13	26,744 50	...	Indian Land Current Account	141	...	22,791 47	446 16	50,540 00	73,777 63
56,749 31	38,353 16	17 40	18,378 75	201	Indian Savings Account	144	36,494 23	1,094 83	17,367 55	1,792 70	56,749 31
83,061 64	83,061 64	...	...	74	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Capital	141	81,443 65	...	...	1,617 99	83,061 64
2,703 71	...	1,617 99	1,085 72	...	Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Current Account	141	...	2,703 71	...	...	2,703 71
1,670 84	...	...	1,670 84	79	Superannuation Account	144	*44,006 57	*1,320 20	...	46,997 61	1,670 84
9,035 97	3,549 69	252 15	5,234 13	310	Suppression of Liquor Traffic	146	3,113 84	1,593 42	4,202 63	126 08	9,035 97
780 00	...	600 00	180 00	76	Provisional Suspense Account	144	...	...	780 00	...	780 00
4,989,546 20	4,545,756 53	119,632 22	324,157 45	...	...	...	4,476,907 81	194,929 40	194,808 03	122,900 96	4,989,546 20

[\*Debit Items.] 1 - 6 1/2J



<b>1. - BATCHEWANA INDIANS, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	64,008 23
Michigan Pulp Wood Co., dues on timber	...	323 82
Payments on land sales: Geo. Benningham, \$17.20; H.H. Depew, \$64; W.K. Ferguson, \$51.92; Johanna Goltz, \$640; John H. Horsey \$63.84; W.H. House, \$216.50; Thos. C. Irving, \$63.02; Thos. C jr., \$64; F. McDowell, \$58.90; Alex. J. McKenzie, \$64; John A. Martin \$51.11; Chas. Millar, \$40; John Montgomery, \$64; R.A. Montgomery, \$64	...	1,522 49
Management fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,846.31	184 63	...
S. Holcombe, building school at Goulais Bay	808 00	...
Management fund, 10th instalment on account of loan for building roads	2,902 04	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	61,959 57	...
...	65,854 54	65,854 54
Current Account	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,602.19; interest, 3 p.c. on \$65,610.42, \$1,968.31	...	3,570 50
Rent of timber berths: Michigan Pulpwood Co., \$465; Frank Perry, \$45	...	510 00
Mining permits, 11 at \$5	...	55 00
Management fund, percentage on collections, 6. p.c. on \$565	33 90	...
Interest for distribution, \$1,995.80: relief supplies, \$28; coffin, \$6	2,029 80	...
Chief's salary, \$100; constables salary, Geo. Corbiere, 3 m. \$75	175 00	...
Medical attendance: A.B. McCaig, M.D., \$88.50; J. McLurg, M.D. \$1.50	90 00	...
Small pox quarantine provisions, \$77.45; hire of tug, \$65; vaccine and brimstone, \$15.20	157 65	...
Garden River, (R.C.) school, Rev. J.A. Drolet, teacher, 12 m. to March 31, \$300; wood, 15 cords, \$30; school supplies and stationery, \$4.92	334 92	...
Goulais Bay School: desks, \$73.60, freight and cartage on desks, \$16.50; insurance, \$10.20; stove and pipes, \$14.35; wood, 14 cords, \$31; cleaning, \$2; stationery; \$7.97; express, 35c.	155 97	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,158 26	...
...	4,135 50	4,135 50
<b>2. - CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	42,408 15
Canada Iron and Furnace Co., dues on timber, Beausoleil Island	...	235 62
Management fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$235.62	23 56	...

Account 318, transfer of money received for island	137 17	...
Grant towards building new brick Methodist church	1,000 00	...
Grant to repair Roman Catholic Church	300 00	...
Purchase of old Methodist church, \$500: changing old church into school house, \$362; school desks, 36, \$112.05; teacher's table, \$9; window shades, 6, \$10; stove pipes, & c., \$3.30	996 35	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	40,186 69	...
...	42,643 77	42,643 77
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	347 93
Interest: \$5,120.23 at 6 p.c.; \$25,702 04 at 5 p.c.; \$11,933.81 at 3 p.c.	...	1,950 32
Canada Iron and Furnace Co.: ground rent on timber berth, \$135, less \$51.53 credited to Chippewas of Rama, account 4, and \$25.99 credited to Chippewas of Snake Island, account 7	...	57 48
Proceeds of sale of bull to L. Brunelle	...	40 00
Management fund, percentage on rent collected, 6 p.c. on \$57.48	3 45	...
Geo. Bowman, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$200; coffins, 4, \$40	240 00	...
Chief, \$50; secretary, \$50; councillors, 4, \$20; sextons, 2, \$21; bush ranger, \$40; constable, \$10; messenger, \$10; pensions, \$123	324 00	...
Interest for distribution, \$931.20; care of J. Monaque, \$145	1,076 20	...
Christian Island School: Rev. W.G. Evans. teacher, 12 m. to march 31, \$300; wood, 7 cords, \$17.50; lighting tires, \$12	329 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	422 58	...
...	2,395 73	2,395 73

<b>3. - CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	400,080 44
Payments on islands in Lake Huron: A.A. Hackell et al, Holt, \$53.62; F.G. Jewell, \$30; John Mackenzie, \$5; Mrs. Jessie Nelson, \$13.61; C.E.J. Smith, \$97.60; Duncan Stewart, \$12; total, \$236.36, less half credited to Chippewas of Saugeen, account No. 6	...	118 18
Payments on lands sold, Albermarle township: Wm. Blake, \$25; John Kerr, \$49.50; J.H. Whicher, \$21; total, \$95.50, less half credited to Chippewas of Saugeen, account No. 6	...	47 75
Payments on lands sold, Amabel township: L. Bellmore, \$8; S.R. Dunham, \$29.68; Mrs. L.B. Ferguson, \$10; E.B. Hunter, \$10; Andrew Watt, \$5.90; total, \$63.58, less half credited to Chippewas of Saugeen, account No. 6	...	31 79
Payment on land sold, Eastnor township: David M. Jermyn, \$120.70, less half credited to Chippewas of Saugeen, account No. 6	...	60 35
Payments on lands sold, Keppel township: W.J. Adams, \$15; Isabella dewar, \$40; David M. Jermyn, \$19.63; Geo. S. and Jno. M. Kilbourn, \$70; John McNeil, \$218.50; total, \$363.13, less half credited to Chippewas of Saugeen, account No. 6	...	181 57
Transfer of share of balance at credit of account No. 255, Wikwemikong Industrial School	...	16 08
Current Account, transfer of collections on account of indebtedness to Creighton Bros	...	36 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p. c. on \$439.64	43 96	...
Public Works Dept., contribution toward building wharf at Portage, Cape Croker Reserve	1,000 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	399,528 70	...
...	400,572 66	400,572 66
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	3,225 34
Interest: \$57,555.44 at 6 p.c., \$56,600.89 at 5 p.c., \$289,149.42 at 3 p.c	...	14,957 86
Colonial Portland Cement Co., rent of Lake Scales, \$75; Sun Portland Cement Co., rent McNab Lake, \$100; Henry Manley, rent of islands, 2 yrs. \$120; total, \$295, less half credited to Chippewas of Saugeen, account No. 6	...	147 50
W.B. McGregor, payments on lot 33, con. 1, W. Cape Croker	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on rents, 6 p.c. on \$147.50	8 85	...
A.H. Hough, M.D., medical officer, 12 m. to March 31	500 00	...
Chief, \$200; secretary, \$200; councillors, 4, \$120; forest ranger, \$40; caretaker of council hall, \$70; caretakers of churches, 2, \$55; messenger, \$15; pensioners, 1 at \$100, 2 at \$25, 13 at \$20	1,110 00	...
Neil Currie, forest bailiff, 224 d. at \$3.50, less half charged to account No. 6	392 00	...
Coffins, 14, \$165; relief, \$35; interest for distribution, \$10,775.54	10,975 54	...
Payments on account of debts, retained from interest moneys	617 77	...
J. McIver, advances: roadwork, \$250; blasting rock, \$100; holiday celebration, \$20	370 00	...

Grant to agricultural fair, \$100; Page wire fencing for cemetery, 40 rods, \$21.55	121 55	...
Covering and fixing roof of council house, \$188; flag-pole, \$12.50	200 50	...
Calsomining and repairing buildings, \$105; lumber, 750 ft., \$23	128 00	...
Metallic shingles on pumphouse, \$11; repairing hall, 9 days, \$13.50	24 50	...
Taking Indian girl to Mount Elgin Institute, \$24.85; poll clerk at election, \$4	28 85	...
Building material for Fort Johnson, \$35; searching for body of A. Proulx, \$15	50 00	...
Insurance on agency buildings, \$11; renewal of filing license, \$25	36 00	...
Moving Saugeen girls off reserve, \$5.50; inspecting thresher, \$5.50	11 00	...
Window shades, 4, \$10; stove pipes, \$4.50; arm chairs, 2, \$3.75	18 25	...
Sundry supplies, \$3.55; constable's fees, \$3; express, 45c.	7 00	...
Cape Croker school: teachers, Jean Gowenlock, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, \$75; Mary Moffitt, 9 m. to Mar. 31. 1905, \$225; cleaning school and lighting fires, \$13.25; wood, 15 cords, \$18.75; stationery, \$23.56; insurance, \$6; inspecting, \$6.80; sundry supplies and repairs, \$5.52	373 88	...
Port Elgin school: teachers, Ruby F. Ashcroft, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Thos. Jones, 40 d. to Mar. 31, 1905, \$46.15; cleaning school and lighting fires, \$10.50; kalsomining, \$15; wood, 12 cords, \$15; inspection, \$9; stationery, \$6.74; sundry supplies and repairs, \$6.45	333 84	...
Sydney Bay school: teacher, Isabella McIvor, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; cleaning school and lighting fires, \$9. 50; insurance, \$6; inspection, \$7; stationery, \$8.08; wood, 15 1/2 cords, \$19.37; sundry supplies and repairs, \$10.58	285 53	...
Capital Account, transfer of amount retained on account of Creighton debts	36 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,751 14	...
...	18,380 70	18,380 70

<b>4. - CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	50,352 99
Geo. Smith, D.L.S., re-survey of Rama Reserve	1,190 76	...
Transfer to account 318 of amounts credited in 1902 - 03 and in 1903 - 04 on account of islands in the Georgian Bay	122 15	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	49,040 08	...
...	50,352 99	50,352 99
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	755 82
Interest, \$7,195 at 6 p.c.; \$36,120 at 5 p.c.; \$7,793.81 at 3 p.c.	...	2,471 52
Canada Iron and Furnace Co., ground rent, see account 2	...	51 53
Interest money returned for debt., \$152.23; for loan, \$44.90; for roadwork, \$20.25	...	217 38
Management fund, percentage on collection, 6 p.c. on \$51.53	3 09	...
J. McLean, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, 1905	250 00	...
Chief, \$75; councillors, 3, \$60; secretary, \$20; caretaker, \$20; constable, \$12.50; organist, \$10; bushranger, \$10	207 50	...
Interest for distribution, \$1,879.10; refund of over-payment on loan, \$9.46	...	1,888 56
Work of teams on roads, 6 d., \$15; men shovelling snow and opening roads, \$14	...	29 00
Relief, \$76.95; maintenance in London hospital, \$49	125 95	...
C.W. Meyers, on account of debts, \$96.32; coffins, 14, \$86	182 32	...
Repairs to wharf, \$12; lamps, 2, \$10; lumber and hardware, \$8.21	30 21	...
Rama School: Rev. J. Lawrence, teacher. 12 m. to March 31, \$125; flag-pole, \$3; inspection, \$16; prizes, \$10.05; stationery, \$16.38; wood, 15 cords, \$58.75; work on wood, \$5; small items, \$1.80	235 98	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	543 64	...
...	3,496 25	3,496 25
<b>5. - CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONT.</b>		
Capital	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	196,170 66
Payments on land sales: R.J. Harrison, \$105.70; Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., \$625; C.A. Lester, \$28.44; A. Moore, \$104.43; J.A. Spencer, \$134.64	...	998 21
Fines for cutting timber, \$13.50; repayments on loans, \$85	...	998 21
Transfer of share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	1 47

Management fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,011.71	101 17	...
Jno. Turnbull, building steel bridge over Talfourd's Creek	905 00	...
Work on ditches: foreman, 51 d. at \$1.75; man with team, 32 1/2 d. at \$3.50; men, 414 3/4 d. at \$1.50, 66 d. at \$1.25, 130 1/2 d. at 75c.	1,005 40	...
W. Wawanosh, improvements on land taken by C.P.R	40 00	...
Loans: Lake James, \$74.91; J.F. Williams, \$175.10	250 01	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	194,967 26	...
...	197,268 84	197,268 84
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	952 61
Interest: \$40,199.67 at 6 p.c.; \$52,000 at 5 p.c.; \$104,923.60 at 3 p.c.	...	8,159 69
Rents collected: A. Jamieson, \$125; Mrs. M. McSherry, \$50; A. Moore, \$25; Petrolea Rapid Ry. Co., \$60	...	260 00
Repayments on loan	...	10 65
Management fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on. \$60	3 60	...
Interest distributed, \$3,994.16; rents distributed, \$75	4,069 16	...
Chief, \$100; councillors, 6, \$172.50; chapel stewards, 3, \$60; secretary, \$50; messengers, 2, \$42; timber bailiff, \$50; interpreter, \$50; W. Wawanosh, compensation, \$150; chief's widow, \$100; pensions, \$174	948 50	...
Medical attendance: E.B. Blain, M.D., \$34; W. A. Henderson, M.D., \$930.65; J.P. Hubbard, M.D., \$7.50; W. Logie, M.D., \$81.50; H.M. McCordic, M.D., \$12.75; - Murrison, M.D., \$22.60; O. Totten, M.D., \$537.02	1,626 02	...
Maintenance in Sarnia hospital, \$78.76; relief, \$30	108 66	...
J. Robertson; P.L.S., survey of Shawanoo Park	50 00	...
Carried forward	6,805 94	9,382 95

<b>5. - CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Brought forward	...	...
Coffins, 19, \$121.50; burial expenses, \$30.76; digging 18 graves, \$18	170 26	...
Roadwork, \$100; sewer pipe, 57 pcs., \$67.80; piles for wharf, 7, \$18.36	186 16	...
Land for gravel pit, \$37.50; planks for bridge, \$8.89; insurance, \$6.65	53 04	...
Building closets at Council House and Kettle Point School	32 93	...
Building material, \$109.98; sundry supplies and labour, \$20.47	130 45	...
Travel attending meetings of council, \$58.50; King's Printer, printing, \$48.01	106 51	...
W. Wawanosh: improvements on land, \$6; lamps, dishes and tableware, \$19.32	25 32	...
Advertising, tenders for bridge	45 60	...
Kettle Point School: teacher, Maud Erl, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$287.50; inspection, \$14; wool, 10 cords, \$10; sundry supplies, \$5.63	317 13	...
St. Clair School: teacher, Alice M. Matthews, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$300; inspection, \$13.75; wood, 15 cords, \$30; stationery, \$10.02	353 77	...
Balance. June 30, 1905	1,155 84	...
...	9,382 95	9,382 95
<b>6. - CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	312,989 64
Payments on land sold, see account 3, Albermarle, \$47.75; Amabel, \$31.79; Eastnor, \$60.35; Keppel, \$181.56; Islands in Lake Huron, \$118.18	...	439 63
J. Scoffield, timber dues collection	...	25 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections on land sales, 10 p.c. on \$439.63	43 96	...
F.S.J., Ivay, painting church and council chamber, \$677, less, \$342.50, paid in 1903 - 04	334 50	...
S.G. Kinsey, architectural services, \$50, less \$10, paid in 1903 - 04	40 00	...
Balance. June 30, 1905	313,036 56	...
...	313,455 02	313,455 02
Current Account	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	2,583 38
Interest: \$59,641 at 6 p.c.; \$50,000 at 5 p.c.; \$205,931.52 at 3 p.c.	...	12,256 44
Rents collected, see account 3	...	147 50
Interest retained: for debts, \$686.71; for improvements, \$30; for seed grain, \$28.74; for estate of D. Ashweshegan, \$39.19	...	784 64
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$147.50	8 85	...

Chief, \$137.50; interpreter, \$75; councillors, 4, \$120; sextons, 3, \$122; caretaker of council-house, \$45; assistant forest ranger, \$30; messenger, \$25; truant officers, 3, \$60; pensioners, \$425.50	1,040 00	...
Interest distributed, \$9,138.74: payments on account of debts, \$657.59	9,796 33	...
Expenses of meeting of grand council, \$113.44, less \$100 advanced in 1903 - 04	13 44	...
Relief of destitute, \$136.67; burial expenses, 6 \$63; insurance, \$38.75	238 42	...
Repairing village church and building woodshed	60 00	...
Advertising re church: Southampton 'Beacon', \$3.12; Walkerton 'Telescope', \$5.20; Wiarton 'Echo', \$5.20	13 52	...
Grant towards repairing road, \$100; repairs to roads and bridges, \$22.55	122 55	...
Neil Currie, forest bailiff (see acct. 3), \$392; R.H. Williams, forest bailiff, 12, m. \$300	692 00	...
Disinfecting houses, \$19.81; travel of chief, \$2.85; burying dead dog, 50c.	23 16	...
Supplies for village church: coal oil, 51 galls., \$12.60; wood, 8 cords, \$24; woven wire for fence, 34 ft. \$10.40	47 00	...
Repairs at council chamber, \$6.05; magistrate's and witness fees, \$3.30	9 35	...
Seed: corn, 60c.; oats, 13 bush., \$5.14; peas, 4 bush., \$2.80; potatoes, 22 bush., \$20.20	28 74	...
French Bay School; teacher, T.J. Wallace, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$262.50; caretaker, \$20; building chimney, \$8; cleaning, \$5; inspection, \$13.20; stationery, \$3.35	312 05	...
Saugeen School: teacher, Annie A. Kennedy, 4 m. to Dec. 31, \$114.01; Wm. B. Scoffield, 3 m. to Mar. 31, 876.73; caretaker, \$50; inspection, \$26; pump, \$13 repairs, \$4.70; stationery, \$7.72	292 16	...
Carried forward	12,697 57	15,771 96



<b>6. - CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, ONT. - Concluded.</b>		
Current Account - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	12,697 57	15,771 96
Scotch Settlement School: teacher, John Burr, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$262.50; caretaker, \$20; cleaning, \$5; inspection, \$13.60; pump, \$15; stationery, \$9.84	325 94	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,748 45	...
...	15,771 96	15,771 96
<b>7. - CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	23,482 57
Proceeds of sale of timber seized from John Evans	...	5 00
Transfer to account 318 of sums received for islands in Georgian Bay during fiscal years 1902 - 03 and 1903 - 04	60 41	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5	0 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	23,426 66	...
...	23,487 57	23,487 57
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	294 17
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$3,365; 5 p.c. on \$16,892.80; 3 p.c. on \$3,518.94	...	1,152 10
Share of \$135 ground rent paid by Canada Iron Furnace Co.	...	25 99
R. Norris, rent of pasturage on snake Island	...	126 00
E. Pugsley, rent of pasturage on Georgina Island	...	85 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. \$236.99	14 22	...
H.H. Pringle, M.D., 12 m. to March 31, 1905	150 00	...
Chief, \$80; councillors, 2, \$24; caretaker, \$50; pension, \$12	166 00	...
Interest distributed, \$903.36; repairing widow Johnson's house, \$3	906 36	...
Burial expenses, \$28; lumber for coffins, \$8	36 00	...
Grant to James Charles for fire loss	50 00	...
Georgina Island school: teacher, Hugh L. Tweed 12 m. to March 31, \$150; inspecting, \$12; painting school house, \$33.93; stationery, \$9.81	205 74	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	154 94	...
...	1,683 26	1,683 26

**8. - CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES, ONT.**

Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	70,604 67
D. Fisher, refund of payment on land	12 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	70,592 67	...
...	70,604 67	70,604 67
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	538 99
Interest: 6 p. c. on \$13,000; 5 p.c. on \$48,000; 3 p.c. on \$10,143.66	...	3,484 31
Chippewa & Munsey Sporting Association, rent of shooting grounds, \$250, less \$50 credited to Munseys, account 24, and \$100 to Oneidas, account 29	...	100 00
Rents collected on behalf of individual indians: L.W. Beach, \$105; H. Brodie, \$30; A.P. Campbell, \$75; D. Campbell, \$30; A. Carruthers, \$224; J.D. Carruthers, \$210; J. Clark, \$22.50; S. Clark, \$20; J. Cobban, \$300; O. Coombs, \$23.50; F. Coulter, \$187.50; Jas. Coulter, \$27.60; John Coulter, \$13; D.J. Donaldson and J. Ince, \$60; A. Douglas, \$60; D. Forsyth, \$20; G. Forsyth, \$25; Rev. T.T. George, \$10; A. Harrison, \$12; W. Hetley and R.A. Williams, \$87.50; M. Husband, \$72; A. Irwin, \$100; G. Jeffrey, \$78.75; J.A. Lockwood, \$70; A.P. McDougald, \$25; A.S. McDougall, \$22.50; J. McDougald, \$28; P. McGregor, \$59; R. McGregor, \$289; D.S.	...	...
Carried forward	...	4,123 30

<b>8. - CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Current Account - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	4,123 30
Rents collected - Concluded.	...	...
McGugan, \$6.40; M. McGugan, \$40; A. McLauchlan, \$10; D.C. McLean, \$197; M. Mitchell, \$37.50; W. Nagle, \$31.25; R. Orr, \$30; C. Pulling, \$80; E. Richards, \$822.50; E. Rickman, \$10; Ed. Trott, \$12.50	...	3,564 00
Collections on account of debts, \$14.71; outstanding. cheques refunded, \$2.50	...	17 21
Management Fund, percentage on rents, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Savings account No. 201, interest for H.M. Beaver	3 20	...
Interest distributed, \$1,517.37; rents distributed, \$2,945.82	4,463 19	...
I.F. James, M.D.: physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$200; vaccinating, \$18.50	218 50	...
Teachers, 12 m. to March 31: Back Settlement, I. Whitelock, \$200; Bear Creek, Alma H. Norsworthy, \$200; River Settlement, Jos. Fisher, \$275	675 00	...
Chief, \$20; councillors, 5, \$100; secretary, \$20; school trustees, \$24; truant officer, \$10; messengers, 2, \$75; janitor, \$12; forest bailiff, \$30	291 00	...
Building 2 bridges, \$180; repairing bridges and culverts, \$45; plans for bridge, \$3	228 00	...
Tile, 45 pcs., \$57.12 lumber, \$12.40 wire fencing, \$27.43	96 95	...
Relief supplies, \$82 coffins, 22, \$173 care of sick, \$17.60	272 60	...
Grant to J. Sutherland to repair house, \$50; burial of I. Grosbeck, \$22	72 00	...
Burial of L. Whiteloon, \$6.50; supplies for council house, \$2.28	8 78	...
J. Long, damages for injuries from defective culvert	25 00	...
Payments on account of debts, \$14.71; outstanding cheques, \$2.50	17 21	...
Expenses and fees of constable making arrests	24 05	...
Back Settlement School: care of school, \$10; inspection, \$13.90; stationery, \$2.68; wood, 12 cords, \$18	44 58	...
Bear Creek School: care of school, \$7; stationery, 69c.; inspection, \$14.50	22 19	...
River Settlement School: care of school, \$14; inspection, \$15.50; stationery, & c., 85.48; wood, 12 cords, \$14.40	49 38	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,186 88	...
...	7,704 51	7,704 51
<b>9. - CHIPPEWAS OF WAPOLE ISLAND.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	65,449 28
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	8 08
W.G. McGeorge, advance on account of survey	200 00	...

J. Solomon: building lockup, \$790; lot for lockup, \$15; advertising re lockup, Dresden 'Standard,' \$3.90; Wallaceburg 'Herald-Record,' \$3.90; total, \$812.80; less 1/4 charged to Pottawatamies	609 61	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	64,647 75	...
...	65,457 36	65,457 36
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	973 78
Interest: 6 pc. on \$4,521.20; 5 p.c. on \$36,000; 3 p.c. on \$25,901.86	...	2,848 33
St. Anne's Shooting and Fishing Club, rent, \$650; St. Clair Flats Shooting Club, rent, \$400; total, \$1,050; less 1/4 credited to Pottawatamies	...	787 50
Rents collected for Indians: W. Henigan, \$15; R. Stewart, \$25	...	40 00
J.B. McDougall, collections on account of loans	...	21 89
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$787.50	47 25	...
Savings account No. 201, interest for Paquaquoa's family, distributed	3 96	...
Interest, \$1,965.45; rents distributed, \$15	1,980 45	...
W.W. Hay, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$375; Geo. Mitchell, M.D., attendance, \$37.50	412 50	...
Teachers, 9 m. to March 31, No. 1 school: A.J. Sanguj, \$150; A. Miskokomon, \$225	375 00	...
Forest bailiffs: L. Dodge, \$92.25; J. Williams, \$13.50	105 75	...
Chief, \$30; councillors, 6, \$120; secretary, \$50; messenger, \$10; sexton, \$10; pathmasters, \$18; care of sick, \$50; pensioners, \$246	534 00	...
Relief, \$22; burial expenses, 29, \$295.50; rent of hall, \$8	325 50	...
Lumber, 1,024 ft., \$16.38; hauling lumber, \$4.25; repairs to ferry, \$6.95	27 58	...
Expenses with pupil of industrial school	8 35	...
Carried forward	3,820 34	4,671 50

<b>8. - CHIPPEWAS OF WAPOLE ISLAND - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Current Account - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,820 34	4,671 50
No. 1 School: cleaning, \$2; inspection, \$14.25; repairs, \$30; wood, 20 cords, \$20	66 25	...
No. 3 School: cleaning, \$1; inspection, \$14.25; repairs, \$96; stationery, & c., \$15.77; wood, 10 cords, \$10	137 02	...
Ferry cable, \$26; repairing dock, \$45; repairing scow, \$40; sundry work and repairs to ferry, \$15.06; total, \$126.06; less 1/4 charged to Pottawatamies	94 55	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	553 34	...
...	4,671 50	4,671 50
<b>10. - FORT WILLIAM BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	10,495 94
Payments on land sales: J. Blinco, \$201.90; R.J. Butler, \$106; H. Chausse, \$219.20; G.W. Clark, \$84.60; E.A. Davis, \$160; J. Garrity, \$832.40; A. Harvey, \$140; R.D. Hawks, \$670.23; L. Humby, \$63.70; R. Hymers, \$406.88; W. McCall, \$124; A. McGillis, \$220; A.C. McHugh, \$111.60; J.H. Rhynard, \$150; P.H. Rhynard, \$430.80; G.B. Smith, \$614.80; P. Walsh, \$512.16	...	5,048 27
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account 255	...	3 57
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$5,048.27	504 82	...
Transfer to current account to cover over-expenditure	148 94	...
Balance, June,30, 1905	14,894 02	...
...	15,547 78	15,547 78
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$8.60; interest, 3 p.c. on \$10,504.54, \$315.14	...	323 74
J.M. McGrady, M.D., physician: 12 m. to March 31, \$75; performing 2 operations, \$100	175 00	...
S. Penassie, constable: 12 m. to March 3, \$36; relief provisions, \$102.50	138 50	...
A.P. Rochon, payment for improvements on lot	40 00	...
Lumber, 660 ft., \$17.68; hardware, \$6.45; lime, 2 brls., \$3	27 13	...
Repairing bridge, \$44; school supplies and repairs, \$10.55	54 55	...
Cleaning closets at Mission school, \$20; wood, 7 cords, \$17.50	37 50	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	148 94
...	472 68	472 68
<b>12. - GARDEN RIVER BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	88,137

		71
Burton Bros., timber dues, \$2,158.98; F. Clark, trespass dues, \$16	...	2,174 98
Payments on land: J. Forrest, \$49.60; Wm. P. Murphy, \$56.42; H.J. Rhebury, \$40; F.H. Skeeks, \$20; H.F. Ward, \$66.50; A.D. White, \$88.50	...	321 02
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	0 37
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account 255	...	8 94
Refunds of payments on land: J.G. Ainslie, \$416; J.W. Maitland, \$257.73; Helen Rixon, \$241.25; Henry Rixon, \$246; Laura Rixon, \$304.85; W. Stoddard, \$262.50	1,728 33	...
Management Fund, percentage on net collections, 10 p.c. on \$767.67	76 76	...
S. Holcomb, building addition to Church of England	760 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	88,077 93	...
...	90,643 02	90,643 02

<b>12. - GARDEN RIVER BAND, ONT. - Concluded</b>		DR.	CR.
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$2,226.03; interest, 3 p.c. on \$90,363.74, \$2,710.92	...	4,936 95	
Burton Bros., ground rent of timber limits	...	312 00	
Adams, Jas., rent of store and wharf	...	140 00	
Allen, W.L., & Co., rent of plot near station	...	30 00	
Cunningham, A.W., rent of store and wharf	...	50 00	
Mining permits, 14 at \$5	...	70 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$602	36 12	...	
Interest distributed, \$2,363.40; brimstone and vaccine, \$9.20	2,372 60	...	
A.S. McCaig, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$500; burial expenses, \$30	530 00	...	
L.H. Hardyman, teacher, Protestant school, 12 m. to Mar. 31	312 50	...	
Constables: W.J. Pine, 7 1/6 m., \$179.35; W. Stone, 4 5/6 m., \$120.65	300 00	...	
Supplies for lockup, \$10.80; wood for lockup, \$3.50	14 30	...	
Chief, \$91.66; councillor, \$50; relief supplies, \$134.75	276 41	...	
Supplies for Protestant school: bell, \$8.56; inspection, \$27; insurance, \$7; pump, \$13.42; repairs, \$16.07; stationery, \$31.89; wood, 16 cds., \$44	147 88	...	
Supplies for Roman Catholic school: cleaning, \$1.50; inspection, \$32.20; stationery, \$18.07	51 77	...	
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,497 37	...	
...	5,538 95	5,538 95	
<b>13. - HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS, ONT.</b>			
Capital.	...	...	
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	7,507 12	
Canadian Pacific Railway, right of way	...	57 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$57	5 70	...	
Balance, June 30, 1905	7,558 42	...	
...	7,564 12	7,564 12	
Current Account.	...	...	
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$209.34; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,716.46, \$231.49	...	440 83	
Chief, \$30.08; councillor, \$16.92; caretaker of school, \$50	97 00	...	
Miss A. McIntosh, teacher, 12 m. to March 31, \$100; relief grants, \$22.50	122 50	...	
Building closets for school, \$30; lumber and hardware, \$15.96	45 96	...	
Stove and pipes for school, \$16.17; stationery, 89c.	17 06	...	

Balance, June 30, 1905	158 31	...
...	440 83	440 83
<b>14. - LAKE NIPISSING BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	84,363 39
J.R. Booth, dues on timber cut under license	...	2,554 08
Imperial Paper Mill Co., dues on timber cut in trespass	...	135 34
Dues collected by A.P. Cockburn: D. Beaucage, \$8; J. Beaucage, \$8.80, M. Beaucage, \$8; W. Commanda, \$6; F. Goulais, \$99.73; T. Goulais, \$112; S. Oblagesbic, \$8	...	252 55
Management fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,939.97	293 99	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	87,009 37	...
...	87,303 36	87,303 36
Current Account	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$2,629.63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$86,993.02, \$2,609.79	...	5,239 42
J.R. Booth, ground rent of timber berth	...	294 00
Management fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$294	17 64	...
Interest distributed, \$2,386.05; S. Commanda, for right of way, \$150	2,536 05	...
Chief, \$50; second chief, \$20; caretaker, \$7.50; relief, \$55	132 50	...
J.D. Marceau, teacher, 9 m. to March 31, \$225; inspecting school, \$14.75; repairs to school, \$66; stationery, & c., 812.94; wood, 26 cds., \$38.50	357 19	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,490 04	...
...	5,533 42	5,533 42



<b>15. - MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (UNCEDED), ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance July 1, 1904	...	35,223 71
W.J. Pulling & Co., dues on ties and posts	...	2,395 22
Dues on soft wood, 25c. a cord: J.T. Burns, \$33.88; Dominion Fish Co., Ltd., \$63	...	96 88
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	1 10
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account 235	...	89 33
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,492.10	249 21	...
Work on Manitowaning and Wikwemikong road: overseer, 16 d. at \$3; men with teams, 77 1/4 d. at \$3; man with horse, 12 1/2 d. at \$2; labourers, 120 d. at \$1.50; lumber and tools, \$13.86	498 61	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	37,058 42	...
...	37,806 24	37,806 24
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$796.84; interest, 3 p.c. on \$36,020.55, \$1,080.62	...	1,877 46
J.W. McIntosh, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30	584 40	...
J.E. Smith, Dominion constable, 12 m. to March 51	60 00	...
Vaccine, 100 tubes, \$7.50; lime, 10 brls., \$15; destroying weeds, \$15	37 50	...
Wood for Wikwemikongsing School, 10 cords at \$4, 5 cords at \$1.50	47 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,148 06	...
...	1,877 46	1,877 46
<b>16. - MAGANETTAWAN INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	2,140 64
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, act. 255	...	1 79
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,142 43	...
...	2,142 43	2,142 43
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$470.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,611.15, \$78.33	...	548 84
Burton & Bros., rent of lands	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Interest distributed	162 00	...

J.W. McIntosh, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30, \$23.04; relief, \$10.45	33 49	...
Balance. June 30, 1905	447 35	...
...	648 84	648 84
<b>17. - MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	140,168 24
Indian Dept., for islands taken for park purposes	...	9,150 00
Payments re islands in St. Lawrence: W.W. Avery, \$230; G. Belfie, \$26.50; Corporation of Brockville, \$39.30; A.D. Brown, \$19.88; J.H. Cook, \$53; M.S. Darling, \$75; F. Dodge, \$325.13; H.C. Edwards, \$124.55; E.G. Horton, \$51.93; W.A. Jackson, \$37.50; G. McLean, \$73.81; M.J. McNamara, \$13.90; N.P. McNeil, \$75; W. Mundell, \$31.80; L. Pecor, \$32.07; G. Richard, \$70; H. Rodgers, \$34.45; Annie Rodgers, \$119.25; C. Ross, \$187.55; F. Shipman, \$21.20; W.F. Stevens, \$25; F.E. Toft, \$25; J. Turcotte, \$39.75; J.D. Wetherell, \$20	...	1,753 57
J. Douglas, payment on village lot, Roseneath	...	23 30
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$10,926.87	1,092 68	...
Shares of capital paid Indians: Rev. R. Black, \$1,812.17; E.E. Chase, \$130.70; M.A. Chase, \$130.70; Rev. A. Salt, \$261.40; E.J.D. Salt, \$130.70; W. Salt, \$392.10	2,857 77	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	147,144 66	...
...	151,095 11	151,095 11

<b>17. - MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	1,140 99
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$20,135.04; 5 p.c. on \$51,184.04; 3 p.c. on \$69,990.15	...	5,867 01
S. Clark, elm and basswood timber on location 16	...	150 00
M.M. Marsden, payment on barns, location 115	...	25 00
E. Crowe, payment on location 62	...	35 00
Rents collected for Indians: A. Blake, \$62.90; A.J. Blodgett, \$31; V. Brenton \$76; J. Brown, \$25; T.A. Brown, \$100; W. Brown, \$16 10; J. Burrison, \$44.56; J. Buskell, \$11.25; W. Brisbin, \$22.50; W. Curtis, \$14; I. Dame, \$25; J. Dowler, \$26.90; C. Down, \$37; J. Dunnett, \$45; W. Elder, \$22; R. English, \$42; H. Flemming, \$10; E. George, \$15; W. George, \$44; G.H. Harvie, \$15; J. Herrington, \$253.80; S. Herrington, \$140; W. Hicks, \$72; T.H. Honey, \$20; T. Ingham, \$8; A.C. Lean, \$25; T. Linton, \$50; R. McCullough, \$18; J. McEllenborough, \$12; J. McMullan, \$12; T. Macklin, \$88.75; J. & C. Marsden, \$5.45; E. Nichol, \$15.16; F Nichol, \$15.16; W. Nichol, \$78; D. Nill, \$14.96; W. & D. Nill, \$27.66; H. Sherwin, \$25; H.A. Sherwin, \$17.85; J.R. Smith, \$40; S. Smith, \$12.50; C.S. Thackeray, \$10; N.D. Timlin, \$149.50; J. Weatherup, \$45	...	1,841 00
Refunds for roadwork not done	...	60 00
Interest distributed, \$4,868.87; rents distributed, \$2,095.46	6,964 33	...
E.W. Haydon, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31	275 00	...
C.B. Oakley, teacher, 15 m. to June 30	375 00	...
Chief, \$30; councillors, 2, \$30; secretary, \$24; sexton, \$60; organist, \$15; pension, \$23	182 00	...
S. Bray, C.E., travelling expenses, surveying park, Grenadier Island	20 15	...
Burial expenses, 7, \$55; expenses of deputation to Colborne, \$7.50	62 50	...
Shingles, 14 M., \$42; lumber, 460 ft., \$9.20; repairing church, \$4.10	55 30	...
Insurance, \$9; work on roads, \$62.72; gravel, 100 loads, \$3	74 72	...
Repairs to house of late M. Chubb, \$71 57; care of A. Blaker, \$6.14	77 71	...
Supplies and burial expenses, Mrs. Comego	32 40	...
Inspecting school, \$12; cleaning school, \$4	16 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	983 89	...
...	9,119 00	9,119 00
<b>18. - MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	75,151 64
M. Johnson, payment on lot 6, Sovereign St., Bronte	...	45 00
W.W. Wood, payment on loan	...	25 95
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p. c. on \$45	4 50	...
	75,218	

Balance, June 30, 1905	09	...
...	75,222 59	75,222 59
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	2,474 50
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$56,700; 5 p.c. on \$18,425.54; 3 p.c. on \$2,500.60	...	4,398 30
Grand Trunk Ry., payment for improvements, lot 6, con. 1, Oneida	...	613 02
Rents collected for Indians: C.B. Almas and B.A. Griffith, \$20; R. and E. Barker, \$275; C.L. Bassett, \$65; W.T. Boyle, \$50; W. and E. Brennan, \$15; G. Cleveland, \$75; J.W. Flowers, \$50; J. Gilson, \$125; G. Hall, \$16; Holbrook and Benn, \$153; P. Hoskins, \$100; P. Johnson, \$25; D. Keys, \$170; F. Keys, \$55; J.R. Kirk, \$100; Miss E. A. Lea, \$205; J.B. Monture, \$85; R. Reynolds, \$25; H. Shuler, \$25; J. Slack, \$100; E. Start, \$162.50; J.M. Wood, \$25	...	1,921 50
Fine on H.W. Elliott for using blasphemous language	...	2 00
G.J. King, payment on loan, \$28.20; collections on account of debts, \$11	...	39 20
Savings account No. 201, transfer of rent for R. Sawyer	178 00	...
Interest distributed, \$3,589.20; rents distributed, \$1,736.95	5,326 15	...
R. McDonald, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$350; burial expenses, \$56	406 00	...
Rev. C.F.G. Cole. missionary, 12 m. to March 31, \$75; fire insurance, \$87.83	162 83	...
Teachers: Mary G. Bagle, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$225; Miss L. Mitchell, 3 m. to March 31st, \$75	300 00	...
Carried forward	6,372 98	9,448 52

<b>18. - MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	<b>DR.</b>	<b>CR.</b>
Current Account - concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,372 98	9,448 52
Chief, \$50; councillors, 4, \$67.50; caretakers, 3, \$80; poll clerk, \$1.50; board of health, \$7.50; pensioners, \$131.25	337 75	...
Building bridge, \$25; building three culverts, \$10; repairs to bridges, \$43.99	78 99	...
Lumber, 1,803 ft., \$41.04; timber, 8 pieces, \$16; hauling, \$4.50; tile, 18, \$19.50	81 04	...
Payment for improvements on land, \$13.66; grants for fire losses, \$15	28 66	...
Loan to G.J. King, \$200; J.W. Parks, on account of Indian debts, \$11	211 00	...
Maintenance in hospital, \$38.50; expenses to and from hospital, \$10.10	48 60	...
Legal services, S.E. Lindsay, \$3; supplies for school picnic, \$9.75	12 75	...
King's Printer, 25 pamphlets, \$34.68; pump, \$16; repairing fence, \$2	52 68	...
Advertising, Toronto 'Globe,' \$1.32; printing Hagersville 'News,' \$2.50	3 82	...
Relief, \$7.71; wood for school, 5 cords, \$27.80; stationery, & c., \$17.08	52 59	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,167 66	...
...	9,448 52	9,448 52
<b>19. - MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	24,311 18
Payments on islands: T.E. McCallum, \$5.976; A. McDonald, \$42.34; T. Nichols, \$4.11	...	52 42
Otonabee Council, 110 loads gravel at 5c.	...	5 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$57.92	5 79	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	24,363 31	...
...	24,369 10	24,369 10
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	152 49
Interest: 5 p.c. on \$19,235.17; 3 p.c. on \$5,228.50	...	1,118 61
J. Loukes, hay cut on lot 15	...	2 50
Rents collected for Indians: R. Adamson, \$116.76; D. Cowie, \$26; R. Davis, \$56.50; G. Howson, \$20; F. Taylor, \$42; J. Taylor, \$20; T. Thompson, \$20; F. Willis, \$30	...	331 26
W. McFarlane, collections on account of debts and road work	...	8 00
Interest distributed, \$580.44; rents distributed, \$283.71	864 15	...
Payments for improvements on land sold, \$15; payments on loans and debts, \$2	17 00	...
V.H. Williams, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$150; burial expenses, \$34	184 00	...

Teachers: A.J. Crowley, 3 m. to June 30, 1901, \$25; A. Davis, 3 m. to March 31, 1905, \$25	50 00	...
Chief, \$25; secretary, \$6; sexton, \$40; organist, \$20; pensioners, \$20	111 00	...
Painting church, \$50; maintenance of Indian in hospital, \$24	74 00	...
Payments of claims against estate of late P. Elm	31 55	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	281 16	...
...	1,612 86	1,612 86
<b>20. - MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	37,233 56
Payments on islands, T.E. McCallum, \$12.42; A. McDonald, \$87.69; T. Nichols, \$8.52	...	108 63
Payments by Indians on account of loans	...	52 95
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$108.63	10 86	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	37,384 28	...
...	37,395 14	37,395 14

<b>20. - MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	394 19
Interest: 5 p.c. on \$30,966.93; 3 p.c. on \$6,660.82	...	1,748 16
Rents, & c., mission property: J. Irons, \$20.25; H. Taylor, \$38.50; D. Whitney, \$50	...	108 75
Repayment on loans	...	71 30
Interest distributed, \$1,312.75; insurance, \$81.37	1,394 12	...
E.G. Bowerman, M.D.: physician, 12 m. March 31, \$25; burial expenses, \$30	55 00	...
A. McCue: teacher, 9 m. to March 31, \$225; supplies for hall and school, \$7.15	232 15	...
Chief, \$30; sexton, \$30; secretary, \$25; organist, \$20; caretaker, \$15; wood-ranger, \$10; pension, \$13	143 00	...
Wood for hall, church and school, 30 cords	57 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	411 13	...
...	2,322 40	2,322 40
<b>21. - MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	11,461 82
Payments on islands: T.E. McCallum, \$2.66; A. Donald, \$18.77; T. Nichols, \$1.82	...	23 25
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$23.25	2 32	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	11,482 75	...
...	11,485 07	11,485 07
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	327 72
Interest: 5 p.c. on \$7,838; 3 p.c. on \$3,951.54	...	510 45
Rents collected: H. Fralick & J. Crozier, \$81.38; P. Hood, \$84; D. Jackson, \$111; J. Stones, \$355	...	631 38
Accounts retained on account of debts	...	21 27
Management Fund, percentage, 6 p.c. on \$466	27 96	...
Interest distributed, \$949.28; rents distributed, \$165.38	1,114 66	...
E.L. Proctor, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$34.25; chief, \$19; secretary, \$6	59 25	...
Payments on account of debts, \$11.27; insurance, \$32.25	43 52	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	245 43	...
...	1,490 82	1,490 82
<b>22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTÉ, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
		123,477

Balance, July 1, 1904	...	60
Payments on land: T. Blake, \$20; L.M. Booth, \$33.75; S.E. Chambers, \$41; C.F. Clement, \$304.75; C. Grant, \$15	...	414 50
Current account, transfer of rents retained for fencing	...	602 50
Transfer to current account, portion of expenses of smallpox epidemic	...	350 00
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	0 37
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$414.50	41 45	...
Alterations to Christ Church, Tyendinaga: W. Alford, drawing specification and inspecting work	108 00	...
J. Cook, mason work: contract, \$863; extras, \$57.50	920 50	...
J.S. Peck, carpenter work: contract, \$700; extras, \$31	731 00	...
Geo. Weymark, painting: contract, \$350; extras, \$47.50	397 50	...
Refunds of rents retained for fencing	92 19	...
Balance, June 30, 1903	122,554 33	...
...	124,844 97	124,844 97



22. - MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTÉ, ONT. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	875 50
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$40,493.33; 5 p.c. on \$36,000 3 p.c. on \$47,859.77	...	5,665 39
Rents collected for Indians: J.N. Barnhart, \$50; J.W. Berry, \$100; J. Black, \$16.50; J.B. Brant, \$6; J.G. Campbell, \$15; P. Cassidy \$299; W. Clare, \$80; G.E. Clement, \$30; D.A. Cornell, \$5; E.A.A. Cornell, \$7; J. Crawford. \$150; Creeper & Morden, \$63; S. Cross, \$60; P. Deans, \$7.50; S. Dies, \$265; J. & N. Doxtator, \$30; W. Driver, \$52.50; J. Drummy, \$96; T. Drummy, \$175; Rev. W. Fleming, \$30; B. Fuller, \$66; J. Geddes, \$35.25; S. Geddes, \$241; B.G. Gilroy, \$83.75; H. Goodman, \$200; S. Green, \$32.75; R. Grilles, \$50; W. Harvey, \$12; M. Hill, \$27.80; J.H. Hurley, \$4; W. Joyce, \$32 50; W. & G.H. Lloyd, \$125; G. Lucas, \$50; A. McAlister, \$100; E. McCarthy, \$53; H. McCullough, \$30.20; Jas. McFarlane, \$146.75; John McFarlane, \$102; J.F. McFarlane, \$140; J. McGahan, \$160; T. McGurn, \$100; A.E.A. Mark, \$131; W. Markham, \$30; Ed. Martin, \$65; Elias Martin, \$150; R.W. Martin, \$56; T. Martin, \$109.75; W.E. Martin, \$120; A. Meagher, \$163; J.C. Meagher, \$30; T. Morrissey, \$105; W. O'Brien, \$51.66; F.R. Palmer, \$165; P. Pearsall, \$63; W.E. Pearsall, \$88.50; W.R. Pennock, \$20; I. Powles, \$5; A. Provins, \$30; S.J. Reed, \$30; T. Rowley, \$12.50; R.A. Sexsmith, \$80; J.R. Smith, \$60; R. Smith, \$93; A.C. Steed, \$72.50; J. Stewart, \$27.50; Andrew Stratton, \$47.50; Abner Stratton, \$35; E. Thompson, \$75; E. Toppings, \$55.50; Jas. Toppings, \$32.50; R. Toppings, \$119; Tyendinaga Agricultural Society, \$37; J. Walker, \$40; S. Wheeler, \$40; O. White, W.G. Whitton, \$72	...	5,687 41
Rents of pastures: F. Claus, \$26.02; S. Green, \$42.50; J. Sero, \$20.57	...	89 09
Interest retained on account of statute labour	...	295 00
Outstanding cheques-refunded	...	30 50
Transfer to capital on account of fencing	602 50	...
Transfer to capital on account of smallpox epidemic	350 00	...
Interest distributed, \$2,221.76; rents distributed, \$5,219.36	7,441 12	...
Rev. A.H. Creegan, missionary, 12 m. to March 31	500 00	...
Physicians, 12 m. to Mar. 31: J. Moore, M.D., \$250; W.J. Passmore, M.D., \$250	500 00	...
Teachers: Mission School, E.M. Good, 12 m. to March 31, \$225; Central School, C. Crook, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$97.50; F. Johnson, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$32.50; Eastern School, J. Harvie, 12 m. to March 31, \$130; Western School, Miss L. Gervin, 3 m. to June 30, \$56.25; S. Brant, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$187.50	728 75	...
Chief, \$40; councillors, 3, \$72; supt. of roads, \$56.50; caretaker of council house, \$24; caretaker of mission school, \$14; caretaker of swamp school, \$3.75; sextons, 2, \$60; organist, 2, \$80; pensions, \$146	496 25	...
Insurance, \$33; grants for fire losses, \$60; coal for church, 1 3/4 tons, \$11.38	104 38	...
Maintenance of C. Maracle in asylum, \$156; expenses with lunatic Leween, \$14	170 00	...
Building bridge on slash road, half cost	52 47	...
Labour and material on roads and bridges	322 62	...
Provisions and relief supplies, \$64.89; distributing flour, \$5	69 89	...
Coffins, 8, \$57; sundry supplies for church, hall and schools, \$21.41	78 41	...
Building material for Indians, \$46.16; building line fences, \$20	66 16	...
Payments on debts of Indians: J.W. Maracle, \$215; R. Maracle, \$30.85	55 85	...

Advertising tenders for church, Toronto 'Canadian Contract Record'	3 00	...
Stoves and pipes for school, 3, \$38.40; enlarging mission school, \$15	53 40	...
Coal for schools, \$12.13; sundry work at schools, \$19.65	31 78	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,016 31	...
...	12,642 89	12,642 89
<b>23. - MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	151,018 12
Fines imposed for cutting timber illegally	...	28 00
Transfer from current account on account of debts	...	225 18
Share of balance at credit of Shingwank Home, acct. 196	...	4 41
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$28	2 80	...
Dora Dingman, commutation of interest	129 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	151,143 71	...
...	151,275 71	151,275 71

<b>23 - MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES, ONT. - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	1,017 43
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$17,100; 5 p.c. on \$12,000; 3 p.c. on \$122,935.55	...	5,314 07
Rents collected on behalf of Indians: Agricultural Society, \$150; D. Dingman, \$25. W.J. Davidson, \$30; J. Griffith. \$50; J. Griffith & W. Davidson, \$40; L. Hopkins, \$17; A. Kneebones, \$50; J.W. Lewis, \$25; R. Gregory, \$27	...	414 00
Refund for maintenance of C. Hill, paid in 1902 - 3	...	10 61
Transfer to capital account on account of debts	225 18	...
Interest distributed, \$3,619.40; rents distributed, \$368.87	3,988 27	...
D.P. McPhail. M.D., physician, 1.2 m. to March 31	300 00	...
Carrie A. Mummery, teacher, 9 m. to Dec. 31, 1904	262 50	...
Chief, \$60; councillors, 3, \$56.67; secretary, \$50; gravedigger, \$25; caretaker of school, \$30; truant officer, \$14.50; pensioners, \$32	268 17	...
A.D. Graham, M.D., medical attendance, \$3.50; coffins and burial expenses, 7, \$87	90 50	...
Maintenance of A. Whiteye, in London asylum, 12 m.	143 00	...
Maintenance of L. Logan in Chatham asylum at \$3 a week	25 85	...
Burial expenses of S. Jacobs, pupil at Shingwauk Home	49 00	...
Lumber for culverts, \$57.09; drain tile and laying same, \$12.92	70 01	...
Sundry work on roads and culverts	74 55	...
Building fence around graveyard, \$19.52; cutting thistles, \$15	34 52	...
J.C. Lewis, grant for loss of house, \$25; cow for J.B. Noah, \$37	62 00	...
Repairs to eave trough, council ball, \$16.42; wood for hall, \$7.50	23 92	...
Inspecting school, \$16; school books and stationery, \$14.55; pump, \$8.50; wood, 10 cords, \$17.50; small repairs and supplies, \$11.74	68 29	...
Balance, July 30, 1905	1,070 35	...
...	6,756 11	6,756 11
<b>24. - MUNSEES OF THE THAMES, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1905	...	2,129 38
Building material for Indians	79 73	...
	2,049	

Balance, June 30, 1904	65	...
...	2,129 38	2,129 38
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1905, \$110.24; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,239.62, \$67.19	...	177 43
Chippewa & Munsee Sporting Association, rent	...	50 00
Rents collected on behalf of individual Indians: J.D. Carruthers, \$400; David Graham, \$40; Duncan Graham, \$220; Wm. Graham, \$100; Alex. Irwin, \$50; D.J. McLean, \$25; G. McLean, \$45; J. McRobert, \$112.50; G. Watson, \$11	...	1,003 50
Percentage on collections. 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Savings account No. 201, transfer of rents for F.W. Logan	60 00	...
Rents distributed, \$910.25; cow purchased for indians, \$33.75	944 00	...
Chief, \$4; councillors, 2, \$8; secretary, \$10; messenger, \$4; truant officer. \$3	29 00	...
Examining Mrs. Logan for insanity, \$10; maintenance in asylum, \$32.21	42 21	...
Coffins, 5, \$17.50; wire fence, 20 rods, \$10; cleaning school, \$4.50	32 00	...
Payments on account of estate of late C. Snake	120 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	0 72	...
...	1,230 93	1,230 93
<b>25. - OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Timber dues: E. Brigham, \$164.60; S.L. Brundage, \$33.71; J.A. Ganton, \$330; R. Gault, \$76; R.F. Graham, \$32.56; E. Leitch, \$30.49; McAllister, Bros., \$1,944.99; Manitoulin Ranch and Lumber Co., \$1,445.95; Ed. Martin, \$11.93; Rathbun Co., \$1,235.82; W. Trotter, \$170.45	...	5,476 50
Carried forward	...	5,476 50

25. - OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Capital - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	5,476 50
Payments on land, Allan township: G. Buck, \$40; J. Kennedy, \$11; C. Lehman, \$60; J. Lehman, \$20; A. McDougall, \$35; T.H. Piper, \$72	...	238 00
Payments on land, Assiginack township, J.O. Irving	...	28 20
Payments on land, Barrie Island: W.J. Allen, \$31.66; J. Coutts, \$35.90; J. Jeffkins, \$7.98	...	75 54
Payments on land, Bidwell township: J.L. Ferguson, \$20; O. Gallant, \$60; H.R. Harriman, \$60.50; W. Stoddard, \$25; A. Wood, \$5.10	...	170 60
Payments on land, Billings township: G. Burch, \$30; A. Campbell, \$20; T. Croft, \$83.22; J. Lehydan, \$40; Maitland, Rixon & Co., \$80; W. Snow, Sr., \$27.25	...	280 47
Payments on land, Burpee township: W. Ainslie, \$49.53; E. Eaton, Emery, \$5; R. Greenman, \$6; C. Hurdle, \$8; J. W. Panton, \$19.40; T.H. Royal, \$10	...	122 93
Payments on land, Campbell township: W. Buie, \$24.50; A. Dougherty, \$38; H. Dougherty, \$36; D.K. Jaffray, \$40.70; D. McLeod, \$60	...	199 20
Payments on land, Carnarvon township: S. Berry, \$20; W. Bock, \$25; H. Bowyer, \$25; G. Campbell, \$37.14; N.J. Duxbury, \$49.40; H.W. Galbraith, \$10; H. Huff, 12.38; J. Johnson, \$7.90; A. Mitchell, \$30; D. McIvor, \$21.25; R. Russell, \$10.70; F. Smith, jr., \$26	...	274 77
Payments on land, Cockburn Island: G. Avis, \$75.05; J. Carnfel, \$10; C. Catting, \$22.35; V. Catting, \$22.35; A.L. Clarke, \$16.52; R. Farley, \$10; J.H. Harris, \$10; J. Hitchcock, \$118.36; J.H. Holmes, \$22.70; E.J. Locke, \$51.03; A. McKinney, \$37.52; J. McPhee, \$10; H. Mitchell, \$66.72; C. Mogg, \$22.68; J.D. Rawn, \$10; J. Reid, \$20; T.F. Reid, \$25.54; W. Robins, \$1.69; T.H. Smith, \$49.14; A. Symons, \$11	...	612 65
Payments on land, Dawson township: S.L. Brundage, \$119.39; J. Burnett, \$10; C.J. Campbell, \$10.35; W.K. Grant, \$10; A.P. Lanktree, \$13.12; J. Morrison, \$37.87; R. Morrison, \$30.15; J.G. Wickett, \$33.68	...	264 56
Payments on land, Gordon township: M. M. McArthur, \$20; J. Wilson, \$20	...	40 00
Payments on land, Gore Bay town plot: Mrs. J. A. MacDougall, \$3; H. Thorburn, \$28.26	...	31 26
Payments on land, Howland township: Christina Mackie, \$39.85; L.H. Trotter, \$2.62; W.H. Wilkins, \$15	...	57 47
Payments on land, Manitowaning town plot: G.A. Amer, \$20.32; R.M. Beatty, \$24; G.E. Green, \$12.80; H. Leask, \$22.98; H. McLaughlin, \$142.13; W.J. Tucker, \$94.72; A. Turnbull, \$12	...	328 95
Payments on land, Meldrum Bay town plot: W.K. Grant	...	39 43
Payments on land, Mills township: E.C. Bumstead, \$10.55; J.W. Jackson, \$94; D. McLean, \$37; D. Orford, \$52.75; M.J. Orford, \$10; R.L. Orford, \$5; J. Robinson, \$59.64	...	268 94
Payments on land, Robinson township: W. Ainslie, \$104.85; J.J. Armstrong, \$20; J. Blackburn, \$14; W.J. Burns, \$ 10; R.B. Fleming, \$40. 55; A.E. Graham, \$35; R.L. Graham, \$41.94; N. Mattheson, \$10; L. Smyth, \$25	...	301 34
Payments on land, Sandfield township; W. Hall, \$17.80; W.H. Luscomb, \$28; H. Smith, \$20; W. Stocks, \$11.40	...	77 20
Payments on land, Shaftesbury town plot: E.M. Miners, \$3; T.C. Sims, \$18.13; Mrs. W.H. Woodley, \$10	...	33 13
Payments on land, Sheguiandah township: L.B. Finch, \$20; H. McLaughlin, \$66.20	...	86 20
Payments on land, Tehkummah township: H. Bennett, \$10; W. Bowerman, \$10; S. Chapman, \$10; A.M.		

Chisholm, \$10; J.H. Conley, \$20; A. Elliott, \$65.83; C. Elliott, \$26.33; J. Elliott, \$10; T. Elliott, \$20; C.A. Hunter, \$10; G.A. Hunter, \$20; J.H. Leeson, \$20; G. McDonald, \$20; D. Martin, \$26.44; Mrs. E. Martin, \$75.97; H. Martin, \$20; A.E. Oakes, \$10; M. Orr, \$10; J. Pennie, \$10; A. Russell, \$21.49	...	426 06
Payments on land, Tolmansville, town plot: J. Campbell, \$10; J. Catting, \$4; V. Catting, \$8; W.C. Connell, \$15; H. Kilbreath, \$12; R. McAllister, \$2.50; D.J. McLeod, \$8; A. Monck, \$5; R.H. Robinson, \$15	...	79 50
R. Thorburn, overdeposited in Jan. 1905	...	1 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$9,513.90	951 39	...
Transfer of net collections to credit of following bands: - Cockburn Island, account 244, \$582.62; Obidgewan, account 245, \$62.43; Sheguiandab, account 246, \$957.17; Sheshegwaning, account 247, \$1,716.67; South Bay, account 248, \$697.07; Sucker Creek, account 249, \$1,030.01; Sucker Lake, account 250, \$135.26; West Bay, account 251, \$3,381.28	8,562 51	...
...	9,513 90	9,513 90

<b>25. - OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND - Concluded.</b>	DR.	CR.
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rent of timber berths: McAllister Bros., \$170; The Rathbun Co., \$108.72	...	278 72
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$278.72	16 72	...
S.M. Fraser, constable, 12 m. to Mar. 31	180 00	...
W.H. Farthing, forest bailiff, valuing 2 lots	4 50	...
Transfer of net collections to credit of following bands: - Cockburn Island, account 244, \$5.27; Obidgewon, account 245, 56c.; Sheguiandah, account 246, \$8.66; Sheshegwaning, account 247, \$15.54; South Bay, account 248, \$6.30; Sucker Creek, account 249, \$9.32; Sucker Lake, account 250, \$1.22; West Bay, account 251, \$30.63	77 50	...
...	278 72	278 72
<b>26. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	159,818 18
Balance, June. 30, 1905	159,818 18	...
...	159,818 18	159,818 18
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	10,750 10
Interest; 5 p.c. on \$48,000; 3 p.c. on \$122,568.28	...	6,077 05
Expenditure, detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities (page J - 9)	11,737 49	...
Balance, June 30, 1965	5,089 66	...
...	16,827 15	16,827 15
<b>27. - OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	133,181 82
Balance, June 30, 1905	133,181 82	...
...	133,181 82	133,181 82
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	14,266 42

Interest: 5 p.c. on \$40,000; 3 p.c. on \$107,448.20	...	5,223 45
Crown Lands Department, Ontario: purchase of Chapleau and Missanabie reserves, 436 acres at \$1; T.J. Potter, D.L.S., cost of survey of Chapleau and Missanabie reserves, \$245.17; these amounts to be stopped from the annuities of the band concerned	681 17	...
Annuities and expenses of paying annuities, detailed under Robinson Treaty Annuities (page J - 9)	14,446 58	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	4,362 12	...
...	19,489 87	19,489 87
<b>28. - OJIBBEWAS, OF MISSISSAGI RIVER, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	8,509 97
J. Dyke, dues on trees cut by Indians	...	27 60
Payments on lands sold: J. McGauley, \$169.50; J. Oulette, \$82.16; G. Peterson, \$7; M. Tait, \$22.35; A.P. Thompson, \$227.58	...	508 59
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, acct. 255	...	1 79
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$536.19	53 61	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	8,994 34	...
...	9,047 95	9,047 95
1 - 7 1/2J		



	DR.	CR.
<b>28. - OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAGI RIVER, ONT. - Concluded.</b>		
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$458.49; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8,968.46, \$269.05	...	727 54
J. Ouelette, improvements on lot 2, range A, Cobden	...	125 00
Outstanding cheque refunded	...	1 89
J. Baxter, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31	100 00	...
Chief, \$20: relief, \$5	25 00	...
Payments to Indians for improvements on land	125 00	...
Inspecting school, \$9.50; wood for school, \$15; stationery, 75c.	25 25	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	579 18	...
...	854 43	834 43
<b>29. - ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	13 27
Balance, June 30, 1905	...	132 77
...	132 77	132 77
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$294.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$427.31, \$12.82	...	307 36
Chippewa, & Munsee Sporting Association, rent	...	100 00
Rents collected on behalf of Indians: W.J. Clark, \$31.50; J.N. Clark, \$17; G. Fisher, \$56; Rev. T.T. George, \$14; Colin McArthur, \$12; W. Miller, \$95	...	225 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Rents distributed, \$1.85; coffin, \$15; janitor, \$5	205 00	...
Mrs. M. Parkhurst, claim against estate of late D. Schuyler	25 00	...
Expenses re C. Doxtater; maintenance in hospital, \$26; R.S. MacAlpine, M.D., attendance, \$12; livery hire, \$1.50	39 50	...
School supplies	0 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	356 86	...
...	632 86	632 86
<b>30. - PARRY ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	68,802 98
Balance, June 30, 1905	68,802 98	...
...	68,802 98	68,802 98
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	682 33

Interest: 6 p.c. on \$2,170.99; 5 p.c. on \$2,267.47; 3 p.c. on \$65,046.85	...	2,195 04
Teachers, 12 m. to March 31: J.E. Armour, Ryerson, \$287.50; A.E. McKelvie, Skene, \$175	462 50	...
Chief, \$50 secretary, \$50; councillors, 2, \$24; constable, \$25; messenger, \$7.48 caretakers of schools, 2, \$36	192 48	...
Interest distributed, \$1,297.76; flour, 11 brls., \$62 70; coffins, 2, \$10	1,370 46	...
J.R. Stone, M.D., medical attendance	365 85	...
Treatment of Indian in hospital, \$7; relief supplies, \$2.85	9 85	...
Ryerson School: inspection, \$7.75; repairs, \$6.50; supplies, \$6.39; wood, 13 cords,\$14.30	34 94	...
Skene School: inspection, \$8.75; stationery, \$8.35; supplies, \$3.53; wood, 13 cords, \$14.30	34 93	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	406 36	...
...	2,877 37	2,877 37

<b>31. - POTTAWATAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	5,827 39
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	0 37
Lot for lock-up, \$15; building lock-up and council chamber, \$790; advertising re lock-up, \$7.80; total, \$812.80, less three fourths charged to Chippewas, account 9	203 19	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	5,624 57	...
...	5,827 76	5,827 76
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$124.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,952.16, \$178.56	...	303 33
St. Ann's Island Shooting and Fishing Club, rent, \$162.50; St. Clair Flats Shooting Co., rent, \$100	...	262 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$262.50	15 75	...
W.W. Hay, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$125; burial expenses, 8, \$79	204 00	...
Forest bailiffs: L. Dodge, 122 d., \$45.75; J. Williams, 27 d., \$10.13	55 88	...
Chief, \$25; councillors, 2, \$25; secretary, \$18.75; sexton, \$12.50; pensions, \$34	115 25	...
Supplies for blind woman: provisions, \$24; repairing house, \$5; wood, \$7.50	36 50	...
Work on ferries: repairing dock, \$45; repairing scows, \$40; cable, 400 ft., \$26; sundry work and supplies, \$18.06; total, \$129.06, less three-fourths charged to Chippewas, account 9	32 26	...
Repairs to school house, \$58; cleaning well, \$3.75; small supplies, 60c.	62 35	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	43 84	...
...	565 83	565 83
<b>32. - SERPENT RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1901	...	5,911 93
Cook Bros. Lumber Co., timber dues	...	198 06
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong school, account, 225	...	1 79
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$198.06	19 80	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	6,091 98	...
...	6,111 78	6,111 78
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$253.91; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,165.84, \$184.98	...	438 89
Cook Bros. Lumber Co., ground rent of timber limit	...	120 00
Loveland & Stone, rent of mill site	...	600 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$720	43 20	...

R.H. Arthur, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31	125 00	...
Chief, \$50; constable, H. Sims, 9 m. to March 31, \$63	113 00	...
Interest distributed, \$274.59: wood for school, 20 cords, \$23.50	298 09	...
Cleaning, \$7: inspecting, \$18.30; stove and pipes, \$13; stationery supplies, \$1.13	39 43	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	540 17	...
...	1,158 89	1,158 89
<b>33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1. 1904	...	886,334 92
Land sales: R.N. Berry, \$35; James McGregor, \$35	...	70 00
Royalty on stone: G. Dickinson, \$15; W. Ludlow, \$4; D.W. Mason, \$1	...	20 00
C.E. Courtnage, wood, 10 cds., \$15; fines for cutting wood in trespass, \$8	...	23 00
Repayments on account of loans	...	3,335 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$113	11 30	...
Loans to Indians	5,722 00	...
Schultz Bros., Ltd.: advance on contract for addition to physician's house	1,000 00	...
C. Winger & Son, building concrete bridge over Boston creek	1,200 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	881,850 42	...
...	889,783 72	889,783 72

33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	6,793 47
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$625,234.25; 3 p.c. on \$267,894.14	...	45,550 88
Rents collected on behalf of Indians: C.A. Adams, \$90; C.E. Atkinson, \$40; F. Atkinson, \$92; J. Axon, \$175; R. Campbell, \$120; J. Coleman, \$50; L. Cooper, \$250; H. Creswell, \$130; A. Dean, \$5; P. Eadie, \$125; A. Edwards, \$300; J. Farrell, \$25; R. Fawcett, \$90; E. Griffin, \$225; T. McDonald, \$55; W.R. McDonald, \$202; M. McGarry, \$15; H.B. Merrell, \$84; W. Miller, \$25; W. Mills, \$225; A. Mitchell, \$110; T.J. O'Reilly, \$125; J.W. Poss, \$325; J. Ramsay, \$60; L. Schlottman, \$75; J.W. Slack, \$150; F.A. Smith, \$72; J. Smith, \$130; S. Suddaby, \$68; D. Swift, \$60; C. Vanloon, \$50; J.H. Wilcox, \$75	...	3,623 00
Interest collected on loan to indians	...	743 05
Parliamentary grant for Six Nations schools	...	450 00
Outstanding cheques refunded	...	2 50
Interest distributed, \$31,630.81; rents distributed, \$3,653	35,283 81	...
E.D. Cameron, allowance for rent, fuel and light, 12 m. to March 31	340 00	...
R.H. Dee, M.D., superannuation allowance, 12 m. to March 31	500 00	...
Josiah Hill, secretary, 12 m. to March 31	400 00	...
C.U. Holmes, M.D., medical officer, 12 m. to June 30	3,087 50	...
A. Jamieson, inspector of works, 12 m. to June 30	400 00	...
J.C. Martin, chief's board allowance, 12 m. to March 31	800 00	...
W. Smith, clerk, 12 m. to June 30	500 00	...
John Clark, teacher, Ohsweken school, 12 m. to March 31	400 00	...
Mrs. R.E. Shaver, teacher, Ohsweken School, 9 m. to March 31	262 50	...
John Miller, teacher: Ohsweken School, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, \$87.50; Thomas day school, 9 m. to March 31, \$262.50	350 00	...
J. Buskard: services as stenographer, 9 d., \$27; copies of notes, \$13.50	40 50	...
Caretaker, \$50; forest bailiffs at \$130, \$357.50; secretary of Board of Health, \$15; school trustees, 4, \$24; pensioners, \$1,254.50	1,701 00	...
Rev. R. Ashton, grant to Six Nations day schools	2,687 50	...
Services on committees, & c.: education, \$32; fire losses, \$18; school board, \$42; various committees. \$11; taking census, \$16	119 00	...
Expenses of interest distribution: constables at \$1.50, \$48; board of constables, \$19; conveyance of constables, \$14	81 00	...
Supplies for council house, & c.: flag, \$4; framed pictures of King and Queen, \$9; making road to sheds, \$12; rebuilding chimney, \$15; rent of telephone, 12 m. to Aug. 31, \$30 repairing council house, \$321; repairing frame of cannon, \$6.75; repairing outbuildings, \$120; spruce trees, 304, \$45.30; wood, 10 cords, \$15; various small payments, \$26.80	604 85	...
Grants: ploughing match, \$70; repairing Onondaga long house, \$25; St. Barnabas Church, \$25;		

temperance convention, \$25	145 00	...
Dr. C.U. Holmes, allowance for drugs, \$300; L Secord, M.D., operation and dressings on Indian, \$100; formaldehyde generator, \$12; maintenance of N. Hill in Hamilton asylum, \$68.07; maintenance of indians in hospitals, & c., \$61; vaccine, 100 tubes, \$7.50	548 57	...
Celebration of Victoria Day, 1904, \$117.52; advance for celebration of Victoria Day, 1905, \$60; meals for Lord Stamford and party, \$9.25; expenses of meeting of Farmers' Institute, \$10. 50	197 27	...
Insurance premiums, \$41; constable's services, arresting English, \$6.60	47 60	...
Grants for fire losses: total losses, \$2,395.62; one-third allowed	798 49	...
Grants for sheep killed by dogs, value, \$23.50; two-thirds allowed	15 67	...
Coffins, 61 at \$10, 36 at \$5; relief orders, \$211.95	1,001 95	...
Bulls, short-horn, 2, \$260; bulls, Holstein, 2, \$100; expenses purchasing bulls, \$16	376 00	...
Payments to heirs of N. Banning for improvements to Sour Spring lot	70 00	...
W. Hill, building cement concrete culvert	99 00	...
C. Winker & Sons, building cement culvert, half cost	80 00	...
Repairs to bridge No. 11, McKenzie Creek	129 75	...
Repairs to bridge near Little Buffalo, half cost	46 25	...
Repairing bridge over Fish Creek	40 65	...
Repairing various bridges and culverts	73 16	...
Repairing level, \$6; repairing road machine, \$5	11 00	...
Operating road-machine, \$16.50; unloading lumber, \$14	30 50	...
Land for roadway, \$28; staking roadway and gravel pit, \$4	32 00	...
Lumber, 11,154 ft., \$254; tile, 8 and 12 - inch, 109 lengths, \$87.75	341 75	...
Fence posts and setting same, \$12.84; various small items, \$10.58	23 42	...
No. 1 school: repairs, \$150; stationery. \$21.38; wood, 17 cds., \$33	204 38	...
No. 2 school (Ohsweken): building sidewalk, \$135; cleaning, \$9.25; coal, 15.47 tons, \$116: labour, \$6; re-cementing basement, \$220; stationery, \$19.85	506 10	...
Carried forward	52,376 17	57,162 90

	DR.	CR.
<b>33. - SIX NATIONS INDIANS - Concluded.</b>		
Current Account - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	52,376 17	57,162 90
No. 3 school: repairing, \$145; stationery, \$20.47; wood, 21 cds., \$39.25	204 72	...
No. 5 school: repairing, \$154; stationery, \$14.05; wood, 16 cds., \$24	192 05	...
No. 6 school: stationery, \$17.81; stove and pipes, \$16.13; wood, 16 cds., \$20	53 94	...
No. 7 school: repairs, \$190; stationery, \$7.18; wood, 24 cds., \$42.80	239 98	...
No. 9 school: cleaning, \$6; stationery, \$5.90; wood, 39 1/12 cds., \$75.37	87 27	...
No. 10 school: repairs, \$135; stationery, \$10.01; wood, 16 cds., \$67.60	212 61	...
No. 11 school: stationery, \$32.77; wire fencing, \$56.32; wood, 17 cds., \$25.50	114 59	...
Thomas day school, wood, 27 cds.	56 00	...
Various school supplies: clock, \$5.50; school books, \$12.51; small items, \$7.32	25 33	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	3,600 24	...
...	57,162 90	57,162 90
<b>34. - SHAWANAGA BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	10,703 92
Balance, June 30, 1905	10,703 92	...
...	10,703 92	10,702 92
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$182.86; interest, 3 p.c. on \$10,886.78, \$326.60	...	509 46
Refund of overpayment, 1903 - 04, to W. Beattie estate	...	1 00
Chief, \$20; caretaker of school, \$36; repairs to teacher's house, \$33.20	89 20	...
Mabel E. Tutt, teacher, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$100; inspecting school, \$10.25	110 25	...
Wood for school, 18 1/2 cds., \$17.75; small school supplies, \$4.05	21 80	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	289 21	...
...	510 46	510 46
<b>35. - SPANISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	7,187 82
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	0 37
Spanish River Lumber Co., dues on timber	...	15 26

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c., on \$15.26	1 52	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	7,201 93	...
...	7,203 45	7,203 45
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1901, \$141.37; interest, 3 p.c. on \$7,329.19, \$219.88	...	361 25
Spanish River Lumber Co., rent of timber berth	...	120 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$120	7 20	...
Tools for roadwork, \$29.50; freight on tools, \$1.25	30 75	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	443 30	...
...	481 25	481 25
<b>36. - THESSALON RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	27,540 49
Payments on land: A. Bruley, \$10.81; S.L. Burtis, \$3.10; D.R. Carruthers, \$55.51; H. Delhenty, \$58.23; A.E. Dymont, \$88.92; E.I. Hagan, \$23.79; T. Heard, 825.14; J. Jackson, \$22.12; P. Kutch, \$155.20; D. McAlpine,	...	...
Carried forward	...	27,540 49



	DR.	CR.
<b>36. - THESSALON RIVER INDIANS, ONT. - Concluded.</b>		
Capital - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	27,540 49
Payments on land - Concluded.	...	...
\$127.44; F.E. McCort, \$24; W.H. McCrea, \$236 67; I. McGarvie, \$73.64; D. McLennan, \$126.75; M. Martineau, \$15; J. Reid, \$25; E.F. Staples, \$18.31; C. Vassare, \$67.19	...	1,156 82
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong school, acct. 255	...	3 57
H. Sargeant, refund of overpayment on land, in 1903 - 04	11 98	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$144.84	114 48	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	28,574 42	...
...	28,700 88	28,700 88
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$260.64; interest, 3 p.c. on \$27,801.13, \$834.03	...	1,094 67
F.E. McCort, payment for improvements on land	...	19 20
Physicians: J. Baxter, M.D., 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$200; J.W. McIntosh, M.D., 12 m. to June 30, \$1.68	201 68	...
Interest distributed, \$598.38: salary of chief, \$25	623 38	...
Provisions for destitute, \$10.11; lime, 3 brls., \$3.75	13 86	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	274 95	...
...	1,113 87	1,113 87
<b>37. - TOO-TOO-MENAI BAND, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	3,541 11
Balance, June 30, 1905	3,541 11	...
...	3,541 11	8,541 11
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	163 51
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$2,98.41; 3 p.c. on \$3,406.21	...	120 08
Supplies for destitute, \$15; coffin, \$4; prizes for school, \$3	22 00	...
Care of school, \$15; wood for school, 12 cords, \$42; school supplies, \$4.58	61 58	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	200 01	...
...	283 59	283 59
<b>38. - WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS, ONT.</b>		

Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	23,523 11
Hugh S. Brennan Co., dues on timber	...	988 20
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$988.20	98 82	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	24,412 49	...
...	24,511 31	24,511 31
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$605.96; interest, 3 p.c. on \$24,129.07, \$723.87	...	1,329 83
J. Carruthers, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30	106 68	...
J.E. Smith, constable, 12 m. to June 30	10 60	...
Interest distributed, \$875.25; chief's salary, 9 m., \$22.50	897 75	...
Building material for John B. Buzwah	75 00	...
Cleaning school, \$1.50; stationery, \$2.02; wood for school, 21 cords, \$45.50	49 02	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	190 78	...
...	1,329 83	1,329 83

<b>39. - WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON, ONT.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	2,900 63
Transfer from current account to restore impaired capital	...	95 50
Randolph Splitlog, share of capital	1,203 47	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,792 66	...
...	2,996 13	2,996 13
Current Account.	...	...
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$2,883.05; 3 p.c. on \$17.58	...	173 50
Payments of interest: C. Malville, \$39; R. Splitlog, \$39	78 00	...
Transfer to capital to restore impaired capital	95 50	...
...	173 50	173 50
<b>40. - ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	1,855 71
Public Works Dept., payments for land at Pierville	...	100 00
O. Desmarais, wood purchased	...	5 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 per cent on \$105	10 50	...
Desks for Roman Catholic school, 6 at \$3.50	21 00	...
Transfer to current account to cover over-expenditure	61 54	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,867 67	...
...	1,960 71	1,960 71
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	299 39
Interest: 6 per cent on \$306.11; 3 per cent on \$1,848.99	...	73 84
Wharfage fees, \$9; C. Daneau, fine for trespassing, \$6	...	15 00
Quebec Southern Ry., right of way	...	8 40
A.O. Comire, censitaire, rents collected	...	222 51
Management Fund, percentage, 6 per cent on \$15	0 90	...
J.H. Houde, P.L.S., survey of reserve and copy of plan of same	91 10	...
Repairing roads and bridges, \$23.64; maintaining winter roads, \$66	89 64	...
Work on ditches, \$20; supplies for council house, \$8,56	28 56	...
Relief supplies, \$94.57; expenses with sick woman to hospital, \$5	99 57	...
Coffins, 8, \$40; calling assembly and warning trespassers, \$5.50	45 50	...
Expenses of timber seizures, \$8.45; travel of Indian, \$6	14 45	...
Expenses of chief and councillor to Montreal	23 50	...
Repairing common fence, \$47.47; less \$34.75 collected for pasturage	12 72	...
Bull \$25; affidavit re right of way, \$3; mattress, 75c.	28 75	...

Typewriter for agent, \$102.50; school supply and repairs, \$28.49	130 99	...
Payments to Indians for improvements on lands taken by Quebec Southern Ry. for right of way	115 00	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	61 54
...	680 68	680 68
<b>41. - ABENAKIS OF BÉCANCOUR, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	5,475 00
Balance, June 30, 1905	5,475 00	...
...	5,475 00	5,475 00
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$384.88; interest, 3 per cent, on \$5,859.88, \$175.80	...	560 68
Rev. A.D. Papillon, missionary, 12 m. to March 31	10 00	...
Medical attendance: H. Desilets, M.D., \$25; V.P. Landry, M.D., \$8.75	33 75	...
Cedar pickets, 1,000, 840; snowplow, \$13; barbed wire, \$6	59 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	457 93	...
...	560 68	560 68

<b>42. - AMALECITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER, QUE.</b>	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1901	...	8,011 31
Balance, June 30, 1905	8,011 31	...
...	8,011 31	8,011 31
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$149.59; interest, 3 per cent on \$8,160.90, \$244.83	...	394 42
Interest distributed, \$227.48; express on blankets, \$1.30	228 78	...
Medical attendance: F.E. Gilbert, M.D., \$17.50; T.A. LaRue, M.D., \$3.10; P. Picard, M.D., \$16.75	37 35	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	128 29	...
...	394 42	394 42
<b>43. - GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS, ONT.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	106 02
Transfer from current account to restore impaired capital	...	3 18
Balance, June 30, 1905	109 20	...
...	109 20	109 20
Current Account.	...	...
Interest, 3 per cent on \$106.02	...	3 18
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	3 18	...
...	3 18	3 18
<b>44. - HURONS OF LORETTE, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	4,700 90
Payments on account of land: F. Auclair, \$151.55; E. Garveau and P. Milhomme, \$36.80; N. Genois, \$2,000; F. Martel, \$1,048.10	...	3,236 45
H. Kennedy, refund of bonus paid in 1897 for timber berth	500 00	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,736.45	273 64	...
H. O'Sullivan, survey of Quarante Arpents reserve	680 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	6,483 51	...
...	7,937 35	7,937 35
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$145.52; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,846.42, \$145.39	...	290 91

Rev. P.A. Godbout, missionary, salary, Mar. 31, 1905	50 00	...
Plumbing in school house, \$25; water supplied school, \$4	29 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	211 91	...
...	290 91	290 91
<b>45. - IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	11,770 08
Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Co., timber dues	...	347 53
J.B. Charlie, royalty on stone	...	45 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$393.28	39 32	...
Transfer from current account of over-expenditure	547 44	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	11,576 60	...
...	12,163 36	12,163 36

	DR.	CR.
<b>45. - IROQUOIS OF CAUGANAWAGA, QUE. - Concluded.</b>		
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Interest: 6 p. c. on \$1,040; 3 p. c. on \$10,730.08	...	384 30
Rents collected on behalf of Indians: J. Boucher, \$35; A. Boudras, \$70; J.B. Bourget, \$45; P. Bourget, \$60; A. Dorais, \$60; H. Dorais, \$50; B. Duranqueau, \$50; A. Filion, \$60; A. Laberge, \$40; J.B. Laberge, \$300; A. Legault, \$75; J. Legault, \$165; J.B. Millette, \$375; N. Pinsonneault, \$65; A. Poirier, \$475	...	1,925 00
Rents collected by J.A. Macrae. inspector	...	390 94
Charlemagne & Lac Oureau Lumber Co., rent of timber berths	...	54 00
Collections for pasturing cows on reserve common	...	8 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$62	3 72	...
Transfer to acct. 104 of rents collected on account of heirs of J. Williams and Anne Ketsetsaronkwa, with interest	488 18	...
Transfer to Savings Account.No. 201 of rent collected for A. Jocks	100 06	...
Rents distributed, \$1,799.81; coffins, 2, \$10; relief supplies, \$5.18	1,814 99	...
Missionaries: Rev. L. Granger, 3 m. to June 30, \$25; Rev. A. Melancon, 9 m. to Mar. 31, \$75	100 00	...
Organist, \$50; gate keepers, \$48; services of interpreter and clerk, \$38.50	136 50	...
Measuring stone, \$180.71; labour on roads and bridges, \$67.47	248 18	...
Labour on new culvert: foreman, \$13.50; labourers, \$26.77; horse hire, \$55.75	96 02	...
Lumber, 3,065 ft., \$55.69; stone, 36 yds., \$39; nails, 75c.	95 44	...
Repairing commons fence, \$40.14; repairing cemetery fence, \$21.29	61 43	...
Hauling lumber, \$8.50; horse hire, \$2.75; freight, \$4	15 25	...
Costs of timber seizures, \$14; constable's fees and expenses, \$8.95	22 95	...
Repairs and supplies for council hall, \$7.41; services of crier, \$1.25	8 66	...
Looking after Lidian gardens, \$2.40; burying dead animals, \$2	4 40	...
Expenses of 2 Indians to Ottawa, \$18; fares of 7 children to industrial school, \$61.95	79 95	...
Cleaning schools and council hall, \$6; stationery for school, \$3.01	9 01	...
Repairing teacher's dwelling at boys' school	25 00	...
Transfer to capital account of over-expenditure	...	547 44
...	3,309 68	3,309 68
<b>46. - IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	55,145 53
Sand, 8 loads, \$8; Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$8, 80c.	0 80	8 00
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, acct. 196	...	1 10
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, acct. 255	...	16 08
John J. Fraser, repairs to buildings at St. Regis	1,042	...

	81	
Balance, June 30, 1905	54,127 10	...
...	55,170 71	55,170 71
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	838 71
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$26,000; 3 p.c. on \$29,984.24	...	2,459 52
Rents collected: J.E. Bredin, \$2.50; D. Cameron, \$15; E. Esterbrook, \$10; Wm. Colquhoun's estate, \$18; Customs Department, \$135; A.E. Forsyth, \$3.73; J. Hamilton, \$20; J. Langelier, 16c.; D. B. MacLennan, \$6; A.S. Raymond, \$14.41; S. Raymond, \$9.77; Mrs. J. Renshaw; \$7; J.G. Snetsinger; \$5.75; D.S. Tilton, \$5.52	...	252 84
Refunds on account of loans	...	2 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$252.84	5 17	...
St. Regis Land Fund, account 46 A, transfer on account of purchase of land	250 00	...
Interest distributed, \$1,598.65; relief grant, \$5; coffins, 2, \$12	1,615 65	...
Corporation of Dundee, commutation tax	218 62	...
Maintenance of A. Jacobs in Brockville asylum, \$143; clothing, \$23.75	166 75	...
Clerk, \$5; organist, \$10; sexton, \$18; tuning organ, \$5	38 00	...
Keeping peace at procession, \$5	5 00	...
Repairing culverts, \$12.50; provisions for men working on roads, \$15.24	27 74	...
Assistance at interest payments, \$6.75; express on blankets, \$1.25	8 00	...
Repairs to Protestant church, Cornwall Island	73 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,135 24	...
...	3,553 17	3,553 17



<b>46A. - IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS, LAND FUND.</b>	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,350.99; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,350.99, \$40.52	...	1,391 51
Transfer from acct. 46, Iroquois of St. Regis, on account of purchase of land	...	250 00
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,641 51	...
...	1,641 51	1,641 51
<b>47. - LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	3,999 25
Payments on land: I. Belleau, \$4.85; J.B. Dubois, \$8.40; O. Fortin, \$8.40; G. Laberge, \$8.40; T.L. Laberge, \$8.40; M. Potvin, \$9.40; P. Privé, \$10.74; U. Privé, \$8.40; V. Privé, \$8.40	...	75 39
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$75.39	7 53	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	4,067 11	...
...	4,074 64	4,074 64
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$333.98; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,333.23, \$130	...	463 98
Taking prisoners to Chicoutimi and Quebec jails	26 85	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	437 13	...
...	463 98	463 98
<b>48. - INDIANS OF LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, QUEBEC.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	3,399 87
Charlemagne and Lac Oureau Lumber Co., timber dues	...	173 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$173.75	17 37	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	3,556 25	...
...	3,573 62	3,573 62
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	198 40
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$345.44; 3 p.c. on \$3,252.83	...	118 32
Charlemagne and Lac Oureau Lumber Co., ground rent of timber limit	...	27 00
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., rent of islands in Ottawa river	...	32 00

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$59	3 54	...
Smith, Markey, Montgomery & Skinner, Montreal, legal expenses re Kenatosse	75 00	...
J.E. Fontaine, M.D. medical attendance, \$10; care and medicines for T. Cree, \$8.65	18 65	...
Seed: oats, 83 bush. at 60c.; potatoes, 50 bags at 50c.	74 80	...
Rent of school house, 15 m., \$30; rent of house for band meeting, \$2	32 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	171 73	...
...	375 72	375 72
<b>49. - TIMISKAMING INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	14,916 35
Payments on land: P. Caza, \$33.63; E. Dechesne, \$11.09; A. Dupuis, \$39.79; Adelor Grenier, \$33.12; Albert Grenier, \$53.15; H. Greniér, \$33.22; P. Grenier, \$49.65; J.H. Lafrance, \$16.12; C. McLaren, \$12.55; J. McLaren, \$33.83	...	316 15
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$316.15	31 61	...
Labour on roads, season 1904	788 46	...
A. Burwash, advance for roadwork, season 1905	100 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	14,312 63	...
...	15,232 70	15,232 70

	DR.	CR.
<b>49. - TIMISKAMING INDIANS, QUE. - Concluded.</b>		
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July, 1904, \$210.28; interest, 3 p.c. on \$15,126.83, \$453.80	...	664 08
Rents collected on behalf of Indians: A. Dupuis, \$20; P. Gibbons, \$20; Lumsden's line of steamers, \$15; M.J. Malone, \$10; P. Ranger, \$150	...	215 00
Rents distributed, \$255; material for road work, \$12.55	267 50	...
Allowance to A. McBride. late agent, \$32: chief, \$30; care of school, \$8	70 00	...
Medical attendance: A.J. Aubin, M.D., \$44.75; C.A. Dube, M.D., \$40	84 75	...
Provisions for destitute, \$128.78; sundry supplies, \$8.83	137 61	...
Expenses re smallpox outbreak: J.W. Bonnier, M.D., 4 d. services, \$40; expenses, \$31.90; provisions, \$5.91; quarantine guard, 70 d., \$105; vaccine, \$7.54; team hire, \$15; telephone, 65c.	206 00	...
School supplies: stationery, \$41 76; wood, \$21.75; lighting fires, \$4	67 51	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	45 66	...
...	879 08	879 08
<b>50. - RIVER DESERT INDIANS, QUE.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	30,989 46
Laffernier Bros., dues on timber cut in trespass	...	109 92
Maniwaki Electric Co., on account of right of way	...	100 00
Timber dues: W.C. Edwards Co., Ltd., \$164.99; Gilmour & Hughson, \$166.82	...	331 18
Payments on land; E. Alie, \$23; Mrs. A. Baxter, \$89.80; J. Beaudoin, \$10; M. Beaupré, \$83.20; F. Bennett, \$44.52; M. Brooks, \$37.50; A. Collin, \$10; T. Deschenes, \$141.89; Mrs. A. Despuis, \$75; J. Dumont, \$10; H.T. Flynn, \$26; W. Fogerty, \$15; J. Foster, \$29.50; M. Goldenburg, \$32; J. Henderson, \$25; Francis Johnston, \$28; Julia Johnston, \$8; C. Kenney, \$21.20; A. Labelle, \$10; F.A. Labelle, \$213; C. Lachapelle, \$15; Z. Lachapelle, \$35.65; M. Lacroix, \$10; J. Lafleur, \$12; A. Lynch, \$75; D. Macdonald's heirs, \$33.60; T. McGrath, \$33; Rev. N. McLaren, \$28; T. Miller, \$16; O. Millihore, \$10; E.A. Mulligan, M.D., \$160; B. Nault, \$21.25; V. Pleam, \$10; A. Plouffe, \$10; J.E. Poirier, \$25; Presbyterian Congregation, \$75; N. Renio, \$8; A. Robillard, \$71.75; T. White, \$32.55; L. Wood, \$45	1,659 41	...
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account, 255	...	179
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2,201.14	220 11	...
P.T.C. Dumas, D.L.S., survey of reserve	796 97	...
Township of Egan, share of cost of iron bridge over River Desert	1,000 00	...
W.L. Ecuyer, building school house, \$645, less \$200 paid in 1903 - 4	445 00	...
Closets and ladders for school, \$15; desks and seats for school, \$41.47	56 47	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	30,673 84	...
...	33,192 39	33,192 39
Current Account.	...	...

Balance, July 1, 1904	...	489 01
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$3,135.38; 3 p.c. on \$28,343.09	...	1,038 41
Ground rent of timber limits: W.C. Edwards Co., Ltd., \$63; Gilmour & Hughson, Ltd., \$60	...	123 00
Rents collected for Indians: W.J. Ardies, \$20; J. Beaulieu, \$5.25; A. Bertrand, \$9; T. Boyd, \$11.50; P. Brady, \$10; D. Budge, \$21.35; A. Clement's heirs, \$17.35; Dr. Comeau's estate, \$4; J. Corrigan, \$15; Dissident School Trustees, \$34.65; E. Dupuis, \$11; W.C. Edwards Co., Ltd., \$37; A. Emery, \$9; M. Emery, \$11; E. Gagnon, \$11; R. Gauthier, \$7; W. Gauthier, \$10; Gilmour & Hughson Co., Ltd., \$12; A. Grignon, \$8; T. Lacoursiere, \$12.75; F. Laffernier, \$7; J. Lefleur, \$5; J.B. Lafleur, \$6; L. Levesque, \$3; J. McAuley, \$33.50; A.U. Martineau, \$6; S. Martineau, \$11; P. Massie, \$6; J. Moar, \$4.30; P. Moore's heirs, \$2; E.A. Mulligan, M.D., \$7.25; F. Nadon's heirs, \$10; A. Nault, \$5; B. Nault, \$6; V. Paquette, \$14.75; Presbyterian Congregation, \$14; J. Quail, \$22; C. Rivet, \$10; A. Robillard, \$8; T. Rochon's heirs, \$80; Anatase Roy, \$26; Arthur Roy, \$11; W. Ryan, \$2; V. Simoneau, \$12; Rev. H.C. Walsh, \$22.50	...	611 35
Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$123 ground rents	7 38	...
Interest distributed, \$527.73; rents distributed, \$128.50	656 23	...
E.A. Mulligan, M.D., physician, 12 m. to Mar. 31	200 00	...
Carried forward	863 61	2,261 77

	DR.	CR.
<b>50. - RIVER DÉSSERT INDIANS - Concluded.</b>		
Current Account - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	863 61	2,261 77
Annie O'Connor, teacher, 12 m. to Mar. 31	300 00	...
Refund to Consolidated Fund of teacher's salary, Sept. qr., 1903	75 00	...
Chief, \$125; sub-chiefs, 2, \$100; pensioners, 2, \$74	299 00	...
Provisions for destitute, \$65; lime, 38 bush., \$19; coffins, 2, \$11.60	95 60	...
School supplies, & c.: bell, \$7.50; cleaning, \$8.75; desk, \$11.50; stationery, \$14.35; stove and pipes, \$24.20; wood, 19 cords, \$36.25; work on roads, & c., \$10; sundry expenses, \$15.25	127 80	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	500 76	...
...	2,261 77	2,261 77
<b>51. - SONGHEES INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	10,824 46
Balance, June 30, 1905	10,824 46	...
...	10,824 46	10,924 46
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,123.32; interest, 3 p.c. on \$11,947.78, \$358.43	...	1,481 75
Rents: Mrs. J. Bales, 18 m. to July 6, 1905, \$112.50; P. Everett, 12 m. to June 30, 1905, \$102; Wm. Turpel, 12 m. to April 30, 1905, \$240	...	454 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$454.50	27 27	...
M. Cooper, constable, 12 m. to May 31, \$240; burial expenses, \$15	255 00	...
Supplies at Christmas: baking powder, 58 tins, \$13.05; beef, 1,000 lbs., \$80; flour, 58 sacks, \$87; rice, 300 lbs., \$21; sugar, 425 lbs., \$19.13; tea, 58 lbs., \$20.30; tobacco, 18 lbs., \$15.30; grey flannel, 566 yds., \$84.90; print, 213 yds., \$17.04; shirts, heavy, 6, \$7.25; trousers, rivetted, 43 prs., \$34 03; suits, 5 at \$4.25, 3 at \$3.25, \$31	430 00	...
Relief grants: flour, 615 lbs., \$18.55; sundry provisions, \$16.15; boots, 2 prs., \$3.50	38 20	...
Water supply, 12 m. to Mar. 31, \$96.20; rent of 8 meters, \$24; repairs, & c., \$5.50	125 70	...
Repairing school, \$100; various small payments, \$10.42	110 42	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	949 66	...
...	1,936 25	1,936 25
<b>52. - COWICHAN INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	60 02

Balance, June 30, 1905	60 02	...
...	60 02	60 02
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$153.69; interest, 3 p.c. on \$213.71, \$6.41	...	160 10
Supplies for destitute	5 85	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	154 25	...
...	160 10	160 10
<b>53. - MUSQUEAM INDIANS, B.C.</b>		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1994	...	28 11
Balance, June 30, 1905	28 11	...
...	28 11	28 11

53. - MUSQUEAM INDIANS, B.C. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Current Account.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$60.87; interest, 3 p.c. on \$88.98, \$2.67	...	63 54
Provisions supplied destitute	4 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	59 34	...
...	63 54	63 54
54. - SKWAMISH INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	86 46
Balance, June 30, 1905	86 46	...
...	86 46	86 46
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$14.63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$101.09, \$3.03	...	17 66
Red Cedar Lumber Co., rent of operating and boom privileges	...	90 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$90	5 40	...
Provisions for destitute, \$25.80; hospital attendance, 26 d., \$26	51 80	...
Lumber, rough fir, 3,000 ft., \$30; nails, 1 keg, \$4	34 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	16 46	...
...	107 66	107 66
56. - QUAMICHAN INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	11 16
Transfer to current account to cover-over-expenditure	...	3 68
Balance, June 30, 1905	7 48	...
...	11 16	11 16
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$7.99; interest, 3 p.c. on \$19.15, 58c.	...	8 57
Supplies for destitute	12 25	...
Transfer from capital to cover over-expenditure	3 68	...
...	12 25	12 25
57. - CHEMAINUS BAND, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	267 79
Balance, June 30, 1905	267 79	...
...	267 79	267 79
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$129.30; interest, 3 p.c. on \$397.09, \$11.91	...	141 21
Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co., rent of right of way	...	20 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$20	1 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	160 01	...





59. - ST. PETER'S BAND, MAN.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	1,094 93
Rev. J. Semmens, paid for labour on roads	102 85	...
J.O. Lewis, advance on account of fencing	200 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	792 08	...
...	1,094 93	1,094 93
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$8.30; interest, 3 p. c. on \$1,103.23, \$33.10	...	41 40
Provisions for chief and council, \$6.25; coffin for C. Prince, \$12	18 25	...
Bushranger, 10 d. at \$2	20 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	3 15	...
...	41 40	41 40
60. - BROKENHEAD RIVER BAND, MAN.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	47 71
Balance, June 30, 1905	47 71	...
...	47 71	47 71
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$30.63; interest, 3 p. c. on \$78.34, \$2.35	...	32 98
Geo. Bolton, compensation for sheep killed by dogs	6 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	26 98	...
...	32 98	32 98
61. - LITTLE FORKS BAND, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	246 80
Rainy River Lumber Co., timber dues	...	9 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$9	0 90	...
Barbed wire, 3,025 lbs., \$113 44; staples and small fencing supplies, \$6.20.	119 64	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	135 26	...
...	255 80	255 80
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, 6c.; interest, 3 p.c. on \$246.86, \$7.41	...	7 47

Balance, June 30, 1905	7 47	...
...	7 47	7 47
62. - ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MAN.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	686 69
Payments on land: J.H. Baskerville, \$17.15; J.J. Baskerville, \$638.05; J. Bullis, \$63.25; F.A. Curran, \$264.45; R.F. Curran, \$242.80; Thos. Gregory \$1,025.10; W.J. Hepburn, \$244.70; Jos. Hogg, \$187.50; M. Julius, \$100; P. Manseau, \$14.45; E. Mortlock, \$264; W.B. Pitfield, \$215.85; J. Proulx, \$25; J.B. Robinson, \$344; J. C. Scott, \$357.80; M.W. Whitley, \$251.65	...	4,255 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,255.75	425 57	...
Carried forward.	425 57	4,942 44

62. - ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MAN. - Concluded.		DR.	CR.
Capital - Concluded.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		425 57	4,942 44
Management Fund: repayment on loan, \$2,720; interest on loan, \$326.40		3,046 40	...
Binder, \$137.75; breaker ploughs, 2, \$31; disk harrow, \$38		206 75	...
Fanning mill, \$28; hay rake, \$27; mower, \$50; shoe drills, 16, \$80		185 00	...
Oxen, 2 prs., \$252.50; steer, 1, \$34.75		287 25	...
Balance, June 30, 1905		791 47	...
...		4,942 44	4,942 44
Current Account.		...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$333.71; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,020.40, \$30.62		...	364 33
John C. Ginn, special services re sale of land		50 00	...
Seed oats, 50 bush., \$20; seed wheat, 100 bush., \$85		105 00	...
Ox harness, 2 sets, \$21; poundage on cattle, \$8.80		29 80	...
Shingles, 5 1/4M., \$17.05; nails, 75c.; reshingling granary, \$8		25 80	...
Balance, June 30, 1905		153 73	...
...		364 33	364 33
63. - FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MAN.			
Capital.		...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904		...	46 26
Balance, June 30, 1905		46 26	...
...		46 26	46 26
Current Account.		...	...
Balance, July 1 1904, \$57.58; interest, 3 p.c. on \$103.84, \$3.12		...	60 70
Millidge Bros., rent of mill site, \$30; W. Robinson, rent of island, \$16		...	46 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$46		2 76	...
Balance, June 30, 1905		103 94	...
...		106 70	106 70
68. - TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B.			
Capital.		...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904		...	16,689 53
Timber dues: G.T. Baird & Co., \$256.91; A.J. Beveridge & Son, \$211.65		...	468 56
Payments on land: Mrs. G. Clomes, \$22.75; J.E. Finnemore, \$100; T. Hanson, \$69.94; E. Hudson, \$13.87; J.V. Larlee, \$10; R. Loveley, \$24.80; B. Stewart, \$53 75; Mrs. G.F. Street, \$20		...	315 11
Transfer from current account to restore impaired capital		...	4 79
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$783.67		78 36	...
Building lockup: contract, \$349; extra for shingling walls, & c., \$25		374 00	...

Fredericton 'Herald', printing posters re lockup	1 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	17,024 63	...
...	17,477 99	17,477 99
Current Account.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$16,689.53.	...	500 69
Rent of timber berths: G.T. Baird Co., Ltd., \$24; A.J. Beveridge & Son, \$30	...	54 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$54	3 24	...
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	4 79	...
Missionary: Rev. A. Morin, 6 m. to Sept. 30, \$50; Rev. De La Motte, 6 m. to Mar. 31, \$50	100 00	...
J. Deboe, constable, 2 m. to July 31, 8 m. to May 31 at \$15	150 00	...
Carried forward	285 03	554 69

68. - TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Current Account - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	285 03	554 69
Caretaker of church, \$50; examining forest lands, \$21	71 00	...
W.B. Hoyt, survey of part of easterly boundary of survey	74 50	...
Repairing waterworks, \$35.15; insurance premiums, \$31.13	66 28	...
Medicines, \$3.75; wood for church, 6 cords, \$21; express, 60c.	25 35	...
School books and stationery	5 38	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	54 15	...
...	554 69	554 69
71. - MICMACS OF MARIA, QUE.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$13.23; interest, 3 p.c. on \$13.23, 40c.	...	13 63
Express charges on blankets	3 55	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	10 08	...
...	13 63	13 63
72. - JAMES MENASS.		
Balance, July 1, 1901, \$63.20; interest, 3 p.c. on \$63.20, \$1.90	65 10	...
Jas. Menass, payment of balance at credit	65 10	...
...	65 10	65 10
73. - POMQUET RESERVE, N.S.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$60.36; interest, 3 p.c. on \$60.36, \$1.91	...	62 17
J.D. Chisholm, rent of Indian gardens.	...	48 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$48,50	2 91	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	107 76	...
...	110 67	110 67
80. - POINTE GRONDINE INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	12,010 18
W. & A. McArthur, timber dues	...	235 27
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$235.27	23 52	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	12,221 93	...
...	12,245 45	12,245 45
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$244.19; interest, 3 p.c. on \$12,254.37, \$367.63	...	611 82
J.W. McIntosh, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	13 56	...
John E. Smith, constable, 12 m., \$15; interest distributed, \$399.90	414 90	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	183 36	...
...	611 82	611 82

81. - WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS, ONT.		DR.	CR.
Capital.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904		...	2,389 49
Balance, June 30, 1905.		2,389 49	...
...		2,389 49	2,389 49
Current Account.		...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$2,374.94; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,764.43, \$142.93		...	2,517 87
Oxen, 1 pr., \$155; feed and stabling, \$1.15; ox harness, \$12		168 15	...
Lumber, 1,858 ft., \$42.76; lime, 4 bush., \$2; nails, 100 lbs., \$5		49 76	...
Breaking plough, \$23; harness, 1 set, \$17; tools and implements, \$42.40		82 40	...
Potatoes, 30 bush., \$22.50; freight on supplies, \$44		66 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905		2,151 06	...
...		2,517 87	2,517 87
82. - WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS, ONT.			
Capital		...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904		...	50,838 69
Balance, June 30, 1905		50,838 69	...
...		50,838 69	50,838 69
Current Account.		...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$638.41; interest, 3 p.c. on \$51,477 10, \$1,544.30		...	2,182 71
Ferguson & McFadden, ground rent of timber berth		...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50		3 00	...
R.H. Arthur, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31, \$400; salary of chief, \$40		440 00	...
Interest distributed, \$865.20; provisions for sick and destitute, \$55		920 20	...
Expenses of quarantine, \$74.85; vaccine, \$1.75		76 60	...
Naughton School: Mrs. J.R. Mackay, teacher, 6 m. to Oct. 31, \$141.34; Miss R.A. Dunne, teacher, 3 m. to March 31, \$75; inspecting, \$27.10; wood, 35 cords, \$78; small payments, \$3.59,		325 03	...
Balance, June 30, 1905		467 88	...
...		2,232 71	2,232 71
83. - KYUQUOH BAND, B.C.			
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$254.55; interest, 3 p.c. on \$254.55, \$7.64		...	262 19
Ellis and Feker, rent on trading privileges, 12 m. to Sept. 22, 1905		...	25 00

Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p. c. on \$25	1 50	...
Provisions for destitute	74 95	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	210 74	...
...	287 19	287 19
84. - HOPE INDIANS, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	3,621 51
Balance, June 30, 1905	3,621 51	...
...	3,621 51	3,621 51
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$354.15; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,975.66, \$119.27	...	473 42
Supplies for destitute	8 85	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	464 57	...
...	473 42	473 42

85. - PAGONAKESHICK'S BAND, MAN.		
	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	989 98
Ontario Mining Co., refund of payment for land on Sultana Island	560 25	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	429 73	...
...	989 98	989 98
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,240.93; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,230.91, \$66.93	...	1,307 86
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,307 86	...
...	1,307 86	1,307 86
86. - GORDON BAND, N.W.T.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	591 26
Share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin Reserve, account 283	...	143 88
Balance, June 30, 1905	735 14	...
...	735 14	735 14
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$47.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$639.03, \$19.17	...	66 94
Fines for trespassing on reserve	...	36 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$36	2 16	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	100 78	...
...	102 94	102 94
87. - PASQUAH'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$29.87; interest, 3 p.c. on \$29.87, 90c.	...	30 77
Refund on account of loan to J. Asham.	...	29 98
Balance, June 30, 1905	60 75	...
...	60 75	60 75
89. - MIDDLE RIVER INDIANS, N.S.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$162.07; interest, 3 p.c. on \$162.07, \$4.86	...	166 93
Flour, 903 lbs., \$31.50; pork, 105 lbs., \$10.50; cartage, \$3	45 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	121 93	...
...	166 93	166 93
90. - EAGLE LAKE INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	3,838 23
D.L. Mather, timber dues	...	1,424 28
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,424.28	142 42	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	5,120 09	...
...	5,262 51	5,262 51
Current Account.	...	...



Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,087.85; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,926.08, \$147.78	...	1,235 63
Flour, 7 sacks, \$18.90; bacon, 177 lbs., \$15.49; tea, 50 lbs., \$10	44 39	...
Sugar, 100 lbs., \$6.35; freight, \$2.07; clover and timothy seed, \$3.57	11 99	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,179 25	...
...	1,235 63	1,235 63

91. - INDIANS OF EBB AND FLOW LAKE, MAN.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance July 1, 1904	...	128 50
Balance June 30, 1905	128 50	...
...	128 50	128 50
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$45.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$174.01, \$5.22	...	50 73
Bob-sleighs, complete, 1 set, \$32; mower knife and pitman rod, \$6.75	38 75	...
Glass and putty	2 15	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	9 83	...
...	50 73	50 73
92. - RESTIGOUCHE INDIANS, QUE.		
Balance, debit, July 1, 1904, \$20.27; interest on debit balance, 3 p.c. an \$20.27, 61c.	20 88	...
Bay of Chaleurs Mill Co., rent	...	125 00
Savings account No. 201, transfer of portion of rent for estate of A. Marchand	50 00	...
Management Fund, percentage on net collections, 6 p.c. on \$75	4 50	...
Rent distributed	45 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	4 62	...
...	125 00	125 00
93. - ST. MARY'S INDIANS, N.B.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	45 94
Balance. June 30, 1905	45 94	...
...	45 94	45 94
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$10.14; interest. 3 p.c. on \$56.03, \$1.68	...	11 82
Clothing, \$1.70; constable's fees, \$1; travel of Indian, \$3.70	6 40	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	5 42	...
...	11 82	11 82
95. - WABIGOON INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	31 21
Laurentian Mining Co., on account of land purchased.	...	175 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p. c. on \$175	17 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	188 71	...
...	206 21	206 21
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$197.40; interest, 3 p.c. on \$228.61, \$6.86	...	204 26
Compensation to Indians for surrender of lands	85 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	119 26	...



96. - MARION TENESOO COMONDO.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance July, 1904, \$1,027.22; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1, 027.22, \$30.82	...	1,058 04
Interest paid M.T. Comondo	38 70	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,019 34	...
...	1,058 04	1,058 04
97. - CHEHALIS BAND, B.C.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	5,178 17
Timber dues, \$1.34; Management Fund, percentage, 10 p. c. on \$1.34, 13c.	0 13	1 34
Balance, June 30, 1905	5,179 98	...
...	5,180 11	5,180 11
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$803.24; interests 3 p.c. on \$5,982.01, \$179.46	...	982 70
Provisions for destitutes, \$23.25; salmon twine, 20 lbs., \$20	43 25	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	939 45	...
...	982 70	982 70
99. - PETER TENESCO AND CHAS. TENESCO DUBÉ.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,874.20; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,874.20, \$56.23	...	1,930 43
Interest paid P. Tenesco and C.T. Dubé	56 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,874 23	...
...	1,930 43	1,930 43
100. - ONE ARROW'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$307.95; interest, 3 p.c. on \$307.95, \$9.24	...	317 19
Share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin reserve, account 283	...	71 94
Seed oats, 50 bush	31 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	357 63	...
...	389 13	389 13
103. - INDIANS OF EEL GROURD, N.B.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,793.57; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,793.57, \$53.80	...	1,847 37
Miss K.C. Quigley, rent of Big Hole fishery	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage of collections, 6 p. c. on \$25	1 50	...
Supplies for sick and destitute, \$170.95; travel of chief and constable, \$14	184 95	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,685 92	...
...	1,872 37	1,872 37
104. - HEIRS OF JOHN WILLIAMS AND ANNE KETSETSARONKWA.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$13.70; interest, 3 p.c. on \$13.70, 40c.	...	14 10
Iroquois Of Caughnawauga, transfer of rents and interest	...	488 18
Rents due L.M. Jocks estate: L.F. Jackson, \$220.50; T.J. Bruce, \$38.40	258 90	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	243 38	...



105. - BIG ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	2,470 45
Balance, June 30, 11905	2,470 45	...
...	2,470 45	2,470 45
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$904.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,375.22, \$101.26	...	1,006 03
Oxen, 1 yoke, \$155; feed and stabling, \$1.10; ox harness, 1 set, \$12	168 10	...
Seed potatoes, 40 bush. \$30; iron harrows, 1 set, \$17; tools and implements, \$48.87	95 87	...
Shingle, 6 1/2 M., \$14.63; freight on oxen and supplies, \$35	49 63	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	692 43	...
...	1,006 03	1,006 03
106. - SWAN LAKE INDIANS, MAN.		
Balance, July. 1, 1904, \$42.01; interest 3 p.c. on \$42.01, \$1.26	...	43 27
Matoss, on account of team of horses	...	14 00
Mare, \$186, less \$136.73 paid from Consolidated Fund	43 27	...
Repairs to wagon	8 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	5 50	...
...	57 27	57 27
108. - NUMIKAMIS INDIANS, B.C.		
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$130 79; interest, 3 p.c. on \$130.79, \$3.92	...	134 71
W. & J. Wilson, rent of 12 acres of land, 12 m. to Sept. 16, 1905	...	12 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$12	0 72	...
Transfer of balance to Ohiat Band, account 172	145 99	...
...	146 71	146 71
110. - SKWAH INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$432 38; interest, 3 p.c. on \$432.38, \$12.97	...	445 35
Building material for Alex. Tommy, \$149.50; salmon twine, 8 lbs., \$7	156 50	...
Provisions for destitute, \$33.05; snatch blocks, 2, \$13; steel cable, 100 ft., \$8.25	54 30	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	234 55	...
...	445 35	445 35
111. - LOWER KOOTENAY INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$707.62; interest, 3 p.c. on \$707.62, \$21.23	...	728 85
Provisions for destitute Indian	2 65	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	726 20	...
...	728 85	728 85
112. - SUMAS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$70.88; interest, 3 p.c. on \$70.88, \$2.12	...	73 00
Provisions for destitute, \$27.35; salmon twine, 16 lbs., \$15.20; express, \$1	43 55	...

Balance, June 30, 1905	29 45	...
...	73 00	73 00

115. - INDIANS OF RED BANK, N.B.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904; \$4,709.53; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,709.53, \$141.28	...	4,850 81
W.D. Carter, collections on account of land sold	...	448 60
Miss K.C. Quigley, rent of Big Hole Fishery	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$448.60; 6 p.c. on \$25	46 36	...
Travel of Indians, \$32.50; relief for destitute, \$65.88	98 38	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	5,179 67	...
...	5,324 41	5,324 41
116. - INDIAN'S OF BURNT CHURCH, N.B.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$2,179.16; interest, 3 p, c. on \$2,179.16, \$65.37	...	2,244 53
Provisions for destitute, \$232.31; travel of chief, & c., \$15	247 31	...
Hay and oats to feed stock of destitute Indians during winter	148 02	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,849 20	...
...	2,244 53	2,244 53
118. - INDIANS OF FALSE CREEK RESERVE, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$4,076.34; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,076.34, \$122.29	...	4,198 63
Axes, handled, 15, \$22.50; logging jacks, 4, \$110	132 50	...
Saws, 4, \$30.20; stumping powder, 2 cases, \$14	44 20	...
Sundry tools for lumbering, \$49.65; provisions for destitute, \$4.90	54 55	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	3,967 38	...
...	4,198 63	4,198 63
119. - YUKQUODT INDIA, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$124.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$124.77, \$3.74	...	128 51
Stockham & Dawley, rent of trading privileges, 12 m. to Aug. 19, 1905	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 pc. on \$25	1 50	...
Material for chief's house: windows, 18, \$54; doors, 5, \$15; nails, 310 lbs., \$17; paint, 6 galls., \$12.75; hinges, 5 pr., \$1.25	100 00	...
Drugs and medicines	33 85	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	18 16	...
...	153	153 51



## 120. - ENOCH'S BAND, N.W.T.

Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	86,258 96
Payment on land sold: Thos. Anderson, \$462; Justinia Bischgen, \$80; F. Busenias, \$741.93; Ellen Carruthers, \$253.58; E.M. Carruthers, \$12.08; W. Drebert, \$99.45; Wm. Durrand, \$150; T.R. Fawcett, \$113.65; F.K. Fuhrkop, \$106.50; Herman Graunke, \$299; Gottfried Henschel, \$94.85; Gustav Henschel, \$288.35; Jas. Hudson, \$97.60; G. Jacobi, \$230; Adolph Job, \$275.35; John Job, \$104.40; Andreas Klapstein, \$90.10; S. Klapstein, \$903.43; Ludwig Knop, \$40.80; Gottlieb Kuhn, \$78.66; Larin Bros., \$67.65; McDougall & Secord, \$7,763.32; E.W. McKenzie, \$615.66; R.J. McLellan, \$1,341.50; J.R. McPhaden, \$853.10; A. Paul, \$70; L. Scheve, \$84.70; F. Schmidt, \$203.93; F. Seaman, \$150; C.G. Sellers, \$503.96; A. Stolz, \$226.80; J.G. Tipton, \$463.36; T. Toreson, \$90.90; Jos. Tough, \$1,892.35; L. Vanvoman, \$171.34; Jas. Walsh, \$1,111.74; A. Wesenberg, \$106.65; B. Wetherly, \$78.20; J.H. Wood, \$246.38; G. Yousz, \$88.77.	...	20,652 04
Mrs. E. Gowanlock, refund of over-payment	42 70	...
Carried forward	42 70	106,911 00

120. - ENOCH'S BAND, N.W.T. - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Capital - Concluded.	Cts.	cts.
Brought forward	42 70	106,911 00
Management Fund, percentage on net collections, 10 p.c. on \$20,609.30	2,060 93	...
Fence posts, 1,260, \$63; digging 1,260 post holes, \$63; top rails, 1,415, \$21.23; stretching 4 miles wire, 3 strands, \$10; repairing fence, \$15	172 23	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	104,635 14	...
...	106,911 00	106,911 00
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$900.07; interest, 3 p.c. on \$87,159.03, \$2,614.77	...	3,514 84
J. Gibbons, received for 130 bush. oats sold	...	52 00
Oats, 440 bush., \$162.80; potatoes, 15 bush., \$7.50; wheat, 11 bush., \$11; rock salt, 500 lbs., \$10.	191 30	...
Fence posts, 1,808, \$90.40; delivering, 356 posts, \$3.56; post holes, 2,209, \$110.45; top rails, 2,208, \$33.11	237 52	...
Stringing wire, \$14; 404 panels for line fence, \$72.72; repairs and gates, \$4	90 72	...
Sash, 14 1/2 pr., \$22.48; doors, 4, \$8.90; lumber, 841 ft., \$20.62; shingles, 9 1/2 M., \$27.63	79 63	...
Tar paper, 11 rolls, \$11.75; nails and spikes, 686 lbs., \$33.58; sundry building materials, \$9	54 33	...
Engineer for thresher, 12 1/2, d., \$31.25; binder twine, 600 lbs., \$81	112 25	...
Leather belting, 123 1/2 ft., \$43.17; sundry supplies for mill and implements, \$22.50	65 67	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,735 42	...
...	3,566 84	3,566 84
121. - WHITE BEAR'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	17,814 16
Payments on land sold: A.C. Bedford Jones, \$8,814.14; Thos. Harkness, \$138; G. Henderson, \$66.50; S.S. Smith, \$66.50	...	9,085 14
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$9,085.14	908 51	...
Draining hay sloughs: men and teams, 33 d. at \$5, 91 d. d. at \$3; team, 1 d. at \$2; men, 3 1/2 d. at \$3, 94 1/2 d. at \$1; single and double trees, \$2.70	302 45	...
Balance due on binder, \$109.30; oats, 57 bush., \$19.95	129 25	...
Hon D. Laird, advance on account of fencing	200 00	...
Transfer to current account to cover over-expenditure	71 01	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	25,288 08	...
...	26,899	26,899

	30	30
Current Account.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$17,814.16	...	534 42
Mares, 1 team, \$360; team harness, 2 sets, \$69; oats, 100 bush., \$35	464 00	...
Ploughs, 2, \$51.30; scrapers, 3, \$27.80; tea and bacon, \$62.33	141 43	...
Transfer from capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	71 01
...	605 43	605 43
123. - GIBSON INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	825 35
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for flooding lands	...	75 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$75	7 50	...
Balance, June.30, 1905	892 85	...
...	900 35	900 35
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$63.79; interest, 3 p.c. on \$889.14, \$26.67	...	90 46
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for flooding lands	...	110 50
Payments to Indians as compensation for flooding of lands	110 50	...
Flour, 6 bags, \$16.90; tea, 12 lbs., \$4.80	21 70	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	68 76	...
...	200 96	200 96

124. - TEXAS LAKE INDIANS, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,352.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,352.77, \$40.58	...	1,393 35
Building material supplied Indians	200 03	...
Salmon twine for destitute Indians, 4 lbs	4 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,189 32	...
...	1,393 35	1,393 85
125. - YALE INDIAN'S, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$924.21; interest, 3 p.c. on \$924.21, \$27.73	...	951 94
C. Inkman, rent, 12 m. to June 30, 1904	...	12 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$12	0 72	...
Provisions for destitute	22 85	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	940 37	...
...	963 94	963 94
126. - NICOAMEN INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$557.42; interest, 3 p.c. on \$557.42, \$16.72	...	574 14
Provisions for destitute, \$10.80; salmon twine, 4 lbs., \$3.50	14 30	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	559 84	...
...	574 14	574 14
127. - LONG PLAIN INDIANS, MAN.		
Balance. July 1, 1904, \$33.95; interest, 3 p.c. on \$33 95, \$1.02.	...	34 97
Fanning mill, \$27.50; superintending threshing, 3 d., \$6	33 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1 47	...
...	34 97	34 97
129. - MATS-QUI-SAH-HAH-COM BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$66.77; interest, 3 p.c. on \$66.77, \$2	...	68 77
B.C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., stumpage on logs	...	95 36
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$95.36	9 53	...
Supplies for destitute: provisions, \$14.20; salmon twine, 16 lbs., \$15.20	29 40	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	125 20	...
...	164 13	164 13
130. - COUTCHICHING BAND, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$398.18; interest, 3 p.c. on \$398.18, \$11.95	...	410 13
Canadian Northern Ry., right of way	...	600 00
John Tight, payment for wood cut on Fort Francis Reserve	...	10 00
H. Williams, rent of mill-site	...	300 00
Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$610, 6 p.c. on \$300	79 00	...
Interest distributed, \$201; hay for bull, 3 tons, \$30	231 00	...
Barbed wire and fencing supplies, \$32.55; M. Vincent, rebuilding house, \$30	62 55	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	947 58	...

...

1,320 13 1,320 13

131. - HUNGRY HALL BAND, NO. 1, ONT.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$62.82; interest on \$62.82, \$1.88	...	64 70
Rat Portage Lumber Co., timber dues	...	106 54
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$106.54	10 65	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	160 59	...
...	171 24	171 24
133. - TSOO-A-DIE BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,457.45; interest 3 p.c. on \$1,457.45, \$43.72	...	1,501 17
Westminister Slate Co., rent of quarry, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	...	234 50
Management Fund, percentage, on collections, 6 pc. on \$234.50.	14 07	...
Provisions for destitute, \$51.85; maintenance of Indians in hospital, \$26	77 85	...
Drugs, & c., supplied Rev. P. Plamondon	25 18	...
Supplies for Seschelt Boarding School: majestic range, \$150; range boiler and stand, 63-galls., \$28; heating stoves and pipes, 8, \$83.64; table and kitchen ware, \$91.46; iron beds and springs, 60, \$450; double desks, 25, \$137.50; back seats, 4, \$8; chairs, 24, \$14.40; freight, \$34.35	997 35	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	621 22	...
...	1,735 67	1,735 67
135. - JOHN SMITH'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	147 82
Share of proceeds of sale of Checastapasin Reserve, account 283	...	35 97
Balance, June 30, 1905	183 79	...
...	183 79	183 79
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$203.59; interest, 3 p.c. on \$351.41, \$10.54	...	214 13
Seed oats, 81 bush. at 60c., 164 at 63c.; seed wheat, 14 bush. at 75c.	156 12	...
Feeding 35 head of cattle during winter of 1903-04	34 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1904	24 01	...
...	214 13	214 13
136. - MOUTH OF SEINE RIVER BAND, NO. 25B, ONT.		

Balance, July 1, 1904, \$9.68; interest, 3 pc. on \$9.68, 29c.	...	9 97
H.H. Woods, timber cut in trespass	...	16 50
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$16.50	1 65	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	24 82	...
...	26 47	26 47
138. - BLACKFOOT INDIANS, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$401.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$401.48, \$12.05.	...	413 53
D.H. McDonald, on account of lease of coal lands, \$3,115; fines, \$35	...	3,150 00
Management Fund, percentage, 10 p.c. on \$3,115, 6 p.c. on \$35	313 60	...
C.T. Jones, Calgary, legal services, King vs. Eagle Rib et al	40 00	...
Indians, for work on roads	90 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905.	3,119 93	...
...	3,563 53	3,563 53

139. - ALEXANDER'S BAND, N.W.T.	DR.	CB.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$58.39; interest, 3 p.c. on \$58.39, \$1.75;	...	60 14
Seed oats, 50 bush. at 30c.	15 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	45 14	...
...	60 14	60 14
140. - LITTLE BONE'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$40.29; interest, 3 p.c. on \$40.29, \$1.21	...	41 50
C. Peaker, dues on hay	...	10 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$10	0 60	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	50 90	...
...	51 50	51 50
142. - CÔTÉ'S BAND, NO. 64, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$519.89; interest, 3 p.c. on \$519.89, \$15.60	...	535 49
McKenzie, Mann & Co., land required for town site.	...	2,720 00
T. Miles, fine for buying grain without a permit	...	5 00
Management Fund, percentage 10 p.c. on \$2,720; 6 p.c. on \$5	272 30	...
Breaker ploughs, 5, \$90 cross ploughs, 5, \$85; disc harrows, 2, \$60	235 00	...
Drag harrows, 3, \$43.50 weeding harrows, 1 set, \$30; freight, \$5,81	79 31	...
Oxen, 5 yoks, \$895; ox harness, 5 sets, \$50; seed oats, 256 bush., \$103.60	1,048 60	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,625 28	...
...	3,260 49	3,260 49
145. - ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$12.58; interest, 3 p.c. on \$12.58, 38c.	...	12 96
T. Breen, hay dues, \$2; Management Fund, percentage, 6 p.c. on \$2, 12c.	0 12	2 00
Balance, June 30, 1905	14 84	...
...	14 96	14 96
151. - LYTTON INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$9.65; interest, 3 p.c. on \$9.65, 29c.	...	9 94
Supplies for destitute	5 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	4 94	...
...	9 94	9 94
153. - SALMON ARM RESERVE, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$243.28; interest, 3 p.c. on \$243.28, \$7.30	...	250 58
Canadian Pacific Ry., rent of right-of-way for water pipe	...	2 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 pc. on \$2	0 12	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	252 46	...
...	252 58	252 58



154. - SARCEE, INDIANS, N.W.T.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$250.81; interest, 3 p.c. on \$250.81, \$7.53	...	258 34
A.J. McNeill, collected for hay dues and grazing dues	...	2,836 75
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$2,836.75	170 20	...
Account 201, transfer of advances to A.J. McNeill for fencing, accounted for as follows: - cutting and drawing posts, 944 at 10c.; posts, 4,561 at 6c.; gates, 4 at \$5; setting posts and wiring, 6 1/2 miles at \$12, 21 1/2 at \$10; completing fence with droppers, 15 miles at \$15; foreman, 38 d. at \$1; freighting, wire from Calgary, 79,978 lbs., \$55 94	1,000 00	...
Supplies for fence: wire 614 lbs., \$38.64; nails 200 lbs., \$9; fence pliers, 18 pr., \$6.84; wire stretchers, 5, \$4.55; small supplies \$6.90	65 93	...
Building cattle sheds: head carpenter, 30 d. at \$3.25; men, 54 d. at \$1.25, 56 d. at \$1; lumber, 550 ft. at \$26, 48 ft. at \$22, 3,691 at \$20, 5,304 at \$18, 14,081, ft. at \$15, 10,105 at \$12, 4,241, at \$10; freighting lumber, 54 loads at \$1.25; sash, 9, \$5.80	853 80	...
Horses: 1 team, \$275, less \$108.64 paid from savings acct. No. 201	166 36	...
Stock horses: 2 at \$90, 1 at \$75; wagon box, \$20; asst. stockman, 10 d. \$10	285 00	...
Oats: 767 1/4 bush., \$241.42; chop oats, 5 1/2 tons, \$148.50; salt, 7 brls., \$22.75	412 67	...
Tobacco for Indians, 5 lbs. \$3.50; Calgary 'Albertan', advertising, \$7.28	10 78	...
A.E. James, V.S., inspecting heifers near Ottawa	16 15	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	114 17	...
...	3,095 09	3,095 09
155. - SAMPSON'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$52.21; interest, 3 p.c. on \$52.21, \$1.57	...	53 78
Horse rake	34 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	19 78	...
...	53 78	53 78
158. - SKAWALOOK BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$199.14; interest, 3 p.c. on \$199.14, \$5.97	...	205 11
Building material for Indian Billy	141 06	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	64 05	...
...	205 11	205 11
159. - UNION BAR BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$576.91; interest, 3 p.c. on \$576.91, \$17.30	...	594

		21
Salmon twine, 8 lbs. \$8; coffin, \$6.10	14 10	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	580 11	...
...	594 21	594 21
165. - BATHURST INDIANS, N.B.		
Balance, July 1, 1904 \$103.56; interest. 3 p.c. on \$103.56, \$3.11	...	106 67
H. Bishop, rent of fishing privileges, Nipisiguit River	...	25 00
Management fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c.on \$25	1 50	...
Seed Potatoes, 32 bush. \$17.60; vegetable seeds, \$7.41	25 01	...
Provision for destitute, \$7.20; burial plot, \$3.50	10 70	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	94 46	...
...	131 67	131 67

167. - ERMINESKIN'S BAND, N.W.T.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$66.16; interest, 3 p.c. on \$66.16, \$1.98	...	68 14
Mower	53 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	15 14	...
...	68 14	68 14
171. - STONY INDIANS, N.W.T.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	247 24
T.J. Fleetham, advance to buy heifers	200 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	47 24	...
...	247 24	247 24
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$212.02; interest, 3 p.c. on \$271.73, \$8.15	...	32 64
Hay dues; J.J. Bruce \$26.94; Leeson & Scott, \$55.50; J.M. McDougall, \$11; W. Nichols, \$11.50	...	104 94
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$104.94	6 29	...
Barbed wire and staples, 2,477 lbs., \$114.94; freight, \$4	118 93	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	12 36	...
...	137 58	137 58
172. - OHIAT BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$212 02; interest, 3 p.c. on \$212.02, \$6.36	...	218 38
Peggott, Backus, Kerry & McMichen, rent of mining privileges	...	55 00
Transfer of balance at credit of Numikamis Indians, account 108	...	145 99
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$55	3 30	...
Provisions for destitute	19 70	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	396 37	...
...	419 37	419 37
173. - BLOOD INDIANS, N.W.T.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	613 08
Balance, June 30, 1905	613 08	...
...	613 08	613 08
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$6,686.28; interest, 3 p.c. on \$6,686.28, \$218.98	...	6,905 26
D. McEwan & Co., grazing privileges, \$5,000 W.D. Whitney, grazing dues, \$15	...	5,015 00
C.P. Ry., rent of pipe line, \$10; fines for cutting hay, \$20	...	30 00
Refunds on account of wagons	...	749 99
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$5,045	302 70	...

Grazing dues distributed, 1,135 Indians at \$4	4,540 00	...
Bulls: 5 at \$125, 5 at \$90; seed potatoes, 7,960 lbs. at 2c.	1,234 20	...
Freighting flour from Cardston: 100 sacks to upper ration house at 12 1/2, c., 720 sacks to agency at 20c.; freighting sundry supplies, \$30.50	299 50	...
C.F. Harris, Macleod, legal services in arson case	75 00	...
W.C. Simmons, Cardston, legal services, King vs. Blackmore.	15 00	...
...	6,233 85	...
...	12,700 25	12,700 25

174. - ISLINGTON BAND, ONT.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$145.03; interest, 3 p.c. on \$145.03, \$4.35	...	149 38
Breaking plough, \$23; sundry tools and implements, \$22.73; freight, \$10	55 73	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	93 65	...
...	149 38	149 38
176. - NANAIMO RIVER BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$564.72; interest, 3 p.c. on \$564.72, \$16.94	...	581 66
Western Fuel Co., rent of mining privileges, 2 years to June 26, 1906	...	200 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$200	12 00	...
Mowing machines, 2, \$130; hay racks, 2, \$50	180 00	...
Provisions for destitute	53 95	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	535 71	...
...	781 66	781 66
179. - BIG COVE INDIANS, N.B.		
D. Fahey, payment on account of lands	...	193 76
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$193.76	19 37	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	174 39	...
...	193 76	193 76
181. - LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$19.20; interest, 3 p.c. on \$19.20, 58c.	...	19 78
Fines for cutting wood in trespass	...	60 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$60	6 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	73 78	...
...	79 78	79 78
182. - DOKIS BAND, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	1,154 72
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,154 72	...
...	1,154 72	1,154 72
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$37.63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,192.35, \$35.77	...	73 40
Refund of advance in 1903-4 for interest distribution	...	400 00
Provisions for destitute	4 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1904	469 40	...
...	473 40	473 40
184. - COWESSESS' BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$44.71; interest, 3 p.c. on \$44.71, \$1.34	...	46 05
Hay dues, \$11.20; Management Fund, percentage, 6 p.c. on \$11.20, 67c.	0 67	11 20
Balance, June 30, 1905	56 58	...



188. - KAKAWISHTAHAW'S BAND, N.W.T.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$37.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$37.54, \$1.13	...	38 67
Hay permits, \$16.80; fine for buying hay without permit, \$2	...	18 80
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$18.80	1 12	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	56 35	...
...	57 47	57 47
189. - LAC LA RONGE INDIANS, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$90.73; interest, 3 p.c. on \$90.73, \$2.72	...	93 45
Canadian Territories Corporation, Ltd., payment on bonus for timber	...	275 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$275	27 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	340 95	...
...	368 43	368 45
191. - BEARDY'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$8.48; interest, 3 p.c. on \$8.48, 26c.	...	8 74
Hay permits, \$6.80; Management Fund, percentage, 6 p.c. on \$6.80, 40c.	0 40	6 80
Unloading machinery	8 73	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	6 41	...
...	15 54	15 54
195. - STANDING BUFFALO'S BAND, N.W.T.		
North-west Government, purchase of right of way	...	2 59
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$2.59	0 25	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2 34	...
...	2 59	2 59
196. - SHINGWAUK HOME, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$19.26; interest, 3 p.c. on \$19.26, 58c.	...	19 84
Transfer of balance to credit of sundry accounts	19 84	...
...	19 84	19 84
199. - SAKIMAY'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$137.84; interest, 3 p.c. on \$137.84, \$4.13	...	141 97
W.H. Belson, rent, \$20; E. Thompson, fine for buying hay without permit, \$2	...	22 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$22	1 32	...
Horse rake, \$32; compensation for damages to crop, \$5	37 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1405	125 65	...
...	163 97	163 97

202. - SHARPHEAD'S RESERVE.	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	43,575 19
Payments on land sold: W.V. Bennett, \$131; Geo. I. Cox, \$300; Isaac Craigen, \$50; Louis Fleming \$933.22; G.A. Forsyth, \$256.35; W.A. Gee, \$146.52; G. Goodman, \$36.06; Marion R. Hooper, \$340.66; Jacob Landberg, \$710.04; Ludwig Larson, \$132.25; Eva Lloyd, \$100; J.E. McCarthy, \$112.42; Sarah Ann Matthias, \$170; D.A. Morrow, \$296.45; A Myer, \$200; Hy. Myer, \$200; J.W. Randolph, \$103.37; Joseph Reid, \$139.70; P.H. Seline, \$144.38; Frank Slepecka, \$200.45; W.E. Smith, \$72.08; G.A. Tuthill, \$225	...	4,999 95
Management Fund. percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,999.95	500 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	48,075 14	...
...	48,575 14	48,575 14
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,780.02; interest, 3 p.c. on \$45,355.21, \$1,360.66	...	3,140 68
Collections for sawing privileges; D.H. Laut, \$5; R. Hopkins, \$8	...	13 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$13	0 78	...
Sawing 87,366 ft. of lumber at \$4 per M	349 46	...
Seed wheat, 6, bush. at 85c.; seed oats, 1 0 bush at 40c.	9 10	...
Balance, June 30, 1903	2,794 34	...
...	3,153 68	3,153 68
208. - MANITOU RESERVE, NO. 1, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$906.63; interest, 3 p.c. on \$906.63, \$27.20	...	933 83
Rat Portage Lumber Co., timber dues	...	1,443 66
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$1,443.66	144 36	...
Barbed wire, 3,002 lbs., \$112.58; staples, auger, wire cutter, & c., \$6.20	118 78	...
Seed potatoes 41 2/3 bush. at \$1.15	47 92	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,066 43	...
...	2,377 49	2,377 49
210. - PEIGAN INDIANS. N.W.T.		
Maunsell Bros. grazing dues \$1,500; rent of timber berth, \$20	...	1,520 00
Management Fund, percentage on grazing dues, 6 p.c. on \$1,500	90 00	...
Account 310, suppression of liquor, transfer of balance of fees collected in 1903-4	22 78	...
Baling wire, 107 lbs., \$6.42; barbed wire, 3,033 lbs., \$136.48; staples, 100 lbs., \$5.50	148 40	...
Indians, fencing, \$88.03; Indians, freighting seed and harness, \$26	114 03	...



Brome grass seed, 90 lbs., \$11.25; seed oats, 6,646 lbs. at 2c.	144 17	...
Seed potatoes, 9,000 lbs. at 2c.; rental of timber berth, \$10	190 00	...
Dish harrows, 2, \$80; extra levers and bolts for harrows, \$4.35	84 35	...
Walking combination ploughs, 1 at \$27, 2 at \$29; sulky plough, \$70	155 00	...
Seed drill, \$105; half cost of fire guarding, 84c.	105 84	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	465 43	...
...	1,520 00	1,520 00
211. - ASSABASKA BAND, NO. 38C, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$131.45; 3 p.c. on \$131.65, \$3.94	...	135 39
Breaking plough, \$23; Whiffletrees, 1 set, \$3; axes, 12, \$12.50	38 50	...
Hoes, 16, \$10; scythes and snaths, \$6, \$10.32; sundry tools, \$27.37	47 69	...
Freighting supplies from Rat Portage to reserve	12 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	37 20	...
...	135 39	135 39

213. - MUSCOWFETUNG'S RESERVE, BEEF HERD, N.W.T.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Debit balance, July 1, 1904, \$45.21; interest, 3 p.c. on \$45.21; \$1.35	46 56	...
Debit balance, June 30, 1905	...	46 56
...	46 56	46 56
221. - LONG SAULT RESERVE, NO. 13B, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$322.26; interest, 3 p.c. on \$322.26, \$9.67	...	331 93
Dues on timber M. Cathcart, \$46.44; Rat Portage Lumber Co, \$44. 01	...	90 45
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$90.45	9 04	...
Barbed wire, 6,797 lbs., \$254.89; staples, 72 lbs., \$7.20; augers, wire cutters & c., \$4.25	266 34	...
Seed potatoes, 21 1/2 bush. at \$1.15, \$24.92; hay, 2 tons at \$6	36 92	...
Freight on seed, & c., Fort Francis to Long Sault	12 40	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	97 68	...
...	422 38	422 38
222. - SHOAL LAKE BAND, NO. 39, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$270.90; interest, 3 p.c. on \$270.90, \$3.13	...	279 03
Oxen, 1 pr., \$155; feed for oxen, \$2.25	157 25	...
Ox harness, 1 set, \$12; freighting oxen, & c., from Rat Portage, \$13	25 00	...
Breaking plough, \$23; whiffletrees, \$3; ropes, 70c.; clevis, 35c.	27 05	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	69 73	...
...	279 03	279 03
223. - SHOAL LAKE BAND, NO. 40, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$181.37; interest, 3 p.c. on \$181.37, \$5.44	...	186 81
Milch cows, 2, \$90; feed, \$2.20; freight on cows from Rat Portage, \$12	104 20	...
Potatoes, 15 bush. at 75c.	11 25	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	71 36	...
...	186 81	186 81
224. - GABRIEL TENESCO.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,511.25; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,511.25, \$45.33	...	1,556 58
Payments of interest to Gabriel Tenesco	45 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,511 58	...
...	1,556 58	1,556 58
225. - OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$53.92; interest, 3 p.c. on \$53.92, \$1.62	...	55 54
Dues on hay, \$27.20; Management Fund, 6 p.c. on \$27.20, \$1.63	1 63	27 20
Balance, June 30, 1905	81 11	...
...	82 74	82 74

226. - MONTREAL LAKE BAND, N.W.T.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$44.70; interest, 3 p.c. on \$44.70, \$1.34	...	46 04
Canadian Territories Corporation, Ltd., payment on account of bonus for timber, \$550; less half credited to Lac LaRonge Band.	...	275 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$275	27 50	...
Seed potatoes, 12 1/2, bush., \$9.37; ox harness, 1 set, \$12	21 37	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	272 17	...
...	321 04	321 04
228. - WAHNAPITAE INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	28,781 52
The C. Beck Manufacturing Co., timber dues	...	476 17
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account 255	...	7 14
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$476.17	47 61	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	29,217 22	...
...	29,264 83	29,264 83
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$469.33; interest, 3 p.c. on \$29,250.85, \$877.53	...	1,346 86
C. Beck Manufacturing Co., ground rent of timber berth	...	72 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$72	4 32	...
J.W. McIntosh, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30	90 24	...
John E. Smith, constable, 12 m., \$34.80; interest distributed, \$974.40	1,009 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905.	315 10	...
...	1,418 86	1,418 86
230. - ONION LAKE INDIANS, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$926.96; interest, 3 p.c. on \$926.96, \$27.81	...	954 77
Proceeds of cattle sales, \$609.15; proceeds of sale of herder's house, \$35	...	644 15
Received for oats and lumber sold	...	0 95
Seed purchased at Lloydminster: barley, 70 bush. at \$1.20; oats, 263 15/34 bush. at 95c.; wheat, 17 bush. at \$1.75; freighting, 15,037 lbs. at 1/2c.	394 08	...
Seed purchased at Andrew: oats, 100 bush. at 50c.; potatoes. 65 bush. at 50c.; freighting, 7,300 lbs. at 1/2c.	119 00	...
Bulls 3 at \$125; Indian labour making hay, \$60	435 00	...
Repairs to implements, \$29.02; ball cartridge, \$1	30 02	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	621 77	...

...	1,599 87	1,599 87
235. - UCLUELET BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$28.60; interest, 3 p.c. on \$28.69, 86c.	...	29 55
Supplies for destitute: provisions, \$1.5.20; cook stove, \$14	29 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	0 35	...
...	29 55	29 55
236. - PAYS PLAT BAND, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$92.27. interest, 3 p.c. on \$92.27, \$2.78	...	95 05
Supplies for destitute	20 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	75 05	...
...	95 05	95 05

237. - JOHN BULL MAKATENENAI.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,321.75; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,324.75, \$99.74	...	3,424 44
Interest paid to J.B. Makatenenai	99 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	3,325 49	...
...	3,424 49	3,424 49
238. - MARY ANNE MAKATENENAI.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,522.34; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,522.34, \$45.67	...	1,568 01
Interest paid to M.A. Makatenenai	45 81	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,522 17	...
...	1,568 01	1,568 01
241. - CAPILANO CREEK BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$310.34; interest, 3 p.c. on \$340.34, \$10.21	...	350 55
Carrall, Houlgate & Farrell, booming privileges to April 1, 1906	...	150 00
Rent of ground: Capilano Lumber Co., \$20; City of Vancouver, \$26.40	...	46 40
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$196.40	11 78	...
Building material supplied Chief Joe	194 59	...
Range, \$35; blankets, 5 pr., \$17.50; shawl, \$5; for Chief Joe	57 50	...
Fir lumber, 12,042 ft., \$132.46; provisions for destitute, \$10.20	142 66	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	140 42	...
...	546 95	546 95
242. - MARKTOSIS BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$238.02; interest, 3 p.c. on \$238.02, \$7.14.	...	245 16
Stockham & Dawley, trading privileges, 12 m. to Aug. 19, 1904	...	25 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$25	1 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	268 66	...
...	270 16	270 16
244. - COCKBURN ISLAND INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	14,037 95
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	582 62
Work can roads: labour, \$236.29; tools, \$13.60	249 89	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	14,370 68	...
...	14,620 57	14,620 57
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$163.51; interest, 3 p.c. on \$14,201.46, \$426.04	...	589 55
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	5 27
J.J. Johnson, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31	56 80	...
Interest distributed, \$298.94; painting church, \$66.45	365 39	...
Bell for church, \$20; stove and pipe, \$6.30	26 30	...

Balance, June 30, 1903	146 33	...
...	594 82	594 82

245. - OBIDGEWON INDIANS, ONT.		
	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	2,585 87
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections.	...	62 43
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,648 30	...
...	2,648 30	2,648 30
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$54.66; interest, 3 p.c. on \$2,640.53, \$79.22	...	133 88
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	0 56
J.J. Johnson, M.D., physician, 12 m. to March 31	10 92	...
Interest distributed	76 38	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	47 14	...
...	134 44	134 44
246. - SHEGUIANDAH INDIANS, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	33,811 07
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	957 17
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account 255	...	3 58
Balance, June 30, 1905	34,771 82	...
...	34,771 82	34,771 82
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$352.87; interest, 3 p.c. on \$34,163.94, \$1,024.92	...	1,377 79
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	8 66
J. Carruthers, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	103 68	...
John E. Smith, constable, 12 m. to March 31, \$15; chief's salary, \$30	45 00	...
Interest distributed, \$520.15; care of destitute, \$10	560 15	...
C.L.D. Sims, expenses with indian girl to Mimico asylum	43 14	...
Maintenance of girl in Mimico asylum, Jan. 30 - June 30	59 32	...
Clothing for Fannie Baptiste, \$6.60; provisions, \$5	11 60	...
Sheguiandah School: S.H. Ferris, teacher, 12 m. to March 31, \$300; care of school, \$3; inspection, \$29.50; suppliers \$1.57; wood, 11 cords, \$33	367 07	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	196 49	...
...	1,386 45	1,386 45
247. - SHESHEGWANING INDIANS, ONT.		

Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	46,472 01
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	1,716 67
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account 225	...	1 79
W.J. Pulling & Co., dues on ties and posts.	...	351 15
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$351.15	35 11	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	48,506 51	...
...	48,541 62	48,541 62
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$557.28; interest, 3 p.c. on \$47,029.29, \$1,410.88	...	1,968 16
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 15, share of net collections	...	15 54
Amount retained on account of seed grain	...	58 00
J.J. Johnson, M. 12 m. to March 31	182 28	...
Material for repairs to church, \$19.35; material for cemetery fence, \$21.45	40 80	...
Interest distributed, \$1,010.28; freight on seed grain, \$7.84	1,018 12	...
Sheshegwaning School: Adèle Duhamel, teacher, 9 m. to March 31, \$225; care of school, \$12; flooring, 400 ft., \$10; inspection, \$13.95; supplies, \$6.38; wood, 29 cords, \$43.50	310 83	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	489 67	...
...	2,041 70	2,041 70



248. - SOUTH BAY BAND, ONT.		
	CR.	DR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1905	...	18,152 69
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	697 07
Share of balance at credit Of Wikwemikong School, account 255	...	10 71
Transfer from current account to restore impaired capital	...	42 03
Balance, June 30, 1905.	18,902 50	...
...	18,902 50	18,902 50
Current Account.	...	...
Interest, 3 p.c. on \$18,152.69	...	544 58
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	6 30
J.W. McIntosh, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30, 1905	90 24	...
Interest distributed, \$65.55; lime, 2 brls., \$3	68 55	...
South Bay School: Zo%o St. James, teacher, 12 m. to March 31, care of school, \$20.75; inspection, \$20.50; repairs to plaster, \$12; stationery and school supplies, \$8.96; wood, 16 cords, \$32. 50.	294 71	...
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	42 03	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	55 35	...
...	550 88	550 88
249. - SUCKER CREEK BAND, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	27,428 30
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	1,030 01
Share of balance at credit of Shingwauk Home, account 196	...	2 20
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong School, account 255	...	1 79
Balance, June 30, 1905	28,462 30	...
...	28,462 30	28,462 30
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	523 66
Interest: 6 p.d. on \$214.97; 5 p.c. on \$1,079.10; 3 p.c. on \$26,657.89	...	866 60
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	9 32
J.W. McIntosh, M.D.: physician, 12 m. to June 30, \$99.48; special surgical services, \$40	139 48	...
John E. Smith, constable, 12 m. to March 31, \$39.60; chief's salary, \$40	79 60	...
Interest distributed, \$768.85; provisions for destitutes, \$24	792 85	...
Sucker Creek School: care of school, \$8.75; inspection, \$30; stationery, \$1.17; wood, 7 cords, \$18.75	58 67	...
Balance, June 30, 1, 905	328 98	...

...	1,399 58	1,399 58
250. - SUCKER LAKE BAND, ONT.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	4,143 14
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	135 26
Share of balance at credit of Wikwenkikong School, account 255	...	1 79
B. Assiginack, dues on cordwood	...	6 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$6	0 60	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	4,285 59	...
...	4,286 19	4,286 19
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$45.37; interest, 3 p.c. on \$4,188.51, \$125.66	...	171 03
Manitoulin Island Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	1 22
J.W. McIntosh, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June.30, \$12.72; interest distributed, \$124.15	136 87	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	35 38	...
...	172 25	172 25

251. - WEST BAY BAND, ONT.		
	DR.	CR.
Capital.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	86,742 11
Manitoulin Indians, account 25, share of net collections	...	3,381 28
Share of balance at credit of Wikwemikong Indians, account 255	...	7 14
Maitland Rixon Co., dues on basswood logs	...	711 92
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$711.92	71 19	...
Work on roads, \$499.31; tools, \$14.20	513 51	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	90,257 75	...
...	90,842 45	90,842 45
Current Account.		
Balance, July 1, 1901	...	2,066 08
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$1,504.80; 5 p.c. on \$7,553.66; 3 p.c. on \$79,749.73	...	2,860 46
Collections on account of statute labour not done	...	28 00
Manitoulin Island Indians, acct. 25, share of net collections	...	30 63
J. Carruthers, M.D., physician, 12 m. to June 30, \$290.16; relief, \$5	295 16	...
Chief, \$25; constable, \$12; interest distributed, \$1,948.36	1,985 36	...
T.J. Patten, resurvey of boundary lines, \$325.26; blazing lines, \$3	328 26	...
Stove and pipes for council house, \$9; tools for roadwork, \$2	11 00	...
West Bay school: Anna R. Peacock, teacher, 12 m. to March 31, \$287.50; care of school, \$15; inspection, \$24.15; stationary and supplies, \$16.49; wood, 20 cords, \$30	373 14	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,992 25	...
...	4,985 17	4,985 17
253. - SOMENOS BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$10.91; interest, 3 p.c. on \$10.91, 33c.	...	11 24
Rents. collected: Cowichan Waterworks Co. Ltd., \$5; Cowichan and Salt Spring Agricultural Society, \$1	...	6 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$6	0 36	...
Johnny Sellers, rent \$5; relief for destitute, \$3.75	8 75	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	8 13	...
...	17 24	17 24
255. - WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$173.47; interest, 3 p.c. on \$173.47, \$5.20	...	178 67
Sundry accounts, transfer of balance at credit	178 67	...

...	178 67	178 67
257. - GRASSY NARROWS BAND, ONT.		
Balance, July 1. 1904, \$43.06; interest, 3 p.c. on \$43.06, \$1.29	...	44 35
Tools and implements	12 65	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	31 70	...
...	44 35	44 35
258. - LAICHKWILTACK INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$107.04; interest, 3 p.c. OD \$107.04, \$3.21	...	110 25
Provisions for destitute	6 25	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	104 00	...
...	110 25	110 25

259. - FAIRFORD BAND, MAN.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$135; interest, 3 p.c. on \$135, \$4.05	...	139 05
Geo. Bruce, fine for breach of trust	...	5 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$5	0 30	...
Ewes, 23 at \$5.50; ram, 1 \$7	133 50	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	10 25	...
...	144 05	144 05
260. - MICHEL'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$810.54; interest, 3 p.c. on \$810.54, \$24.31	...	834 85
F.H. Laird, \$185.52; T.E. Laird, \$185.52; Andrew McDonald, \$185.52; A.H. McDonald, \$185.52; Chas. Ries, \$48; Mrs. Chas. Ries, \$36; C. Schultz, \$32.50; G.B. Smith, \$62.16	...	920 74
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$920.74	92 07	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,663 52	...
...	1,755 59	1,755 59
261. - GAMBLER'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1901	...	5,125 31
Payments on land sales: Jas. Anderson, \$42.43; W. T. Beattie, \$84.86; Wm. Diamond, \$43.15; Jas. Dunbar, \$186.25; Jas. L. Dunbar, \$186.25; T.W. Ebborn, \$92.86; Alex. J. Fraser, \$68; Annie Jones, \$89.92; T.M. Leggett, \$1,867.38; Neil Legge, \$56.45; Anthony Macher, \$94.42; C.G. Murphy, \$179.62; G.B. Murphy, \$116.95; Julia Murphy, \$126.16; W.A. Murphy, \$179.62; W.G. Murphy, \$224.31; Amelia L. Murray, \$20; B.M. Murray, \$174.95; J.S. Murray, \$96.50; Jas. W. Reid, \$40; Alex. S. Rultey \$319.90; F. Rice, \$73.60; Emily J. Smith, \$126.25; Jos. Smithson, \$16.20; S. Tebbatts, \$140.70; Total, \$4,793.73; less \$4.34 bank charges	...	4,789 39
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$4,780.39	478 93	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	9,435 77	...
...	9,914 70	9,914 70
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$146.66; interest, 3 p.c. on \$5,271.97, \$158.16	...	304 82
Balance, June 30, 1905	304 82	...
...	304 82	304 82

273. - LAC SEUL INDIANS, ONT.

Balance, July 1, 1904, \$81.18; interest, 3 p.c. on \$81.18, \$2.44.	...	83 62
Ox harness, 2 sets, \$24; pit saw, \$7.50	31 50	...
Sundry tools and implements, \$27.68; freight, 95c.	28 63	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	32 49	...
...	83 62	83 62

275. - NIMKEESH INDIANS, B.C.

Balance, July 1, 1904, \$33.24; interest, 3 p.c. on \$33.24, \$1	...	34 24
Maintenance of Indian woman in St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria	18 00	...
Medicines, & c., \$4.75; provisions for destitute, \$6.25	11 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	5 24	...
...	34 24	34 24

277. - SODA CREEK INDIANS, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1905, \$132.60; interest, 3 p.c. on \$132.60, \$3.98	...	136 58
Provisions supplied destitute	28 70	...
Balance, June. 30, 1905	107 88	...
...	136 58	136 58
282. - NORTH-WEST ANGLE RESERVE, ONT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$27.85; interest, 3 p.c. on \$27.85, 84c.	...	28 69
Potatoes, 20 bush, \$15; farm implements, \$8	23 00	...
Freighting seed and implements	10 00	...
Balance, debit, June 30, 1905	...	4 31
...	33 00	33 00
283. - CHACASTAPASIN'S RESERVE, N.W.T.		
Payments on land: Alloway & Champion, \$716.78; A.C. Bedford Jones, \$2,680.46	...	3,397 24
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$3,397.24.	339 72	...
Transfer of balance to following accounts: Gordon's Band, No. 86, \$143.88; One Arrow's Band, No. 100, \$71.94; John Smith's Band, No. 135, \$35.97; Kinistino Band (Yellow Quill's) No. 288, \$179.85; Cumberland & James Smith's Band, No. 293, \$2,517.97; Win. Twatt's Band, No. 295, \$107.91	3,057 52	...
...	3,397 24	3,397 24
288. - KINISTINO BAND (YELLOW QUILL'S), N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$1,287.01; interest, 3 p.c. on \$1,287.01, \$38.61	...	1,325 62
Tait & Sutherland, timber dues	...	219 91
Canadian Pacific Ry., payment on account of right of way	...	350 00
Transfer of share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin's Reserve, account 283	...	179 85
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$569.91	56 99	...
Seed potatoes, 10 bush	9 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2,009 39	...
...	2,075 38	2,075 38
289. - CHEAM INDIANS, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$213.84; interest, 3 p.c. on \$213.84, \$6.42	...	220 26
Salmon twine, 12 lbs	12 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	208 26	...
...	220 26	220 26

## 293. - CUMBERLAND (JAMES SMITH'S) BAND, N.W.T.

Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	15,844 24
Share of proceeds of Chacastapasin Reserve, account 283	...	2,517 97
Binder, \$150; disk harrows, 4, \$170; diamond harrows, 5, \$75	395 00	...
Knife grinders, 2, \$12; scythes and snaths, 2, \$4; nails and screws, \$19.90	35 90	...
Mowers, 4, \$230; rakes, self dump, 3, \$114; rake, sharp, \$29	373 00	...
Breaker ploughs, 4, \$96; brush ploughs, 3, \$84; cross ploughs, 7, \$154	334 00	...
Carried forward	1,137 90	18,362 21



293. - CUMBERLAND (JAMES SMITH'S) BAND, N.W.T. - Concluded.		
	DR.	CR.
Capital - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,137 90	18,362 21
Ox harness, 5 sets, \$58; road scrapers, 2, \$24; wagons, 8, \$640	722 00	...
Payment on account of threshing outfit, \$600; unloading thresher, \$13	613 00	...
Freighting wagons and thresher from Prince Albert	72 00	...
Seed: barley, 76 bush, \$44.55; 419 bush, \$255.78; wheat, \$80	380 33	...
Sawing, 39,819 ft. lumber, \$233.91; sawing 41 1/3 M. shingles, \$72.33	311 24	...
Posts for pasture fence, 5,368. \$310.68; making 2 gates, \$20	330 68	...
Barbed wire, 11,000., \$511.50; staples, 200 lbs., \$15; labour on fence, \$221.44	747 94	...
Freighting wire, seed and road scrapers	124 79	...
Blankets, 30, \$136.05; dress goods, 83 1/2 yds., \$39 yds., \$39.08; ginghan, 37 1/2 yds., \$5.62	180 75	...
Flannel, 17 yds., \$4.65; flannelette, 35 yds., \$4.48; 129 yds., \$19.25	28 38	...
Shirts, 8, \$8; shirting, 28 2/3 yds., \$4.30; spools, 2 doz., \$1.80; trousers, 13 prs., \$32.75	46 85	...
Underwear, 13 suits, \$19.50; tea, 50 lbs., \$17.20; tobacco, 25 plugs, \$7.50	44 20	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	13,622 15	...
...	18,362 21	18,362 21
Current Account.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$459.17; interest, 3 p.c. on \$16,303.41, \$489.10	...	948 27
Bighead, pension, 365 d. to March, \$91.25; oxen, \$575	666 25	...
Seed wheat, 136 bush., \$100.40; seed oats, 25 bush., \$15; freight on wagon, \$4	119 40	...
Fence posts, 246, \$15.22; driving posts, \$5; sledge hammer, \$1.50	21 72	...
Wire, 2,744 lbs., \$112.50; staples, 30 lbs., \$1.80	114 30	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	26 60	...
...	918 27	948 27
295. - WM. TWATT'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$458.83; interest, 3 p.c. on \$458.83, \$13.76	...	472 59
Share of proceeds of sale of Chacastapasin's Reserve, account 283	...	107 91
Balance, June 30, 1905	580 50	...
...	580 50	580 50
296. - CRANE RIVER BAND, MAN.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$362.02; interest, 3 p.c. on \$362.02, \$10.86	...	372 88
Driving 13 heifers from Westbourne to reserve	32 66	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	340 38	...
...	372 88	372 88
297. - SLIAMMON BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$332.53; interest, 3 p.c. on \$332.53, \$9.98	...	342 51
Merrill Bros., rent of logging privileges, 12 m. to Dec. 5, 1905	...	100 00
Management Fund, percentage on collection, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...
Maintenance of Indians in St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, \$22; fares of Indians.	24 00	...

Provisions for destitute, \$28.55; blankets, 2 pairs, \$7	35 55	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	376 96	...
...	442 51	442 51

298. - NORTH SYDNEY INDIANS, N.S.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$468.31; interest, 3 p.c. on \$468.31, \$14.05	...	482 36
M.G. Henniger, C.E., services in connection with sewerage plant	86 25	...
Rent of privilege to lay sewer pipe under I.C. Ry., 2 years	2 00	...
Sydney 'Record,' advertising tenders re Indian reserve	1 50	...
Provisions, \$15.18; lumber and lath, \$1.20	16 38	...
Transfer to Sydney Indians, account 321, of amount received for rite of way	307 52	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	68 71	...
...	482 36	482 36
305. - THUNDERCHILD'S BAND, N.W.T.		
Canadian Northern Ry., right of way across reserve	...	405 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$405.60	40 56	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	365 04	...
...	405 60	405 60
311. - SHIP HARBOUR INDIANS, N.S.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$507.16; interest, p.c. on \$507.16, \$15.22	...	522 38
Balance due Jos. Day, for work at reserve in spring of 1904	2 00	...
Balance, June.30, 1905	520 38	...
...	522 38	522 38
312. - FORT RUPERT BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$16.69; interest, 3 p.c. on \$16.69, 50c.	...	17 19
Provisions for destitute	15 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	2 19	...
...	17 19	17 19
313. - WHONNOCK BAND, B.C.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$37.60; interest, 3 p.c. on \$37.60, \$1.13	...	38 73
Provisions for destitute	5 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	13 73	...
...	38 73	38 73
314. - TOWINOCK BAND, B.C.		
Ah Hip, fine for cutting timber on trespass	...	20 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$20	2 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	18 00	...
...	20 00	20 00
315. - FRANKLIN MANOR OR HALFWAY RIVER RESERVE, N.S.		
Jas. Pettygrew, on account of burnt and dead timber	...	450 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$450 00	45 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	405 00	...
...	450 00	450 00

316. - RAINY LAKE RESERVE, NO. 26A, ONT.		DR.	CR.
...		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rainy Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., bonus for timber	...	9,150 00	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$9,150	915 00	...	...
Balance, June, 30, 1905	8,235 00	...	...
...	9,150 00	9,150 00	9,150 00
317. - RAINY LAKE RESERVE, NO. 26B, ONT.			
Rainy Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., bonus for timber	...	7,150 00	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$7,150	715 00	...	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	6,435 00	...	...
...	7,150 00	7,150 00	7,150 00
318. - ISLANDS IN GEORGIAN BAY.			
Payments on account of islands sold: G.P. Challenger, \$5; D.G. Chestnut, \$30; F.W. Grant, \$200; W.L. Lambert, \$40; D. McBride, \$15; A.W. Matthews, \$175; A.W. Mitchell, \$50; W.J. Parkhill, \$25; Geo. Pepall, \$240; Jas. Pooly, \$20; P.E. Ritchie, \$150; J.E. Tripp, \$95	...	1,045 00	...
Transfer of moneys received for islands in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, and credited the accounts of the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Rama and Snake Island	...	355 25	...
Thos. Johnson, legal services re McRae	3 25	...	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	1,397 00	...	...
...	1,400 25	1,400 25	1,400 25
319. - MOOSOMIN'S BAND, N.W.T.			
Canadian Northern Ry.: purchase of right of way across reserve, \$526.90 land for station grounds, 924 acres, \$92.40.	...	619 30	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 10 p.c. on \$619.30.	61 93	...	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	557 37	...	...
...	619 30	619 30	619 30
320. - NZISKAT BAND, B.C.			
W. McNamara, rent of reserve for a year	...	100 00	...
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$100	6 00	...	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	94 00	...	...
...	100	100	100

	00	00
321. - SYDNEY INDIANS, N.S.		
Transfer from North Sydney Indians, account 298, of money received for right of way	...	307 52
Balance, June 30, 1904	367 52	...
...	307 52	307 52
322. - ESQUIMALT INDIANS, B.C.		
J.H. Todd & Sons, rent of ground for cannery, 12 m. to June 30, 1906	...	50 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$50	3 00	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	47 00	...
...	50 00	50 00

323. - PAVILION RESERVE, B.C.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fine for trespassing on reserve	...	10 00
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$10	0 60	...
Balance, June 30, 1904	9 40	...
...	10 00	10 00
74. - QUEBEC INDIAN FUND.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	81,443 65
Transfer from current account to restore impaired capital	...	1,617 99
Balance, June 30, 1905	83,061 64	...
...	83,061 64	83,061 64
Current Account.	...	...
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$8,680; 3 p.c. on \$72,763.65	...	2,703 71
Rev. Charles Armand, grant to Missions of Montagnais Indians	500 00	...
Rev. P.J. Bourget, missionary, St. Regis, 12 m. to March 31	125 00	...
Rev. J. de Gonzague, missionary, Pierreville, 12 m. to March 31	235 00	...
Rev. G. Giroux, missionary, Lorette, 6 m. to Sept. 30	112 98	...
Rev. P.A. Godbout, missionary, Lorette, 6 m. to March 31	112 74	...
Transfer to capital account to restore impaired capital	1,617 99	...
...	2,703 71	2,703 71
75. - INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND.		
Capital.	...	...
Balance, July 1, 1904	...	198,059 97
Transfer to Current Account to cover over-expenditure	30,726 22	...
Balance, June 30, 1905	167,333 75	...
...	198,059 97	198,059 97
Current Account.	...	...
Interest: 6 p.c. on \$94,988.88; 3 p.c. on \$103,071.09	...	8,791 47
Government grant to aid Management Fund	...	14,000 00

Burton Bros. part of expenses in connection with seizure of logs	...	87 66
A.G. Knowles, transfer of Cockburn Island timber licence	...	115 00
D.M. Finnie, transfer of Whitefish Lake timber license	...	16 00
Assignment and transfer fees, \$91.50; copies of patents, \$2.50	...	94 00
Maps sold, \$17; renewals of timber licenses, \$32	...	49 00
Settlers' licenses, \$10; renewals of settlers' licenses, \$5	...	15 00
Valuation fees, \$60; expenses of timber seizures, \$9.50	...	69 50
Batchewana Indians, acct. 1, refund of 10th instalment on loan	...	2,902 04
Rosseau. River Indians, acct. 62, refund of 1st instalment on loan	...	3,046 40
Sundry accounts, percentages on collections	...	13,865 34
Account 318, percentage charged prior to July 1, 1904, on collections for islands in Georgian Bay	35 52	...
Advertising land and timber sales, & c.: Alexandria 'News,' \$4.55; Battleford 'Times,' \$12.60; Cardston 'Alberta Star,' \$6.44; Calgary 'Albertan,' \$5.44; Chatham 'News,' \$9.10; Edmonton 'Bulletin,' \$9.20; Fort Francis 'Times,' \$12.04; Gore Bay, 'Manitoulin Guide,' \$9.20; Gore Bay 'Reformer,' \$26.90; Lethbridge, 'News,' \$6.44; Little Current 'Manitoulin Expositor,' \$5.52; London 'Advertiser,' \$15.90; Maple Creek 'Signal,' \$6.44; Medicine Hat 'News,' \$4.20; Milton 'Reformer,' \$6.45; Montreal 'Herald,' \$67.50; Montreal 'La Presse,' \$33.30; Montreal 'Shareholder,' \$3; Montreal 'Witness,' \$45; Moose Jaw 'Times,' \$6.44; Orillia 'Times,' \$6.90; Ottawa 'Danebrog' \$7.90; Ottawa 'Free Press,' \$91; Peterborough 'Times,' \$13.25; Prince Albert 'Advocate,' \$12.60; Quebec 'Soleil,' \$48.75; Quebec 'Telegraph,' \$48.75; Rat Portage 'Miner,' \$12.04; Regina	...	...
Carried forward	35 52	43,051 41

75. - INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
Current Account - Continued.	...	...
Brought forward	35 52	43,051 41
Advertising land and timber sales, & c. - Concluded.	...	...
'Leader,' \$6.44; Ridgetown 'Plaindealer and Standard,' \$8.60; Saskatoon Phoenix,' \$12.60; Sault Ste. Marie 'Sault Express,' \$17.80; Souris 'Plaindealer,' \$19.08; Stayner 'Sun,' \$6.90; Thessalon 'Algoma Advocate,' \$27.24; Toronto 'Globe,' \$143.40; Wiarton 'Echo,' \$6.90; Winnipeg, 'Manitoba Free Press,' \$57.60.	843 41	...
Printing: Gore Bay 'Reformer,' \$7.50; Quebec 'Soleil,' \$12.50.	20 00	...
Atherley Indian Office: D.J. McPhee, agent, 12 m. to June 30	400 00	...
Becancour Indian Office, agents: H. Desilets, 3 m. to June 30, 1904, \$25; J.R. Dubé, 9 m. to March 31, 1905, \$75	100 00	...
Belleville Indian Office: W.R. Aylesworth, agent, 12 m. to May 31, \$700; cabs, &c, \$11.50; fares, \$24.20; livery, \$32.50; postage and telegrams, \$638	774 58	...
Bersimis Indian Office: A. Gagnon, agent, 12 m to June 30, \$400; rent of yacht, 8 d., \$40; postage and telegrams, \$1.41	441 41	...
Brantford Indian Office: superintendent, E.D. Cameron, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,399.99; clerks, D. Hill, 5 m. to Nov. 30, \$375; D. Pearl Hill, 7 m. to June 30, \$175; Helen M. Hill, 7 m. to June 30, \$350; superintendent's travel, \$39.80; flag, \$8.65; office supplies, \$5.10; postage, \$42; rent of P.O. box, \$4; telephone, \$2	2,401 54	...
Cacouna Indian Office: E. Beaulieu, agent, 12 m. to June 30	150 00	...
Cape Croker Indian Office: J. McIver, agent, 12 m. to June 30. \$500; Eva McIver, reporting trials, \$1.75; horse-hire, \$168.50; board and feed, \$45.25; small payments, \$8.72	724 22	...
Caughnawaga Indian Office: J. Blain, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; agent's travel, \$10.50; office rent, 10 m. to Dec. 31, 1905, \$50	660 50	...
Chippewa Hill Indian Office: J. Scoffield, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$500; allowance for keep of horse, \$100. agent's travel, \$2.85; postage, stationery, & c., \$4.91; wood, 6 cds., \$21	628 76	...
Delaware Indian Office: S. Sutherland, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; allowance for clerk, 7 m., \$116.66; use of horse at \$2.50 a day, \$236; agent's travel, \$9.65; expenses of safe from Sarnia, \$7.42; postage and money orders; \$30.66; register book, \$3.25; telegrams, 96c.	1,004 60	...
Duart Indian Office: A.R. McDonald, agent, 12 m. to June 30	500 00	...
Gananoque Indian Office: O.V. Goulette, island guardian, 12 m. to June 30, \$150; travelling expenses, & c., \$25.91	175 91	...
Gaspé Indian Office: A.J. Kavanagh, agent, commission on purchases, 10 p.c. on \$110, \$11; expenses with supplies, \$3	14 00	...
Gore Bay Indian Office (\$1,352.16) -	...	...
R. Thorburn, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$600; M. Thorburn, assistant at \$1, \$81.50	684 50	...
A. Hall, work on statistics, 5 d., \$5; J. Addison, forest bailiff at \$2.25, \$96.88	101 88	...
E.J. Smith; forest bailiff, at \$2.25, \$34.88; scaling timber, at \$3, \$60	94 88	...
Agent's travel: board, \$84.25; fares, \$36. 65; horse feed, \$47.30; horse-hire, \$180.50	348 70	...
Interpreter, \$15; office rent, \$60; postage, \$15.50; wood, \$26.75; small items, \$4.95	122 20	...
Hagersville Indian Office: W.C. Vanloon, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$700; horse hire, \$20; office rent, \$31.25; stove, \$14.25; petty office expenses, \$12.09	677 59	...



Jeune Lorette Indian Office (\$7,28.55) -	...	...
A.O. Bastien agent: salary, 12 m. to June 30, \$425; travel, \$3.55	428 55	...
L.J.A. Demers, services as auctioneer, at sale of Rochmont and Quarante Arpents Reserve, \$295; rent of hall for sale, \$5	300 00	...
Keene Indian Office (\$395.69) -	...	...
W. McFarlane, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$325; commission on sales, 7 1/2 p.c. on \$196, \$14.70	339 70	...
Board and horse feed, \$10.75; livery, \$34.50; small payments, \$10.74	55 99	...
Killaloe Indian Office: Martin Mullen, agent, 12 m. to March 31, \$60; travelling expenses, \$11.05; postage, \$2.25	73 30	...
Lacombe, F. Vickerson, sub-agent of Dominion Lands, commission on collections, 5 p.c. on \$255.87	11 30	...
Mallorytown, J.R. Gibson, island guardian, 12 m. to Sept. 30, 1904	25 00	...
Manitowaning Indian Office (\$2,423.96) -	...	...
C.L.D. Sims, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$1,000; expenses with insane woman, \$37.48	1,037 84	...
A.M. Ironside, clerk, 8 m. to Feb. 28, \$480; gratuity to widow, 2 m. salary, \$120	600 00	...
Carried forward	13,775 88	43,051 41

75. - INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND - Continued.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	13,775 88	43,051 41
Manitowaning Indian Office - Concluded.	...	...
M.C. Ironside, clerk, 1 24/31 m., \$106.45; W.J. Tucker, clerk, 46 d. at \$2, 2 m. to June 30 at \$60	318 45	...
R. Russell, forest bailiff, \$177; C. Wabigizig, estimating crops, \$13.50	190 50	...
Agent's travel: board and feed, \$30.25; fares, \$37.30; horse-hire, \$58; tug-hire, \$50	175 55	...
Office expenses: interpreters, \$13.50; postage, \$29.22; wood, 12 cds., \$49.50; small items, \$9.40	101 62	...
Maniwaki Indian Office: J. McCaffery, agent 12 m. to June 30, \$600; horse-hire, \$46; rent of office, \$50; wood, 6 1/2 cds., \$26	722 00	...
Maria Indian Office: agents, Rev. J. Gagné, 9 m. to Dec. 31, \$75; Rev. J.O. Morin, 3 m. to Mar. 31, \$25	100 00	...
Mingan Indian Office: W.D.B. Scott, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$400; hire of yacht, 11 d., \$275; telegrams, \$2.87	677 87	...
Oka Indian Office: Jos. Perillord, agent, 12 m. to Mar. 31, less \$25 paid in 1903-04, \$175; horse-hire, 7 1/2 d. at \$2	190 00	...
Parry Sound Indian Office: W.B. McLean, superintendent, 12 m. to June 30, \$900; commission, 5 p.c. on \$185.50, \$9.27; hire of boat and yacht, \$9; office rent, \$60; postal \$1.92	980 19	...
Penetanguishene Indian Office: C. McGibbon, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$500; hire of steam yacht, \$10	510 00	...
Pointe Bleue Indian Office: A. Marcoux, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$400; commission, 5 p.c. on \$698.51, \$34.02; building material, \$175.34	610 26	...
Port Arthur Indian Office (\$989.58) -	...	...
L.U. Bonin, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$799.93; allowance for rent, \$130	929 93	...
Flags, 2, \$8; postage, \$6; petty office expenses, \$4.60	18 60	...
S. Bray, R.L.S.: Indians values, telegrams, \$2.30	41 05	...
Port Perry Indian Office: A.W. Williams, agent, 12 m. to June 30	100 00	...
Restigouche Indian Office: Rev. J. Pitre, Agent, to Mar. 31, 6 m. at \$200, 6 m. at \$300; board, \$123 50; horse hire, \$63; fares, & c., \$5.70; postage and telegrams, \$2.56; P.L. Sewell, services re trespassers and taking census, \$13	457 76	...
Roseneath Indian Office: J. Thackeray, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$325; travelling expenses, \$12.16; petty expenses, \$5.98	343 14	...
St. Francois du Lac Indian Office: A.O. Comire, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; advance for travel, \$50; petty office expenses, \$2.10	352 10	...
St. Regis Indian Office (\$475.24) -	...	...
G. Long, agent: commission, 10 p.c. On collections, \$32.09; 2 1/2 p.c. on disbursements, \$101.27	133 36	...
Travel, \$16.30; coal, 6 tons, \$43.50; petty expenses, \$2.08	61 88	...
J.J. Crevier, notarial fees re titles Dundee township	280 00	...
Sarnia Indian Office: A. English, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$500; board, \$28; fares, & c., \$39.55; horse hire and livery, \$143; care of office, \$3.50; rent of office, 3 m., \$9; moving safe, \$15; petty expenses, \$12.43	750 48	...
Sarnia Land Office: Joshua Adams, agent, 5 p.c. on collections, \$86.57; petty office expenses, \$11.49	98 06	...
Sault Ste. Marie Indian Office (\$2,190.67) -	...	...

W.L. Nichols: agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$825; advance for travel, \$75	900 00	...
Agent's travel: board, \$98.80; cabs, ferry, & c., \$5; fares, \$41; feed and stabling, \$23; horse hire, \$174; hire of yacht, boat, & c., \$76.50; pullmans and porters, \$9.50; provisions, & c., \$8.88; total, \$436.68, less \$125 advanced in 1903-04	311 68	...
Cleaning office, \$7; office rent, 12 m., \$210; postage, \$13.90; rent of telephone, \$31 stationery, \$11.50; telegrams. & c., \$15.19; tents, 2, \$28; petty office expenses, \$14.65	331 24	...
A. McAuley: examining lands, 108 d. at \$5; watching timber, 153 d. at \$2; travelling expenses, \$27.75; total, \$873.75, less \$400 advanced in 1903-04.	473 75	...
A. Findlay, watching timber, 87 d. at \$2	174 00	...
Sturgeon Falls Indian Office: G.P. Cockburn, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$300; board and feed, \$9.75; fares, \$7.90; hire of tug and canoe, \$24; livery, \$10; office rent, \$60; postage, \$5; flag, \$6.50	423 15	...
Thessalon Indian Office: S. Hagan, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$500; board, \$55.95; canoe hire, \$4; fares, & c., \$114.60; horse hire, \$68; postage and telegrams, \$13.40; rent of office, \$60	815 95	...
Timiskaming Indian Office: A. Burwash, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$200; commission, 5 p.c. on collections, \$28.75; expenses to Ottawa. and return, \$28.80	257 55	...
Virginia Indian Office, J. Yates, agent, 12 m. to June 30	350 00	...
...	25,956 00	43,051 41

75. - INDIAN MANAGEMENT FUND - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
Current Account - Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.	25,956 00	43,051 41
Wallaceburg Indian Office: J.B. McDougall, agent, 12 m. to June 30, \$500; horse hire, \$50; hose and nozzle, \$5.50; putting in partition and living tables, \$30; row-boat, \$25; sectional bookcase and table, \$20; storm windows, 13, \$26	656 50	...
Warton Indian Office: W.J. Ferguson, commission, 5 p.c. on collections, \$71.20; office rent, \$80; postage and money orders, \$9.38; wood, 7 cords, \$18; petty office expenses, \$11.35	189 93	...
Transfer from superannuation account No. 79 of debit balance	46,975 20	...
Transfer front capital account to cover over-expenditure	...	30,726 22
...	73,777 63	73,777 63
76. - PROVISIONAL SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Mackenzie, Mann & Co., on account of right of way of Ontario and Rainy River Ry	...	750 00
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., damages to land	...	30 00
A. Breyière, for right of way for O. and R.R. Ry	150 00	...
Account 130, Couthiching Band, for right of way	600 00	...
Pokas, a Lake Nipigon Indian, for damages to land	30 00	...
...	780 00	780 00
79. - SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.		
Balance (debit), July 1, 1904	44,006 57	...
Interest on debit balance, 3 pc. on \$44,006.57	1,320 20	...
Indian Land Management Fund, abatements from agents' salaries: A.O. Bastien, \$2.50; A. English, \$6.25; A.M. Ironside, 8 m., \$9.60; J. Thackeray, \$4.06	...	22 41
Superannuation allowances: A.B. Cowan, 12 m. to March 31, \$115; J.T. Gilkinson, 12 m. to May 31, \$933.84; B.W. Ross, 12 m. to March 31, \$160; W. Van Abbott, 12 m. to May 31, \$462	1,670 84	...
Transferred to Management Fund, account 75	...	46,975 20
...	46,997 61	46,997 61
201. - INDIAN SAVINGS ACCOUNT.		
Balance, July 1, 1904, \$36,494.23; interest, 3 p.c. on \$36,494.23, \$1,094.83	...	37,689 06
Annuities, interest moneys, and rents placed to credit of individual Indian	...	5,615 69
Amounts collected on account of ranch funds	...	6,686 23
Amounts collected on account of bull funds	...	2,209 65

Insurance on life of late J. Sterling, Mississaguas of the Credit	...	1,000 00
T.J. Fleetham, agent Stoney Reserve: refunds on account of wood business, \$945.29; refunded by C.P. Ry. for 2 bulls killed, \$115	...	1,060 29
H.E. Sibbald, agent, Blackfoot Reserve: refunds on account of coal business, \$202.33; refunds on account of loans, \$121.62	...	323 95
R.L. Ashdown, collections on account of Muscowcappo's estate	...	205 64
W. Morrison, collections on account of estate of T. Mc Nab	...	140 00
Proceeds of sales of cattle and beef: Assiniboine Agency, \$4; Birtle Agency, \$39.85; Edmonton Agency, \$42	...	126 10
Refunds on account of wagon account	...	92 70
Refunds of advance in 1903-04 for surveys and fencing, Sarnia Reserve	...	1,200 00
Transfer to account 154 of advance in 1903-04 for fencing	...	500 00
Account 310, liquor prosecution, transfer of fines collected	17 40	...
Refunds to Manitoba and North-west vote for bulls purchased: Battleford Agency, \$625; Blood Agency, \$1,500; Carlton Agency, \$125; Duck Lake Agency, \$250; Edmonton Agency, \$234; Peigan Agency, \$300	3,034 00	...
Carried forward	3,051 40	56,749 31

201. - INDIAN SAVINGS ACCOUNT - Continued.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	3,051 40	56,749 31
Rev. J.W. Tims, refund of deductions from grant to Blood Boarding School in March quarter, 1904, for beef purchased.	62 92	...
Withdrawals by Indians, on account of savings	5,281 18	...
Payments on account of Elvira Sawyer, Mississaguas of Credit: rent distributed, \$50; labour and material on barn and kitchen, \$186.30	236 30	...
Payments on account of Robt. Sawyer, Mississaguas of Credit	230 25	...
Payments on account of estate of late J. Sterling, Mississaguas of Credit: S.E. Lindsay, Hagersville, legal services, \$153.18; rebuilding house, \$195; expenses collecting insurance, \$38.25; small payments, \$34.79	421 22	...
Payments on account of A. Tanner, Cowessess' Band: oxen, 2, \$160; ox harness, \$9.37; plough, \$26; stove, \$10	205 37	...
Blackfoot Agency, Ranch Account -	...	...
H.E. Sibbald, to correct error in voucher for beef	2 00	...
Beaupre, V.J., Gleichen: lumber, 4,557 ft. at \$25, 3,480 ft. at \$20; sash, 2 pr., \$2.28; shingles, 5 3/4 M. at \$3	203 05	...
Bray, C.J., Gleichen: barbed wire and staples, 8,354 lbs., \$327.62; nails, 366 lbs., \$18.15; small items of hardware, \$30.89	376 66	...
Clark, John, jun., Crowfoot, 4 shorthorn bulls.	250 00	...
Findlay, Jas., Calgary; vaccine for cattle, 35 cases, \$52.50; syringe, \$3	55 50	...
Jephson, J.B.J., Calgary, seed oats, 69 bush. at 35c.	24 15	...
McNeill, D.B, Gleichen, Carneface stock food, 12 pkts.	3 00	...
W. Church, chief carpenter on ration house, 175 h. at 50c.	87 50	...
Carpenters on ration house at 35c. an hour: Geo. Black, 90 h.; J. Hoyer, 5 3/4 h	33 50	...
Indian labour, & c.: bull hay, 33 loads at \$2, 1 at \$1.50, 66 1/4 at \$1; carpenter work on ration house, 173 h. at 25c.; digging and cribbing well, 46 1/2 ft. at \$1.20; erecting 720 panels of line fence, \$36; supplying 100 fence posts a 200 pickets, \$7; supplying 27 tons ice, \$40.50	316 30	...
Blood Agency, Ranch account -	...	...
Allen, H.S. & Co., Cardston, wagon cover and bows	9 65	...
Austin, Frank, Cardston, saddle-horses for stockmen, 2 at \$75	150 00	...
Baker & Skelding, Macleod: fence pickets, 450 at 4 1/4c.; lumber, 2,679 ft., \$50.24; Page fencing, 136 rods at 82c.; gates, 6 at \$10.50, 2 at \$10, 6 at \$4.25; storm sash, 10 1/2, \$21.55	310 93	...
Beere, G.F. Macleod: cedar posts, 200 at 10 1/2c., 835 at 11 1/2c.	117 05	...
Callie Bros. & Maclean, Macleod, wall paper for agent's house	45 30	...
Grady, A.F., Macleod: boiled oil, 50 galls., \$55; cement, 200 lbs., \$10; emasculator, \$12; fencing, 17 1/2 rods, \$13.13; galvanized iron chimneys, 2, \$22; mange dope, 4 galls., \$13; pump, \$13; rope, 105 lbs., \$21; stove and pipe, \$23.25; white lead, 900 lbs., \$87.50; labour, 91 hrs., \$36.40; items under \$10, \$79.45.	385 73	...
Hewson, J.A.; Macleod, provisions for men on round-up	6 20	...
McNeill, E., Belly River: provisions and camp supplies for round-up, \$98.08; sundry small hardware		

supplies, \$20.60	118 68	...
Maclachlan & Lambert, Macleod, 2 mantels, grates, fenders, & c., for Agent's house	237 20	...
Russell, J., Pincher Creek, board of man and horse, during round-up.	4 00	...
Scott, Thos., Macleod, fence posts, delivered at Kipp, 2,270 at 10 1/2c.	238 35	...
Labour of Indians: building sheds and fences, \$157; freighting, \$150.11; herding, \$572.63; recovering stray bulls, \$5; services at round-up, \$264.50	1,149 24	...
File Hills, Ranch Account-	...	...
Amyot, I., Fort Qu'Appelle: building ranch house, \$40; commission, 40c.	40 40	...
Ashdown, R.L., agent, paid for veterinary services and medicine	1 65	...
Anderson & Auld, Abernethy, sleighs, 1 set	29 45	...
Booth, Jas., Fort Qu'Appelle, seed oats, 100 bush. at 50c., 200 at 40c	130 00	...
Chaplin, H.E. Balcarres, hardware supplies for ranch house	9 60	...
Dillon, Jas., Fort Qu'Appelle; Page fencing, 50 rods, \$27.50; small items, \$3.85	31 35	...
Dumont, F., Balcarres: hay, 8 tons, \$19.50; hardware supplies, \$4.90	24 40	...
Favel, C., sr., taking bulls, Touchwood Agency to File Hills and return	24 00	...
Gibson Lumber Co., Ltd., Abernethy, lumber, 412 ft	11 01	...
Hoyer, Joseph, Hednesford, shorthorn bull	75 00	...
Hunt & Ross, Saltoun: barbed wire, 2,606 bs., \$100.33; forks and shovels, \$3.95	104 28	...
Jubson, J.E., File Hill, milch cow	50 00	...
McDonald, A, Fort Qu'Appelle, 1 cow.	39 00	...
Carried forward	14,182 77	56,749 31

201. - INDIANS SAVINGS ACCOUNT - Continued.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	14,182 77	56,749 31
File Hills, Ranch account - Concluded.	...	...
McDonald, D.H. & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle: lumber, 3,033 ft., \$91.97; shingles, 4 M., \$21.86; tar paper, 3 rolls, \$3.75; lumber and hardware detailed in Qu'Appelle Agency, (page J-42), \$400	517 58	...
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Indian Head: sleighs, set, \$31.50; wagon box, whiffletrees and neckyoke, \$5	51 50	...
Morrison, T.G., File Hills, bull, 6 y. old;	75 00	...
Poitras, M., Fort Qu'Appelle: hay. 4 tons, \$10; commission, 10c.	10 10	...
Walker, A., Indian Head: cook stove, \$40; stove lids, 3, \$1.62	41 62	...
Wilson, Wm., Indian Head, bran, 10 sacks	9 00	...
Assistant at ranch: K.W. Birley, 1 m. to. June 30, 1904, \$20; G.H. Jenkins, 8 m. to April 5, \$200	220 00	...
Indian labour: driving cattle, \$42; finding lost cattle, \$6; freighting, \$4; wintering cattle, \$35	87 00	...
Peigan Agency, Ranch Fund-	...	...
Baker & Skelding, Macleod: rock salt, 300 lbs., \$6; supplies for round-up, \$45.22	51 22	...
Franklin, John, Macleod, saddle-horses for stockmen, 2	160 00	...
Foster & McLeod, Macleod, ice tongs	4 00	...
Grady, A.F., Macleod: cartridges, 100, \$5; rope, 11 1/2 lbs., \$3.80.	8 80	...
Reach & Co., Macleod, rock salt, 1,000 lbs	16 50	...
Refund to consolidated fund, shingles for shed	10 50	...
Indians: assistant stockman, at \$25, \$300; stockmen and herders, \$193.92; carpenter's work, \$9,50; hay, 357 loads, \$732.37; freighting, \$5; putting up ice, \$5.50; use of pack horse, \$3; work on fence, \$18.60; work at round-up, \$181.50	1,449 39	...
Sarcee Agency, Ranch Fund-	...	...
McNeill, E.J., agent, advance on account of fencing	500 00	...
Jarrett Bros., Calgary, blacksmith work.	38 40	...
Lloyd, B.S. Leighford Ranch, oats 135 26/34 bush. at 30c., 50 5/34, bush. at 34c.	57 78	...
McKinnon, L., Langdon, horses, 1 team, \$275, less \$166.36 paid from account 154	108 64	...
Stoney Reserve-	...	...
T.J. Fleetham, agent, advance on account of wood sales.	700 00	...
Vanwart & Co., Calgary, shingles, 8 M. at \$3.25	26 00	...
Indian labour, & c.: building fence, 3d., \$3; herding bulls, 1 m., \$15; making 4 corral gates, \$6; hauling manure, 4 d., \$4; supplying 847 posts at 5c., \$42.35	70 35	...
Balance, June, 30, 1905	38,353 16	...
...	56,749 31	56,749 31
310. - PREVENTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.		
Balance, July 1, 1905, \$3,113.84; interest, 3 p.c. on \$3,113.84, \$93.42	...	3,207 26
		1,500



Parliamentary vote for Prevention of Liquor Traffic	...	00
Fines collected for infringements of liquor regulations	...	4,202 63
Transfer from savings account (No. 201) of fines erroneously credited	...	17 40
Transfer from Peigan Indians (account 210) balance of fines collected	...	22 78
Unexpended balances in 1903-04, refunded: J.A. Macrae, \$8.30; constable J. Parkinson \$68.30	...	76 60
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 6 p.c. on \$4,202.63	252 15	...
Salaries of constables: J. Gedeon, Maria, 12 m. to March 31, \$40; Thos. Isaac, Restigouche, 10 m. to April 30, \$300; A. J. Nault, Maniwaki, 12 m. to May 20, \$100; H. Sims, Spanish River, 9 m. to Mch. 31, \$63	503 00	...
Legal services-	...	...
A.G. Browning, North Bay, \$24.35; G.E. Deroche, Deseronto, \$456.18; Davidson & Wainright, Montreal, \$83.55; Henderson, Matheson & Ingram, Brandon, \$82.90; Howell, Mathers & Howell, Winnipeg, \$64.20; Geo. W. Lount, Stayner, \$53.78; D.A. Macdonald. Portage la Prairie, \$15; P.E. Mackenzie, Rat Portage, \$10; H.F. McLatchy, Campbellton, \$45	834 96	...
Expenses of liquor cases-	...	...
Abenakis of St. Francis, \$16.85; Battleford Agency, \$3.70; Birtle Agency, \$30.75; Blood Agency, \$5; Chippewas of Beausoleil, \$6.75; Chippewas of Sarnia, \$5.50; Chippewas of Saugeen, \$35.70; Clandeboye Agency,	...	...
Carried forward	1,590 00	9,026 67

310. - PREVENTION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC - Concluded.	DR.	CR.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,590 11	9,026 67
Expenses of liquor cases - Concluded.	...	...
\$124.76; Mississaguas of Alnwick, \$5.15; Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, \$1.36; Oka Indians, \$22.45; Portage la Prairie Agency, \$38.25; Qu'Appelle Agency, \$10.60; Restigouche Indians, \$27.15; River Desert Indians, \$15; Six Nations Indians, \$81.70; Shubenacadie Indians, \$15.40; Tobique Indians 50c.	581 20	...
J.A. Macrae, expenses re liquor cases: costs of prosecution, \$14; information, \$24; legal advice, \$7; postage and money order, \$7.22; rent of P.O. box, \$4; telegrams and telephones, \$12.23; travelling expenses, \$16.10; small items, \$4.10; unexpended balance, to be refunded, \$154.46	243 11	...
A. Foucault, services and expenses in re liquor traffic: services, 245 d. at \$2; board, \$323.67; cabs and transfers, \$5.05; canoe and paddles, \$14; fares and transport, \$230.70; information and assistance, \$144.15; livery hire, \$37.50; provisions, \$21.65; telegrams, \$4.25; small items, \$1.50	1,272 47	...
H. Ritchie, services and expenses re liquor traffic: balance of expenses, Maniwaki, (see A.G's. report 1903-04, page J-176), \$25.68; services at Brantford, 37 d. at \$2; expenses, \$105.90	205 58	...
J.R. Foster, Brandon: detective services at Birtle and Pelly Agencies, services, 74 1/2 d. at \$5; expenses, \$158.45	530 95	...
John Hodgins, Toronto, detective services at Deseronto: services, 34 d. at \$5; expenses, \$117.40; total, \$287.40, less \$75 advanced in 1903-04	212 40	...
W. Munro, inspector of police, Winnipeg, securing evidence against Mary Jane Hamelin for giving liquor to Indians	25 00	...
Thiel Detective Service Co., services at Caughnawaga, 11 d. at \$5; expenses, \$8.15	63 15	...
Expenses of Dominion Police on liquor cases: Insp. D. Hogan at Caughnawaga, \$42.05; Const., A. Marcoux, Bersimis, \$256.65; Const. A. Marcoux, Caughnawaga, \$123.73; Const. H. Giroux, Oka, \$107.10; total, \$529.53, less \$100 advance in 1903-04 and \$65.95 liquor fines collected	363 58	...
Rewards to Blood Indians for information	50 00	...
G.H. Wheatley, Birtle, moiety of liquor fines	74 77	...
Const. R. White, R.N.W.M. Police, moiety of liquor fines	12 50	...
Repairs to lock-up at Maria Agency	112 50	...
Repairs to lock-up, Restigouche, \$33.46; handcuffs, \$6.20	39 66	...
Advances for expenses: A. Gagnon, Bersimis, \$50; A.O. Bastien, Jeune Lorette, \$50	100 00	...
Balance; June 30, 1905	3,549 69	...
...	9,026 67	9,026 27

**ACCOUNTS IN WHICH NO TRANSACTIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE YEAR.**

...	Names of accounts	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest, 3 p.c. on Balance.	Balance, June 30, 1905
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
55	Harrison River Band, B.C., capital	14 96	...	14 96
...	Harrison River Band, B.C., current account	23 08	1 14	24 22
58	Chilliheetsa Band, B.C., capital	2 14	...	2 14
...	Chilliheetsa Band, B.C., current account	1 71	0 12	1 83
70	J.B. Clench, capital	725 06	...	725 06
...	J.B. Clench, current account	1,748 76	74 22	1,822 98
88	Saanich Band, B.C.	26 45	0 80	27 25
94	Okanagan Indians, B.C. capital.	191 52	...	191 52
...	Okanagan Indians, current account	79 39	8 13	87 52
98	Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S., capital	155 16	...	155 16
...	Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S., current account	7 00	4 87	11 87
101	Indians of Port Medway, N.S.	736 96	22 11	759 07
102	Indians of Reserve 38A, Treaty 3, Ont., capital	1,883 77	...	1,883 77
...	Indians of Reserve 38A, Treaty 3, Ont., current account	683 62	77 02	760 64
107	Spellamcheen Indians, B.C.	955 69	28 67	984 36
109	Kesekoweenew Band, Man.	120 60	3 62	124 22
114	The Brother's Reserve, N.B.	25 50	0 77	26 27
117	Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S.	274 36	8 23	282 59
128	Yekwapsum Indians, B.C.	27 66	0 83	28 49
137	Betsiamits Indians, Que., capital	3,383 54	...	3,383 54
...	Betsiamits Indians, Que., current account	427 44	114 32	541 76
141	Halalt Indians, B.C.	181 84	5 46	187 30
144	Meadow Lake Band, N.W.T.	3 91	0 12	4 03
146	Louis Bull's Band, N.W.T.	2 15	0 07	2 22
147	Boothroyd Indians, B.C.	141 68	4 25	145 93
148	Siska Flat Indians, B.C.	118 09	3 54	121 63
149	Kanaka Indians, B.C.	144 98	4 35	149 33
150	Skuppa Indians, B.C.	101 48	3 04	104 52
156	Red Pheasant's Band, N.W.T.	62 33	1 87	64 20
157	Ohamil Band, B.C.	201 69	6 05	207 74
160	Spuzzum Band, B.C.	171 59	5 16	176 75
161	Boston Bar Band, B.C.	751 84	22 56	774 40
162	Popkum Band, B.C.	122 87	3 69	126 56
164	Indians of Little South-West Reserve, N.B.	216 37	6 49	222 86

166	Sturgeon Lake Indians, N.W.T.	138 98	4 17	143 15
168	Bridge River Indians, B.C.	384 01	11 52	395 53
169	Lac Ste. Anne Indians, N.W.T.	45 63	1 37	47 00
177	Chuk-chu-kualk Band, B.C.	333 63	10 01	343 64
180	Chippewayan Band, N.W.T.	32 08	0 96	33 04
185	Turtle Mountain Sioux, N.W.T.	54 03	1 62	55 65
186	Stryen Reserve, B.C.	308 36	9 25	317 61
187	Poor Man's Band, N.W.T.	3 16	0 09	3 25
190	Ahtahkakoop's Band, N.W.T.	28 06	0 84	28 90
192	Bird Tail Sioux, Man.	17 42	0 52	17 94
194	Yukon Indians, N.W.T.	102 94	3 09	106 03
198	Poundmaker's Band, N.W.T.	1 96	0 06	2 02
200	Bella Coola Band, B.C.	581 35	17 44	598 79
203	Seymour Creek Indians, B.C., capital	597 66	...	597 66
...	Seymour Creek Indians, B.C., capital account	211 48	24 27	235 75
204	Umpukpulquatum Band, B.C.	867 60	26 03	893 63
207	Wild Lands Reserve, Man.	987 45	29 62	1,017 07
212	Reserve 38C, The Dalles, Ont.	553 32	16 60	569 92
215	Seton Lake Indians, B.C.	59 43	1 78	61 21
217	Nisksainlith Band, B.C.	1,636 88	49 10	1,685 98
220	Stangecoming Reserve, 18B., Ont.	99 17	2 98	102 15
227	The Key's Reserve, N.W.T.	10 34	0 31	10 65
229	Estate of Sugar Jacques (Squamish Band, B.C.)	279 06	8 37	287 43
231	Muscowequam's Band, N.W.T.	197 23	5 92	203 15
239	Buctouche Reserve, N.B., capital	137 20	...	137 20
...	Buctouche Reserve, N.B., current account	126 95	7 92	134 87
240	Hungry Hall, Reserve NO. 2, Ont.	259 49	7 78	267 27
243	Claicclisset Band, B.C.	28 97	0 87	29 84
252	Jocko McDougall	231 15	6 93	238 08
254	Wahbuskang Band, Ont.	28 06	0 84	28 90
256	Campbell River Band, B.C.	54 49	1 63	56 12
265	Sweet Grass Band, N.W.T.	15 41	0 46	15 87

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**ACCOUNTS IN WHICH NO TRANSACTIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE YEAR.**

...	Names of accounts	Balance, July 1, 1904.	Interest, 3 p.c. on Balance.	Balance, June 30, 1905
...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
270	Buffalo Bay Indians, Ont.	5 99	0 18	6 17
274	Mameet Indians, B.C.	87 10	2 61	89 71
276	Nisquet Indians, B.C.	15 32	0 46	15 78
279	Wahspaton Sioux, N.W.T.	23 17	0 70	23 87
281	Lesser Slave Lake Indians, N.W.T.	24 94	0 75	25 69
284	Miyuke Band. B.C.	76 38	2 29	78 67
285	Nickickousemenecaming Band, Ont.	28 63	0 86	29 49
286	Adams Lake Indians, B.C.	331 61	9 95	341 56
287	Oalthkyin Indians, B.C.	32 41	0 97	33 38
290	Fort Folly Indians, N.B.	19 57	0 59	20 16
291	Green Point Indians, Kwawkewlth, B.C.	96 82	2 90	99 72
292	Little Lake Band, B.C.	302 08	9 06	311 14
299	Waterhen River Band, Man.	34 41	1 03	35 44
300	St. Croix Reserve, N.B.	49 50	1 48	50 98
301	Scowban Reserve, Naas River Band, B.C.	188 00	5 64	193 64
304	Mistawasis Band	9 40	0 28	9 68

<b>Casual Revenue.</b>	\$ cts.
Refunds previous year's expenditure -	...
High River Industrial School, balance of loan	25 00
Regina Industrial School, loan in 1903 - 04	300 00
St. Joseph's School, refund loan	225 00
River Desert School, teacher's salary, Sept. qr., 1903	75 00
Indians -	...
For horses supplied in 1903	235 00
Piegan Band for seed, & c.	67 50
Oak River Sioux Reserve	99 75
Ashdown, J.H., overpayment	6 00
Bryson, Graham & Co., overpayment	5 94
Can. Pac. Ry., seed lost in transit	9 75
Conroy, El. A., balance advance to pay annuities	779 00
McDonald, D.H., overpayment.	14 58
Refund of annuities -	...
Mrs. Gambler, Way-way-see-cappo Reserve	5 00
Rosseau River Band, overpaid, 1903	10 00

Poorman's Band, Touchwood Agency, overpaid, 1901	5 00
Mary E. Fiddler, funded in error	5 00
Touchwood Agency	5 00
Fort Francis Agency	15 00
Elkhorn Industrial School -	...
Work done at boot shop	4 00
Sales off farm -	...
296 1/2 bush. oats at 35c.	103 80
59 bush. wheat at 65c., 220 bush. at 83c.	220 95
706 1/2 bush. 1. 96c., less freight to Fort William, \$64.55.	613 69
20 bush. barley at 40c.; 2 calves, \$10	18 00
250 oat sheaves	5 00
Rupert's Land School -	...
2 small pigs, \$5; 4 hogs, \$60; gasoline, 50c.	65 50
Hire of launch Gi-Kumi -	...
Collector Wollacott, Provincial Government	92 50
Passages police and prisoners	69 70
Sales -	...
Assiniboine Agency, pony sold	10 00
Imperial Fish Co., boat at Norway House	100 00
Jas. H. Purdy, for cows	20 00
M. Simpson, bull, Swan Lake Reserve	50 00
Jas. Limoge, copies of patents	5 00
Rent -	...
Dr. McLean, house at Ucluelet, B.C., 12 mos	24 00
...	3,289 66

